

The Duke Chronicle

Volume 64, Number 47

Duke University, Durham, N.C.

Saturday, Nov. 16, 1968

LBJ discounts Nixon's decision-making place

By Roy Reed

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WASHINGTON—President Johnson made clear yesterday that Richard M. Nixon would not have any decision-making role in foreign affairs before the Jan. 20 Inauguration.

The President welcomed "timely consultation" with Robert D. Murphy, President-elect Nixon's foreign policy representative, who visited the President yesterday.

But Johnson disputed, by implication, Nixon's statement yesterday that the two leaders had agreed that the President-elect could approve foreign policy moves before they were made.

"I will make whatever decisions the President of the United States is called upon to make between now and January 20," Johnson said, speaking quietly but firmly at an impromptu news conference in his White House office.

He then called for a submerging of partisan differences and pledged to help lighten his successor's burdens.

In New York, Bryce Harlow, an assistant to Nixon, attempted to soften the impact of the President Elect's statement and smooth over the misunderstanding.

Harlow telephoned Johnson yesterday and again this morning to assure him that Nixon was not trying to intrude on the foreign policy prerogatives of the White House.

Harlow told reporters today that Nixon's point had been that a Johnson foreign policy directive that would commit the Nixon administration to a course of action would be "viable" only if Nixon had been consulted prior to the decision.

Johnson had called reporters in ostensibly to introduce Murphy, a veteran foreign affairs specialist and former Under Secretary of State who is well known to the Washington Press and who, in any case, had been presented to newsmen by Nixon Thursday in New York.

He began by praising Murphy.

Then, with Murphy sitting quietly on a couch nearby, Johnson leaned forward in his rocking chair and answered questions about what understanding, if any, he and Nixon had on the conduct of foreign affairs during the transition from his government to that of the President-elect.

After the two had met at the White House Monday, Nixon said he had assured the President that, on key foreign policy considerations, Johnson could speak "not just for this administration but for the Nation, and that meant for the next administration as well."

Nixon qualified that at a new conference Thursday by saying, "In order to make this a viable arrangement, it is, of course, necessary that there be prior consultation on such policy decisions and that the President-elect not only be informed but that he be consulted and that he agree to the course of action."

Asked for his version of the agreement, Johnson said the question of Nixon's approving courses of action in foreign affairs had not been discussed precisely in Monday's meeting.

"We just discussed selecting an observer to have timely consultations with," Johnson said.

He added, speaking so softly that reporters could barely hear him: "Of course, the decisions that will be made between now and January 20 will be made by this President and by this Secretary of Defense."

The apparent misunderstanding between Nixon and Johnson involved their interpretation of Nixon's role in the conduct of diplomacy during the transition period between now and Inauguration day, Jan. 20.

Appearing before newsmen (Continued on Page Eight)



UPI photo

President Johnson and President-Elect Richard M. Nixon appear before newsmen after their conference Monday where they discussed Nixon's role in decision-making between now and his inauguration January 20.

Nurses satisfied with curriculum

By Teddie Clark

"The new curriculum is good because it gives us a chance to make sure that nursing is what we want." This statement sums up the majority of freshman nurses' feelings about the new nursing program which was initiated this year.

The new curriculum allows nurses to take liberal arts courses their freshman and sophomore years. During the junior and senior years, the nurses take concentrated nursing courses and work in the hospital. As opposed to the old curriculum, nurses do not take "overloads" for one or two semesters nor do they go to summer school. Instead the courses of the past which were taken in summer school have been amalgamated into courses to be taken in the junior and senior years.

Of the 28 freshman nurses interviewed, 17 were enthusiastic about the new program. The

reasons for this enthusiasm varied. One girl said, "The new curriculum is a good idea because you have two years to decide whether or not to be a nurse and if you decide not to take up nursing, you can transfer out without losing all your credits."

Many of the nursing students mentioned that the best aspect of the new curriculum was that it allowed them to get a variety of experience before they went into the specialized field of nursing. "It gives you a good chance to develop along many lines; you become a more rounded person," one freshman added.

Another advantage of the new curriculum, several girls felt, was that it allowed girls to get a science background before they started working in the hospital. "I know a girl at a nursing school where they work in a hospital the first year," one girl said. "She says that no one has the faintest idea of why they are giving a certain type of medication or treatment."

Some girls, while favorable to the general idea of the new curriculum, had reservations about the lack of experience with practical nursing. "The idea is good," one girl commented, "but we need at least one course in nursing so we can get into the hospital and discover what it's like." Other girls, while expressing a wish to "get inside the hospital", felt that the "ward tours" where freshman accompanied older nursing students on rounds, provided a feeling of what nursing involved.

The four freshman nurses who were opposed to the new curriculum were commonly those who were positive about their career choice and felt the liberal arts courses were a "waste of time".

In spite of anxiety about what the last two years of concentrated nursing and science courses would entail, Duke's freshman nurses react favorably to their new curriculum.

Stock in co-op on sale Sunday

By Kathy Webb

Shares of stock in United Durham Cooperative, Inc., a food store for low-income families, will go on sale to students on the Duke Campus Sunday.

This food co-op is to be locally controlled and will not be run

solely on the basis of making money. It will give low-income people a chance to buy necessities at reasonable and fair prices.

More than 2000 low income people have already signed up to buy five dollar shares in the food co-op. These people will own class "A" stock which entitles the owner to discounts on purchases, voting rights in electing part of the store's board of directors, and dividends if the board declares them. Only low income people may own class "A" stock.

Ownership of class "B" stock entitles the holder to help elect the remaining part of the board. This holder will be given first consideration on any dividends that are declared.

Asa T. Spaulding is chairman of the drive to raise 40,000 dollars of class "B" stock before December 31. As of November 15, 32,000 dollars had been raised. Seven thousand dollars alone has been raised by the Duke faculty, the largest single investment being 2,000 dollars. Dr. Jack Preiss of the Duke faculty has been instrumental in organizing the drive.

The food co-op is an outgrowth of the Neighborhood Councils which were organized 3 years ago by citizens in low income areas. Harmon Smith of Jet Foods and a "sultant for A&P, Nathan rett, C.P.A. and Moses Burt advised the UDC.

Student representatives are in all the living groups on Duke Campus. Students wishing to invest in United Durham Cooperative, Inc., should contact Barb Wilmot, Ginny elin, or Tom Scrivner.

