

The Duke Chronicle

Volume 64, Number 45

Durham, North Carolina

November 14, 1968



Photo by Mike McQuown

Dr. Tiryakian and Dr. Clum participating in the Symposium discussion in the Theta Chi section last night. See page two for story.

Anti-war protest will include GIs

By Michael Veatch
Staff reporter

A new activist student organization has recently arisen in support of the rights of the American enlisted man. Resulting from the appeals of the G.I. Defense Committee at Fort Bragg North Carolina, the United Anti-War Mobilization Front is planning active demonstrations.

A mass march in North Carolina, possibly to be held in Durham, is proposed by the U.A.W.M.F. for an early December date. The march will be, according to Information Director Charles Man, "an anti-war demonstration but also a show of support for G.I. freedom of speech."

Man revealed that several soldiers have been court marshalled and confined for making anti-war speeches while on leave. Man contested, "under the First Amendment, a G.I. should be able to speak freely when he goes home. The G.I.'s are even restricted as to what they may read while on the base."

Each weekend between now and December, the U.A.W.M.F. is transporting "high school and sorority girls who look as straight as possible" to Fort Bragg to gain support for the efforts of the G.I. Defense Committee there. Through talking to soldiers and distributing literature, the organization intends

to show its support for G.I. rights and gain backing for the mass march.

The U.A.W.M.F., a coalition organization, is supported by the S.D.S., S.S.O.C., Young Socialist Alliance, the Resistance movement in North Carolina, and the Black

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NSA referendum

We the undersigned wish to hold a referendum to approve ASDU's 1969 25 Entitled "concerning the Associated Students of Duke University membership in the United States National Student Association." (Signing the petition reflects neither approval nor disapproval, but merely calls for a student referendum to accept or reject the statute.)

The above statement precedes a list of approximately 750 signatures. The petition has been circulated in response to the move made by ASDU to include Duke University in membership in the NSA.

Rich Poland, one of the "interested Duke students" who feels that the student body as a whole was left out of the decision to commit Duke to membership in the NSA, said that the petition is

merely a means to "ask that students be allowed to voice an opinion on the matter."

In consideration of the belief that ASDU acts as the representative of the Duke student body and that its decisions are those of the students also, Poland said that "ASDU shouldn't take steps without consulting the students first."

Up until now, Duke has been an observer to the meetings of the NSA: a position that requires a set fee, but withholds a voice in the actions that NSA takes. ASDU made the decision to join NSA therefore, in light of the economic and lobbying benefits that would result.

Before the referendum can be binding upon the Association, its validity must be ascertained. The referendum will be submitted to

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SFAC opens meetings to Duke community

"What this vote took was recognition by the Council that we'd better set aside any reservations we have about the effectiveness of open meetings because closed meetings symbolize exactly what SFAC was created to destroy: disenfranchisement of students, arbitrary decision-making and a polarized community," said Steve Johnston, on SFAC's decision last night to open its meetings.

"It's a weighty precedent," commented the Chairman of the Student-Faculty-Administration Council, when after extensive debate, the Council voted to open its meetings to the community as a general rule.

More important, however, the committees of the Council, which will formulate recommendations for Council adoption, were given a mandate to seek out all opinion on issues being discussed before formulating its opinions.

In the case of both committees and Council there are formal methods for calling meetings into executive session. In the case of the Council, the Agenda Committee will decide to close a specific meeting if extraordinary circumstances warrant. Committees will close their meetings after

holding open hearings, for the purpose of writing draft recommendations.

Committee reports, Council minutes not voted confidential in the case of closed meetings, and all Council recommendations will be made public.

In other action, the Council approved without change the committee system proposed by the Agenda Committee. Five committees were established each composed of two students and two members of the faculty-administration group. The committees were instructed to "seek out students, faculty, or administrators who have previously shown interest in the subject under discussion, and request the services of professionals expert in the subject, when such services appear necessary."

The committees will be assigned agenda items for the investigation. The issues they will first consider are: 1) Proposed revision of Pickets and Protest policy, 2) University

and Social Relations (including Duke and Durham), 3) General fees—the question of the use and allocation of these fees for student organizations, etc. 4) Administrative Reorganization, and 5) consideration of Joint Statement on Student Rights. Including questions of student record and privacy and a University open speaker policy.

The remainder of the five hour meeting was spent discussing Monday night's Symposium session and campus attitudes toward current picket and protest regulations are in order. The Committee's report on this complex subject is expected in several weeks.

Recommendations to the President concerning administrative reorganization will also be reported out of the Council soon, at the request of Dr. Knight, who must compile his recommendations for the Trustees who meet the first week of December.

Don't prosecute

Editor's note: Michael J. Arlen, a participant in Symposium '68, has sent the following letter to the administration.

I was just informed that Duke University is considering disciplinary action against the young people who disrupted last night's Symposium.

While acknowledging that this is your business, not mine, I should like very much to point out that much of the appearance of a disruption was created by the completely voluntary and casual decision of my fellow participants and myself to leave the stage. In these circumstances, I hope that you will not consider it necessary to make a disciplinary issue of what was to us a really very small occurrence.

Michael J. Arlen
The New Yorker Magazine

SYMPOSIUM
COMMITTEE RESOLUTION
PASSED BY A VOTE OF
24-5 on 13 November 1968:

"The Duke University Symposium Committee wishes to express its belief that no action should be initiated against the students who participated in the incident occurring during Monday night's Symposium program. We are deeply concerned that change was not precipitated through the established committee structure. However, it is our consensus that Symposium in its entirety did not suffer disruption from those actions. We strongly feel that as a result of this situation a newly-formulated, workable, and humane policy on 'Pickets and Protest' should emerge."

By agreement among the committee members, any questions concerning this resolution should be addressed to Pete English.

Will peace efforts end in conflict?

By William Beecher

(C) 1968 N.Y. Times News Service

WASHINGTON—The Johnson Administration is worried, authoritative sources here say, that the "Paris understanding," under which the bombing of North Vietnam was stopped and broadened peace talks scheduled, seems to be in danger of falling apart.

President Johnson announced on Oct. 31 that he had reason to believe Hanoi would not take military advantage of the cessation—specifically that it would not "abuse" the Demilitarized Zone or shell cities in the South.

