

The Duke Chronicle

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Wednesday, November 13, 1968



Richard Schickel speaking at Symposium last night

Photo by Jesse Venable

'Kapow' panel voices concern over media

By Ed Harrison

Staff reporter

"It would be quite hard to follow last night's performance," said Symposium '68 chairman Peter English in introducing Tuesday night's session of KAPOW The Electric Media. Unlike Monday night, however, there was no disruption of the program, as Richard Schickel, Michael Arlen, and Blair Clark discussed their views of "The Media and Society" in Page Auditorium.

"I don't think we can talk about the media," said Schickel, the first speaker, "because of the different psychological sets used in approaching the media." He concentrated upon television, "because in comparison to the other media it is an H-bomb, the total weapon."

Schickel discussed the effect of TV on our thinking: "It is the new opiate of the masses." He said that television affects our buying habits, because of its emphasis on "consumerism", and also our logic, because of thousands of rapid images which we receive from it.

This emphasis on images, and also slogans, has influenced our concept of "participatory democracy", Schickel said, in the way TV news presents only the

more colorful and "disruptive" happenings. "The medium is not the message, but it has a mighty effect on what the message will be."

Michael Arlen emphasized that television is "intrinsically equipment, a system, an invention." He outlined the reasons for the extraordinarily rapid growth

of TV: the increase in national marketing, the development of a commercial method of making receivers cheaply, and the fact that it started as a mass media with private support.

"Commercial television is doing us a great disservice," said Arlen. "It imperfectly displays the life of the nation." He complained of the elevation of journalists to the rank of "semi-priests" of the mass media.

The New Yorker critic expressed his concern about the inverse growth of popular interest in politics and the lessening of the power of politics to alter the lives of people, compared to that of TV. Arlen concluded optimistically: "Television will adjust itself, by its own regulation."

Blair Clark also focused on television's effect on our thinking, discussing it from two sides, the

The students who interrupted the Symposium panel discussion Monday night will be prosecuted under the Pickets and Protest policy.

Bill Griffith, assistant dean of Arts and Sciences and assistant to the provost for student affairs, said yesterday he is bringing charges against the eight students and one University employee involved.

They will be the first students to be prosecuted under the new policy, which was approved by the Board of Trustees in August.

Griffith said he could not release the names of the students being prosecuted until they had been

informed.

No date has been set yet for the hearing, according to Griffith. The defendants will be "informed as soon as the material is put together," he said.

The formal charges will be sent to the Hearing Committee and a copy of the charges will be sent to the defendants, he said.

The Hearing Committee, provided for in the policy, consisted of two faculty members, one dean and two students. It is appointed by the Executive Committee of the Academic Council.

Members of the Hearing Committee are Kenneth Pye, dean of the Law School and chairman of the committee; Hans Hillerbrand of history; Edward Jones of psychology; Carol Dornseif, chairman of the Woman's Judicial Board; and Charlie Williams, chairman of the Men's Judicial Board.

If the Hearing Committee finds the student defendants guilty, they

may appeal to the President. Appeal will be based "solely on the record of the proceedings before the Hearing Committee."

Procedures for the one non-academic employee involved, Jeff Van Pelt, are outlined in the Personal Handbook, according to the policy.

No new Personnel Policy Handbook has been published since the new policy went into effect. There is presently no written policy for non-academic employees, specifically for Picket & Protest violations, according to Richard Bindewald, director of personnel.

The grievance procedure would be used, he said, if action were taken against a non-academic employee because of a violation of the policy. However, he admitted that he did not know who would take the action.

"It definitely would not be a supervisor, he said."

The interruption came during the panel discussion on Monday

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Democrats sweep Durham elections

By Tom Scrivner

Durham reporter

While the Republican ticket made unprecedented inroads into the solid Democratic political tradition of North Carolina, Durham county remained a solid Democratic bastion as the 1968 election results are counted.

The secretary of the North Carolina Democratic Party and resident of Durham, Mrs. E.K. Powe said "Durham's Democratic victory in every race except one seat on the County Commissioners should put Durham in a good position of leadership in the state and in a very good relationship with the national Congress."

In a record turnout of over 45,000 voters, which led to long lines up to three hours long, Hubert Humphrey gathered 16,433 Durham County votes to 13,542 for former Alabama governor

George Wallace in the Presidential contest. Richard Nixon, who but North Carolina's electoral votes into the GOP column for the first time in 40 years, finished third with 12,708 votes.

Democrat Bob Scott carried Durham County with 22,396 votes to 18,111 for Republican Jim Gardner in a bitterly fought contest for the North Carolina statehouse in which Scott emerged the final victor.

These results, plus the neck and neck victory of Nick Galifianakis in the new Fourth Congressional District by over 4,000 votes assured the primacy of the Democratic Party in the Durham area. A cushion of over 3,800 votes in Durham County carried Galifianakis to victory over Fred Steele, and returned him to Congress for a second term.

A heavy black vote elected Asa T. Spaulding, retired president of the North Carolina Mutual Life Insurance Co., to the Durham County Board of Commissioners. He is the first black ever to serve on the board and led all vote-getters with 20,815 votes. The board will function for the next two years with four Democrats and one Republican.

In last Tuesday's balloting, Durham County voters overwhelmingly passed a \$20 million hospital bond issue, the first passed by Durham voters in two years. This was the first hospital bond to pass in 18 years.

At the same time, the companion Raleigh-Durham Airport bond issue was narrowly defeated by 1671 votes in Durham County, while resoundingly rejected in Wake County, by almost 9,000 votes.

Correction

The group which interrupted Monday night's Symposium panel discussion was not sponsored by the Southern Student Organizing Committee as the Chronicle reported yesterday.

US may negotiate without Saigon

(C) 1968 N.Y. Times News Service
WASHINGTON—Secretary of Defense Clark M. Clifford warned South Vietnamese leaders today that unless they agreed soon to participate in Paris peace talks, The United States may feel compelled to proceed without them.

The Johnson Administration, he said, could properly discuss with North Vietnam "military matters," including a de-escalation of the war and mutual troop withdrawals from South Vietnam, even if the South Vietnamese government failed to participate.

At that event, he said at a Pentagon news conference, political questions would be left for subsequent discussion between the

Saigon government and representatives of enemy forces.

At the same time, Clifford put Hanoi on public notice to be careful that its military activities in the South did not jeopardize movement toward meaningful talks and a continuation of the American bombing halt of North Vietnam.

He characterized recent artillery and rocket firings from the demilitarized zone against American and South Vietnamese units as a violation of the Paris understandings that led to the bombing halt and the scheduling of broadened negotiations.

Similarly, Clifford said, the administration viewed as "a matter

of seriousness" the shelling of about 30 South Vietnamese province and district capitals since the bombing cessation.