Dr. Kerr to speak

Educator and industrial economist Clark Kerr will speak in Page Auditorium at 8:15 Monday evening under the auspices of the Student Union Major Speakers Committee.

President of the University of California during the Berkeley demonstrations in 1964, Kerr will talk about the student's role in the university and the university's function in society. The latter subject is treated in Kerr's book "Uses of the University."

A public reception in the Theta Chi section will follow Kerr's address.

On Monday afternoon at 3:30 in 136 Social Science, Kerr, Dr. Douglas Knight and ASDU President Wade Norris will conduct a seminar on "The Role of the Student in the University." A forum Tuesday afternoon on the main quad will evaluate and analyze Kerr's speech and views.

For further information on Dr. Kerr and his experiences at the University of California during the Free Speech Movement, see page 6.

Chronicle Popular?

The increasing popularity of the Chronicle reached a climax early yesterday morning when the business office noticed that over 1000 copies were already picked up within minutes after they were delivered to their distribution points.

A quick investigation of the rationale behind this sudden disappearance of papers revealed, however, that foulplay and not the Chronicle's increasing popularity was the motive behind it.

The papers, it seems, were "stolen."

According to Detective Marion Pledger of Campus Security, who recovered the "stolen" Chronicles, "several fraternities and independent houses" were responsible for the thefts. As far as could be ascertained, the thefts were motivated by an ad for Jim's Party Store which offered coupons good for credit in the store's party contest.

The contest, in which Beta Theta Pi is currently leading, offers a free party to the living group that has the most purchases at the store during the semester.

The thieves were cunning and deceptive, as is illustrated by one report from Hanes House. According to an informed observer, they rushed in shortly after the papers were delivered there and demanded they be given every copy, claiming that "there was a mistake in the paper and all copies had to be returned to correct it."

Fortunately, Detective Pledger acted quickly and recovered most of the "stolen" papers before the coupons were detached.

Women's regulation

Upperclassmen in the Woman's College no longer have to discuss their plans with their House Counselor for an overnight leave from their dormitory.

According to the Woman's College Judicial Board, sophomores, juniors and seniors may discard their special leave cards upon their return from a trip, provided they have returned on schedule. Previously, their cards had to be given to their dorm judicial representative upon the completion of a trip.

Freshman, however, must still receive permission for any off-campus overnight absences. They may spend the night in the Raleigh, Durham, Chapel Hill area only with their own family, in the residence of friends where the hostess is present, or in an approved guest lodging.

Appointments schedule

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

Monday, November 18, 1968

Norton Co.—MS, PhD Chemistry, ME; MA Geology
Olin Mathieson Chemical Corp.—PhD Chemistry
Harvard Graduate School of Business Ad.—Senior women interested in attending graduate school

Tuesday, November 19, 1968 FMC Corp.—MS, PhD Chemistry

Stanford Univ. Graduate School of Business—Students interested in MBA and PhD programs; also Schools of Educ. & Medicine

Emory University Graduate School of Business Ad.—Students interested in attending graduate school
Union Carbide Corp.—PhD Physics

Furman Univ.—Teachers

Wednesday, November 20, 1968
Columbia University Graduate School of Business—Students interested in attending graduate school

Emory Law School—Students interested in attending law school

Thursday, November 21, 1968
Morris Harvey College—Teachers

Cornell Univ. Graduate School of Business & Public Adm.—Students interested in



NEW YORK: With tempers a bit short on this stormy morning in New York City last Tuesday, the pedestrian at the left finds himself in an unusual position—prone—at 42nd Street and Lexington Avenue. He got that way after taking exception to a chauffeur's driving ability. The driver got out of his car, flattened the pedestrian and continued on his way.

Rep. needed

Any sophomore independent who is interested in being considered for a position as an ASDU legislator from West Campus, please contact Bruce Cooke at 5097, or call the ASDU Office at 2163 by Monday.

attending graduate school
Friday, November 22, 1968
General Aniline & Film Corp.—PhD Chemistry
Tuesday, November 26, 1968 U.S. Naval Oceanographic Office—MS PhD Chemistry, EE, Me, CE, Physics; MA, PhD Math; MA Geology, Forestry

Views of students subject of study

By Steve Lawrence

In order to compile a complete and accurate representation of campus thought on relevant issues, ASDU has formed a Student Perspective Committee to publish a summary of Duke's student views and opinions. This task has not been undertaken since 1964, and ASDU has appropriated \$1,825 for the project, slated to be completed in May.

Chairman Ken Pugh points out that, in addition to presenting the views of Duke students, "The Student Perspective Book will be an invaluable aid to student leaders and will serve as a basis for comparison of Duke student views with attitudes on other campuses." The Committee hopes to find out and compile opinions on all relevant issues, including campus life, local concerns, and national and international events.

Information will be compiled through the use of computerized questionnaires. Professors and

graduate students from the psychology and sociology departments have volunteered their services in selecting questions which would be the most valid and objective. The Student Perspective Committee plans to circulate the questionnaires in February with final publication of the compiled data sometime in May.

Quartet to give concert

The Ciompi Quartet, Duke's string quartet in residence, will perform their first on campus concert this semester (November 18 at 8 p.m. in Epworth Inn on East Campus.

The group, composed of Giorgio Ciompi, first violin, Arlene Di Cecco, second, Julia Mueller, viola, and Luca Di Cecco, cello, will perform Dvorak's String Quartet in E flat. A discussion on the music will precede the performance.

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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Jean-Claude Killy, winner of three gold medals in the 1968 Winter Olympics.

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Duke hosts Demon Deacons in final home contest today

By Rusty McCrady

It's going to be a strange game today. To say that it's a tossup is misleading, because the game could actually turn into a rout in either direction. Both teams have been anything but consistent this season, yet both are equally explosive, and both have had very good days.

Case in point: Wake Forest scored quickly against Purdue, at Purdue's home field. By all odds Wake Forest should have won the game, but a late Boilermaker rally caught them just before the game ended, 28-27. And in many ways this game has been typical of Wake's season. The Deacons have lost to extremely tough opposition by scores of 10-6 (N.C. State), 7-6 (VPI), and 24-19 (Minnesota). They tied ACC leader Clemson, 20-20. In short, Wake could easily have a 6-2 record instead of their actual 2-5-1. This team is dangerous.

