

# The Duke Chronicle

Volume 64, Number 42

Duke University, Durham, N.C.

Saturday, November 9

## Symposium '68 opens with Preminger film

By Bruce Perler

Symposium '68, "KAPOW, The Electric Media," will get under way Sunday night at 7 in Page Auditorium with a preview of Otto Preminger's latest film, "Skiddoo" to be followed by a discussion of the topic, "Is Art Possible in the Mass Media."

The discussion will feature Otto Preminger, producer-actor-director who has produced forty of Hollywood's most successful movies including "Exodus," "The Cardinal," "Advise and Consent," "Stalag 17," and "Forever Amber." Dr. John Clum, Symposium advisor and Assistant Professor in the English Department, will moderate the panel discussion.

In choosing the topic for this, the tenth annual symposium at Duke, the committee wished to "express concern for the understanding of the all-encompassing effects of the media." They wish to "examine its potential accomplishments, and contrast this with its detriments on the American culture in the

revolutionary twentieth century."

Preminger will be featured in a seminar in 208 Flowers Monday morning from 10:30 until noon. Michael J. Arlin, noted television critic for the "New Yorker" magazine, will participate in a seminar in the same room from 3 until 4:30 that afternoon.

Monday evening at 8 in Page Auditorium, Stan Freberg, creative advertiser, will discuss "The Commercial Demands of the Mass Media." A panel discussion to be moderated by Dr. Richard White of the Biology Department will follow.

Richard Schickel will lead a seminar on Tuesday morning from 10:30 until noon in 208 Flowers. Schickel is film critic of "Life Magazine." He is author of "The Disney Version" and "The Stars." Freberg will lead the 3-4:30 p.m. discussion session.

The concluding session at eight Tuesday night will cover "The Media and Society." Schickel will speak on "The Role of the Critic in Influencing the Artist and Public

Tastes." Arlen will talk on "The Role of the Media in Influencing Public Opinion Concerning the 1968 election and the War in Vietnam." Mr. David Paletz will moderate a discussion to follow.



Otto Preminger



Duke University President Douglas Knight addressed the 33rd annual Dad's Day Banquet last night in West Union.

## Knight: University aids understanding

By Pete Hilbig

"The goal of the modern University is to teach us not necessarily to agree with one another in all things, but to closer understand each other, and to believe in one another, even when we disagree," said University President Douglas Knight last evening in his address to the

what happens passionately in the University is an amplification of the subtler developments of society in general. We are the burning glass and the focus."

"The purpose of the University is to combine the best training of the mind with the personal conviction that comes with knowledge, and to give us the courage to stand by our conviction. Yet we must also learn a sense of charity and love even for those with whom we disagree. It is important to develop and live by our convictions, without forcing them upon our fellowman."

"The University in our world is one of the few places where pure ideas and dreams for the future can be developed and sustained. We must complete our journey from knowledge, to conviction, to charity and love for our fellow human beings. The only security for us is perhaps the only security

worth having in this world: to know where we stand, what we stand for, and who we stand by; and still getting along with the other fellow, without hurting him or trespassing against him," concluded Dr. Knight.

Duke football Coach Hart also (Continued on Page 8)

## Dad's day schedule

Saturday, November 9

11:00-1:00 Dad's Day Picnic (at baseball field)

2:00 Duke beats N.C. State (Wallace Wade Stadium)

7:00 S.U. Performing Arts Committee's Evening of Jazz (Indoor Stadium)

Sunday, November 10

11:00 Special Service in Duke Chapel—Dean Cleland.

thirty-third annual Dad's Day Banquet in the West Campus Union. The Dad's Day weekend, sponsored by the YMCA, is designed to bring fathers and sons together for a weekend, to give fathers a better understanding of life at Duke.

YMCA President Reed Kramer called communication one of the major problems of our time—"communication between father and son, between races, between social and economic groups"—and said it is the purpose of this annual weekend to aid in bridging the basic problem of the generation gap, and to eliminate it with understanding.

Speaking on the purpose of the University today, Doctor Knight said that "the chief concern of the University is not to pretend that it knows the deep answers to the problems of our world, but to assert that it is involved in these problems. The modern University is a symbol of our whole society;

## University heads meet with black businessmen

By Steve Fisher

Development reporter

"Duke does have a social obligation, but not to the point of destroying the integrity of the purchasing system. We're interested in keeping the business in Durham wherever possible and whenever economical."

These were the words of Mr. Jim Adams, head of the University General Services department, as he discussed "How to do business with Duke University" with about 25 members of Durham's black business community Thursday night. Adams extended an invitation to owners of black businesses to discuss their potential dealings with Duke University.

The General Services Department includes Purchasing and Materials Support

(warehousing, distribution, etc.), and does about \$20 million dollars worth of business annually for all parts of the University; roughly 25% of this business is done in Durham.

New vendors

Adams mentioned that "We are going to look for new vendors" and that he felt there were many potential services that Duke might need that the black community could provide. He stressed that his department could "give preference from the standpoint of additional assistance," in helping Black businesses to do business with Duke.

This meeting was the first of its kind, and was arranged through the efforts of Adams and Edward Stewart, director of Project Outreach in Durham. Stewart felt that the meeting was productive.

"We needed this kind of exposure," he said. He pointed out that most black Durham Business men were "Marginal operators" who could not be competitive with larger concerns because of the existing system. He hoped that Duke could give preference to certain black concerns as an investment in the community. William Haas, head of the University purchasing department, said that the University purchasing system is based on the best combination of "quality, price, and delivery." Adams said that Duke could give a "preference of time" or, in some situations, a "letter of endorsement or letter of intent."

Representing the Duke General Services department were Adams, Haas and Detomo, head of the Materials Support Department. These three men gave a formal

presentation to the businessmen on "How Duke University does business, and how you can do business with Duke." They explained that with special exceptions such as the Dining halls, Libraries, University stores and Press, the Duke Purchasing department is the only buying organization legally responsible for purchases of Duke University. Adams explained that Duke was "a legally chartered corporation...a big business" and that it operated as such. The purchasing department, he said, was not responsible for dealings with individual students or living groups; but he offered the assistance of the General services department to any merchant who might wish to contact these groups. Several Black merchants pointed out that they had services for Duke students, but had no way of contacting them.

Diversified group

The group of black merchants included: grocers, barbers, cleaners, a music dealer, a logging and wood-pulp dealer, the owner of a sport shop, tailors, caterers, a photographer who specialized in yearbooks, a contractor, a clothing salesman, an accountant, a service station owner, and the owner of a janitorial service.

A few of these people are already doing business with Duke. One man sells juice boxes to Duke fraternities, the lumber and wood-pulp dealer works with the Forestry Department.

Stewart presented the case of Mr. Thorrington, a man who had developed his own detergent, and asked if Duke could help this man by showing willingness to buy the

(Continued on Page 2)

## Concern drive seeks to recoup from theft

\$700 of donations to the Campus Concern drive was stolen from the YMCA office on Thursday. The discovery of the broken desk drawer, which had been locked but which was pried open, was made around 8 o'clock that night.

Those people who wrote checks for their donations—and who live on East Campus, in Kappa Sigma, In Delta Sigma Phi, in Sigma Nu, Phi Kappa Sigma, House O, TEP, and Phi Gamma Tau,—are asked to have their banks void their original checks and write new ones to Campus Concern, so that the money lost by the theft of checks may be recovered. These students are asked to give their new checks to their house collector.