But in neither set of circumstances, he said, has a "pattern" been established indicating that North Vietnam was unprepared to live up to the understanding that it would not take advantage of the bombing halt by abusing the DMZ or shelling the major cities of the South.

Gen. Creighton W. Abrams, commander of American forces in Vietnam, has informed the administration that he believes such enemy activities to date have not

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Richard Nixon's support of the present administration is seen strengthening Johnson's hand in dealing with Saigon.

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Rosen, Mussir to play at coffeehouse

Bob Rosen, a Duke student, will perform at the Celestial Omnibus this Friday night from 9 until 10 p.m. His repertoire consists mainly of folk music. Last year he played several times at the coffeehouse and

was always well received. He has an excellent voice, for which his able performance on guitar is a suitable accompaniment.

Orrin Mussir, also a Duke student, will be performing at the C.O. Saturday night. He will present two versions of "Alice's Restaurant," along with a variety of

folk and blues numbers. Orrin has also played at the C.O. in the past, and his versions of "Alice's Restaurant" have proved to be extremely popular.



Artist-violinist Giorgio Ciompi

Symphony features Ciompi

When the 85 piece Duke Symphony Orchestra presents its fall concert in Page Auditorium this Friday, it will feature Giorgio Ciompi, artist-violinist and member of the Duke music faculty. Ciompi will perform Beethoven's "Violin

Concerto in D Major" with the symphony which will begin at 8:15 p.m.

Ciompi, for whom the Ciompi Quartet of Duke is named, was appointed Artist-Violinist at Duke University in 1964. Solo appearances with the Duke Symphony and with the North Carolina Symphony, engagements by the Ciompi-Withers Duo, and more recently concerts by the Ciompi Quartet have already established his reputation locally

and regionally as a distinguished member of the Duke music faculty. Ciompi has served as assistant concertmaster of the Casals Festival in Puerto Rico for several years in addition to his activities in the States.

Ciompi was born in Florence, Italy, and received the Prix du Conservatoire in Paris studying under Bouchier. He later did advanced work under George Enesco and Diran Alexanian. Following this study he taught at the Conservatorio Benedetto Marcello in Venice under its Director, Malipiero. Since 1948 he has made his home in this country having been asked in that year by Arturo Toscanini to join the NBC Orchestra.

From 1949 until coming to Duke University, Ciompi was a member of the famed Albeneri Trio and in that capacity toured extensively in this country and four times in Europe. During this association he made numerous recordings under both the Mercury and Music Guild labels. He was Head of the Violin Department at the Cleveland Institute of Music and first violinist in its String Quartet from 1954-1964. In 1954 he became a citizen of this country. During the summers of 1950 and 1951 he was a member of the faculty and performing artist at the Aspen Music Festival and summer appointments of 1959-1963 found him serving as Visiting Professor at the Colorado College summer session and first violinist in its String Quartet.

For several years he was also a member of the Siedenburg Little Symphony in New York City. Before coming to the United States in 1948 for a concert tour and Carnegie Hall debut, Ciompi concertized extensively in Europe. In recent years he has returned to Italy each summer as head of the North Carolina School of Arts summer session in Siena to direct a seven week artistic and educational program for 100 American students.

Poetry-Sing to be held at Epworth

Epworth Dormitory will hold its second "Poetry-Sing" of the year this Thursday at 8 p.m. The event combines Epworth's monthly poetry-reading with a musical jam session in which participants play and sing both original and popular songs. Participants as well as listeners are encouraged to attend.

Review by Martin Schlesinger

'The Odd Couple' gags and suicide

THE ODD COUPLE. A comedy directed by Gene Saks. With Walter Matthau and Jack Lemmon. At the Carolina in Chapel Hill.

It might be said that a comedy that opens with a suicide attempt, however bumbling, is presenting its audience with a bad omen. In this case, what follows is brilliant comedy, but to me it was not quite brilliant enough to overcome its beginnings.

Comedy is a reaction to a situation which, looked at objectively, is never less than embarrassing and often qualifies as being tragic. A fat woman is insulted by a penny sale; a man slips on a banana peel; examine your own favorite joke or comedy sketch. The element that makes us laugh is not definitely known; some point to the incongruity of the comic situation, and some, noting the use of laughter as a tension-releasing device, see laughter as an expression of the "there-but-for-the-grace-of-God-go!" reaction. Perhaps both are true; the incongruity of the situation contributes to the idea that "it couldn't happen to me" because it really couldn't happen to anyone, not in that way.

But that formula requires that the more serious the tragedy, the more incongruous it appear. For instance, in Elizabethan times the same witty dialogue that made a successful comedy out of such rustic tragedies as a little good-natured adultery would be good only for slight comic relief in one of Shakespeare's historical tragedies. In order to make a war even half-funny, one needs the kind of extravagance of incongruity to be found in, say, "Catch-22" or (to use a more light-hearted and completely unbelievable example) "Hogan's Heroes."

As "The Odd Couple" opens, we see Jack Lemmon walking dejectedly down a street in Manhattan. He almost stumbles into a cheap hotel, has a bit of fumbled dialogue with the desk clerk, and trudged up the stairs to his ninth floor room. In his dingy cubicle, he removes his watch and wallet and puts them in a touchingly addressed brown envelope for his family; the trouble he has getting his wedding ring off hardly causes a ripple in the mood. Then he walks slowly to the window, with the obvious intention of jumping out. By this time the mood of death is so heavy that the first real bit of comedy—Lemmon's spraining his back in an attempt to open the window—is nothing but a rather inefficient tension reliever.

He then leaves the hotel and wanders the streets, entering a cheap club by chance. Getting his drink, he stations himself near the stage where the girlie show is going on and prepares to get good and drunk. The next attempted joke, his throwing out his neck while drinking, is totally ineffective; one has a picture of a middle-aged man, falling apart and caught in the midst of some still-unexplained tragedy.

From there we mercifully cut to Matthau the slob at a typical poker game, and Neil Simon's lively dialogue reminds us that we are, after all, watching a comedy. The rest of the picture is comedy, as Neil Simon has proven again and again that he can write and as Jack Lemmon and Walter Matthau can interpret so well. But every time the suicide theme comes up, one's mind (mine, at any rate) goes back to that dismal opening scene.