Of course, the same may be said of Duke, a team that has played very well of late. The Devils had moments of brilliance against Georgia Tech, and they would have beaten N.C. State, had not some grievous mistakes offset the continued brilliant play by the whole team. The question Duke will answer today is whether the team can put it all together again, as they did against Tech.

The battle between the two teams is epitomized by the offensive duel that will take place between quarterbacks Leo Hart and Freddie Summers. The number one and two passers in the conference respectively, the two should put on quite a show. Hart is far ahead of Summers in yards gained passing, with a record-breaking 1,719 yards. But Summers has been more consistent through the air, and while he has only 1300 yards passing, he has a .515 completion percentage. But Hart has also completed over half of his throws for a .502 average—quite impressive when considers that he has thrown 43 more times than has Summers.

Hart also has more total offensive yardage than does Summers, even though Summers has run for 357 yards this year. Thus even though Hart is not the double threat that Summers is, Leo has still been the more potent offensive weapon. And one final statistic that more clearly

players besides Summers play a vital role in the Deacon offense.

But, ironically, what could decide the game is defense. Wake Forest is ahead of Duke in both passing defense and rushing defense, and is number one in the ACC in the former. And Duke will have to get on the scoreboard often, since Wake is not the type of team you beat 7-0.

Because of the volatile nature of these two teams, the outcome of this game is impossible to predict. Suffice it to say that even calling this one a tossup would be an understatement.



It'll be the fabulous Freddie Summers (above) at the controls for the Demon Deacons this afternoon. Summers is second in the ACC in total offense this season (behind Leo Hart).

establishes Hart's superiority is the interceptions column: Hart-9, Summers-18.

But if Duke's offense has the better quarterback, Wake Forest has the more balanced attack. Wake is third in the Conference in both rushing and passing, and has in fact gained more yardage (1493) on the ground than in the air (1357). Amazingly though, not one of Wake's runners is in the Conference top ten in rushing. Thus some other

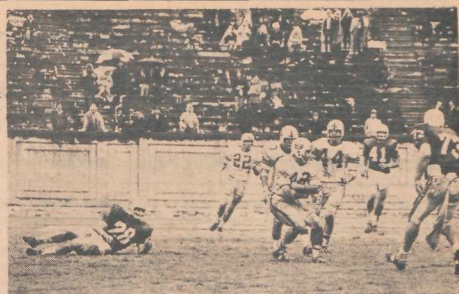
Intramural basketball

Entries for intramural basketball will open on Wednesday, November 13 and close Friday, November 22, 1968. An organizational meeting for basketball and the other winter sports, will then be held on Wednesday, November 20 at 7:30 P.M. in Card Gym classroom 104. All Intramural Managers or their representatives are expected to be there.

In basketball, an organization may enter a maximum of three teams; although an individual may play with only one team. Each team must be submitted on a separate entry blank and a \$10.00 entry fee must be paid with each entry.

League play will begin approximately Monday December 2. Any organization that has not paid their IM debts will not be allowed to participate in basketball or any other IM activity after Dec. 1.

Officials are needed for Intramural basketball. No experience is necessary and pay will be \$1.50 per game. Please call the IM office at 3156.



Interceptions—like the one above made by Jack Whitley—killed the Devils last week against State and may prove to be a big factor this afternoon. Wake Forest's league leading pass defense should give Leo Hart and Co. a real test.

SPORTS

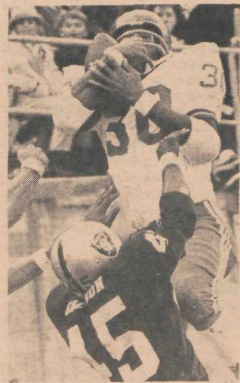
Soccer team pulls upset win over UNC

By Kenn Jarin

Forward Craig Morris scored his third and final goal of the day late in the fourth period to give Duke a thrilling 3-2 upset over Carolina yesterday afternoon. The big win completed a winning season of 6-4 for Coach Roy Skinner's soccer team.

Morris' score came on a penalty kick which followed one of many shoving matches between star leftwinger Craig Tymeson and a UNC fullback. Carolina came to Durham with a near perfect record, a probably NCAA tournament bid, and plenty of overconfidence. The Tar Heels' rough play cost them dearly, for the penalty kick was awarded to Duke as a result.

After a scoreless initial period,



Kansas City's Gloster Richardson goes up high to make a great catch on a 29-yard scoring play against Oakland. Despite Richardson's effort Oakland went on to a 38-21 victory.

Morris opened the game up with a goal directly in front of the goal mouth to give Duke a 1-0 lead at halftime. UNC stunned the Blue Devils with two goals in the first five minutes of the third quarter, and led 2-1 until midway through the final period. At this point Morris registered his second goal to tie it up.

Goalie Dave Lewis continued his stalwart performances in yesterday's game. Several times he saved the game with diving stops, displaying confidence at all times. After Morris won the game with the penalty kick, Lewis and his fullbacks dug in and blanked Carolina's offense.

The always emotional Duke-North Carolina encounter was loaded with near riots. The win left Duke's ACC mark at 2-3, while Carolina finished with a 3-2 record. Two losses this week blemished the Tar Heels' previously undefeated season and seriously endangered their hopes for the tournament bid.

Ruggers to play

The Duke Rugby Club will be going for its seventh win in a row Sunday when they host the Gamecocks of South Carolina on the East Campus field behind Southgate.

The Ruggers have only this match and next week's Carolina contest before the important New York Seven-A-Side Tournament November 30.

Led by Bill Harvey and Rich Henderson, the Devils have beaten Richmond and N.C. State since being awarded the Carling Cup for southern soccer supremacy.

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Saturday, Nov. 16, 1968

Page Four

Freshman blues

The pressure is mounting for the men of '72.

With the closing of the semester comes the round of hand shaking and smiles which marks the residential system on West Campus. Independents will hold their first open house in December. Semester break heralds the days and nights of fraternity rush.

Most freshmen who live in freshman houses will have to make a choice between the two living structures. Both of the systems have advantages and disadvantages. If you are a square peg, you fit into one of the systems; if you are a round peg, you fit into the other. But if you are a triangular peg, you are out of luck. And therein lies the problem.

Take the fraternities, for instance. Coming from a freshman dorm, one can go through the fun and games that mark fraternity rush. He must smile, look nice and try to fit the image of his chosen fraternity. After visiting all of the houses, he may get invited to the party. If he makes a good impression, they will vote on him that night. Depending on the individual frat, it is either one, two or three balls and he is out.