Those collectors who are still collecting money in their houses were asked to make a special effort so that the Campus Concern drive—and its recipient organizations, especially Edgemont—will suffer as lightly as possible from the theft.

Approximately \$1,550 had been collected during the drive.



# Thieu proposes U. S. take secondary role

By Douglas Robinson  
(C) 1968 N.Y. Times News Service

SAIGON—President Nguyen Van Thieu put forward tonight a "compromise" proposal to end the deadlock over the South Vietnamese boycott of the Paris peace talks by placing the United States and the National Liberation Front in subsidiary negotiating roles.

Under the Thieu proposal, the talks would be primarily between the governments of North and South Vietnam.

"Our side is the side of the victims of aggression," the President said in a nationwide television and radio broadcast. "It naturally is to be headed by the republic of Vietnam, on whose soil the war has been waged and who has been fighting to defend its freedom for over 10 years."

There was no immediate comment from the U.S. Embassy aside from word that the proposal was undergoing careful study.

Thieu's offer was an obvious attempt to find a way out of the deadlock incurred last week when the President surprised the U.S. by announcing that his government could not join the negotiations unless Hanoi would first agree that the National Liberation Front, the political arm of the Vietcong, was part of its delegation, rather than a separate entity.

Although the U.S. has assured Thieu that as far as it was concerned, the Front would be part of the North Vietnamese negotiating team, the President has remained adamant that Hanoi formally agree to this before the start of talks.

"With regard to the prospects of peace talks raised a week ago," Thieu told his people tonight, "we support the idea of a two-sided meeting."

"Each side is to consist of a unique delegation headed by the principal party," he continued. (The President used the word "unique" to denote a single unit.)

He then went on to stress his government's determination that it head the Allied delegation. "Our delegation will include the representatives of the United States Government and if necessary the other allies," he said.

"The other side is the side of the Communist aggressors, to be headed by North Vietnam, who

directs the aggression against the Republic of Vietnam," he added. "Their delegation can include members of Hanoi's auxiliary forces, labeled as the National Liberation Front."

The big question among the Saigon diplomatic corps was just how serious the South Vietnamese government is about two-sided negotiation if it remains completely rigid in insisting that the N.F.L. cannot even act as a separate delegation.

Under the agreement hammered out by the U.S. and North Vietnam, each side has the right to claim that the other is a single unit, even though in reality it might not be.

Since the North Vietnamese have not agreed that both sides are single units in fact, these diplomats say, the new proposal by Thieu might mean that the entire bombing halt package would have to be reopened and then renegotiated.

There was also the large question of whether the U.S. was willing to

let South Vietnam head the delegation. Already the South Vietnamese government has been assured that it could take the lead on internal matters and its own destiny.

The Thieu proposal would mean, however, that the South Vietnamese delegation could lead the way through negotiations on such matters as the joint withdrawal of American and North Vietnamese troops from South Vietnam.

In tonight's speech, Thieu, before putting forth his proposal, accused the "Communist aggressors" of having stepped up their attacks against towns and cities rather than having de-escalated the war as called for in the bombing halt agreement.

"From Nov. 1 to Nov. 7," he said, "the Communist aggressors have launched 33 attacks by rocket and mortar against various towns and cities, perpetrated 11 acts of sabotage, eight acts of terrorism and two assassinations."

"These callous attacks and acts

of violence, following the dramatic gesture of goodwill of this (Allied) side by stopping completely the bombing of North Vietnam, have made 326 victims including a number of women and innocent children."

In the meantime, the President continued the "Hanoi regime boasts that it has successfully forced the unconditional cessation of bombing" at the same time, and is "urging its troops and cadres in South Vietnam to continue and intensify their attacks until complete victory, that is complete domination of this part of the world by brutal force."

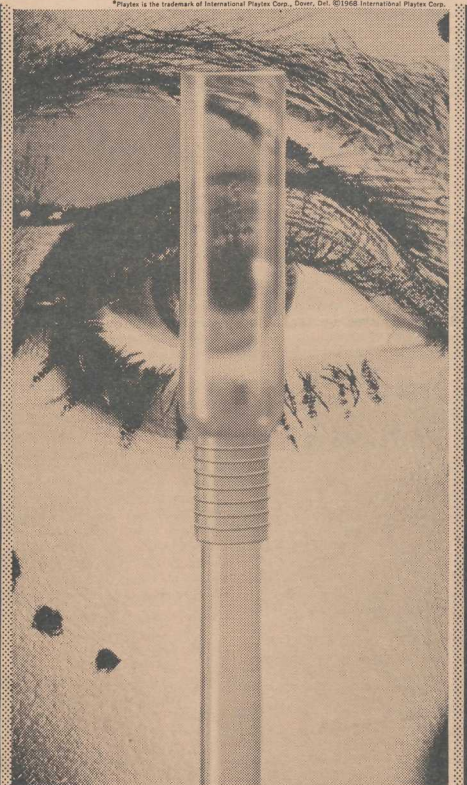
A Presidential spokesman denied

published reports that Thieu had invited U.S. President-elect Richard M. Nixon to visit South Vietnam in a message sent yesterday. The purpose of the message, the spokesman added, was to "congratulate Mr. Nixon on his election." In his cable to the President-elect was a paragraph that read: "In the days ahead, you will be most welcome in Vietnam if you wish to make an on the spot assessment of the War and the situation in Vietnam."

The message also said that the Vietnamese people "will be most happy to receive on Vietnamese soil a staunch defender of freedom which you have been for many long years."

Published every Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday of the University year except during University holiday and exam periods by the students of Duke University, Durham, N.C. Second class postage paid at Durham, N.C. Delivered by mail at \$10.00 per year. Subscriptions, letters, and other inquiries should be mailed to Box 4896, Duke Station, Durham, N.C. 27706.

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## Selective Service symposium today

By Carolyn Bacall  
News Editor

The North Carolina Civil Liberties Union will hold an Institute on Selective Service Law today from 9:15 a.m. to 5 p.m. in the moot court room of Duke Law School.

The Institute will feature three major speakers: Marvin Karparkin, a New York attorney and general counsel for the Central Committee for Conscientious Objectors; Michael Tiger, editor-in-chief of the Selection Service Law Reporter; and M. Laughlin McDonald, former associate director of the Southern Regional Office of the American Civil Liberties Union.

Duke law school professor William Van Alstyne and NCCLU president Charles Lambeth, Jr., will open the Institute. Karparkin will then deliver an 80 minute talk on selective service trial practice. A half hour discussion period will follow his speech.

At 11:45 a.m. McDonald will begin his discussion of court materials, in-service conscientious objection, and affirmative and

defensive objections to exclusion of Blacks from draft boards. McDonald is currently an attorney for Cleveland Sellers in an affirmative suit to desegregate Southern draft boards.

Following McDonald's speech, a discussion period and a lunch break. Tiger will lecture on practice in law before local draft boards as well as administrative appeals procedures.

A general problem solving session from 4 to 5 p.m. for all speakers, students and others attending the Institute will conclude the entire session.

Those wishing to attend the institute should register between 9:15 and 9:45 a.m. Saturday morning. Lawyers must pay a fee of \$3, while cost for law and other students will be \$1.

