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Photo by Jesse Venable

Sanford Garelik spoke on the problems of law enforcement yesterday.

Garelik stresses problems of police

by Celeste Wesson

Sanford D. Garelik, Chief Inspector of the New York City Police Department, spoke on the problems of modern law enforcement at the Duke Law School Tuesday morning.

Garelik, the highest ranking uniformed member of the New York Department, has been with the Police Department for twenty-five years, since his graduation from the University of North Carolina.

One aspect of change in law enforcement, said Garelik, is due to recent Supreme Court decisions, especially the Miranda decision, which stated that suspects must be told of their right to counsel during interrogation.

Tape monitoring of

interrogations over a six months' period has indicated to the New York Police Department that the decision has hindered the policemen in criminal investigation.

Garelik said that part of the problem is that complainants and witnesses feel that they are also affected by the decision, and are as reluctant as the criminals to answer questions.

"Criminal Justice is perverted to criminal injustice," said Garelik, when individuals are hurt by ineffective law enforcement resulting from such decisions.

As indications of the rising crime rate, Garelik cited the rising incidence of youth crime and high recidivism rates. In February 1968, over one half of those arrested for narcotics law violations had been

(Continued on Page 10)

Fraternities dissatisfied with national system

By Bob Dunn
Staff reporter

One of Duke's twenty fraternities has broken its national ties this year, and two others have considered taking similar action.

As a result of this activity, there has been a more than usual amount of discussion on campus about the desirability of continuing national affiliation. One fraternity officer, Bill Francis, President of Sigma Nu, has gone so far as to say that "The national fraternity system is waning. There is a definite trend away from this system, especially here at Duke."

Currently only one fraternity has broken national ties, the former Lambi Chi. Reasons behind the move were primarily financial, according to house president John Englar. "We have to pay about \$2,000 to the national each year,

and that's money that could be turned back onto the Duke campus." He further commented that the "tangible benefits of national fraternities are based on a bond that is hypocritical. It cannot be perpetuated on the basis of a national business organization."

Englar also said the chapter wanted more autonomy in deciding its membership requirements and its ritual. "Some nationals, but not ours, have race and religion requirements, and that entered some peoples' minds," he said. The ritual forces some people to ascribe to certain values all members don't agree to."

The Sigma Nu House has formed a committee which is considering the advantages and disadvantages of disaffiliation. Chapter president Bill Francis said "I don't think anything will happen this year, but I'd say

definitely in two or three years we may consider. The only reason would be financial." He commented that the house must pay into a national "Dreamfund" which goes toward a national Fraternity library. Fraternities not

having incorporate housing, derive no benefits from their national building funds. The national dues they must pay serve little immediate value.

The Pi Kappa Phi's earlier this year also considered disaffiliating. The idea was brought up, discussed, voted upon and defeated "for several different reasons," according to House Secretary Bruce Reynolds.

It seems evident that the idea of a national fraternal brotherhood to which all members are forced to ascribe is beginning to be questioned within the Duke Fraternity system.

Hobbs succeeds Cole as university provost

Dr. Marcus E. Hobbs, professor of chemistry and former vice provost has been named provost, effective January 15 succeeding Dr. R. Taylor Cole. His appointment has been approved by the Board of Trustees.

Dr. Cole who has served as provost since 1960, will return to fulltime duties as James B. Duke professor of political science. He is slated to be on sabbatical leave during the spring semester.

Dr. Knight indicated that the transition likely will begin around January 15. He said Dr. Hobbs will be responsible for all academic programs of the University and also will be chairman of a budget committee through which all academic budgets will be determined.

Both Dr. Cole and Dr. Hobbs have been on the Duke faculty for more than 33 years.

Dr. Hobbs, who is 59, has held numerous administrative posts in the University. After joining the Chemistry Department faculty in 1935, he was promoted through the ranks, being named a full professor in 1949. He was chairman of the Department of Chemistry from 1951 to 1954.

In 1954, Dr. Hobbs became Dean of the Graduate School, and in 1958 was named Dean of the University. The following year he relinquished the deanship of the Graduate School, but remained as Dean of the University until 1963. Meanwhile, in 1960 he was appointed one of several assistant provosts, a title which was changed to vice provost in 1962. In 1963 he asked to be relieved of his administrative posts to return to fulltime teaching and research, which he has done for the past five years.

In announcing Dr. Hobbs' selection, President Knight said: "In my judgment, there is no man in the University as well qualified to be its chief academic officer as Dr. Hobbs. I look forward with great anticipation to working with

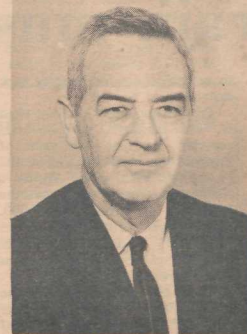
teaching career with mingled regret and admiration. We have worked intimately together for the past five years and I owe him a great debt not merely for his loyalty to me but, far more important, for his loyalty to the best interests of the University. That he will continue to serve those interests as James B. Duke professor of political science pleases me very deeply."