And if a person is of the type that belongs in a fraternity, then exclusion can be bad. Besides missing out on the group feeling and the programs, a balled freshman is forced to drop one rung on his list of choices. Most persons can take one rejection, but several can be crushing.

Brotherhood, though, turns many freshman off. What can these people do?

The next alternative is joining an independent house. They have their own rush. No parties, open houses. A freshman may meet a few of the members, and if he lists a house as his first choice, he will be interviewed by a selections committee. There is no blackball as such, but many of the houses (not all) are highly selective, picking only their own type of guy.

This year, the Association of Independent Houses will guarantee each freshman an affiliation with an independent house, if he wishes it. If there is no room, he will become a social member of the house, but will live in a corner of a fraternity section.

The two other choices open to freshmen are living off-campus, and becoming independent independents. The latter person is an unaffiliated individual who lives on campus in an unfilled section, like an associate house member. The advantages of this choice are an avoidance of house dues, all types of rush and a commitment to some sort of individualism.

Off campus living, in addition to these, has a few more advantages. The cost may be cheaper, there is a kitchen, it is usually quieter, and coeds may legally sign out to spend the night there. Unfortunately, it may be difficult for rising sophomores to get permission to move off, next year.

These are the alternatives, and freshmen, if they are not somewhat cynical about the whole thing, can be shattered by the selective process. Too often it is degrading, humiliating and inhuman. It's not the individual houses or frats that set up this problem—it is the whole system.

A blue-ribbon committee is studying the problems now, but their report will not even be ready until June. If there is any topic of discussion that is appropriate now for the freshman cabinet, this is it.

By Dylan A. Light

University property

Readers of the Chronicle—

Much discussion has centered recently on university ownership of private residential units in the campus area.

During the past four years, it has been possible for the university to acquire a group of properties lying generally between the Graduate Center on the west, Oregon Street on the east, Erwin Road on the north and the Duke property along Campus Drive on the south. This land was bought for the future development of the Central Campus, as outlined in the Fifth Decade plan, and will ultimately be used for housing, academic and administrative buildings. A total of 133 living units stood on the land when it was acquired; since most of them were built about 50 years ago, they are without central heating, but their electricity and plumbing have been found to meet city building codes.

Of these 133 units, 32 have been removed for new construction, and four were razed because they did not meet the city code. While Duke does not wish to maintain the remaining buildings as rental property for any great length of time, we are aware of the long-standing housing problem in the city of Durham—there is a shortage of 5,000 units because of the city's growth and because of the demolition of homes in the path of the new freeway. We know, too, that a massive or sudden displacement from the remaining units would work hardship on its tenants, who, at the moment, have no other place to go and many of whom work in that area.

Duke has temporarily continued to rent some of the units under two conditions: as a matter of policy, no tenant will be required to vacate his home so that it may be occupied by Duke employees or converted to office or storage; and the properties continue to be managed by its previous agents, Southland Associates, because the university did not wish to establish a separate real estate office to deal with non-university tenants. The president of Southland has agreed to manage the assigned properties on a non-discriminatory basis, in accord with Duke's announced policies. The university budget reveals that the rents do not represent net gain; income is spent for upkeep and taxes. While extensive improvements cannot be made

on the houses because the university has no plans for long-term rental, we do upgrade the electricity, fix plumbing leaks, repair window screens and broken glass, and provide pest extermination as needed. When, in the future, it is necessary to remove blocks of dwellings for university development, we will give adequate notice of our need to the Office of Housing and Urban Development, so that government efforts can be made to assist families being displaced. In accordance with the terms of the sale of the land by Burlington Industries, its employees who are tenants will be given six months notice to move; other tenants will be given at least thirty days notice.

It is difficult to see how these facts could be interpreted as a university policy of "slum ownership." The buildings are not slum; many are marginal, a few of modestly attractive. Duke has no intention of being a landlord in this area on a long-term basis; it rents homes temporarily in response to a city-wide housing shortage; it enjoys no margin of profit on the rental; it has attempted to assure fair use of the buildings; and it hopes to be considered when the removal of the units is necessary.

Beyond that, however, Duke has shown its sensitivity to the problems which it inadvertently compounds when it takes any low-rental property out of the available pool. Late last summer, Duke sold its Married Student Housing to the city for this purpose, and in so doing made available for public occupancy 224 partially-furnished units of high quality and durability—24 efficiencies, 168 one-bedroom and 32 two-bedroom apartments.

It has been said that this is not an even exchange—that 224 small apartment units of high quality do not replace 133 small-to-medium sized house units of low quality. Here we are comparing apples and oranges; we are not "swapping" one set of housing for another, but we are making available one kind of housing which Durham genuinely needs. At the time of the sale, the altruism of the university's action on the one hand and its self-interest on the other were both perhaps overstated and misstated; but the hope to meet a very real problem in the community was one integral part of a complicated decision. I am still certain that it was the correct one.

'WE'LL HAVE TO WAIT—GENERAL THIEU IS GOING TO HOLD HIS BREATH UNTIL WE LISTEN TO REASON . . .'



North Carolina Politics

Two-party system hasn't emerged

By Wingate Lassiter

Has the two-party system arrived in North Carolina?

Richard Nixon got the state's 13 electoral votes as almost 40 per cent of North Carolina's electorate pulled the Republican Presidential lever this year. It was the first time the state had voted Republican in a Presidential race since 1928, when Tarheels turned to Herbert Hoover instead of Democrat Al Smith (a Catholic and a "wet").

Jim Gardner came close to becoming the state's first Republican Governor in the

Twentieth Century. (Republican Daniel Russell was elected governor in 1896, when Republicans and Populists united against the Democrats with the "Fusion" ticket.) Gardner lost this year's ace by only 78,000 votes. In a post-election news conference Gardner indicated he plans to be back in the running in '72.

Some traditionally strong Democratic counties down East went solidly for Gardner this year. It was reported that one county went Republican on the gubernatorial race for the first time

since that county was formed more than 100 years ago.

Republicans won four of North Carolina's 11 Congressional seats this year. In addition, a couple of Democratic incumbent Congressmen had close calls—namely Nick Galiafanakis of the Fourth District and also Third District Congressman David Henderson.

The GOP made a net gain of five seats in the North Carolina House of Representatives and doubled its strength in the State Senate. In the last General Assembly Republicans

held 26 of the 120 House seats and seven of 50 Senate seats.