The main theme of "The Odd Couple" is the doomed attempt of a compulsive cleaner to live in the same apartment with a compulsive messer. The parallel between the association of Lemmon and Matthau with each other to a failing marriage is skillfully and not too crudely exploited. Matthau's performance, in particular, is excellent; he was excellent last, and he exploits the simple role of the stock slob to its hilt. Lemmon is understandably confused by the problem of balance between tragedy and comedy, as Gene Saks also seems to be in that case, which sometimes results in his delivering his most serious lines as if they were punchlines, but where he has pure comedy to work with he does a fine job. If only the movie had dared to be as extravagant as the general run of black humor, or had simply found some other way to get Matthau and Lemmon together, it would have been a fine comedy. As it is, it's a tribute to the movie that it can almost make the audience forget the first scene.

Film capsules

THE STRANGER, a motion picture taken from the novel by Nobel Prize-winning French author Albert Camus, is now playing at the Rialto Theatre. The story is based on a real trial—that of Camus' best friend. It tells of the revolt of a French-Algerian clerk, condemned to death, not for his crime of killing an Arab, but for his refusal to accept the hypocrisy of the society which had accused him.

IF HE HOLLERS, LET HIM GO!, a drama starring Dana Wynter, Raymond St. Jacques, Kevin McCarthy, and introducing Barbara McNair, is now playing at the Carolina Theatre. The film presents the story of a man, falsely convicted of rape and murder, who tries to prove his innocence, only to find himself trapped into an attempt to murder the beautiful wife of a man who could save his life.

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That band

To clarify any rumours circulating to the contrary, the Celestial Omnibus merely offered its facilities to the band which played on the Chapel steps last Tuesday after the campus police asked them to leave. The C.O. had no part in organizing this affair or in paying any performers. The organizing group apparently prefers to remain anonymous.

As previously stated, and except on special announced occasions, the Celestial Omnibus is open only to members of the Duke University community and their guests. Proof of such status may be requested.

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Page Four

Community

Tonight SFAC will vote on whether to hold open or closed meetings this year. In doing so, they will decide either to bring some reasonableness and honesty into what is now a closed university or to continue a system which inhibits development of a real community.

The question of open meetings is a perennial problem here. SFAC has always chosen to meet in secret. The Academic Council believes the community as a whole has no right to know what goes on in its meetings. The Board of Trustees, which like most boards, operates more like an exclusive club, insists that its deliberations must be private.

The usual excuse put forth supporting closed meetings is that they allow freer exchange among the committee's members. The real reason is that these people are afraid the community will learn what asinine things they are saying. Even so, they sometimes leak out, much to their embarrassment.

These people continue to insist on their personal privilege despite the crises which continually confront the University. And by this attitude they allow the ignorance and frustration of the rest of the people who make up the University to grow and to fester.

With so little communication between those who make the final decision and those who must accept the decision, it is hardly surprising that we are controlled by the crises. It is hardly surprising that decision-makers spend so much time asking everyone else to "trust them." Where there is little communication there is little trust.

If, then, we are ever to overcome the closed nature of this University and create a sense of belonging and community we must include the total University in our 'important' discussions. We must stop fearing the reactions of those outside the "elite" and open our meetings so others can share in an honest and reasonable discussion of our problems.

It is only fair that SFAC, in particular, should allow others in its meeting. It is a University-wide body, redrawn this year to allow more representation from the whole community. How can a representative body debate in private?

SFAC must now decide whether to fulfill its mandate.

Inauguration Day

"Congress shall make no law...abridging the freedom of speech...or prohibiting the...right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances."

1st Amendment, Constitution of the United States.

Freedom—speech, assembly, petition—when not exercised, have a tendency, like muscles, to atrophy.

Reactionaries of all ages and political persuasions, in response to the use of civil disobedience in the battle for civil rights, often defended their immoral obstructionism with the non sequiter "no man is bigger than the law." History, if not their own consciences have since proved them wrong. Some men, eventually all men, are bigger than immoral laws such as those which perpetuated racial segregation. But no man is bigger than the Bill of Rights. Not Richard Daley. Not Lyndon Johnson. And certainly not Richard Nixon.

Americans of conscience are going to peaceably assemble in Washington D.C., our capital, on January 20, Inauguration Day, for a redress of grievances: an unresponsive political system; the police state of Chicago; and, speaking freely, to petition the new president to address himself to the problems that plague this nation: racism; war; and poverty.

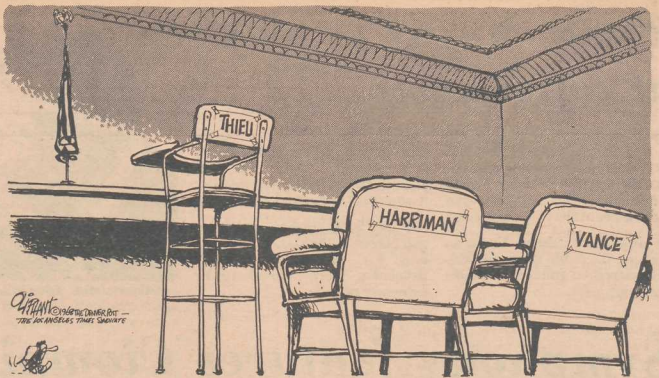
Accordingly, then, we respectfully request that Dr. Johnson and the University Scheduling Committee schedule no final examinations on January 20.

Unsigned editorials represent the views of a majority of the editorial board. Signed columns represent the opinions of the author.

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—the pinsky commission report—

Solidarity

By Mark Pinsky—

Little Jack Horner sat in the corner, eating his Christmas pie. He stuck in his thumb and pulled out a plumb, and said "What a good boy am I."

University students are more than a little like Little Jack Horner.

They sit off on their campuses, isolated from the real world of responsibilities and obligations, free of financial insecurity, and come to believe that, reaching into the great Christmas pie of life, they are able to put their fingers on both the true, the good and the beautiful—and evil. Having reached this plateau of accomplishment, they become unbearably self-congratulatory. For their sins and excesses, they have no one to answer to but themselves and their equally obnoxious peers.

This mixture of fact and fantasy seems to have taken root, like a cancer, in the solar plexus of the America's great middle-aged, middle class paunch. Our epiphany, as is often the case, in good ideas as well as bad ones, comes rather late in the game. Much of the world's population has already come to share this anti-student feeling.

Middle aged people dislike university students in much the same way as one dislikes a conscience which just won't shut up or a little brother who plays first base better than you do.

In the last fifteen years university students have been

leading the fights against tyranny and injustice, domestic and foreign, much to the continuing embarrassment and chagrin of their parents.

Korean students threw out Syngman Rhee, Hungarian students led the fight against Russian tanks in the streets of Budapest. Cuban students organized the fight against Batista. Japanese students take to the streets regularly to keep American atomic weapons from further polluting their land. British students have been the world-wide leaders of the movement to ban atmospheric nuclear testing.

In Spain, who leads the struggle against the fascist Franco?

In Germany, who fights the growing power of Axel Springer, the Henry Luce of West Germany?