Since that time more than 30 province

and district capitals have been hit by mortar and rocket fire and there apparently have been shellings of American and South Vietnamese units from positions within the southern edge of the DMZ. Marine, air and artillery counterattacks were quickly ordered to answer the firing.

Military men from Gen. Creighton Abrams down agree that enemy activity thus far has not materially changed the military situation in South Vietnam. But some of them are quite unhappy with what one ranking officer referred to as the "tepidness" of Secretary of Defense Clark M. Clifford's rebuke yesterday to North Vietnam over the violations.

Clifford said at a news conference that if a "pattern" of shelling built up, "then we would have to face up to it." But he stressed that while the reported incidents were a violation of the Paris understandings, he did not want to use them as an excuse to resume the bombing and scrap the talks.

In an apparent effort to clarify the situation, Nicholas Deb. Katzenbach, Under Secretary of State, strengthened the warning today. The United States takes a "serious view" of the attacks along the Buffer Zone, he declared, and this has been brought "forcefully" to the attention of Hanoi's delegates in Paris.

An official said that various contingency plans had been discussed in the event Hanoi continued the provocations.

Abram's authority to order air strikes in or North of the Buffer Zone against enemy activities he deems a direct threat that has

been made clear to Hanoi, the official said. Or, he added, if there was an ominous build-up and attacks in the area of the Demilitarized Zone, the Administration would resume general bombing, but limit it, say, to the area between the 17th and 18th parallels in North Vietnam.

A renewal on a limited basis would

Pearson says: 'as V.P. Nixon saw psychiatrist'

By William M. Blair
(C) 1968 N. Y. Times News Service
WASHINGTON—Drew Pearson said Wednesday that President-elect Richard M. Nixon had consulted a "psychiatrist" when he was Vice President, and he quoted the doctor as having said that Nixon "did have a problem—not standing up under great pressure."

Pearson, a syndicated columnist, identified the man he called a psychiatrist as Dr. Arnold Hutschnecker of New York. However, Hutschnecker is a general practitioner who has specialized for the last decade or so exclusively in psychosomatic medicine.

Hutschnecker, who has offices at 829 Park Avenue, said Wednesday in New York that Nixon was a patient of his before he changed his practice from internal medicine to psychotherapy. He insisted he had treated the President-elect solely for a physical ailment. He declined to say what the psychical problem was.

Meanwhile, a source close to the President-elect said in New York that Nixon had consulted Hutschnecker in the mid-fifties after Nixon had become exhausted on a foreign trip. The source said that Hutschnecker had given Nixon a thorough physical examination and had prescribed "some pill" but had carried out no psychiatric treatment whatever.

After first stating that he would not comment on any of Pearson's assertions, Ron Zeigler, a spokesman for Nixon, said that the columnist's statement today was "absolutely untrue."

Pearson said today that he had first called Hutschnecker on the morning of October 31 about "reports that Mr. Nixon had been under the care of a psychiatrist." Pearson said the doctor had called it a "delicate matter" and asked Pearson to call back in the afternoon.

When he called back, Pearson said, Hutschnecker told him that

Nixon had consulted him "but this was for problems of internal medicine and it was not psychotherapy."

Pearson said that he "kind of wondered why Mr. Nixon would go up to New York to consult a doctor for internal medical problems when we have some excellent doctors here in Washington."

He continued that between his morning and afternoon telephone calls Hutschnecker "got a call from

the Nixon office and that he changed his story to me. He did confirm to others that he had advised Nixon over psychiatric problems and he had expressed some worry privately that Nixon had problems—or did have a problem—not standing up under great pressure."

"Now the question came up in my mind whether I should print this," Pearson said. "In the first place I could not substantiate it to my full conviction. I have now."

Group reflects on symposium validity

By Mark Stein
Staff reporter

Last night, Theta Chi fraternity held a post symposium discussion. Dr. Edward Tiryakian (Sociology-Psychology), Dr. John Clum (English), and Dr. Richard White (Botany) acted as an informal panel.

To start the discussion, each professor gave a general statement on Symposium '68. Dr. Tiryakian said that there were two aspects of Symposium which disturbed him. First he said that though Symposium was supposed to be a discussion of the media, it turned into a bland discussion of only one medium: Television.

Dr. Tiryakian also said that he left the Symposium in exactly the same mood as he left it last year. He said that there was no confrontation of speakers. All of them presenting homogeneous views.

Dr. Clum, a member of the Symposium Committee, agreed with Dr. Tiryakian, but added two points of his own. First he said that he was not so sure that Symposium

was such a good idea. He said that it is hard to pick three nights out of the year, stick four people on the stage and get a meaningful experience.

Dr. Clum said that to succeed, the Symposium has to have a "good show." The only thing that was a good show, continued Dr. Clum, was the student takeover on Monday night. The Symposium Committee, said Dr. Clum, had chosen four establishment people to talk on and criticize the establishment, and this cannot create a good confrontation.

—U.A.W.M.F.—

(Continued from Page 1)
Student movement. A southern organization with 500 members in North Carolina, the U.A.W.M.F. is expanding nationally and will hold an anti-war convention in Chicago.

Today a mass meeting to discuss tactics and gain support is being held at the University of North Carolina. Currently at Duke, the U.A.W.M.F. coordinator is Mike Smedberg; organizational efforts will be discussed at a meeting on November 22.

The U. A. W. M. F., an organization of some three months, had its beginnings in the South. However, more than a dozen campuses now have chapters throughout the nation.

Tomorrow, UNC will host a mass meeting of the United Anti-War Mobilization Front at 8 p.m. in Gerard Hall. EVERYBODY IS INVITED

—petition—

(Continued from Page 1)
the Elections Committee and then let stand for three days during which time students will be permitted to add their names to or omit them from the petition.

After the three day period, the Elections Committee will judge the validity of the referendum; if it is judged valid, the referendum must be held no sooner than three class days and no later than seven class days after the decision is made.

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—Vietnam—

(Continued from Page 1)

demonstrate that the United States would not stand for Hanoi's taking obvious advantage of the halt but would stop short of restoring the bombing all the way to the 19th parallel—the limitation that preceded the halt—and thus, it is hoped would not upset the peace talks.