The Democrats failed to maintain their monopoly at the Courthouse level in some Eastern counties. One Eastern county for example, elected the first Republican to its Board of Commissioners in 40 years.

But Republican gains in a year of political protest is only half the story of two-partyism in the Old North State.

North Carolina may be a two-party state on the national political level, but its political

grassroots remain substantially under Democratic cultivation.

The state's Republican Party, in preparation for Campaign '68, launched what it claimed was a massive voter re-registration drive this past year—"Operation Switchover"—to increase Republican registration throughout the state as discontent with LBJ and the national Democrats began to grow. But there are today only 375,000 registered Republicans in the state—about 19 per cent of the

(Continued on Page 5)



= Strawberries

The end of the beginning

By Alan Shusterman

The first stage of the Rebellion of the Young is drawing to a close.

This phenomenon, called variously "the movement," "the Revolution" or "those damn long-haired hippies," has embraced a curious blend of the idealistic, the educated, the deprived and the confused young in America. Its manifestations included Berkeley, Chicago, Columbia and the Pentagon, as well as New Hampshire, Selma and the Duke Vigil, not to mention the Hippies, Duppies and acid-rock.

Until now, this rebellion has been characterized, if by anything, by mass confrontation. Ten, a hundred, a thousand or a hundred thousand persons would go out of their way to do something they were not supposed to do as a symbolic gesture of disgust with "the system." Now, except for some vestigial remnants, this phase is almost over.

Not true?

"Not true, not true," cries the revolutionary. "The marches will get bigger and more violent as the forces of repression increase."

No, that's pretty doubtful. He's understanding his opposition. First of all, the Chicago march itself would have either fizzled or have been played down by the media and the public in general had it not been for the stupidity of the city leadership, who bottled up the demonstrators' passion and then clubbed it down. The size of the march (though partially due to Dailey's threats) was minuscule compared to the

antiwar marches in New York and Washington.

The size was smaller, mainly because real antiwar people are doubting the effectiveness of these marches. They hate the war as much as ever, but they are afraid that marches are counterproductive. That's the big word, counterproductive. counterproductive. Most people want action not antagonism.

So any marches in the near future must be smaller, more hard-core. The old cross section will not be there. The harder the core, the less national support. And after Chicago, (following the example of London) the marches will be "handled", probably quite effectively.

March on D.C.

If there is a march on Washington January 20, it will therefore flop, making its participants look like the strange minority that they long ago represented. Even though their goals will have more support than ever, their means will be no longer acceptable.

Now where does this leave the movement, specifically that branch of it which is dedicated toward ending the war in Vietnam? Right now it is in a limbo, wanting to move but held tightly by the fact that the more moderate masses have a "wait and see" attitude toward the two big variables—the Paris peace talks and the President-elect Richard Nixon.

The leaders of large confrontation marches will have to wait, at least until about April, before they will once more be

able to organize vast support. Perhaps by then it will not be necessary. Perhaps...

Division

The movement now is divided, and, until situations stabilize, will remain so. The most radical will go one way, the McCarthy kids will try to take over the Democratic Party, and the moderates will wait a while for Mr. Nixon.

Furthermore, on local campuses, the squeeze is on. A form of backlash against the disorders of last year is creating such monstrosities as Duke's pickets and protest policy. Some progressive forces are working toward reform, but this is in spite of, not because of the repression. And, temporarily, the repression is working. Campus upheavals have been much more mild and less widespread than last year.

The society has, to a large extent, established order. Temporarily. This order will last at least for a few more months. After that it will last for as long as the government (administration, Establishment, etc.) can keep a majority of all of the various progressive factions in the country convinced that some significant progress is being made.

Power and Radicals

The various power structures will never convince the most radical elements of society that significant progress is being made, and so "the movement" will continue making some noise. Its leaders, however, will be faced with a difficult choice, and, as of

now it seems to be either acting without widespread support or waiting with the rest of the population until things get better or worse.

If this latter alternative is chosen, it will be at the risk of losing all momentum and possibly dying out. Yet, if no progress is made, the movement will be in a strong position to gain an even wider base for pressures for greater action and reform.

It is a tough decision, especially for young people who are totally disgusted with the present state of affairs and who are not convinced that Nixon will make things better.

The answer may be that this is a time for the young to concentrate on local organization and planning that proceeds against problems in a non-confrontational way. It is hard for the individuals who helped to unsettle Lyndon Johnson to realize that history has rendered them temporarily ineffectual on any large scale.

Tragic

The situation is frustrating. It could be tragic for those who are faced with a personal confrontation in the form of the draft.

But, for the next few months, the only men who can slow or stop the war are Nixon and Johnson. The youth movements have involuntarily given the ball back to the society. The young can now only hope and work toward the future.

The beginning of the Revolution has ended.

To keep Symposium from dying

Many of us began to realize the importance of the mass media in our society's political and cultural life months before last week's Symposium programs began. We started to realize that a penetrating discussion of the topic could be very significant for this university and for our society.

Our disappointment in Sunday night's Symposium program seems to have been shared by most, if not all, of the Symposium Committee, the panelists, and the audience.

We found that a significant minority of the Symposium Committee joined us in feeling that we were very probably seeing the last of what we had come to know as Symposium. Most of them had decided that Symposium itself was unsalvageable, that their further involvement was a waste of time, and that the death of Symposium would be a scant loss to the University.

We felt that the primary cause was the unfortunate "tradition" of

students unwilling to actively shape a dynamic educational endeavor. We had been content to wait for the "experts" to hand us The Answers, when we should have joined with them to meaningfully face the questions and seriously to explore new possibilities and approaches where no clear "Answers" yet existed.

We and a number of other students decided that the death of Symposium—not the organization, but the shared vision of what deep intellectual involvement can mean to a whole community—would be extremely unfortunate for this university.

And so we sought a course of constructive action. After long hours of discussion among ourselves and 12 or so members of the Symposium Committee, we found that we had several options. By Monday evening, these had been narrowed down considerably.

Several Committee members assisted us by trying to negotiate a

"student reaction panel", but this was finally rejected by the leadership several hours before the Monday night program began (the whole Committee was not convened after Saturday).

Questions from the floor were simply not an adequate response. When they did not provoke superficial and perfunctory answers, questions seemed to make the panelists even more defensive and withdrawn from involvement with us. This seemed clear after nearly an hour of questions and answers following Mr. Clark's address Monday night, an hour which ruled out our last fervent hopes that "Kapow!" would somehow pull itself out and relieve us of the need to act.