Duke Law Student Buddy Tiger requests that all law students attending the conference remain after 5 p.m. to attend session on organizing materials available to law students. Tiger is in charge of organizing law student research assistance, collecting current materials and maintaining a current bibliography for law students.

## Businessmen meet

(Continued from Page 1)

product if they were manufactured. Adams could not make a commitment, but said that he could discuss the problem and possibly explore uses for the product at Duke. Adams repeatedly stressed his departments desire to discuss possibilities of business dealings on an individual basis. He said that there are many services that Duke might need that the black community could provide and for the merchants to "Come on down: let's talk about it."

Self-contained city

Haas explained that Duke was like a self-contained city and that "we buy just about everything that a small city would use." The Duke purchasing department employs

five professional buyers, and does business in both large and small quantities. Many small items of \$50 or less are purchased in Durham with a "Speed Order." Haas distributed information to the merchants about how to get on the University's official speed order list.

Adams warned that all negotiations for university business should be made through the purchasing department to avoid delay in the rather "complicated procedures" of dealing with the University. Haas encouraged black businessmen to contact his department. "We are more and more coming into need of more and better suppliers," he said.

Stewart hoped that there would be more encounters of this kind in

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# Democracy: the Great American Dream

## The primaries let the people choose

*Editor's Note: This is the first of three insights into the subtle workings of the American way of government.*

Democracy is America's own thing.

The Greeks tried the system for a while, but they held slaves—and were eventually conquered by Romans, Turks, and Italians. Locke thought and even wrote about it; but King George III was still insisting that he ruled by the appointment of God when the American colonies rebelled. It remained for the Declaration of Independence to establish a nation professing the ideal of perfect democracy, entrusting the governing of this land to its people.

Contrary to popular belief, some semblance of democracy still flourishes in the United States in spite of all the attempts by such villains as robber baron capitalists, belligerent political bosses, and the oft-mentioned but rarely seen Communist agitators.

This forthcoming series of articles, no verbose polemic rantings they, will attempt to reveal democracy as it really touches the American citizen, the figure for whose benefit the whole system exists. Our model will be a Southern town: which one is immaterial, for anyone and all would undoubtedly offer the same intimate view into the operation of this democracy.

We feel it appropriate to release these articles on the week following the national election, so that all of you who voted will be able to say the system you helped to perpetrate (and perpetuate) with your ballot.

I. The Party Primary: Let the People Decide!

By Richard Smurthwaite

The Party primary had just been run a few days before, one of the few times these Southern voters have voted in anything but a November election; or, as it has been for many years, the November confirmation by the people of the man chosen by the party bosses. But all that had changed, now.

The benches built like pews in the courtroom of the County Courthouse are spotted with men, most in white open shirts and baggy brown pants, and a few women in flowered dresses. These are the poll-keepers; they collected the ballots and picked up the ballot boxes the Sunday before the primary, they manned the school gymnasium and the foyers of the courthouse and city hall, they received the challenged votes and made the decisions whether to withhold them from the ballot box or to allow the tally to count, until the controversy could be brought before this gathering of poll keepers to be decided upon.

Mr. Simpson is rather tall and age has made him broad but not portly; he is the chairman of the County Party, and he enters the courtroom to address his aides, followed by his young and beautiful secretary.

"Let's count it"  
"I move we should count it."  
Someone on the first row flipped his hand up and mumbled, "Second."

"All in favor, say 'aye!'"  
A muffled response manifested its way from amid the poll keepers.  
"All opposed?"  
"All opposed?"  
No mumble.

In like manner passed the morning, as the poll keepers waited for the ballot counters to finish their task and release the figures proclaiming the winners, the nominees, and the men who would have to face each other in a run-off primary the following week. The contenders began to sneak cautiously into the pews behind the poll keepers, leaning over the backs of the row in front of them, turning to their fellow contenders and grinning, then facing the marble recording table and sweating.

Three or four challenged ballots were brought in by Miss Mary Ann the secretary, who had tripped out of the courtroom for a few minutes of escape from the debate on books, and districts, and registration cards.

"I hope they're watching"  
"I just want to say, before I ask you how the new system of registering the voters went for you, that 11,362 voters participated in this primary, and that in the last general election, in 1966, when we were voting for a senator and our representative to Congress, merely 14,000 voters turned out. Now, this means something, and I hope that some of the people from that Other Party are watching."

Pause, and "Now, I want to know how this new system of registering voters went."

Everybody interrupted their trained and steady glances to nod, yes, it worked well; a few whispered to each other and one or two were bold enough to venture, "It worked really good." But as the portly and sweating ballot counters emerged and exited from the side doors, bearing contested ballots wrapped in special envelopes, presenting the lot to Mr. Simpson for consideration, it became apparent that the new system had made for a small degree of confusion.

"I let her vote because she had her registration card, but her name wasn't on the books." The poll keepers were accounting for the challenges.

"Her registration card listed her in the Lee School district, but she was on the books in Johnston's Lake, the old books—that's where she lives. She said she didn't know why they had listed Lee School on her card."

Mr. Simpson stood before the poll keepers at the marble recorder's desk and calmly weighed each explanation. "Well, if she lives in Johnston's Pond and she's on the books there, I would suppose they made a mistake on her registration card and we should allow her vote to count."

Special opportunity

Mr. Simpson grabbed them in his huge hands, shuffling them as he examined the addresses from which they were sent. He then cleared his throat and pronounced, "We have now a special honor and opportunity. These votes are from soldiers stationed in Viet Nam. I think it's a great accomplishment when we in this country, in this country, and in our party, send these ballots to our boys fighting

for our nation overseas.

"They are being challenged because they didn't send in their registration cards. But I think we have an honor, and a privilege, to okay these ballots. I move these ballots be counted!"

A raised hand, "Second."  
"Now, I want to hear a loud 'aye' for our boys in Viet Nam!"  
"AYE!"  
And the ballots were counted.



Sail your ships now, young men, 'fore winter ice freezes the harbor-waters

## Czech reform probed

*Editor's Note: This is the second part of a two-part series.*

By Don Pearce

Russian economist Evsei Liberman was more specific about the Soviet economy's ills in a Pravda article in September, 1962. Dr. Trembl lists them in "Soviet Studies".

First, continuous conflict of interest and tug-of-war between the state and the enterprise in which the state is always interested in planning of maximum output with minimal inputs.

Second, waste of capital funds. Third, "petty tutelage" or excessive administrative controls over the activity of the enterprise from above.

Fourth, excessive number of targets or goals (often mutually inconsistent goals) set for the enterprise by a higher authority.

Fifth, an institutional climate not conducive to improving quality of output or to introduction of new technology (mainly due to a weak or an inoperative system of incentives).

Liberman had his own solutions, which were generally representative of other economic reformers. As Dr. Trembl records them:

First, reducing the number of targets set for the enterprise by the higher authority, making the remaining ones more consistent with each other and lessening the emphasis on gross output.

Second, making profit the main criterion of effectiveness of the enterprises' performance and establishing strong ties between earned profits and bonuses and

other material incentives to workers.

Third, reducing the "petty tutelage" of enterprises.

Fourth, taking into account the capital stock of the enterprise by establishing the profit/capital ratio as the main criterion of effectiveness to be compared with "normal" profitability ratios set by higher authorities and differentiated by economic branches.

Fifth, eliminating the conflict of interest between the state and the enterprise by rewarding the latter for planning higher than the actual profitability rate and punishing enterprises for planning a lower profitability rate than the one actually achieved.