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Will the girls who picked up the wrong coats at the rush party at Carr Friday evening, (the coats were a green cordoroy and a London Fog) please return them to Elaine Bardes, Basset, and Melinda Agsten, Pegram. The coats have identification in them.

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Mary Burgess, soprano and new member of the Duke music faculty, will be featured in the Duke Symphony Orchestra's fall concert this Friday at 8:15 p.m. in Page Auditorium. Having recently participated in the New York City Opera's Gilbert and Sullivan presentations and the Mozart Festival at Lincoln Center, she will perform in the last movement of the Mahler "Symphony Mo. 4 in G Major.

Compositions by Earls to play in New York

Three recent compositions by Duke University composer Paul Earls will receive first performances in New York City next Saturday. The works, for string quartet, unaccompanied violin, and piano solo, will be presented in a concert sponsored by the Composers Forum at the Donnell Library near the Museum of Modern Art on West 53rd St. Earls' string quartet, written during the summer of 1967 while the composer was in-residence at the MacDowell Colony in New Hampshire, will be performed by an ensemble led by violinist Paul Zukofsky. Zukofsky, highly acclaimed virtuoso who specializes in performances of works from the

contemporary repertoire, will also be heard in the Earls unaccompanied violin work entitled "Five Notables."

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 4696, Duke Station, Durham, N.C. 27706.

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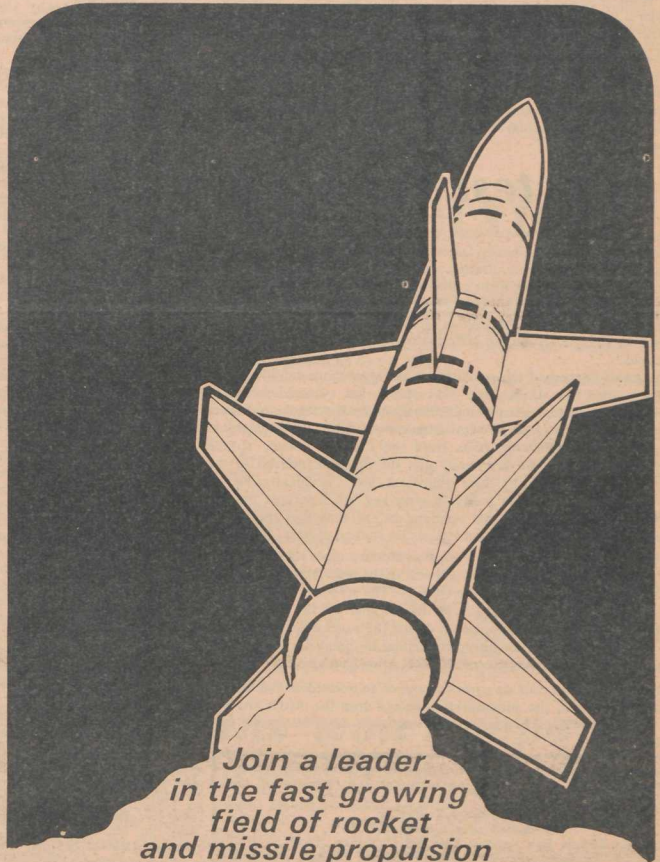
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Yes, Kaflop

It was to be the total media experience followed by "confrontations between men in the media and their critics." But instead, following in last year's tradition, Symposium 68 consisted of three evenings of dull speeches.

As an example of the media experience Otto Preminger brought his new film, "Skidoo". Preminger, who has an awesome reputation, is a likeable old man who openly admits he does not make films for their artistic value. He appeared to have more desire to discuss the inadequacies of Hubert Humphrey and Richard Nixon than to discuss films.

Preminger refused to defend his film and Richard Schickel, his leading critic, refused to attack it. The first night's confrontation turned to the question "What is art?" and the merits of Jean Luc Godard as a director. Schickel appeared to be afraid of involving himself in any discussion that might threaten his well-developed Time-Life cool.

The highlight of Symposium '68 was the closing speech by David Paley of the Political Science Department. He said more about the media than had been said at any previous time. Had this speech been given as an introduction, Symposium '68 might have been different. Schickel and Arlen might have realized that what was wanted was not a discussion of poor television programming but what Peter English stated as the McLuhanesque definition of the media: "non-linear, non-rational extensions of man which are bombarding the psyche." But, since this was not understood, Symposium ended, not with a KAPOW, but with a whimper.

A test case

The only controversy to grow out of Symposium '68 was the invocation of Duke's nationally-famous pickets and protests policy and regulations against six demonstrators who interjected themselves into the dialogue portion of Monday night's program.

The regulations, as we have said before, are illegitimate, for they were promulgated this summer without prior consultation with students and they set up highly questionable judicial structures for dealing with alleged infractions.

The actual purpose of the regulations was to gain money and favorable publicity for the University. This ploy has succeeded—alumni contributions increased sharply immediately after the regulations were trumpeted nationally, and the administration got favorable comment in every forum for right-wing views from the Chicago Tribune to the Congressional Record. We are happy that the financial interests of the University were so served by these regulations, but it is unreasonable for administrators to expect the policy to serve any other purpose than to placate the repressive forces that surround us; certainly they should not expect the regulations to serve as guidelines for student protest.

There is good reason to doubt, too, that Monday night's action would have been considered disruptive and inimical to the orderly progress of the University under any rational protest policy. The students who went on stage, while they were rude and abrupt, did not interrupt the participants' prepared speeches or deny free speech during the panel discussion which they joined. Their action was disruptive neither in intent nor in effect, as both the Symposium Committee and Michael Arlen have agreed.

Instead of trying to cook up a test case out of an isolated, nebulous and insignificant incident, the administration should drop the matter and set about the honest business of constructing less vague, more reasonable regulations.

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

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"I'D LIKE YOU TO MEET YOUR CONGRESS . . ."



50 years after WWI

By James Reston-

(C) 1968 N.Y. Times News Service
PARIS—Europe is still struggling, 50 years after the end of the First World War, to learn the lessons of that tragic conflict. Essentially it was a civil war within the Western world, in which Russia lost 1,700,000 dead, France, 1,357,800, the British 908,371, and Italy 650,000, but the spirit of nationalism, which produced this frightful disaster, is rising again five decades later.