When these courses, and minor variations on them, proved impossible or undesirable, eight of

us agreed to take some action that could not only enliven this year's Symposium and influence next year's Committee, but also call into public attention the whole question of meaningful involvement by the student body and in their Symposium possibilities of the Symposium ideal.

We thought that this could be done by having new faces join the panel. The first group would not need to be "experts," but simply to be a bridge for other students and faculty to participate in a more significant way than by asking short question. Other students would follow our actions up in Committee deliberations and in giving the invited panelists a fuller idea of what we hoped they could contribute.

Although we foresaw the possibility of a negative response

from many students we really did not expect the panelists to react by leaving the table. We hoped that after their initial surprise, they could join with us in an expanded symposium dialogue. There is also some confusion concerning why the moderator, Dr. White, was not properly informed.

All of us felt it was unfortunate that the panelists made the "completely voluntary and casual decision to leave stage" (as panelist Michael Arlen has phrased it.) But fortunately, the reaction of the Symposium Committee was prompt and constructive. We are looking forward to a serious re-examination of the Symposium program, as well as significant procedural and structural changes.

Tupp Blackwell,
Symposium '68 Committee
Jeff Van Pelt

—Two-party system in state—

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(Continued from Page 4)

state's two million registered voters. Probably the principal reason for the Republican Party's lack of success at the state and local levels in North Carolina is that party's failure to develop issues and positions sufficiently distinct to wrestle offices from the grips of Democrats. Democrats and Republicans alike concentrate on their "conservatism." This kind of politicking offers no clear-cut choices for voters, who are more concerned about the Presidential race and the gubernatorial contest than they are about campaigns for local and lesser state offices. As a result, they vote for familiar names—and these familiar candidates are incumbent Democrats for the most part.

Furthermore, Republican efforts to link local and state Democratic candidates with national Democratic candidates have not

persuaded many voters to mark their ballots for the straight Republican ticket in North Carolina. The Wallace protest vote was a result of discontent with the national Democrats, but most of the state's counties that went for Wallace went solidly for the Democrats in other races.

Some observers suggest that North Carolina will not become a two-party state because it has not become a three-party labyrinth with the advent of the Wallace movement. Reid Stubbs, state campaign chairman for the American Independent Party, says his party will place candidates on state and local ballots during the next four years. Will the third-party candidates, then, rob enough traditional Democratic support to throw the state's political scene into a three-ring free-for-all? That remains to be seen. Republicans have put names on state ballots for

many years, but North Carolina has remained under Democratic control.

It will take more than just names on every ballot for the Republican and American Independent parties to change the course of North Carolina politics. First of all, the opposition parties will need to find issues which can draw distinct and uniform party lines throughout the state's 2,000 precincts. Then, they must offer attractive leadership if they expect to win enough votes.

But the success of the Democratic Party for the past 68 years has been built on its masterful control of issues and leadership. Democrats have been quick to take flexible stands on controversial issues while holding a monopoly of the state's attractive leaders. And, it appears that this strategy will continue to work against a two-party system in North Carolina, in the near future at least.

After four months of protests:

Berkeley granted Freedom of advocacy

Movement questioned distribution of power

Editor's note: this article, which concludes a history on the Berkeley Free Speech Movement, is the third of a series on student power.

The belief among some FSM leaders, however, that the new regulations were satisfactory, temporarily prevented any mass action by the Movement—until, on November 30, the administration called in several students on charges with struggling with the police after Weinberg's arrest in early October.

To protest this third crackdown on demonstrators, 800 students conducted an orderly occupation of Sproul Hall. On December 3, the day after the occupation began, the administration once more called in the police. In response, the students conducted a strike of classes, and 900 members of the faculty met to debate the validity of the student demands.

Faculty assumes larger role

Following these sit-ins, arrests, and the strike, the faculty began playing a larger role in the settling of grievances between students and administration. Though many had sympathized with the

students—both because they believed in the right of advocacy and questioned the arbitrary actions of the administration in establishing rules, suspending students, and calling in the police—many criticized the student tactics.

An apathy arising from the load of work they were expected to handle and from their exclusion in the decision-making processes of the administration also delayed the action of some; however, the Academic Senate had appointed a committee on discipline, and overwhelmingly passed an informal resolution condoning freedom of political action for students, with some minor restrictions, and amnesty for those who had participated in the Free Speech Movement. This motion was passed in early December. The following week-end, the department heads translated this resolution into a proposal they sent to President Kerr. Though Kerr's solution, delivered in the University's Greek Theater, were found unacceptable by the students, the FSM agreed to abide by a final resolution passed in the Academic Senate by 824 to 115, confirming the faculty's commitment to advocacy and amnesty.

The Regent's rejected the faculty's proposal, but formed a committee to continue investigating the issues. At the beginning of January, Strong was replaced in the role of Chancellor by Martin Mergeson, who announced on the day after his arrival new regulations permitting political advocacy on the Berkeley campus.

Because of this ill-defined division of responsibility, the students could never be certain to whom they should present their grievances; therefore, the mass demonstrations were necessary to inform all those in positions of power of the student grievances. The students were appealing to an unknown authority—was it also, they asked, an illegitimate one? Since the arbitrary decisions made by the administration affected only the lives of the old students and faculty, why then, the students asked, should those least affected

by the rules and regulations of the university be the only group to have a hand in their composition? The governing structure, it seemed, was immune to the effects of the limitations it imposed. Superimposed upon the student demands for freedom of advocacy was the issue of who should make the decisions and draw the guidelines that affect a student's university existence.

Had the only issue aroused at Berkeley been the controversy over the content of one decree, the Free Speech Movement would have had

little relevancy to students at other universities. However, the underlying issue of who shall make what rules towards what end—university as forum of ideas, or university as a force in social action—were applicable to every university in the country. The students on other campuses who observed the Free Speech Movement were to ask these questions of their universities during the next four years.

Huck Gutman will speak at the International House's Open House Sunday at 4 p.m.

Clark Kerr on the University

Clark Kerr, president of the University of California during the Free Speech Movements demonstrations at Berkeley, will be speaking in Page Auditorium on Monday night. The following is a survey of his statements on the American university, its past, problems, and its potential.

After ten years as president of the United States' largest higher education system, Kerr has formed some views on the university in America. In his book, *The Uses of the University*, Kerr traces the growth of the university from medieval times to the present and offers opinions on today's institutions.