The first three of these proposals were to some degree incorporated in the Soviet Union's first major economic reforms in the fall of 1965 after Premier Kosygin addressed the Central Committee on experimental reforms in economic organization. Kosygin's proposals were significant in their direction and spirit, not in their scope or boldness.

Specifically, Kosygin asked for: a percentage charge on invested capital to be paid by enterprises, i.e. an interest rate; a reduction in the number of obligatory targets for the enterprises. The intended reforms were countered by Kosygin's defense of production planning and renewed scorn for "the uncontrolled mechanism of the market."

The essence of the 1965 reforms, believes economist Robert

Campbell, is "an attempt to give enterprise decisionmakers more freedom to make decisions about resource use, and to give them a reformed set of incentives and signals that would encourage them to use this new freedom in ways consistent with the general welfare."

The reforms were first applied only to selected enterprises. Campbell believes it premature to judge the reforms' net success since they will not reach all sectors of the economy before the end of 1968.

Wrote Campbell at the end of 1967: "In my view it is fruitless even to attempt any comprehensive balance sheet since what clearly emerges...is that no new system exists, in the sense of a coherent set of new institutions, mechanisms, and policy instruments for which a blueprint exists and toward which the leaders are building."

Many deficiencies in the system still remain or new ones have been created. Campbell claims that "decisionmaking still takes place in a context of physical rationing. Managers still have little freedom with respect to input or output mix." Each enterprise is necessarily dependent on other enterprises, which often fail to make deliveries on time or in the proper quantity.

What Campbell calls the "new success indicator system" is in effect a "baroque creation"; "The total number of plan indicators assigned from above was cut and output...is now measured by sales rather than the famous gross output...Rationalized incentives and independence are sought through a system of three incentive funds."

The price reforms are perhaps the most disappointing part of the new system. The new price system has artificial restraints, and there has been no adherence to Kantorovich's proposed "shadow prices" that would reflect the scarcity of products relative to demand. Reformed prices are still administrative prices.

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# The Duke Chronicle

The Student Press of Duke University  
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Saturday, November 9, 1968

Page Four

## The \$\$ dilemma

Duke's desperate financial situation points up a general malaise in fund-raising among American universities. It is a dilemma most educators here had talked about in the abstract, but now that it has hit Duke so acutely, it is an immediate, stark problem.

Duke's administrators are, of course, taking steps to cut down expenditures and to meet the goal for the Fifth Decade program. But the \$102 million that appeared so adequate three years ago appears now far too low, and the program itself has to be re-evaluated. Duke is far short of money and may have to cut needed programs within a few years, while holding back others. No one will admit this publicly, but it seems to be on everyone's mind.

What is to be done?

Many temporary solutions have been put forth. Some say the federal government should step in and subsidize higher education. Some have argued for larger responsibility from corporations, who depend so much on the 'talent' colleges produce.

The dilemma as well as the proposed 'solutions', however, must be seen in terms of the university's role in society and the present state of the nation. When viewed in this light, the university appears headed for incorporation into the 'affluent society.'

Duke and other institutions are already dependent on the government, corporations, foundations, and various prominent 'fat cats.' They have become in many areas creatures of the people and institutions who give the money. And thus they are caught. They must balance the integrationist tendencies of the government and

foundations against the segregationist attitudes of many of their alumni and 'friends.' They often accept money for war-related research, simply because the government is willing to put it up. Foundations are often willing to finance risky, radically critical ventures which the communities of scholars propose, but alumni and corporations often object violently when these enterprises begin to criticize them.

It is amazing that the American university has preserved as much autonomy as it has, but it appears unable to assume a radically visionary and critical role in relation to society. If it did, it would begin attacking many of America's biggest basic institutions and their deplorable conduct internationally. The American economy, which has become so dependent on overseas investments, might not stand the truth of its role abroad, in Latin America, Vietnam, and elsewhere.

Some radicals have lamented that the universities will never be able to lead America out of the wilderness, despite their ability still to harbor those who are wisest and most reasonably critical of American society. Perhaps they are right. If so, there may be just cause to destroy an institution that will join in collusion with American imperialism. But we do not believe the American system has reached this stage.

If there is a way to renew the university's critical role in society, we must seek it. If there is a chance to regain the university's integrity, we must seek it. If there is a shape for the university's future, we must try to develop it. For there is possibly no other institution better suited to save this nation.

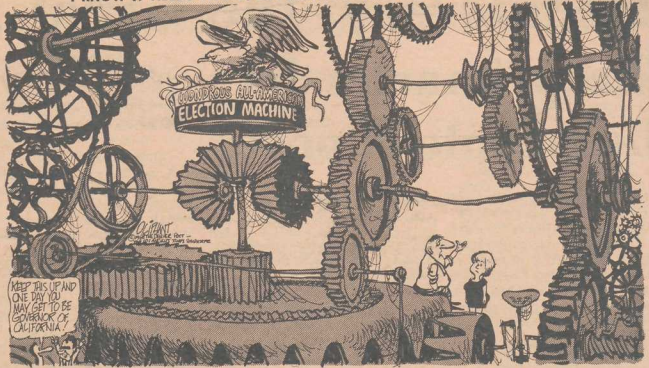
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'I KNOW IT NEEDS FIXING, BUT RIGHT AT THIS MOMENT I'M SICK OF IT!'



-The good life-



## Champagne flowing

By Clay Steinman

Richard Nixon will soon be the President of the United States, and French champagne was plentiful this week in Saigon.

According to Mutual Broadcasting, the bottles were not opened until NBC called Illinois for Nixon. Then the corks popped and the junta rejoiced. With Nixon, they must have thought, their regime would be preserved.

When I heard Nixon in Greensboro, all he would say about the war was that he would "end it honorably." In recent months I optimistically watched the President-elect on Huntley-Brinkley hoping for more detail. But all he said as he travelled throughout the nation was that he would "end the war honorably."

The telethon

Then, on his mammoth telethon the night before the election, Nixon elaborated on his previous statement. "If necessary," he said, "I will go to Saigon." The audience applauded wildly, I thought of Ike, and I knew who the next President would be.

Nguyen Van Thieu made sure of it. The week before, Lyndon Johnson had made a final attempt to salvage the election and make peace by arranging the long-awaited bombing halt. Hope for peace, long absent in this quarter, was at last present.

Events moved quickly. The North Vietnamese responded as favorably as their pride would permit. The National Liberation Front was going to Paris. To save face in all corners, neither the NFL nor the Saigon junta would be recognized as the sole voice of South Vietnam.

Hubert

Thoughts turned to Hubert Humphrey. Senator McCarthy endorsed him. Paul O'Dwyer came out for HHH, saying that with a bombing halt there was hope for peace in a new Democratic administration. The two candidates reversed positions in the Harris poll. It appeared possible that Humphrey could pull it off. Some of those who had refused to support the Democrat because of his war position began to have second thoughts.

And then President Thieu dropped his own bomb.

He appeared before his puppet South Vietnamese assembly and exclaimed that he would send no delegation to any conference where

the NFL would be present. He called such an act a "betrayal of the people of South Vietnam." Paris talks were indefinitely postponed until the South Vietnamese would participate. The puppets stood up and loudly cheered. Thieu smiled. Hopes for peace diminished.

North or South?