In the village churchyards of England these past few days, there were solemn ceremonies of remembrance for the dead, but here in Paris Armistice Day was celebrated by jets and helicopter gun platforms flying just above the plane trees along the Champs Elysees, and not far away another "Paris peace conference" was lost in a tangle of nationalistic arguments over another war in Vietnam.

Europe now knows, Paul Valery, the French poet, wrote after the First World War, that its civilization could vanish as other great civilizations had perished in the past. "Elam, Ninevah, Babylon were but beautiful names and the total ruin of those worlds had little significance for us as their very existence. But France, England, Russia...these too would be beautiful names...and we see now that the abyss of history is deep enough to hold us all. We are aware that a civilization has the same fragility as a life. The circumstances that could send the works of Keats and Baudelaire to join the works of Menander are no longer inconceivable; they are in the newspapers..."

Still, the pride of nationalism, and the glorification of military arms go on, and the ideal of a United States of Europe, so bright and hopeful even a few short years ago, has declined under the pressure of General De Gaulle's evangelical chauvinism.

Even Jean Monnet, the father of the post-war movement for European political unity, and still at 80 the most optimistic statesman on this continent, is alarmed by the drift of Europe's political leaders back to the old nationalism.

What will the new American Administration do now? he asks, as he prepares for another trip to Washington and New York. Will Richard Nixon make the effort necessary to reverse the present trend and revive the movement toward European unity and arms

control, or will he go back further to the dangerous confrontation of the old Cold War?

Monnet thinks the Western world is at another critical turning point. He believes the leaders of the Soviet Union are acting again out of weakness and fear. He thinks they are worried about having a hostile China on one flank and a hostile Germany, backed by the United States, on the other. But unlike many other observers in this part of the world, he concludes from this that Moscow really wants an understanding and an accommodation with Washington.

His thesis is that the Soviet leaders invaded Czechoslovakia in order to protect their western flank, not to threaten western Europe. As he analyzes their present actions, they are not acting out of ideology but for their own security, and are raising the threat of Soviet power, not to endanger western Europe, but to force serious conversations with Europe and the United States to protect their western frontier.

Accordingly, he sees the new Administration in the United States as an opportunity to open important diplomatic discussions within Europe, and then between Europe and the United States and finally, between the Western Allies and Moscow and the other Warsaw Pact nations.

He is aware that Nixon has

talked a good deal about new diplomatic initiatives both with the NATO allies and the Soviet Union, but thinks it is vital to arrange these talks in the right order and at the right time. For that reason, he will be going to the United States at the beginning of next month in the hope of being able to talk to some of the men around the new President-elect.

"The movement toward economic union is going forward," he says, "much faster than most people realize. The political philosophers and the political leaders of the last generation have made a good start, and the pressure of American business on Europe is forcing Europe to unite economically. But beyond this, the political trends are not good. We have to revive the political consultations that seemed so hopeful a few years ago, and we must not misjudge what the Soviets are doing."

The vitality of Europe 50 years after the First World War encourages Monnet to go on working for the unity of Europe and for new talks between the Allies and the Soviets. What is worrying Moscow is not Washington but Peking, as he sees it, and the present trend of Soviet policy is not, as he analyzes it, a menace to the security of the West, but an opportunity to negotiate new security arrangements between Moscow and the Western Allies.

By Russ Nieli

Suicide of a city

New York City must surely be the problem capital of the world. After examining the extent of its maladies, one sometimes gets the feeling that the Indians who sold Manhattan Island for \$24 worth of trinkets got by far the better part of the deal.

In addition to the usual city problems of air pollution, traffic congestion, spiraling welfare costs, soaring taxes, housing shortages, unemployment, violence, and crime, New York has had to face strikes by transit workers, dock workers, firemen, policemen, teachers, and garbage men.

From month to month, New York jumps from one major crisis to another, and every year it seems to slip closer and closer to a total breakdown. The city has become,

in Norman Mailer's words, a huge malignancy.

The latest crisis involves a strike by the city teachers union against the entire public school system. The dispute arose out of the involuntary transfer of 13 white teachers by a predominantly Negro and Puerto Rican school board—a board which was set up last year as an experiment in decentralized administration.

The teachers have accused the local board of anti-Semitism and black extremism, while supporters of the board have countered by charging the teachers with white racism. John Lindsay, the aging Bro Wonder of the Republican Left, has tried his hand at mediating the dispute, but to no

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-From the ramparts-

Symposium and politics

By Jim McCullough-

The students who disrupted the second night of Symposium deserve the title barbarian, for they were uncivilized by any stretch of the imagination. Their actions were unjustified by any moral issue, and their manner was crude. It was, in toto, an inexcusable display of emotionality run wild, a recklessly thoughtless negation of civility.

Various defenses are made for the group, hinging mainly on motivation. One can imagine the outraged cries if a group of racists tried to take the microphones away from Eldridge Cleaver when he speaks here in December. Keep in mind that a racist may be completely sincere in his feelings and subjectively his motivation may be as pure as the most saintly anti-war demonstrator's.

On the objective level, maybe you were bored by Symposium or felt that the panelists were avoiding the important issues, or that there was insufficient interaction with the audience. Like the demonstrators, you had 24 hours between the first and second sessions to voice this opinion to the Symposium Committee—which

does not have a reputation for closed-mindedness. You also had access to microphones on the floor.

Basically, the effect the demonstrators wanted, the changes they felt were needed, were not worth the uncivility of their actions. As Richard Schickel said, it was a "penny-ante coup" and as such the participants deserve penny-ante penalties. As children, they should be slapped on the hands. It is unfortunate that such penalties should have to be meted out to supposedly mature people.

The question now causing a furor is whether or not they should be tried under the University's new Trustee-approved policy on pickets and protests. The policy is most basically criticized for the way in which it was made i.e. it is "the Trustees' policy." This, when combined with the idea of the University as a community, it is said, invalidates the policy. The demonstrators should not be tried under an unjustly promulgated policy.

One feels here that the students

and the administration (which dearly loves that word "community"), are not talking about precisely the same type of community. The students tend to view themselves as most basically (because quantitatively) the community, with the administration having little interest but vested interest.