In France, who has come the closest to dethroning King Charles de Gaulle?

In Mexico, who are massacred first by the trigger-happy bandits disguised as the Mexican government?

In Czechoslovakia, who defies the Russian imperialists in the streets of Prague?

In the United States, who was it who ran Lyndon Johnson out of the White House?

The tactics university students use, like methods of guerrilla warfare, are usually determined by the society which fathers them. Until recently, the modus operandi of the American student movement

has been non-violence. This country first learned the meaning and the depth of racism in the 20th Century American context largely as a result of non-violent student demonstrations. Berkeley, the first Berkeley, was something of an aberration—or maybe premonition. Then came the assassinations and the war the White House begged.

Still, in large demonstrations, most participants feel that it is (Continued on Page 5)

January 20

Editors Note: The following news item appeared in the November 1 issue of the "Diamondback," the student newspaper of the University of Maryland.

After receiving Faculty Senate approval yesterday, University President Wilson H. Elkins has okayed cancellation of classes on Inauguration Day, January 20...

The revised schedule applies only to the College Park campus.

Inauguration Day falls during final exam week. To implement the change, the last day of classes and pre-exam study day have been moved up to January 14 and 15.

Something old, something new

On revolution and LBJ

By Tom Jefferson

Governments are instituted among men, deriving their powers from the just consent of the governed...whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute new government...

Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient cause; and accordingly, all experience has shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed.

But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty to throw off such government...

The history of the present King...is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over

these states. To prove this, let facts be submitted to the candid world:

He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies without the consent of our legislature.

He has affected to render the military independent of and superior to the civil power.

He has at this time transporting large armies of...mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation and tyranny already begun with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has excited domestic insurrections among us...

In every stage of these oppressions we have petitioned in the most humble terms. Our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A Prince, whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.



-In the nation-

Many questions, few answers

By Tom Wicker

(C) 1968 N.Y. Times News Service

NEW YORK—We will be analyzing this election for years to come, no doubt, just as the equally close 1960 election still is being studied. Within hours after Illinois apparently swung the Presidency to Richard Nixon, and while there still remains some lingering question as to whether computer breakdowns might not have distorted the vote in that state and in California, it is hardly possible to draw any ironclad conclusions.

A few questions nevertheless present themselves. Perhaps first among them is whether, in retrospect, the Nixon border-and-southern-state strategy paid off, or whether it came within a few electoral votes of backfiring. Rather than picking a border state governor for his running mate and going to the mat with George Wallace for the law-and-order vote, should Nixon have chosen someone like Sen. Percy of Illinois and tried to pick up dissatisfied and dissident support in the major industrial

states?

After all, Nixon lost the big prize in the South—Texas and its 25 electoral votes. He certainly carried only Kentucky and Tennessee among the border states, losing Maryland and possibly Missouri, and although he won the Carolinas, and Florida he failed to crack the Wallace stronghold in the five Deep South states.

On the other hand, Nixon won a victory, however narrow, of significantly national character. He won Southern and Border states, swept the board in the mountain states, carried all the Far West except Washington and Hawaii (with Alaska still uncertain), overwhelmed Vice President Humphrey in the Middle West, and in the industrial East carried New Jersey and Ohio while losing Pennsylvania only by a narrow margin.

By contrast, Humphrey won only 48 electoral votes outside the East (not counting Missouri and

Alaska, which were undecided at this writing). But he ran strongly in New York and Michigan, and there is a real question whether a more liberally oriented Nixon campaign could have overtaken the Vice President in these states and in Pennsylvania.

It may be somewhat more likely that Humphrey would have done better had he more quickly and positively dissociated himself from the Johnson Administration on the issue of Vietnam. His late surge in public opinion polls, which was borne out by the actual returns, can hardly be dissociated from the peace issue since this surge occurred after his Salt Lake City Speech suggesting that he would halt the bombing of North Vietnam, if elected, gained speed during the period of constructive movement in the Paris Talks, and turned into a boom after Johnson's order to halt the bombing was announced last week.

Humphrey's electoral vote was concentrated in the East, but he ran

almost a dead heat in the national popular vote, and was a strong challenger in such major non-eastern states as California and Illinois, as well as in Ohio and New Jersey.

It is conceivable, therefore, that had he insisted on his own Vietnam plank at Chicago, or even accepted the so-called "dove" plank, Humphrey might have turned the corner in New Jersey, California, Ohio and even—Mayor Daley, take note—Illinois.

Aside from these questions, which never will be answered satisfactorily, at least the following things can be said with some certainty:

—The Wallace candidacy, while it had important effect in determining the election results, proved to be less powerful and widespread than had been expected, and now appears to be basically a rump movement rather than the wave of the future.

—For all the national character

of his victory, in a geographical sense, Nixon lost New York, Pennsylvania, Texas, Michigan and Massachusetts, and carried New Jersey, Ohio, Illinois and California only by narrow margins; thus, the major population states are at best lukewarm about his personality and program and may present him with a sizeable political problem.

—The Republicans have not won control of either house or Congress since 1954; thus through the Eisenhower, Kennedy, and Johnson Administrations, and now into the Nixon Administration, the country has remained fundamentally Democratic—presenting Nixon with an equally sizeable legislative problem.

—In the old "Solid South" this year, the Democrats carried nothing but Texas, proving that the old bourbon party is dead and raising the question of how long it will be before a southern Democratic Party based on the black vote can control the region.



Observer

The old man of the hill

By Russell Baker

(C) 1968 N.Y. Times News Service

WASHINGTON—Washington will soon be inundated with happy Republicans. Once the real-estate agents have finished plucking them, they will be less happy. Then they will begin learning about Congress, and soon they will no longer be happy at all.

Those who come prepared to deal with the Congress they have read about in the civics texts will not last long. To help ease their ordeal, the following Adult's Guide to Congress has been prepared for easy insertion under the corner tab of every new Republican's desk blotter.

1. Membership—The Congress of the United States consists of approximately 30 old men, most of whom are alive most of the time. They are referred to as "The Leadership," a term that derives from their zealous efforts to lead the country into the golden age they remember from their boyhoods, circa 1900-1910. Most

of them are chairman of committees.

2. Committees—There are many confusing committees in both Senate and House. One of the most important is the House Wilbur D. Mills Committee (known in the textbooks as the Ways and Means Committee), which has the constitutional duty of preventing the introduction of either equity or sanity into the income-tax law. It is named for its chairman, Wilbur D. Mills of Arkansas, who, as the third branch of congress, is responsible for originating all tax law.