Ellsworth Bunker declared that "we will do everything in our power to get South Vietnam to the conference table." The words were reminiscent of many of Johnson's speeches of last year, but of course the name of the country had changed.

On Monday, Hubert Humphrey had his final chance to woo all the prodigals back into the fold. He was asked what he would do as President if Thieu refused to negotiate. McCarthy would have advised leaving the Saigon government to continue to fight the war in search for their own terms alone.

If only Humphrey would have come close to that in his reply. He didn't. He said instead that no coercion would be used against Thieu under any circumstances. He noted that the United States should simply negotiate alone with North Vietnam and the NFL, hoping that a peace "acceptable to all parties" including the Saigon government could be obtained.

There were no signs of peace in Vietnam on Tuesday, and Richard Nixon was elected. And the French champagne flowed in Saigon.

Thieu's move

I don't think that it is whistling

Report on judicial procedures

## Changes to be made

Last spring the MSGA and WSGA Judicial Boards were called upon to hear a number of very difficult cases.

These cases were subsequently appealed to the Faculty Appeals Board of the Vice Provost, which also had to wrestle with the complicated facts and contradictory testimony. Out of these proceedings arose a number of serious questions as to the adequacy of current judicial procedures at Duke. Doubts about their fairness and efficacy were voiced from many quarters: the students, the faculty, the deans, and a surprisingly large segment of the national press.

in the dark to say that if peace was apparently closer and all four parties were in Paris talking, then Hubert Humphrey could very well have been elected.

Thieu knew this. He also was aware of Nixon's hard-line anti-Communist stance. And if the junta drank champagne over Nixon's election, they must have been happy with it.

Nguyen Van Thieu is a most powerful man. With Richard Nixon as President, he will be able to keep, the United States shackled to Vietnam until he achieves the victory he covets. A fascist general on the other side of the world has the great United States of America by the balls and won't let go until he gets what he wants. He has helped pick our President and is engineering a tragic scenario for this nation.

The American people must be made to realize this. Richard Nixon will be a President who will go the way he feels the consensus of the nation bids.

Saigon song  
It will take much to convince the American people that the junta in Saigon is fiddling while America burns, that a Saigon bandleader is naming the tune, and that Americans are dying for an empty cause.

We must convince America and Richard Nixon that the war must be ended before any more people are killed and before America decays to point of disaster.

January 20 is the time to begin.

Most of the questions raised can be broadly classified as pertaining to what we generally call "due process" in our civil courts....

In response to such a need to modify judicial procedures at Duke, President Knight appointed a Committee on Judicial Procedures to study the current system (really systems) in use at Duke, and to recommend changes. Dr. Richard Watson of the history department was named as chairman: the committee is probably more widely known by his name, as the "Watson Committee..."

In the spring, the committee studied judicial procedures as they (Continued on Page 5)



## —Strawberries—



# NSA--worth at least a try

—By Alan Shusterman—

The National Student Association is not the ideal spokesman for the entire range of student opinion in this country.

Neither is NSA a communist-inspired socialist organization seeking to corrupt the minds and hearts of the students in the nation.

It stands somewhere in between. The question is where?

## Experience

It takes a moderate amount of experience with both regional and national NSA functions to understand the real value of the organization. Reading one story in "Newsweek" or the "New Guard" does not make someone an expert on NSA.

Instead, one must recognize that the national organization of NSA has no more control on the

students attending and speaking out at the congresses than ASDU does over the student body at Duke. All NSA functions are extremely loosely structured, designed more for a free exchange of ideas and feeling. After witnessing the controlled conventions at Chicago and Miami, it is impossible to believe that anyone would wish any more than the loosest structure on a student gathering.

And so NSA congresses often become somewhat disjointed and inconclusive. That is not important. What is relevant is the interchange of ideas which occurs at these functions. The legislation-although it may be of some value-is, without a doubt, secondary.

Also, NSA is more of a confederation than a federal system, both concerning the

member schools and the areas and regions within the system especially within the Carolinas-Virginia Region and the Southern area. Duke can be a powerful influence on the emerging small schools—both black and white—in the organization. Many of these are only now beginning to come to a realization of the society around them.

## The Vigil

For example, at the national NSA Congress, the Duke students led a seminar on the Vigil, attended by approximately thirty students from almost as many schools. Many of these persons were impressed with the demeanor of the Vigil, especially in comparison to Columbia, and they took back a new attitude (and a higher opinion of Duke) to their schools.

Here in the region, NSA is the only organization which can help to unite local student opinion on such

issues as voting age, and education, and present these views to the governments of any of the states. And the region is currently trying to obtain a large grant for experimental education. Were Duke to join, even provisionally, it would be eligible to receive part of that money for such projects as the Fund for Experimental Education at Duke or the House G experiment.

There is no doubt that immediately upon joining, Duke would have an extremely large say in the policies of the region. If changes should be made, Duke could make them. In the bill passed by the ASDU legislature, Duke will accept a trial membership, for one

year only, after which the issue will be submitted to a referendum of the student body. There is no way that the students will not have the final say.

## Truly representative

Were Duke to join, all voting representatives from the school to any NSA function would have to be elected by the student body, so there is no chance that Duke's representation will ever be controlled by a clique.

By accepting a trial membership, Duke will be not lending its name to NSA, but will only be examining fully the possibilities. The cost is negligible, the rewards may be great, and there is no risk.

If any students wish to reject this trial membership, they are refusing to even consider the matter. Now is a time for an open mind.

## North Carolina politics

# The Wallace movement will not last

By Win Lassiter

Although George Wallace ran a strong second in North Carolina in Tuesday's election and polled far more than the necessary 10 percent of the total vote to keep his American Independent Party on state and local ballots in the immediate future, there is some

doubt whether the reactionary third-party movement can maintain its strength and appeal in North Carolina and again call the state's political tune in 1972.

The defeat of the Johnson-Humphrey Administration means the destruction of those targets which gave the Wallace

movement something tangible to shoot at—targets like NEW's "guideline writers," Attorney General Ramsey Clark, and the LBJ-Supreme Court "conspiracy."

Gone is the target most vulnerable to the Wallace onslaught, the notorious "guideline writers" of HEW, who have overturned "freedom-of-choice" school desegregation plans and who have forced school integration at a pace "too fast" for many North Carolinians. And, with a new man in the White House who has indicated his desire for a more flexible position on Southern school desegregation, there is hope that the Wallace movement will lose its primary rallying point in North Carolina.

Other factors also seem to be working against the Wallace movement on the matter of school desegregation. For one thing, the original public uproar against HEW has desegregation as a fact of life. In addition, a massive school consolidation movement, especially in the pro-Wallace East, is literally tearing down the structure of "separate but equal" schools across

the state. Even if Wallace rises again in '72, school desegregation will have become a moot issue in many areas of the state. Segregation cannot exist when there is only one consolidated school system in each county.

If the Wallace movement is to survive the next four years, it probably will have to find a new issue, open housing perhaps. But it is still unclear whether any other question can incite the emotions of Wallaceites as much as school desegregation has done in the last several years.

## Bob Scott

Governor-elect Bob Scott disillusioned many moderate Democrats early in this year's campaign when he made a strong law-and-order speech in Wallace country down East. Only 39 years old, Scott has been considered one of the more moderate state Democratic leaders of recent years. Many have compared his outlook to that of former Governor Terry Sanford, one of the mainstays in the Humphrey-Muskie campaign this fall.