Conversely, the administration tends to regard itself as carrying forward the "true" interests of the university, with a repository of experience and expertise that gives them a decisive edge in the question of "who should make the decisions

around here." They tend to overlook how the quantitative changes in the student body (accompanied by the qualitative changes noted here before) have decisively changed the political realities in "their" university.

In many ways they are men on the run. Not only do they (specifically at Duke) find themselves crowded from below by

the students, but also from above by the Trustees—who have been taking an increasingly active role in running the University. When the present pickets and protest policy came out, for instance, several

administrators constantly reiterated (in hopeful tones) that while the Trustees set policy, the administration could unilaterally (i.e. without consulting the Trustees) change regulations or the definition and enforcement side of policy.

The way the present policy was made reflects the transitional period the political structure at Duke is passing through.

A year was spent by the Student-Faculty-Administration Committee (now Council) writing a policy. After it had bounced around in the Academic Council, the Trustees became interested in seeing a policy promulgated. The policy was then reworked at the Trustee's request by the Woodhall committee (faculty and administrators) this summer. To my

knowledge only one representative, active, student voice took part then. This committee's final report was accepted by the Trustees. All this occurred while the president, to whom SFAC recommends, was ill.

In this transitional period with its muddled policy-making processes, the policy is probably as valid as it could be made at the time, taking into account the illness of the president and the increased interest of the Trustees due to the Vigil.

Eventually policy-making here will more closely reflect the new political realities, and such policies will be made differently. The very "penny-ante" nature of the demonstrators offense lends itself to making the case a "cause" over which to further shift the structures in line with the political realities. Both the "cause" and the present policy are legitimate, and neither should be held to the exclusion of the other.

Letters to the editor

Readers react to edits, election

To the Editor:

Your newspapers reach us at home periodically from my son who is a Sophomore in Trinity College at Duke, and who feels 1) that we would be interested in reading them and 2) that they are interesting enough to pass on. We agree with these premises.

We find your paper to be well written and interesting and we admire your courage in taking what we consider to be progressive stands on topical controversial issues.

But:

In your editorial dated October 31 you said, with reference to the forthcoming election for the office of President of the United States: "We suggest writing in the name of Robert Kennedy."

This was written, I assume, after thoughtful consideration of all the facts and candidates, and in the knowledge that since Mr. Kennedy was deceased, he could not possibly be elected. Isn't this an abdication of responsibility?

In your issue of November 7th, written after the election, in which you presumably voted for a no-candidate, you wrote: "The election of a conniving politician to the Presidency and of a bumbling bigot to the Vice-Presidency is the disheartening end result..." and further on "...Hubert Humphrey who is, when all is said and done, the only candidate with a visible heart..." and still further: "...some day we will get this country back again."

When you say "we will get this country back again" who do you mean? The Democrats? You said Hubert had a heart, but they didn't vote for him. Youth? They never had it. The Liberals? In this century that's always been synonymous with the Democrats.

You said Humphrey "did better than expected." Not really—the polls came within a percentage or two of what he actually did.

And maybe he'd have made it if McCarthy had come to his support earlier and if idealists had been realists and made their votes count.

I think youth's contribution to the American political scene is wonderful. It's something we've never had before, but I think there's considerable wisdom in following this philosophy:

"Keep your eyes on the stars, and your feet on the ground," which is attributed to LBJ, and for which, at best, we can think kindly of him.

Norman Hoffman

Plea for Nixon

To the Editor:

Thirty-four Americans have just elected a new President. One hundred sixty-eight million Americans, because of their age, or because of their apathy, or most importantly, because of their deep

convictions, did not vote for the winner. Yet he is their President also.

He had not won an election in his own right in eighteen years. He is not glamorous. His political party includes barely a quarter of America's registered voters. He was bitterly attacked from both the right and the left. It is hardly surprising that his margin of victory was small.

Yet perhaps never before have Americans witnessed a more diligent, tenacious struggle against such overwhelming odds for the honor, the privilege, and the duty of facing problems so awesome that they are beyond ordinary human understanding. And perhaps even those who worked so hard, and so effectively against him can in some small way admire his unflinching determination.

This is a plea to that vast majority of Americans who did not

vote for him, to give him the chance he has earned. No-one can seriously doubt that he, as much as any man alive, seeks a better America. Thus those who struggled so hard against him do not differ in goals, but only in methods. Now, because he is our leader, his methods deserve a fair chance even if you disagree with them.

Suppose, for example, that he seeks to reduce existing welfare programs and supplant them with tax incentives to industry to enter depressed areas. If you object to the method, there are ways to make your feelings known, like writing to your Congressmen; but if his program is established, don't frustrate your goal, and the President's by refusing to cooperate. Find out what the new program is. Go into the ghetto, learn where and how it applies and make it work.

Because opposition to the new President will have a clear majority both in Congress and the population, it will be entirely possible to frustrate his every

attempt to achieve the fundamental goals we all seek. But if this is done, the country will stand still, we will learn nothing, and in 1972 we will have no firmer ground than we did in 1968 on which to base our next vote for President. Any President deserves a chance. Richard Nixon is

no exception. Try to find a positive way to work constructively with him, not against him, toward the goal of a better America which we all share. To do otherwise is childish, it is reactionary and worst of all, it will waste four years that this nation desperately cannot afford to waste.

Maurice L. Jenks, III

N.Y.C. politicians won't cope

Continued from Page 4

avail. Meanwhile, over 1 million school children are out on the streets, and their parents sit helplessly by and wait.

Recognizing these voting habits, New York politicians try to pacify as many voting groups as possible by supporting legislation favorable to the primary interests of each group. Since there is a wide gap between the primary and secondary interests of the members of each voting bloc, a politician's stand on just one or two key issues is enough to—in the support of the bloc, regardless of his position on all other issues.

It is possible, therefore, for a candidate to get elected by an overwhelming majority despite the fact that none of his proposals have majority support. As long as those who approve of each proposal are

intense in their approval, and those who disapprove are passive in their disapproval, policies accepted by the city government may have the support of only a small proportion of the electorate.