The House Wilbur D. Mills Committee has as its Senate counterpart the little understood Senate Gravy Committee. (In the textbooks, the Senate Finance Committee.) Its function is to protect oil tycoons from exposure to the normal tax rates, and to create new safeguards against taxation for persons rich enough to show their gratitude with campaign contributions.

Among other fascinating committees are the notorious Senate White Supremacy Committee (sometimes called the Judiciary Committee) which is carrying the ball for slavery; and the beloved old House Boneyard Committee (or House Rules Committee). The beloved old House Boneyard Committee's function is to trap and bury any legislation escaped from another committee if it might have been offensive to either Mark Hanna or John C. Calhoun.

3. Democratic or Republican?—The 91st Congress will be neither Democratic nor Republican.

Since "The Leadership" usually votes the interests of its constituents, it is obvious that the Senate will be controlled by the Anti-Democrats, if we think of a Democrat as someone who supports the Humphrey view of politics. In Congress, of course, such fine

distinctions are unknown. There, anyone can be a Democrat simply by calling himself a Democrat.

4. Ethnic Analysis—Almost anyone can become a member of "The Leadership" except for women, Negroes, city dwellers, members who face opposition when they stand for re-election, and persons under 70. Occasional exceptions are made even to these rules. The house for years has had a Negro committee chairman who serves with the approval of Mayor Richard J. Daley of Chicago. A few years ago it had another, but he became uppity and had to leave the country.

5. Passing a Bill—The purpose of congress is not primarily, as the civics texts suggest, to pass legislation. Nor is it, as many broken Presidents have said, to prevent the passage of legislation. Its central purpose is to make sure that no legislation is passed until its

enactment will be irrelevant to national need.

For this reason, passing a bill takes a very long time. The average time is 20 years. Thus, if Nixon's new men have any bills they would like to see enacted in 1989, they should get them before Congress first thing next January.

In 1964, Lyndon Johnson's last big year with congress, it passed a vast quantity of legislation that came to grips with the national problems of the 1940's and prepared the country to meet its needs and responsibilities for the 1950's.

Legislation that goes to Congress in January will undoubtedly be passed in time to prepare us to meet the problems of the '70's by 1990.

6. Why Do We Need Congress?—Without Congress we would have no way to put off until 1989 what we could do tomorrow.

—Together—

(Continued from Page 4)

sufficient to bear witness, in person, to whatever they feel is wrong in American society. They confront with their bodies the people and institutions guilty, in their eyes, of perpetrating these wrongs. On this campus, for example, such a bearing of witness and confrontation was called a Vigil.

In addition to its general success in getting the message across with a minimum of casualties, this type of demonstration has another advantage. That is, students from all over the country have an opportunity to "be together," to foster a sense of national and international community.

But recently, however, the rules have been changed. Mayor Daley demonstrated, in his own brutish fashion, that freedom of assembly (the constitutional basis for most

demonstrations) can, by fiat and pig power, be suspended. In the face of such obvious tyranny, it is no more surprising that there is student provocation and resistance in the streets of Chicago than there is when it happens in the streets of Prague. Students the world over are united by their belief, perhaps erroneous, that the streets belong to the people.

On January 20 we are going to Washington to ask our government, in the face of Chicago, whether the Bill of Rights is still in effect—and if not, why not. We are going to demonstrate to Richard Nixon that as many university students who come to the capital believe that he must address himself to the issues of racism, poverty and the war—and soon. That's really what the term "redress of grievances" means. Whatever the response, we will be together on Inauguration Day.

Letter-- ESP at Symposium

Editor, the Chronicle:

Monday night's Symposium saw the establishment of a new political principle, which might be called the "ESP Doctrine." Having now the weight of historical precedent, it henceforth may be applied in any number of situations.

The ESP Doctrine apparently rests on the assumption that it is incumbent upon groups in a community to respond to the wishes of individuals in that community, even if those individuals do not even express their opinions. And if this extraneous response does not occur, it is these neglected individuals' right to commandeer public meetings, to take over the group's function.

Establishing the doctrine Monday night were six students and Jeff Van Pelt, all of whom usurped the platform occupied by Dr. White and Msrs. Arlen, Schieckel and Clark. They complained that the

participants were not answering the kinds of questions they wanted to ask. Only one of the seven, however, had even bothered to ask a question either night. One of those whose views had been "ignored" was a member of the Symposium Committee who hadn't made a single comment in Symposium meetings in a month. Mr. Van Pelt complained participation in choosing the type of speakers. The fact is that the enthusiasm he manifested Monday

night was not enough last year to motivate him even to interview for the Symposium.

The grievances of seven students at Symposium may well have had bases for justification. Their tactics may also have been appropriate in some situations. But their assumption that they had no obligation even to question or try to participate, short of a dramatic act, establishes a doctrine that is repugnant to the most basic concepts of liberty and free expression. Unless we are to begin to depend upon ESP for direction in this society, Monday night's action was an unjustified, paranoiac, tyrannical overreaction.

Charles Clotfelter

Duke cross country team takes second place in ACC

By Jimmy Sumner

As with most major sports, cross-country closes with a myriad of championship meets. In the past ten days the Duke cross-country team has performed impressively in two of these meets.

On November 4th the Iron Dukes defeated all of the college aggregations from North Carolina to capture the State Championship. Donald Jayroe of second place East Carolina won the individual championship with Duke's Ed Stenberg coming in second. Kenny Helms of UNC finished third with Ken Voss of ECU taking fourth. However, at this point the Duke depth took over. Rob Leutwiler took fifth, Mark Wellner sixth, and Mike Graves eighth. Four positions in the top ten insured a narrow victory for coach Al Buehler's charges.

This past Monday the Blue Devils competed in the ACC championships held at College Park, Maryland. The Dukes were given a strong chance to upset defending champions Maryland. However as Coach Buehler said "we couldn't pull it off. We presented a challenge to Maryland and they responded like champions." The final margin of victory for Maryland was 34 points to 66 for second place Duke.

However as the disappointed but still proud Coach Buehler pointed out, the second place finish contributes seven points to the quest for the Carmichael trophy awarded at the end of each year to the school with the best overall athletic excellence. It also closed out one of Duke's better years in one of its better sports. Our harriers finished with a final record of 6-1, first place in the State championships and second in the conference meet.

Sophomore Charlie Shrader of Maryland, running under the shadow of the currently injured Maryland ace John Baker most of the year, edged out Duke's defending champion Ed Stenberg for the individual trophy by about ten yards. Dave Peddie of USC, Russ Taintor of Maryland, Gareth Hayes of NC State, Kenny Helms of UNC, Truett Goodwin of UNC, Wayne Shrader of Maryland, Jim Rosen of Maryland and Duke's Mark Wellner rounded out the top ten. Maryland's other three runners (a team is allowed seven entrants in the conference meet) finished in the top fifteen, pointing out the depth of the scholarship-laden Terps. Phil Wilson (16th), Mike Graves (17th), Rob Leutwiler (21st), Larry Forrester (22nd) and Chris Little (24th) all ran impressively for the Dukes.