However, just as Edmund

Muskie was a recognized bright spot on the national Democratic ticket, Scott's running mate, Pat Taylor, was an unrecognized bright spot on the state level.

## Pat Taylor

In October, The Raleigh Times printed part of a Taylor speech on law and order—a speech that placed Taylor high in the estimation of North Carolina moderates. In fact, Taylor's words were so refreshing that the internationally-read Christian Science Monitor reprinted them on its October 26 editorial page, under the headline, "Amen!" Mr. Taylor said:

"I've never raised this issue of law and order in this campaign because I've never met a person who opposes law and order...Everyone agrees we should have law and order. But some would have you believe that they will work some kind of miracle and everyone will obey the law; or that they would overturn the Supreme Court and the Constitution of the United States and the President and everybody else and leave the enforcement of law and the administration of justice to some kind of supreme police force, when in the first place they couldn't do it, and in the second place, they really would not do it if they could. "It may be excessive to call some candidates 'fear preachers,' but there are those who take the serious issues which confront us and turn them into superficial issues, with which they appeal not to your reason, your common sense, but to your anger and reaction....

"If we're going to talk about law and order, let's be honest about it. How much should be put into the State Highway Patrol? How many patrolmen should we have? What additional training should they be given?...What should we do about some of the situation which breed despair and crime: That is what law and order is all about.

After reading these words, perhaps disillusioned North Carolina moderates can renew their hopes for progressive leadership under the new Scott-Taylor Administration in Raleigh.

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## Judicial committee

(Continued from Page 4)

now operate at Duke and compiled a detailed report of the findings. By this fall, it was ready to recommend some changes.

In the organizational meeting, it was decided to first make some short run recommendations in the hope of remedying the most glaring inequities of the present system during the current school year; thereafter, it would look into the possibility of a rather thorough overhaul.

The committee has proposed substantial improvements in the current procedures, and these suggestions will soon be made public.

The next order of business is to be the current regulations on pickets and protests.

The Committee on Judicial Procedures would welcome written "briefs" from any member of the

University Community in support of, in opposition to, or recommending changes in the provisions for the University Hearing Committee. The Watson Committee will hold hearings during the first week in December, in which any representative of a chartered student organization may present oral testimony.

The kinds of questions which might be considered either in the written briefs or in the hearing are: is such a university hearing committee desirable? if so, how should it be chosen? if so, what should be the membership of the hearing committee?

The written briefs should be sent to Dr. Richard Watson, Chairman of the Committee on Judicial Procedures, 318 Carr Bldg., by November 19th. Those who wish to testify at the hearing in December should also notify Dr. Watson by the 19th.



# Glee clubs concert hurt by professional quartet

By C.B. and C.R.

A half-filled Page Auditorium witnessed the downfall of the Duke Glee Clubs to a poor choice of supporting soloists last night. The extremely cacophonous performance of "a professional" quartet of singers contrasted poorly with the fine choral work in the final number.

## Organ recital

A senior recital by William D. Gudger, organist, will be presented by the Department of Music this Sunday at 4:00 p.m. in the Duke University Chapel.

Gudger who is a student of Mildred L. Hendrix, Assistant Professor of Music will play "Messe Solennelle a l'Usage des Paroisses" by Francois Couperin, "Prelude and Fugue in A minor" by Johann Sebastian Bach and other selected works.

After a broad rendition of "All Glory Laud and Honor" the overly-heavy program featured works of Bach, Michael Haydn, Mozart, Orlando do Lasso, Shenandoah, an American folk song, and a Negro spiritual. In particular, the performance of the Bach "My Spirit, Be Joyful" was noteworthy with the exception of the piano accompaniment, which failed to include all of the notes Bach wrote and managed to throw in a few extra in return.

The women's program was also loaded with heavy works, but, justifiably or not, the singers seemed involved in their work. One wonders about the incidence of backlash among this group after a performance. Their program included works of Kodaly, Faure, Palestrina, Brahms, a French folk song and two Negro spirituals. Although parts of the performance were characterized by rather poor attacks, particularly on the part of the sopranos, the Faure "Benedictus" and "En Passant par

la Lorraine" were pleasing. "You Goin' to Reap What You Sow" suffered, however, from very sloppy singing and inattention to the director.

The Vaughn-Williams "Mass in G minor" is doubtless one of the most beautiful pieces composed in this century. But if R. Vaughn-Williams ever turned over in grave, it was last night. The performance of the Combined Glee Clubs was fine in almost every respect excepting the soloists they had to put up with; they were horrendous. In particular, the soprano managed somehow to slide an augmented fifth a number of times, maintaining a quivering vibrato throughout. Breath control was lacking too and we hope, for the sake of the glee clubs that she will be lacking in future concerts. The tenor seemed strained to sing at all and the quartet's general tendency to remain out of key caused any blend to be non-existent.

In short, it seems a shame for students who have worked as hard as the Duke Glee Clubs obviously had on this piece to have their concert ruined by so shabby a performance on the part of paid professionals. It's something to cry about

## Taylor, Kirk deliver a 'battle of jazz'

Jazz will be king Saturday night when the Billy Taylor Trio and the Roland Kirk Quartet headline a jazz festival at Duke Indoor Stadium, beginning at 7:00 p.m.

"Between the two groups," says Nelson Ford, chairman of the Duke Student Union Performing Arts Committee, sponsor of the program, "every jazz buff in this area of North Carolina should have his fill of innovative jazz as well as top notch interpretations of pop classics and contemporary hits."

Billy Taylor, who comes from Greenville, N.C., is one of the top jazz pianists anywhere. Composer, arranger, author, lecturer, and TV personality as well, he is the winner of Down Beat magazine's first annual Critics' Poll.



Billy Taylor

Taylor also is widely considered to be New York City's best-known disc-jockey. He serves on the board of directors of the National Academy of Recording Arts and Sciences, the Newport Jazz Festival, the Harlem Cultural Council and the Jazz Advisory Committee for the Lincoln Center for the Performing Arts.

His trio pioneered in the art of wedding Latin rhythms to the inventive modern jazz melodic line, and as writer and composer he has had 12 books published on jazz and jazz piano playing in addition to



Jazz group, "The Others" played at the C.O. last night.

## 'Four Others' present modern jazz syle

by Frodo Baggins

Those who visited the C.O. last night were surprised (and pleased) to hear top-quality jazz there for the first time.

"Four Others", a group of local professional jazz musicians composed of Bobby Boyd, bass; Jim Crawford, tenor sax; Dave Moffett, percussion; and Harrison Register, guitar, played in the cool modern style, offering a preview of the style to be presented here today by the Roland Kirk and Billy Taylor groups.

The "Four" was augmented by Vernon Pratt, tenor sax, of the Duke Art Department. Harrison

## Feenberg: 'Is man dead?'

"Is Man Dead?" is the topic of the International House Open Lecture given this Sunday by Andrew Feenberg of the Philosophy Department.

Feenberg, a student of Herbert Marcuse, is in his first year at Duke after a period of study in France. He will discuss the "death of philosophy" in Europe and America, and the relation of this problem to the great political conflicts of our time at the 4 p.m. lecture in the International House.

Register, a man of almost virtuoso accomplishment, says that the group does not really fit into any given style, but tries to innovate according to the blend of the musical personalities of each member.

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## Read and Use Classified Ads!