This phenomenon was well demonstrated in the controversy surrounding the civilian police review board issue in the New York mayoralty campaign of 1965. Both major candidates backed the creation of a review board despite the fact that polls had indicated (and a subsequent referendum confirmed) that a large majority of New Yorkers opposed the idea. But those who supported the board (civil rights groups, for instance) viewed it as the major issue of the campaign, while those who opposed it saw the issue as relatively minor.

Whenever the interest of any powerful voting bloc conflicts with

the interest of the general public, it is very possible that the city will decide against the public. Since the public is not organized and its members do not vote as a bloc, it is politically prudent to support an active minority against the passive majority, a politician who comes out against the public interest enough times, may wind up winning overwhelming support.

A problem arises, however, when two active minorities (e.g. the civil rights group and the teachers union in New York) are pitted against each other. In such an instance, the practical politician has but one recourse—do nothing.

In the meantime, New York city is dying of slow strangulation. The measures which could be taken to alleviate its problems would alienate too many powerful groups. Neither Mayor Lindsay, nor anyone

before him, nor anyone likely to come after him, can relieve the urban mess as long as the present political game is unaltered.

What New York and other large cities need are public officials who would not be afraid to tell a labor union that its monopoly power must cease, who would not hesitate to inform a civil rights group about the demands of law enforcement, who would not permit business interest to erect legal barriers to

competition—who would not, in short, worry about their own popularity at the expense of the public interest. Such a position may be politically suicidal, but it is going to take many courageous suicides to change the rules of an already suicidal game.

Student Power: call for democracy

Movement works for student voice

Editor's Note: Students, the world around, are restless. Since schools opened this autumn, universities in Mexico, the United States, and England—among other nations—have heard renewed cries by students for a part in determining the course of their institution. In New York, both Columbia and New York University were stages of student protest; in France, the national legislature passed a slate of reforms overhauling its outmoded university system; in Czechoslovakia, Russia has tightened its grip on a nation that, a few months ago, experienced a "springtime of freedom" brought apart about in part by the attacks of students against the old Stalinist regime.

In the light of these developments—and in the light of a visit by Clark Kerr, the president of the University of California at the time the Berkeley demonstrations first evinced the sentiment for student power—this series of five articles on student power will attempt to give a basic explanation of the philosophy of student power, and a brief history of the movement.

By Richard Smurthwaite

The university has grown, topsy-turvy.

Lecturing in 1963 on the uses of the university—the year before his central campus of Berkeley would be gripped by student protest—President Clark Kerr of the University of California cited the recent tumultuous and unplanned growth of the American university. Government grants for scientific research had molded a multi-university in which the scientist was a more prestigious faculty member than the humanist or social scientist; in which the researcher was exalted and the teacher, ignored and de-emphasized; where the graduate student were celebrated aides and the undergraduates were an ignored body, ignored into conformity.

Dr. Roger Zimmerman of Vanderbilt saw other forces destroying the ideal of a university: the McCarthy-exploited red scare of the 1950's, which resulted in the blacklisting of many professors, intimidating other teachers into silence. In the process, the university sacrificed its role as a forum of ideas that it has served in certain periods of history. Instead, molded by the attitude of reticence, one philosophy of thought was unleashed upon that college generation, a generation Kerr claimed "the employees will love. They aren't going to press any grievances. They are going to be easy to handle. There aren't going to be any riots."

Unplanned growth and the stratification it effects, however, results in the restlessness of those who consider themselves the oppressed caste. Kerr sensed the confrontation the university would experience. "The undergraduate is restless," he claimed in his lectures. "The resultant student sense of neglect may bring a minor counter-revolt."

Only when the present student power crusade subsides can we see whether Kerr's prediction was correct down to the descriptive "minor." His prophecy was to become abruptly true at Berkeley in 1964, when the term "student power" first confronted the public. After discovering itself and its potential, the student power movement was to experience four years of sporadic action and questioning before erupting once again, in the form of massive and wide-spread student demonstration, in the spring of 1968.

For all the debate centering on tactics and definition, certain features mark "student power" programs. First, student power is a democratizing movement. Only in the realm of rules governing a student's personal life has there

ever been a call for complete student decision. This attempt to promote a democracy is the least understood intention of student power, viewed by many as an attempt to produce student-run colleges in the mold of South American universities.

This reluctance to understand student power is born from the traditional view of the university governed by an elite few; therefore, many opponents of student power can understand an administration-trustee control of all replaced only by a student dictatorship.

"A university needs trained administrators to run the university because if the students knew how, they wouldn't have to attend" is a repetitious argument levied against student power; but even Kerr's view of the university admits that administrators have been guilty of failing to understand and seek to control and shape the growth of the university.

Secondly, student power movements are based on an understanding of the forces that have shaped and continue to shape the university. Spokesmen for the student power movement (there is no central guiding figure) share Kerr's vision of haphazard and oft harmful growth of the university. They promote a democracy in which the students take part to consciously regulate change and, with vision, plot the future of their institution.

However, as Tom Hayden observed about the most recent student demonstration, "The students who were striking were not holding unto a narrow conception of students as a privileged class asking for inclusion in the university as it now exists." Student power advocates envision the university as an institution that does not serve the contemporary controlling powers of the nation, without prior moral and intellectual introspection. Instead, their ideal university is a "community of scholars" that combines intellectual insight and moral concern to serve the pressing needs of society.

Like the German students whom historians claim were a "spiritual vanguard" in the 19th century freedom movement, student power advocates hope their university can become an independent and effective force in American society.

However, the student power movement has failed to materialize as a unified movement because of the widely differing veins of tactics its advocates support. There are two widely differing channels of action: disruption leading to polarization; and quiet studied protest leading to conciliation and

co-operation. The most fiery student power advocate, Mario Savio—who spearheaded the Berkeley Free Speech Movement—explained the view of those who see redeeming value in disruption:

"There is a time when the operations of the machine make you so sick at heart that you can't take part. Then you've got to indicate to the people who run it, the people who own it, that unless you're free, the machine will be prevented from working at all." The attitude still prevails; after the Columbia demonstrations, Ramparts commented: "It may well be that polarization is the most valuable result of such crises, since the old reasonableness is no more than a cover, permitting education to be a vacuous thing that is meaningless in people's lives."