Coach Buehler and his cross-country team now turn their attentions to indoor track, where once again they are expected to challenge Maryland for the championship trophy. However, after a highly successful season the cross-country team, easily the most successful varsity team of Duke's fall season, deserves a hearty pat on the back.

Team results: 1. Maryland 34, Duke 66, UNC 86, Clemson 119, NCS 120, Va. 159, USC 165, Wake Forest 219.



The Duke Harriers—the State champs and runner-ups in the ACC. Front row, left to right: Coach Al Buehler, Chris Little, Mike Graves, Ed Stenberg, and Mark Wellner. Back Row: Phil Sparling, Larry Forrester, Phil Wilson, Ches Goldston and Rob Leutwiler.

Intramural flag football standings

Fraternity 'A'

	won	lost	tied
Phi Delt	9	0	0
Lambda Chi	7	1	0
Pi Kaps	8	2	0
Phi Kapp	6	3	0
Law A	7	4	0
ATO	5	4	0
Beta	4	4	0
Divinity	3	5	0
Sigma Chi	3	5	0
PIKA	2	6	0
ZBT	0	10	0

Fraternity 'B'

	won	lost	tied
Biochem	0	10	0
Kappa Sigs	6	0	3
Delta Sigs	9	1	0
SAE	6	1	2
Economics	5	1	2
Theta Chi	4	2	1
Sigma Nu	4	3	0
DTD	4	5	0
Forestry	3	4	0
Sig Eps	2	4	1
Phi Psi	2	6	1
TEP	1	8	0

Freshman

	won	lost	tied
Gloucester	8	1	0
Hampton	8	1	0
Lexington	7	2	0
House M	6	3	0
Kent	5	4	0
Essex	4	4	1
House V	3	5	1
Edens	0	7	0
House P	0	7	0
Churchill	0	7	0

Independent

	won	lost	tied
Law B	0	11	0
Lancaster	9	0	0
Taylor	5	1	2
York	6	2	0
Mirecourt	6	2	1
Windsor	4	3	2
Buchanan	3	5	1
Manchester	3	6	0
BOG	2	5	2
Lee	2	7	0
Canterbury	0	9	0

SPORTS

Brighter days ahead for Duke football

By Bob Rolnick

Something has happened to the Duke Football team during the course of this season. The team that will face Wake Forest this week bears no resemblance to the one that played South Carolina that warm night in September. The names may be the same, the team is much, much different. The present Blue Devils have realized that it doesn't matter what the sports writers and so-called experts say about you; you're only as good as you think you are, and this team thinks it's pretty good. And they're right.

Against North Carolina State, the Blue Devils showed their fans what they had been waiting to see all year. The defense proved it could hold a potent offense to a reasonable number of points and the offense showed it could move the ball when it really counted. What it did not show was an ability to push across when the game is hanging in the balance.

A winning season was still in sight as the Blue Devils, like the gracious hosts we usually are, refused to enter pay dirt from inside the ten. This team is not good enough yet to come up with the clutch points against an excellent and determined N.C. State defense. Perhaps Hart should have gone to air during those two

goal line series'. It's always easy to second guess the morning after, but this time the grandstand quarterbacks are well within their rights in saying that we not only could have but should have won the game.

This leaves us with two remaining games against Wake Forest and North Carolina, two teams already beaten by N.C. State. Football, especially ACC style is indeed a funny game. By using the team A beats team B and team B beats team C therefore team A should beat team C theory Duke could win both games or lose both depending on how you want to figure it. To show how logical that is consider: Duke beats Georgia Tech, Georgia Tech Beat Auburn, Auburn beats Tennessee so therefore Duke should beat Tennessee. Well, that's a little far out, but if we continue, you will see just what our trouble is. Tennessee beats Alabama, Alabama beats Vanderbilt, Vanderbilt beats Army, Army beats us, therefore we can beat ourselves which is just what happened against State.

But what all that does not show is that this football team has a lot of genuine talent on it. With most of our starters returning and a fine crop of incoming freshmen, Duke football may well have some much brighter days ahead in the very near future.

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The courts see that justice is served

Drunks, parking violators judged

Editor's Note: This is the final article in a series of three providing insights into the operation of the American democracy.

By Richard Smurthwaite

"Rise."

The people rise from the pews, about 12, and each one long and seating ten, all packed. People with pointed noses wearing Wallace buttons, people with bouffant hair (the tint wearing off into a murky yellow brown and preserved with hairspray), a few little kids, and older men, in their fifties, who all sit together.

The city recorder comes in; he has transparent eyes and grey hair, which mark him as being a wise man. And he's Jewish, like Solomon.

He strikes the gavel, peers up (as though he had broken something other than the murmuring), calls the session to order. He reads a list of several names, the case of So and So versus West Corcoran.

After a few failed to answer—presumably traffic violators—one case, with witnesses and accused, responds to the call. An old man and his wife, dumpy, and another woman, young yet discheveled and dirty, black hair, white face, black eyes.

The nature of the complaint: "This here woman comes round by our house all the time early in the morning and raises hell, shouting all kinds of words aloud, and breaking things in the backyard."

"Do you remember..."

"We have to know about a specific event on a specific day, sir, in order to try the case. Do you remember the day on which you filed a complaint?"

The staw-hatted, suspenderless-jean old man snapped, "Why, she does it all the time!"

The officer, leaning in the doorway that lead to the police station interrupted, "It was July 2 I arrested her, sir."

The judge addressed the indignant aged, "What was she doing on July 2, sir?"

"Well about four o'clock she comes by, bashed in one of our windows and starts crying dirty, filthy language; and she was drunk, judge."

The judge turned his shoulders toward the defendant, who was contemplating the floor. "What do you have to say for yourself in defense?"

"I'm sorry, judge, I was just outta my head those couple of days, just out of my head, I guess."

"Out of her head nothing," spat the wife. "I saw her carrying a bottle of vodka out arund in the street."

The audience roared. There had, of course, been snickers before, but now the old man who had always shielded their guffaws with a turned head and a hand over their mouths chuckled outright; even the hair-sprayed women laughed.

"No laughing matter"

"This is no laughing matter." The judge and the sound of his gavel were serious and powerful, unlike those of school teachers and parent of daughters. The audience

The policeman started his testimony, telling where he was when the station called. "I arrived at the scene at 4:35 a.m., and there on the street—a flat but wide grin burst into his cheeks—"was the Drunkest Man I Ever Saw." That brought the courtroom down.