The true American university lies in the future, Kerr writes, because "American universities have not yet developed their full identity, their unique theory of purpose and function. They still look to older and to foreign models...and the day is coming when these models will no longer serve at all."

Kerr contends that this American university will come in the next decade in response to demands "to educate previously unimagined numbers of students; to respond to the expanding claims of national service; to merge its activities with industry as never before; to adapt to and rechannel new intellectual currents."

"So many of the hopes and fears of the American people," Kerr states, "are now related to our educational system" that "a truly American university" must be the result. This American genre will influence the schools of other nations as their have in the past influenced ours, because it will be suited to a modern, technological society, as others today are not.

How will this genre evolve? The American university today, Kerr argues, is a "basically conservative" institution that responds only slowly at best to outside change. It needs to be "quickly responsive to opportunities, readily adaptable to change."

The faculty holds the key, along with enlightened administration, to effecting this change. It must take a more active role in the university, as many are doing today, it must react more positively to outside changes and drop its "guild idea" of splendid isolation from the outside world.

This change in faculty outlook, although sporadic and "more unplanned than planned," is starting now, Kerr says, through the actions of a few of its members or by outside influences, such as research foundation who financially encourage experimentation. The emphasis is more in the way of "spanning the new" than "reforming the old."

And what will this university, this "city of scholars" and progressive elements, take as its role in society?

Kerr sees the university as of great value "in the reconciliation of the war between the future and the past, and the solution—one way or the other—of the war between the ideological giants who now rend 'the world with their struggles.'"

Breakdown?

The administration, throughout the four months of tension at Berkeley, established and altered regulations several times, called the police onto the campus two times, selected a number of students for sanctions three times. For all of the actions taken by the administration, neither the students or the faculty could be sure who was making the decisions. The impression was of a breakdown of the system of decision-making, if one had ever been established. A decision made by Dean of Students was then handled by the Chancellor, before Kerr and the Regents took control of both the substance of the regulations and the handling of the demonstrators; this "line of command" was seemingly regulated by no set procedure.

The American Dental Association is sponsoring a program in dental research for college students. Under this program, students can spend 10 weeks in the laboratory of a senior dental scientist who is forking in the field of the student's career interest.

Information and application materials are available from Dean Robert Cox.



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Orrin Musser sings two versions of "Alice's Restaurant" tonight in the Celestial Omnibus from 9-12. A Duke student who has played at the C.O. in the past, Musser will also deliver a variety of folk and blues numbers.

Orchestra struggles with concert

Playing to a huge, receptive crowd, the Duke Symphony Orchestra struggled to cope with two works slightly beyond their grasp. Conducted by Allan Bone, with Giorgio Ciompi, violinist, and

Mary Burgess, soprano, the Orchestra attempted Mahler's "Symphony No. 4 in G major" and Beethoven's "Concerto for Violin and Orchestra in D major" last night in Page.

The poetical, smooth Mahler symphony was crippled by an uneven string section and occasionally sloppy efforts from the winds. However, the horn solos were good and Miss Burgess proved to be a far superior soprano than the Glee Clubs' disclavine

excellent German pronunciation. Placing high notes beautifully, Miss Burgess was only weak on the low (perhaps due to her cold).

Beethoven was rather disappointing. One automatically compares other soloists (always a difficult part) and their interpretations of the famous concert. Violinist Ciompi had a particularly rough go of it, making poor attacks in the first part and hampered by instrument problems. The inspired Larghetto was followed too slowly by Ciompi in the Rondo. Basically, Ciompi produced only a satisfactory interpretation which, coupled with his playing by the usic amounted to an unexciting performance.

After the formal program of the concert, the Orchestra held an openpating session for Bill Pape's arrangement of tunes from "Black Orpheus." Pape, a member of Duke's Class of '57, tours the U.S. and Europe as a free lance arranger-composer and jazz trombonist. The selections from "Black Orpheus" included arrangements for a Tenor Sax solo, and Jazz Rhythm Section, and Orchestra.

Players announce cast for "Arms and the Man"

The Duke Players began rehearsals this week for their second big production of the year, "Arms and the Man." To be presented in Branson Auditorium December 12-14, this fast moving three act play by George Bernard Shaw is a pointed satire on war and the Romantic view of life.

The cast, announced by director Victor Michelak, is composed of several dramatic veterans. Six of the eight characters have appeared before in Duke Players productions. Junior Kent Batty, who plays Bluntschli can be remembered for his leading role in "Kiss Me Kate" last December. Sergius is played by Freshman Dick Maxwell, who recently appeared as Garcin in "No Exit."

Catherine, Major Petkoff, and Louka are played by Junior Lynne Anderson, Freshman Jay Fraser, and Sophomore Betsy Jury, all of whom appeared in the Players' first major production, "Rashomon." Sophomore Bill Gordh, who plays Nicola, was the student director of "Krapp's Last Tape."

Two new faces complete the cast. Junior Patty Jenkins, as Raina and Freshman Dave Collier, as a Russian officer. Both have had extensive high school experience. Patty played Maggie in "The Man Who Came to Dinner" and won several high school drama festival awards. Dave appeared in several productions such as "Luther and Oliver."



Soprano Mary Burgess gave a beautiful performance with the Duke Symphony Orchestra last night in Page.



Giorgio Ciompi, violinist played the solo in Beethoven's "Concerto for Violin and Orchestra in D major."

Igoe lectures at Arts & Crafts

By Bob Volberg
The Arts and Crafts Workshop will present the second in a series of painting critiques Monday night from 7-8:30 in the basement of the Ark on East Campus. Guest lecturer will be Lynn Igoe, acting chairman of the Art Department at North Carolina College in Durham.

Lynn Igoe received her master's degree in painting from the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill in 1965. She has taught part time at Duke and UNC, and has contributed paintings to numerous exhibitions and galleries. Her ninth one-man show is on view during the month of November at the Wesley Foundation, Chapel Hill.

Joseph H. Cox of the School of Design of North Carolina State College. Cox is one of the most widely known painters residing in North Carolina.

He constructed a large sculpture and light mural for the Central Carolina National Bank in Durham. Cox is particularly noted for his creative work in murals, using such materials as mosaics, stained glass, aluminum, cast stone, and lighting effects. He has used three dimensional effects often in his works.