The advocates of disruption denounce those of studied and quiet protest as naive in their belief that the powers in the university will share some of their authority without being shocked into that partial surrender. The criticism highlights the fact that no definite strategy has been envisioned for reaching the administration and others in power, though such devices as student-administration committees, endowed with real powers, have been suggested.

The state of student power today: The movement aims toward a democracy in which students would have an effective but not an omnipotent voice. This democracy would consciously avoid use and abuse by the dominant powers of

society until it has intellectually and morally observed the problems confronting it. Thereafter, the university would act to correct the faults it finds or at least avoid complicity with those powers perpetuating the discovered ills. Student power advocates believe such a use of the tools of education is the most valid use of the knowledge and skills available at universities.

However, the movement has no one spokesman, and is indeed divided along the question of tactics. One camp outlines a practicable strategy of disruption leading to polarization of the university. From this polarization will, predictably, develop a battle (not physical), in which the opponents, displayed as the harborers of an outmoded idea of the purpose of the university, will be defeated, state its advocates.

The other camp understands study as the most effective means of investigating the university and

what powers perpetuate these ailments. Though their strategy of how to reach the present powers are not definitely defined, the hope is that those powers will realize students demands and visions as valid and include them in a new—in both decision-making structure and social orientation—university.



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Bum's rush in boxing

By Robert Lipsyte

(C) 1968 N.Y. Times News Service
NEW YORK—An old boxing manager, doty and half in the bag, said one night that the world, his world, was divided into good boys and bums. The world was falling apart, he said, because the good boys were being hurried into

important fights by greedy promoters, and the best of the bums were staying in school long enough to learn about the minimum wage laws.

The old manager would have been gladdened Tuesday night when four bums, the pillars of the game, the brave bulls of the squared circle, got together in matches seen as a double-header on television. In Toronto, George Chuvalo, the "bum with heart," continued his amazing improvement with a fine knockout over Dante Cane, a big bum from Italy who proved himself strong and unafraid. In Pittsburgh, Sonny Liston, the baddest bum of all, easily put away Roger Rischer, strictly a bum's bum, but necessary for the normal course of history.

For the boxing businessman and the more learned fan, the label "bum" is a very broad class distinction. It is not necessarily pejorative. Tom McNeeley, for example, courageous, intelligent, a roaring crowd pleaser, was a bum. Floyd Patterson, convoluted, fearful, filled with false humility and morning-after alibis, is a good boy. When they met, nearly 10 years ago, for Patterson's Heavyweight Title, the good boy routinely whipped the bum, through sheer talent and superior training.

Very rarely these days, especially among heavyweights, will good boys meet. This is why Joe Frazier and Jimmy Ellis, both good boys, are being carefully guided around each other until all the bums are mopped up. Frazier will soon fight Oscar Bonavena of Argentina, who represents the loud, aggressive, colorful, tough bum who can hit hard and absorb punishment, but can't really stand up to a determined and talented

fighter.

Chuvalo for years was the best of the bums, sensitive, alert, a shock absorber willing to take a dozen punches for the opportunity to throw one that would miss. He fought Muhammad Ali for the Heavyweight Championship, Ernie Terrell for the World Boxing Association Title, Patterson for the Madison Square Garden Title; lost all three fights, but left the fanciers muttering: "Georgie is a bum with heart."

Chuvalo's opponent, Cane, came to this country with his stablemate, Nino Benvenuti, the Middle-weight Champion, and was suspect from the start as a "dog." This is a very, very pejorative word connoting cowardice in the ring, an unwillingness to be hit (especially around the stomach), and a general weakness of will. It is not limited to bums. Almost all foreign boxers (including Bonavena and Romos) are called dogs until they prove otherwise, and so are younger men who seem to prefer scientific boxing to stand-up slugging. Ali was called a dog for years; Buster Mathis is the prime suspect in some quarters now.

In any case, Cane proved himself no dog. He fought well until the seventh when George put it all together and punched him into a tangle in the ropes.

In Pittsburgh, however, bumhood was served badly. Rischer, a San Francisco heavyweight, spent most of three rounds looking for a parking spot. Late in the third, as if suddenly remembering a previous engagement, he plopped to the canvas beneath a few mild Liston blows. He stayed down for nearly half a minute.



Except for the score, it will be a pitcher's duel between Leo Hart and Wake's Fred Summers. Catching one of Hart's tosses here is Jim Dearth.

Starting lineups:

DUKE

DEFENSE

LE-88 George Joseph (200)
LT-77 Fred Zirkle (245)
LLB-74 Dick Biddle (210)
MG-75 Frank Lilly (210)
RLB-34 Joe Compitello (213)
RT-63 Chuck Grace (205)
RE-83 Bob Shinn (205)
LCB-21 John Cappellano (195)
LS-16 Dave Trice (183)
RS-22 Mike Fitzpatrick (195)
RCB-23 Ed Hicklin (175)

DEFENSE

LE-85 Roman Wszelaki (215)
LT-75 Wm Headley (230)
LLB-23 Jim Schubert (190)
MLB-55 John Mazalewski (210)
RLB-89 Ivey Smith (209)
RT-60 John McQueeney (213)
RE-73 Ed George (245)
LCB-12 Dick Bozoian (193)
LS-44 Digit Laughridge (187)
RS-15 Terry Kuharchek (175)
RCB-14 Gary Williard (197)

OFFENSE

TE-28 Jim Dearth (200)
TE-73 Guy Johnson (235)
LG-74 Ken Bombard (230)
C-50 Bob Bombard (220)
RG-60 J.B. Edwards (210)
RT-78 Art Morgan (218)
WE-89 Henley Carter (194)
QB-10 Leo Hart (194)
FL-41 Wes Chesson (193)
TB-35 Phil Asack (220)
FB-36 Don Baglien (205)

WAKE FOREST

OFFENSE

FL-40 Fred Angerman (163)
SE-36 Ron Jureqicz (220)
LT-71 Lloyd Halvorson (224)
LG-64 Larry Hambrick (205)
C-51 Joe Dobner (202)
RG-62 Howard Stanback (211)
RT-70 Jimmy Clack (216)
QB-7 Freddie Summers (187)
FL-43 Rick White (215)
IB-35 Lee Clymer (172)
FB-24 Buz Leavitt (206)

Money offered for photos

North Carolina State University at Raleigh will sponsor the Triangle Photography Competition to be held from December 2 through 17 at the Erdahl-Cloyd Union Gallery.