## 'Stranger' seen as storybook novel

By Steve Evans  
Entertainment Editor

THE STRANGER. An Italian film spoken in French, sub-titled in English, and based on the novel by Albert Camus. Directed by Luchino Visconti. With Marcello Mastroianni, Anna Karina, and George Geret. At the Rialto.

There is a lot of silly chatter filling the air nowadays condemning movies from not "sticking to" the books there were based upon. The obvious drawback here is that most novels as they are, aren't worth an ounce of extra consideration by the public. But it was left for Italian director Luchino Visconti to laboriously put the lie to this "Remember the Alamo!" battle cry of simplistic thinking movie critics. Filming on locations in Algiers, Visconti was so tentatively intent upon "bringing to the screen" Albert Camus' "The Stranger," that he did little more than create a story book novel. Reading Camus' fiction pictorially is about as useful as setting Keat's poems to music.

He could have done worse. This was graphically illustrated by the short entitled "Where Have All the Flowers Gone?" which as one all-too easily can guess is simply a vulgar, unimaginative visual rendition of a good song. In fact, this bland film was so totally devoid of any artistic effort, that "The Stranger" appeared almost inspired by comparison. One immediately becomes suspicious of this convenient pairing, wondering why a film so technically well-done as "The Stranger" need resort to such tactics.

Camus' novel, one of the most famous by the Nobel Prize winning French existentialist, is a complete work of art. It needs no further elaboration. Meursault's knack for detailed description, his acute consciousness of his environment, need no pictures to fulfill their verbal imagery, not even in color. Through an intensely sincere narrative by Meursault, Camus unfolds his story of social revolt with all the clarity of a well-focused lens.

In filming "The Stranger," Visconti made no attempt to even rewrite the conversations in Camus' novel. Indeed his avowed purpose was precisely the opposite. In only one instance—that of a flashback employed to kick the film off with an involved start rather than a gradual revelation—did he deviate at all from the novel. Even the abrupt cutting of the film from high to low-level scene corresponded to the chapter breaks in Camus' story.

It was a splendid effort with only the noblest of purposes, and for this Visconti must be commended. Italian star Marcello Mastroianni as Meursault, the non-conformist clerk who was guillotined for refusing to partake in the hypocrisy of society, turned in an excellent performance. The same goes for Anna Karina as the girl he saw no reason to love and his unchosen friend Raymond (Georges Geret). In addition the film had all the advantages of continental movie-making: realism due to non-studio photography, unapologetic love-scenes, and french dialogue.

Yet, the movie was critically, unforgivably lacking in artistic imagination. Visconti, in his zeal for accuracy, gave up all directorial rights and let the force of Camus' novel carry through to the new media alone. In reverence for Camus' genius, Visconti sacrificed all artistic creativity of his own. He failed to understand that after Camus had created his novel, anyone even an Italian was entitled to add his comments on the subject whether in 25 words or less or in a 2 hour film.

It was a mistake Camus should never have wasted his time with, and neither should the viewer. The book is available in paperback by Vintage for the same price as a theater ticket. Buy your copy today. It will be here longer than the film.



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in

THE STRANGER



## According to Hoyle

# Duke versus N.C. State

By Benjamin Hoyle

The courageous Duke football team—down several times this season but never out—has what could turn out to be their toughest assignment of the year this afternoon when they take on the N.C. State Wolfpack. It is a must win game for both teams and the outcome will have much to say about the final ACC standings.

State—the defending Liberty Bowl champions—must win today to keep their hopes alive for an ACC championship. Duke must win if they are to have any real chance for a .500 or above season and a first division finish.

This game shapes up as a battle between Duke's offense and State's defense, and the outcome will probably be directly related to Leo Hart's effectiveness against State's savage defense.

State has been working all week

on stopping Leo (102 completions out of 202 passes for 1530 yards and 8 touchdowns). After one good look at the Duke quarterback, State head scout Jack Stanton had nothing but praise for the Kinston

sophomore. "Hart is a tremendous quarterback. He throws going to his left or right as well as anybody in the country. And their combination of pass receivers is the best in the conference."

State will undoubtedly try to neutralize Hart's passing ability with a strong defensive rush. All-American candidate Mark Capuano (6-2, 200 lbs.) and huge Ron Carpenter (6-6, 250 lbs.) anchor the strongest defensive line that the Devils will face this season. Not only should Capuano & Co. give Hart some worries, but they should give Duke's new found rushing attack a stern test. Both Phil Asack and Don Baglien have been looking better every week and the Devils will really need good showings from them to keep the State line honest.

State's offense is just the opposite of the Blue Devils.

Left-handed quarterback Jack Klebe passes just enough to keep the opposing defense loose for the running of Charlie Bowers and Bobby Hall. Klebe himself has run

for nearly 400 yards mainly on his favored roll-out run or pass option play. Bowers is the team's leading rusher with 592 yards but watch out for the veteran Hall (he'll be wearing No. 34 today) who has rushed for 430 yards (for a 6.1 yard a carry average); leads the nation in kickoff returns with 562 yards, has caught 16 passes for 217 yards, and has thrown one touchdown pass himself.

If Duke is to defeat State (and who before last weekend would have thought that they had a chance) they will have to beat them like they beat Georgia Tech. Duke needs to jump into the lead early and put the pressure on the State offense. State's offense has not worked that well in situations where they had to play catch-up football. Against SMU (a team very similar to Duke's team), State fell behind early and never could get going, eventually ending up with a 35-14 loss. Another big key to today's game will be the play of the Duke offensive line. Much of Hart's success lies in the fact that he has not been badly rushed this season; but the line will have their hands full this afternoon. It'll have to open up some running room for Asack and Baglien and give Hart the protection he needs if Duke is to have a chance.

One thing that the Devils will have to overcome today is their tendency in recent years to play a bad game against the 'Pack. North Carolina State has outscored Duke, 82-14, in taking the last three games from the Blue Devils, but the Wolfpack still trails in the series, which was started in 1924, 11-30 with two ties.

Offensive guard J.B. Edwards (above) and the rest of the Duke offensive line will have their hands full this afternoon with the savage N.C. State defense.

Today's prediction—if Duke is ahead at the end of the first quarter, they will make it two upsets in a row. If not, it'll be State all the way.

## STOMP STATE!



# SPORTS

## Frosh end season with 17-7 victory

By Bob Heller

After spotting North Carolina's freshman football team seven points in the first six minutes of the game, Duke's Blue Imps came from behind to post a 17-7 triumph in the season finale, yesterday at Carter Stadium, in Raleigh. The game's outcome left the hosts with a 2-3 record, while Coach Jack Hall's team finished with a 4-1 season mark.

The first time the Wolfpack got the ball, they drove 53 yards in eight plays for the touchdown. The scoring blow was a 34 yard wingback option play, with the aerial going from Lynn Daniell to Mark Cassidy. Following this fourth down gamble, Mike Charron registered the extra point, just 5:18 into the game.

Most of the first quarter action was confined to Duke territory, as the Blue Imps' offense could not catch fire on the relatively chilly afternoon. Actually, the remainder of the first half turned into a punting contest, as neither team could mount a drive.

After a Newt Hasson interception was returned to the NCS 29 yard line, however quarterback Dennis Satyshur led Duke down to the two yard line, only to have two penalties assessed against the team. With 0:03 left in the half, Tom Cain booted a 30-yard field goal, putting the invading Imps on the scoreboard.