The defendant was asked if he had anything to say for himself. He meekly whined several times, bobbled his head, and was sentenced.

Several cases later

By the time several more cases had been called and judged, court had been in session for an hour—already, an extraordinarily long time—before the main case of the night, the one for which the people who didn't come to court to hear the tales of drunks had come.

officer—shouldn't be tried together. His attics continued; he objected three times by saying that Mueller's testimony had nothing to do with the trial; he tried again later the objection that the two charges were being tried at the same time, all in the same rasping, high-pitched voice. Wearily the recorder's eyebrows rose, and he sighed, "Overruled again," but the defense attorney just wanted to ascertain that the objection was going on the record.)

Between his races to the desk and his objections, the defender grilled the policemen who testified against his client.

"Did you know where Keller's lot stopped, where he had the right of way?"

"No, sir."

different June 17 than the police officers.

"Well then, he followed me into my office after giving me the ticket—I hadn't invited him—and he grabbed my arm and, well, do you want me to tell you what he said?"

"Yes."

"He said he was going to move my damn ass to jail."

The audience was torn between gasps and giggles. Apparently the defendant was impressed by the line, for whenever he mentioned Mueller the officer, he repeated the alleged quote—with seeming regret, however, shrouding his voice, attempting to portray how reluctant he was to quote such vulgar statements.

The defense witnesses came and went; one tall black-haired man, his mane cut to a flat-top, his voice weaving his thick Southern accent into the words he mispronounced, and said, while resting his head on his shoulders and squirming. "After officer Mueller had done made his first trip into the office..."

There was the defendant's son, bleached blond blue eyes and seemingly always short of breath; a few old cronies, and one policeman from a neighboring town who was one of the shop owner's long time friends and a past employee. Stories were repeated, and hints of brutality implied. Somehow, said the friends, the cop entered the office when he had no right to, in order to take Keller to jail. Somehow, said the son, his father ended up unconscious and bleeding on the floor of his jail cell.

The testimony was a stimulating, and as time-respecting, as convention seconding speeches; it was two and one half hours before the man with no chin and the gas station attendant and their four fellow justicers could step down from the platform and into a side room, before the audience could adjourn to outside the courthouse, their arguments shielded from the chamber where the jury could be heard arguing in loud but indistinct words, while the men, presumably, drank their court-provided Pepsi's which were locked inside the room with them.

Few of the audience left; two and a half hours is long enough for a court session, let alone one case, and no one was going to head home until they had the satisfaction of hearing the verdict.

Decision reached

The end was quick and merciful. The audience filed in, then the jury, the recorder turned in his chair, and asked the jury if they had reached a decision; the foreman nodded yes to assure the judge they had, and handed him the two warrants, which the recorder perused.

"Illegal parking—guilty."

"Disobeying a police officer—guilty."

Some days and dollars that would have to be paid in retribution were announced, the defending attorney bounced up and asked for the substitution of bond pending an appeal, receiving it.

By that time the judge and defendant and the observers and the jury had left for home, and the attorney and I alone remained in the courtroom.

Justice, had one more been served, her blindfolded virtue intact and indifferent to prejudice.

The spirit of John Marshall and Oliver Wendell Holmes had, I assumed, been preserved, if not strengthened. The American judiciary, unassailable in its integrity and purity, had reached a decision.

(Guilty of illegal parking.)



The steps of the American courthouse, that dispensary of justice.

was silent.

The verdict: guilty of using obscene language in public, sentenced to so many days or so many dollars.

The second case is called, bringing a policeman and an accused and a witness.

"Raise your hands—do you promise to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?"

The hands are flipped up and I do, yes, are mumbled.

The complaint of the witness and the charge were drunken driving ("driving under influence," as it appears in the recorder's book).

"About four in the morning I hear this screech and I run out to see what it is. There's this man lying in the street. We thought he was dead or something so we called the police."

All assortments of complications clouded this case; the defense demanded a jury trial, and the six members were called—the man appointed the foreman was tubby and aging, the kind who when he smiled lost his chin; a serious bespectacled gas station attendant, a few others in banlon shirts or in denim pants filled the other five jury seats.

The intimations of political wheel-dealing clouded the case; the accused was an owner of a transmission shop who had run for magistrate and lost, and insinuated that he was being persecuted by the police cronies of his opponent.

But his lawyer was the type that spoke in high tones, and rapidly, much like salesmen in weekly TV serials, and had a couple of chins, all with five o'clock shadow.

The first policeman, Mueller, related most of the prosecution's case, revealing how he had asked the shop owner to move the cars, most of them customers', from their illegal parking places in the street, and of the defiance he received in return.

Throughout the testimony and those to follow, the defense attorney popped up from his seat and trotted, quite conspicuously, to his dictaphone lying on the judge's bench, and changed the cylinders of

translucent blue tape that surrounded the machine, like a belt.

He had begun the trial with an objection that the two charges—parking violation and disobeying a police

"Then you didn't know where the street really ended," and for the fourth or fifth time the officer answered, "Yes sir, I did. The street's 20 feet wide by law, and there wasn't 20 feet between those cars."

Examination continues

The examination continued, "Did you say at any time that the case had become a 'personal matter'?"

"No sir. Never said such a thing."

The attorney, with great effort and slowly cocked his eyebrows. "You know"—his voice was ripe with disdain—"That police officers can be charged with perjury!"

Mueller was retund, and he rolled in his seat at the comment. "Yes, sir, but if anybody ever says I said such a thing, they better be ready for perjury themselves!"

"Who's goona win?" whispered a little boy who was standing on one of the benches to view the proceedings.

Behind me a woman spat, "Liar cop, he's a bum," as she and her companions, women with sprayed-on, bleached-in blond hair, all talking, continued to say throughout the night. Must have been the daughters and wives of the defendant.

The defense called on its witnesses, mainly the defendant, short and face well controlled. "Mr. Defendant," asked his defense, "tell me the events of the day, July 17."

Apparently the defendant had lived through a completely

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Photo by Bob Hewsgley

Blair Clark spoke on the role of the media in reporting the events of Chicago.

Health program reviewed in annual alumni weekend

By Teddie Clark

Last weekend marked the Fourth Annual Fall Medical Center Alumni Weekend. The weekend was a mixture of departmental reports, panel discussions, addresses by Dean Anlyan and Dr. Harvey Estes, and reunion parties.

On Friday at 11:00, Dr. Estes, Chairman of the Community Health Sciences Program, presented a brief report of his department's creation and recent activities.

"The Department of Community Health Sciences arose from a need to consolidate the delivery of health care to the community," Dr. Estes said. Currently 2 years old, the department is composed of roughly 3 sections.