There are no restrictions on the eligibility of a participant save that he be a regularly enrolled college or university student in the Raleigh-Durham-Chapel Hill area.

The Information Center in the Erdahl-Cloyd Union will be receiving photography entries from

November 17-23. Students may enter up to three works a piece. There will be no charge for entry into the show.

Awards will be presented after the judges, Mr. Ross Scroggs of the UNC-Chapel Hill Communications Center and Mr. Raleigh Mills of the Agricultural Information Visual Arts of NC State decide upon the value of each student's entry. First prize will be \$40, second—\$25 and third—\$10.

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Black solidarity Liberal-black-labor coalition enables city Demos to win

Four months after it began, the Durham Black Solidarity Committee's boycott is apparently still evoking mixed response on campus.

Friday night, the Pan-Hellenic Council served nothing but Pepsi-Colas at their rush functions. "Because of the boycott, we deliberately chose to serve only Pepsi," said Martha Jean McVay, Pan-Hell President. "In the past, we were able to get coolers and assistance from the Coca-Cola

people". "But Pepsi couldn't do this and we just had to keep them in the union and borrow dollys to move them—all 40 cases of them."

Sunday afternoon, however, President Knight served only Coca-Colas—no Pepsis—at the Symposium Committee reception and dinner, a member of the committee said.

The Durham Coca-Cola Bottling Company is on the Solidarity Committee's list of boycotted firms.

By Michael Kopen
A new liberal-black-labor coalition forged last May in Durham county Democratic politics probably was the foundation for the sweeping Democratic victory in Durham county during last week's elections.

At that time, members of each of the three groups forming the new coalition were elected to offices in the Democratic organization, thus prompting Democratic reactionaries to bolt the party.

Dr. Eugene Greuling was elected party chairman, thereby seeming to assure the organization of liberal

leadership. Dr. Greuling is a Duke physics professor and is well known in the area for his support of John F. Kennedy in 1960 when most of the local Democratic leadership were working for Nixon.

Dr. Greuling is regarded as being a supporter and close associate of Durham labor leaders, and a white politician trusted by the black community.

Elected to the first vice-chairmanship was Mrs. Ann Atwater, a supervisor for United Organizations for Community Improvement.

Wilbur Hobby was elected second vice-president. Mr. Hobby is

Regional Director of the AFL-CIO Committee for Political Education and Durham's leading labor spokesman.

Mary Trent Seamans, a member of the Duke family, was elected third vice-chairman. A.J. Howard Clement, a rising spokesman for militants, and Robinson Everett, wealthy liberal attorney and law professor, were elected secretary and treasurer respectively.

The coalition had two basic goals: first to hold the three groups (blacks, liberals, labor) together, and second to divide up power according to the strength each group represents. This was accomplished by choosing a liberal chairman, a member of the "Duke" group which brought in the most precincts, and a man who is trusted by both blacks and labor.

Blacks, actually the strongest force in the coalition, were elected to the office of secretary (the second most powerful position) and first vice-chairman. Labor, which has the least power in the coalition, got the second vice-chairmanship.

The new alignment caused some of the more reactionary members to bolt the party. Most of the conservative members, although defeated by the new coalition, remained with the party.

That the new coalition was successful is evident in the fact that Durham elected Democrats in every race except one seat on the County Commissioners. The record turnout of 45,000 voters in the county gave Hubert Humphrey a plurality of almost 3,000 votes, even though the unsuccessful Democratic presidential candidate finished third in the state.

Democrat Bob Scott defeated his Republican opponent Jim Gardner in the gubernatorial race by 22,396 to 18,811. A cushion of 3,800 votes in Durham county gave Democrat Nick Galafianakis the margin of victory over his Republican counterpart Fred Steele in the race for the Fourth District seat in Congress.

A large turnout of black voters elected Asa T. Spaulding to the Durham County Board of Commissioners. He is the first black ever to serve on the board.

This success of the new Democratic coalition in the past election promises new politics for Durham county.

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Sen. Hart, treaty expert to lecture

Duke law students will have the opportunity of hearing two visiting speakers November 19.

The Democratic Senator from Michigan, Philip A. Hart, will address the Duke Law Forum at 10 a.m. in the Law School courtroom. He will hold a press conference preceding his talk.

That evening Adrian S. Fisher, Deputy Director of the United States Arms Control and Disarmament Agency since 1961, will speak on "Confrontation with Russia—Negotiation" at 8:15 p.m. again in the Law School courtroom.

Having been elected twice to the Senate, Hart was Assistant Majority Whip in 1966 and 1967. He has served on the Committees as Assistant Majority Whip in 1966 and 1967. He has served on the Committees the Senate Subcommittee on Antitrust and Monopoly.

Sen. Hart was also recently appointed to the National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence.

A review of his voting record in the Ninetieth Congress reveals that the Americans for Democratic Action (liberal) give him a rating of 86, while the Americans for Constitutional Action (conservative) give him a rating of 0.

For example, Hart supported open housing and the \$5 billion housing and urban development bill. He led the Senate floor fight for Senate approval of the

nomination of Abe Fortas to the Supreme Court.

Hart voted for gun control, the disclosure of Senate members' finances, and the abolishment of the Subversive Activities Control Board. He voted against the tax surcharge and the extension of the old draft law. He proposed delaying the authorization of funds for anti-ballistic missiles.

Sen. Hart voted to restore appropriations for the Office of Economic Opportunity that had been cut in a House effort to economize by cut-backs in poverty funds.

Mr. Fisher

Fisher played a major role in the drafting and negotiation of the non-proliferation treaty presently awaiting Senate ratification.

Fisher is a graduate of Princeton University and Harvard Law School. He has worked as a clerk for both Supreme Court Justices Brandeis and Frankfurter.

He has served in a variety of government positions including technical advisor to U.S. judges at Nuremberg, AEC counsel, and legal advisor to the State Department.

In addition, Fisher is a former professor of international law and trade at Georgetown Law Center and is presently vice-president and counsel for the Washington Post Co.

The Duke International Law Society is sponsoring Fisher's address.

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