The second half of the contest was all Duke's. Though the Imps were not able to move the pigskin for the first ten minutes, State's frosh consistently had the ball with their backs to the goal line.

After a short Wolfpack punt Duke had excellent field position on the NCS 36-yard line. Taking full advantage of the situation, they used eight plays to bring the ball into the end zone. With 2:44 left in the third period, Cain split the uprights, making the score Duke-10, North Carolina State-7.

The next 15 minutes were again highlighted by punts, with the exception of defensive halfback Rich Searl's second and third interceptions of the game, his seventh and eighth of the short season.

Again starting with the pigskin on the State 36, the Blue Imps marched to paydirt, this time using just seven plays. As had been true in his previous score, Satyshur, the game's leading ground-gainer, capped the drive with a one yard plunge. Cain registered Dukes 17th and final point of the game, with 2:29 showing on the scoreboard clock.

With yesterday's victory, the 1968 freshman football season ended with the team finishing with a very respectable 4-1 record. As had been true all year, the Blue Imps had a decided edge in all statistical departments.

## Duke challenges Terps in cross country finale

By Joseph Hoyle

Duke cross country team, having one of its best years ever, travels to Maryland Monday in an attempt to take the Atlantic Coast Conference championship. The defending ACC champion Maryland, under the direction of head coach Jim Kehoe, will be favored to defend their title, but the Blue Devils are predicted to give them a close run.

Duke racked up a 5-1 record this year losing only a close match to the Terps early in the season. With last year's defending individual winner Ed Stenberg leading the way, the Iron Dukes hoped to avenge this loss. Continued improvement by Mike Graves, Mark

Wellner, Rob Leutwiler, and Larry Forrester give the Duke team a real chance at breaking Maryland's four year hold on the title.

Other standout performers in the meet will be John Baker and Charles Shrader of Maryland, Gareth Hayes of N.C. State, and Dave Peddie of South Carolina.



Last year's individual winner Ed Stenberg will be out to lead the Iron Dukes in the ACC cross country championship meet at Maryland on Monday.

## Cross country final standings

	W	L
Maryland	5	0
Duke	5	1
UNC	5	2
State	4	3
Clemson	3	3
Virginia	1	4
Wake Forest	1	5
South Carolina	0	5

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# Thefts on campus rise since Spring

By Brad Drummond  
Since late last spring Duke University has suffered a series of thefts rumored to involve thousands of dollars. A great number of thefts have occurred in the medical center area. Some of the items stolen are an amplifier and turntable from the Celestial Omnibus, two original lithographs and eighteen prints from the Union Building area, a typewriter from the ASDU office, and cash from the Chronicle Business Office.

The latest theft was reported Thursday night by the YMCA. Donations for the Campus Concerns Committee, amounting to seven hundred dollars, were stolen. The broken desk drawer, which contained the money and had been pried open was discovered at about 8 p.m.

When approached on the subject

## Knight

(Continued from Page 1)

spoke at the Banquet. He promised that tomorrow's game against N.C. State will be a real battle, "our toughest game since Michigan." He recalled that before last week's upset over Georgia Tech, the Blue Devils had "lost just about everything except our spirit and our attitude." He added that although the N.C. State defense is number one in the ACC, the Duke team is really up for them, and will give them a strong challenge.

# Appointments schedule

The following is the list of representatives visiting Duke in November to conduct interviews. Appointment schedules will be posted one week in advance. All interviews will be held in the Appointments Office, 214 Flowers. Call Extension 3813 if you have questions.

Monday, November 11, 1968  
Union Carbide Corporation-PhD Chemistry.  
Northwestern University School of Law-Students interested in attending law school.

Tuesday, November 12, 1968  
Procter & Gamble Corp.-PhD Chemistry.  
Radiation, Inc.-MS, PhD EE; MS ME

Wednesday, November 13, 1968  
Mean Johnson-MS, PhD Chemistry.

of the thefts, Detective Pledger of Campus Security said that he did not have enough information to make a statement.

Apparently there is no pattern to the robberies and the police and administration are at a loss to discover the identity of the thieves. According to Doug Jensen of Student Activities, "the possibility of the numerous shoeshine boys and the many people from outside Duke who are on campus everyday cannot be overlooked." Jensen also said that "unfortunately, the system of trust on which the Duke campus operates can be considered partly responsible for the ease with which the thieves have committed the robberies."



Photo by Tuck Russell

Philadelphia District Attorney Arlen Specter addressed the Law School yesterday morning.

# Campus calendar

Saturday, Nov. 9

2 p.m. - Varsity football, Duke vs. North Carolina State University, Wade Stadium.

3-5 p.m. - East Campus Gymnasium open to students, faculty and staff.

7 and 9 p.m. - Quadrangle pictures, Page Auditorium, "Battle of Algiers."

7 p.m. - Student Union Presents: "An Evening of Jazz" with The Billy Taylor Trio and The Roland Kirk Quartet, Indoor Stadium.

8:15 p.m. - Chamber Arts Society: Brazilian String Quartet, Music

Room, East Duke Building.

Sunday, Nov. 10

11 a.m. - University Service of Worship, University Chapel. Preacher, The Reverend Professor James T. Cleland, Dean of the Chapel.

4-6 p.m. - International Open House, 2022 Campus Drive. Speaker, Mr. Andrew Feenberg.

7 and 9 p.m. - Quadrangle Pictures, Page Auditorium, "Battle of Algiers."

7:30 p.m. - 1968 Duke University Symposium: KAPOW The Electric Media. Page Auditorium.

Monday, Nov. 11

8:30-5 p.m. - Pre-registration.

10:30-12 noon - 1968 Symposium Seminar: Mr. Otto Preminger, room 208 Flowers.

3-4:30 p.m. - Symposium Seminar: Mr. Michael Arlen, room 208 Flowers.

8 p.m. - Symposium: "KAPOW: The Electric Media." Page Auditorium. Speaker, Mr. Stan Freberg.

Tuesday, Nov. 12

8:30-5 p.m. - Pre-registration.

10:30-12 noon - Symposium Seminar: Mr. Richard Schickel, room 208 Flowers.

3-4:30 p.m. - Mr. Stan Freberg, room 208 Flowers.

4 p.m. - Forest ecology seminar, room 130 Biological Sciences Building. Speaker, Mr. Lloyd W. Swift, Jr.

8 p.m. - Symposium, Page Auditorium. Speakers, Mr. Richard Schickel and Mr. Michael Arlen.

# Law students hear District Attorney

Philadelphia District Attorney Arlen Specter gave a brief news conference and then addressed the Duke Law Forum at 11 a.m. yesterday.

During the press conference Specter was asked if he felt that the present marijuana laws were too harsh. He replied that, in his opinion, the laws are "realistic." He went on to say that although marijuana is not physiologically addictive it is psychologically addictive. Specter told his audience that in many cases experimentation with pot led to LSD usage and eventually to heroin addiction.

The central theme of the 38 year

old D.A.'s address on "Creative Law Enforcement" was that criminals should be treated more severely. He told the Law Forum that "tough criminals" should be given "tough sentences." Specter also predicted that there will be a change in the composition of the Supreme court under the Nixon administration.

Active in Pennsylvania political circles, Specter was recently defeated in his race for mayor of Philadelphia. He has served as an assistant counsel to the Warren Commission which conducted the investigation into the assassination of President Kennedy.

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