The Workshop was started in the Spring semester of 1968, with the initial impetus provided by W.K. Stars of the Art Department and by Duke student Gail McMurray.

All members of the Duke Community are invited to bring their paintings for individual criticism and group discussion at the Monday sessions from 7-8:30 p.m., or to come for casual experimentation and development work at the open studio sessions Tuesday through Friday from 6-8 p.m. in the Ark.

Organ recital to be given

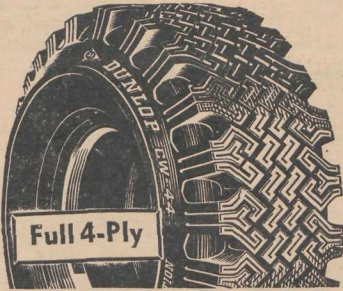
A senior recital by William D. Gudger, organist, will be presented by the Department of Music this Sunday at 4:00 p.m. in the Duke University Chapel.

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

This painting critique is part of a series offered under the auspices of the Duke Art Department. The critiques by established artists take place on Monday nights, alternating with instruction periods for the participants in techniques associated with the various media under study. Under the tutورشip of W.K. Stars of the Art Department, the workshop participants have explored the use of acrylics and are currently experimenting with water colors. In coming weeks they will also experiment with the egg tempera medium.

On December 2 a lecture and critique will be conducted by

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Nixon: 'only one President at a time'

(Continued from Page One)

Thursday to announce the appointment of former Ambassador Robert D. Murphy as his temporary liaison agent with the State Department, Nixon recalled that he had promised Johnson at a White House meeting Monday that he would "honor" any decisions or negotiation undertaken by the present administration. He said he was doing this so that enemies and

allies alike would know that "this nation could speak with one voice" in foreign policy in the next 60 days.

Then he made a series of remarks that indicated to many reporters he had extracted an agreement from Johnson under which, in effect, Nixon would have a veto over the President's foreign policy during the next 60 days.

"In order to make this a viable

arrangement," he said Thursday, "it is of course necessary that there be prior consultation on such policy decisions and that the President-elect not only be informed but that he be consulted and that he agree to the course of action. And Ambassador Murphy will be my representative in conducting those discussions at the State Department level and at the administration level."

Later in the news conference he added:

"Anything—any subject—in the whole general field of foreign policy will be within Ambassador Murphy's assignment and, of course, as far as any decision on that is concerned—like, obviously, any arrangement with the Soviet Union, or any agreement with the Soviet Union—it would be essential that there be prior consultation and prior agreement. Certainly the Soviet Union or any other nation would not want to go forward with an agreement unless they knew that the next President was also going to

back it."

After reading news reports Thursday night indicating that Nixon had been given veto power in fact, if not in name, over major foreign policy decisions, Bryce Harlow, the Assistant to Nixon for Congressional Affairs, called Johnson. He told the President that Nixon did not feel he had been given veto power, that such power was unconstitutional in any case, and repeated Nixon's conviction that the nation "has only one President at a time, and not two Presidents."

Friday morning, after reading the transcript of Nixon's remarks, Johnson called Harlow back. He reportedly expressed concern that the transcript conveyed the impression that Nixon had read too much into the nature of their agreement and had assumed a veto power. Harlow then repeated his assurances.

Later in the day, authoritative Nixon aides told newsmen that Harlow had repeated to the

President Nixon's firm view that "for the next 60 days, Mr. Johnson remains the constitutional head in this country." He also reportedly told the President that Nixon felt that Johnson held the power to make any decision in the field of foreign policy he wanted to, with or without consultation.

The words "agreement" and "consultation" in Nixon's remarks on Thursday, Harlow reportedly said, related only to decisions taken by the Johnson Administration that would bind the Nixon Administration to a specific course of action after Jan. 20.

For these decisions to have "validity or viability," these aides explained, Nixon's assent would be required in advance.

Nixon holds talks with rival factions

By Robert B. Sample Jr.
(C) N.Y. Times News Service

NEW YORK—President-Elect Richard M. Nixon sought today to open lines of communication with groups that had opposed his candidacy—including labor and the Black Community—and also to unsnarl his lines of communication with the White House.

During a busy day before his departure tonight for a work-and-rest weekend in Key Biscayne, Fla., Nixon, through intermediaries, assured President Johnson that he had no intention of intruding upon the President's conduct of foreign affairs and—despite statements to the contrary Thursday—would not insist that the President consult with him before reaching major foreign policy decision in the next 60 days.

Nixon conferred in his temporary 39th floor headquarters

at the Hotel Pierre, Fifth Avenue and 61st Street, with Frederick Kappel, Chairman of the Board of the American Telephone and telegraph company; George Meany, President of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of industrial Organizations; Richard Helms, Director of the Central Intelligence Agency, and Whitney M. Young, Jr., Executive Director of the National Urban League.

Young, an influential civil rights leader, held the longest session with the President-Elect—about 65 minutes—and was the only one who made himself available to newsmen. At a brief news conference, he said he had been "encouraged" by his discussion with Nixon, reported that Nixon had clearly conveyed his "concern about the divisions in the country," and declared that he saw no "insurmountable" obstacles to Nixon's quest to gain the trust of the Black Community.

Campus calendar

Saturday, Nov. 16
2 p.m.—Varsity football: Duke vs. Wake Forest, Wade Stadium.
3-5 p.m.—East Campus Gymnasium open to students, faculty, and staff for recreation.
7 and 9:15 p.m.—Quadrangle Pictures, Page Auditorium.
"Tom Jones" with Albert Finney, Hugh Griffith, Susanna York, Dame Edith Evans, and Joan Greenwood.
Sunday, Nov. 17

11 a.m.—University Service of Worship, University Chapel.
Preacher: The Reverend Dr. Howard C. Wilkinson, Chaplain to the University.
4 p.m.—Senior organ recital, University Chapel, Mr. William D. Gudger.
4-6 p.m.—International Open House, 2022 Campus Drive.
7 and 9:15 p.m.—Quadrangle Pictures, Page Auditorium.
"Tom Jones."

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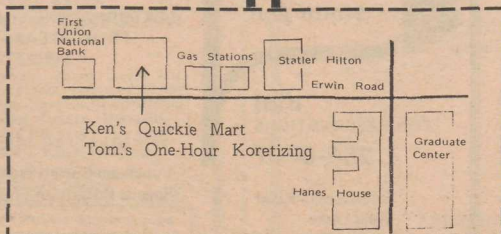
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