One section consists of several academic disciplines, formerly under other departments, such as bio-math. Another part of the department is Student Health and the connected division of Faculty Health and Employee Health. "The maintenance of employee health would probably represent the greatest challenge to this section of this department," Dr. Estes said.

The final section of the department consists of what Estes called a "tier of projects," such as a

community teaching and demonstration system or a "health care in the community" project. The first program would instruct students in the manner of delivering health to the community. The "health care in the community" project involves establishing centers whereby health care can be undertaken directly in the community area.

The discussion which followed Estes' report centered on the problem of the general practitioner in an age of increasing specialization. He began the discussion with a hypothetical case, "the 15 year syndrome," detailing the troubles inherent in the overextension of the G.P.

The physicians who composed

the panel generally agreed with Estes' contention that the main problems of the G.P. today are keeping up with the information explosion in medicine and alleviating the overburdening caused by too many patients per doctor. There were several suggested solutions to these problems.

Estes himself noted that the "physician's assistant program" here at Duke trained people to take some of the "busywork" from physicians. Automated forms and a "screening clinic" will also help doctors to pinpoint problems before examining their patients.

Dr. Roach, a physician practicing in Kentucky, described a "clerkship" program used in Kentucky.

News briefs

Several past participants in the Duke-sponsored Project Latin America will be in the Phi Delta Theta chapter room tonight at 8 p.m. to discuss the project and show slides to all interested students and faculty.

Applications are now being taken for participation in groups going to Nicaragua and Bolivia next summer. Anyone unable to attend but desiring further information should contact Robert F. Smith, ex. 5059.

The National Moot Court team of the Law School will hold its final practice tonight in the courtroom of the Law School at 7:30 p.m.

The subject of the practice involves the constitutionality of the Vietnam war.

The meeting is open to all undergraduates.

Calendar

8:30 a.m.-5:00 p.m. Pre-registration
9:30-11:00 a.m. WSGA Lounge
Open. Lobby, East Campus Union.

10:00 a.m. Divinity School Chapel.
York Chapel. Speaker: Dr. Gene Tucker. Reader: Mr. Bob Cofield.

10:00 a.m. Campus Club Meeting.
Lounge, New Section, West Campus Library.

7:30 p.m. Folk Music Club Meeting.
Room 208 Flowers Building.

Blackout

There was a power failure on East Campus for much of the day yesterday.

According to W.K. Howard, chief plant engineer for the University, the failure was caused by a defective insulator between East and West early in the morning.

He said "the snow and rain we had Monday caused a short circuit. When the line shorted out, it set fire to a pole. With the help of the Duke Power Company, we were able to repair the line temporarily so that the Dorms on East could have some head and so that lunch could be prepared."

Power was shut off again in the afternoon "so that a more substantial repair could be made," Howard said. "We don't want to take a chance that the power might go off again tonight during a storm."

Howard said that power would be fully restored by last night.

Roman Catholic Mass will be held on campus, Mon.-Fri., starting Wed. Nov. 13, in 208 Flowers Building at 12:45 p.m.

By Michael Patrick

"The mass media was fair in reporting the Chicago convention and did a remarkable job despite the technical difficulties," Blaire Clark, Senator McCarthy's campaign manager and former vice-president and general manager of CBS news said yesterday afternoon at a seminar during Symposium '68.

"Supporters of the Chicago police action say that the provocation of the police by the demonstrators was not shown by television, but my sources indicate that the provocation shown was not very serious."

Clark also said that McCarthy's Lawyer's committee, which was set up by Clark, to investigate the Chicago violence will seek to bring individual policemen to trial because of their actions against the demonstrators.

The committee has been identifying individual policemen from films made available to them by the media. The committee also hopes for grand jury action to investigate police actions during the convention.

Clark cited examples of difficulties the television media faced in Chicago. Because of the communications strike, no live coverage could be given the demonstration.

He noted that the communications strike was settled the day after the convention closed. Clark said that several times television tape trucks were kept away from the demonstrations by the police.

Earlier in the seminar he spoke on the future of American television. Clark expressed his dissatisfaction with TV programming at present. A major cause of this, he said, is the concern of programmers with putting together shows which appeal to the mass audience.

The prices on commercial time are partly determined by the viewing audience of a network. The networks want programs to increase this audience. Today, even

programs of quality sponsored by companies who want to have their names associated with this type of quality program have trouble getting on the air.

"The future of television in America is multiplicity." He believes that in the future a great multiplicity in types of television such as cable TV, pay TV, and more stations will result in more programs of quality offered to the public.

Clark also predicted the development of a home communication center which provides television, video-telephone communication, a facsimile of a newspaper covering both world and local news, and a means of transferring money to pay bills.

He mentioned possible direct broadcasts from satellites into the home. This would result in the elimination of local television broadcasting stations.

In answering a question on the existence of black-listing in the television, Clark said, "I know of no black-listing in the industry today. I fear, however, that a return of these techniques will happen in the future."

"I feel that a new era of suppression is coming, in which Joe McCarthy-like tactics will reappear. The communications industry should organize to protect the rights of members of the profession."

-Vietnam negotiations-

(Continued from Page 1)

"brought his men under substantial additional jeopardy," Clifford said.

The U.S. will continue to watch very carefully what happens in the combat theater, he said, "depending to a great extent on General Abrams' assessment."

But Clifford made clear that he did not favor either resuming the bombing or closing the door to substantive negotiations.

Clifford's guarded warning to North Vietnam was the first such public statement since the bombing halt. It is reliably understood that private warnings were made to North Vietnamese officials sometime between the shells from the DMZ Saturday and today's news conference.

But Clifford saved his toughest words for Saigon. Normally soft spoken and unruffled in his public appearances, the defense secretary made no effort to conceal his anger about the 11th-hour objections raised by South Vietnamese President Nguyen Van Thieu to the bombing cessation and the broadened peace negotiations.

There has been some speculation that the Thieu Regime was dragging its heels on the Paris talks in hopes that the administration of

President-elect Richard M. Nixon would take a tougher stance in dealing with Hanoi and the Nation Liberation Front, or Vietcong.

Clifford declined to speculate on Thieu's motives today but there was little doubt that Nixon's statement yesterday, saying that over the next two months, President Johnson could be speaking for the next administration as well as the present one, had strengthened Johnson's hand in putting pressure on Saigon.

Asked whether the defense secretary was speaking for President Johnson in his remarks, White House press secretary George Christian said Clifford was "expressing his views as he sees things." But it is understood that the substance of the Pentagon chief's remarks was cleared in advance by the White House.

Clifford made clear that the administration has not fixed a specific deadline beyond which it would not wait for Saigon to begin participating in talks in Paris. There is "no specific time element," he said.

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