Dr. Hobbs also has compiled an impressive record of service off the Duke campus. For the past six

years, he has been chairman of the executive committee of the Research Triangle Institute; and during the same period has been member and vice chairman of the Governor's Scientific Advisor Committee.

Dr. Hobbs also has been member of the North Carolina Board of Science and Technology since 1964 and a member of the Utilization of Resources and Development Advisory Committee of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Dr. Hobbs is a native of Chadbourne, North Carolina and holds A.B., A.M., and Ph.D. degrees from Duke.



Dr. Marcus Hobbs

him."

When Dr. Cole announced his plans to relinquish the provostship last September, President Knight said: "I view Dr. Cole's return to his distinguished scholarly and

Rush: some make it and some don't

(C) 1968 N.Y. Times News Service

EVANSTON, Ill.—Susan Hobart a cherub-faced Northwestern University freshman with a certain of long blond hair tumbling around her shoulders, sat in a corridor of Willard Hall here and cried like a baby.

"I feel like packing up and leaving," the 18-year-old coed mourned. "I was editor of my high school paper and the girl voted most likely to succeed, and now nobody wants me. I wish I'd gone to Smith."

Miss Hobart (that's not her real name) was a victim of fall rush, one of hundreds of coeds across the country who endured the grueling smile-a-thon of small talk and then were not invited to join a sorority.

The disappointment is so great that many of these rejected girls quit school or transfer to another one. As they see it, life is not worth living on America's campuses without the social security and "sense of belonging" that Greek societies offer.

Yes, the Greek system is still alive—but it's not nearly as well as it was back in the days when students were wearing racoon coats and swallowing goldfish. The percentage of students who pledge has been shrinking steadily as the waves have swept the campus. Even Greek members themselves are abandoning the system, mainly because they think its symbolism, selectivity and secret ceremonies are anachronistic in 1968.

"It's a crappy way of judging people," said Al Foster, 20, of Dallas, a member of the radical students for a Democratic Society who quit Northwestern's Phi Kappa Sigma fraternity last year. "Besides, it destroys your humanity, it categorizes you and it makes you easy to manipulate."

Also working against the Greek is a new feeling of pride among independent, or non-affiliated students. Some of it is fostered by fancy new dormitories—often with swimming pools—that are cheaper to live in than the shabbier Greek houses.

But on many campuses—mostly in the Middle West and the South—the rah rah pledge-or-die myth lingers on. These are the areas of the country where newspapers always mention a girl's sorority in the wedding and engagement columns. If she's an independent, her announcement may not see print.

"Don't you realize you have to be in a sorority to get anywhere here?" Miss Hobart said to eight fellow coeds, many of them sobbing in sympathy and all of them nodding in agreement. "Most of us know it's a lousy system, but you don't get dates otherwise. Fraternity men just don't get dates otherwise. Fraternity men just don't date G.D.I. (God-damne independents). The first thing they ask when they meet you is 'what house?'"

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UPI
U.S. Ambassador Averell Harriman (left) extends a hand toward S. Vietnamese Vice Pres. Nguyen Cao Ky (right) at Orly Airport, Paris Dec. 8th.

Where do they sit?

By Drew Middleton
(C) 1968 N. Y. Times News Service
PARIS—United States and North Vietnamese diplomats argued for two hours yesterday without resolving the procedural differences delaying the opening of four-power peace talks.

A U. S. source said that "nothing" he could characterize as "progress" emerged from the meeting this afternoon between Cyrus R. Vance, deputy head of the American delegation, and Col. Ha Van Lau of North Vietnam.

The meeting, called by the U. S., was the first between the two delegations since last Wednesday. No further meeting has yet been scheduled.

The time gap between these

bilateral encounters and the tendency by both sides to attach political importance to procedural issues indicates to diplomats further delays, perhaps stretching into the new year, before arrangements are made for South Vietnam and the National Liberation Front, or Vietcong, to join the talks.

Consequently few diplomats or observers here share the hope expressed in Washington by Secretary of Defense Clark Clifford. He said yesterday that he hoped enough progress would be made during the next 40 days to enable the U. S. and North Vietnam to agree to a mutual withdrawal of troops from South Vietnam.

Diplomats were unable to agree

on three procedural issues. The most important of these, apparently, is "The Table Question."

North Vietnam wants a square table with a delegation at each side. Duong Dinh Thao, a Front delegate, argued for such a table at a news conference yesterday morning, saying "This is a conference where there will be four delegations."

The U. S. and South Vietnam lump the N. L. F. with the North Vietnamese as "The Other Side" and suggest that there be either one rectangular table with the Communists on one side and the Allies on the other or two tables, one for each of these groups.

Paper drain must end

By Alvin Shuster
(C) 1968 N. Y. Times News Service
LONDON—Letters and manuscripts of Joseph Conrad, William Butler Yeats, T.E. Lawrence and Kingsley Amis were sold to American dealers today amid growing British concern over the flow of such papers to the United States.

Archivists and historians here have been pressing for stronger controls by the British government over the continuing export of historical manuscripts to the U.S. Roger Ellis, president of the Society of Archivists, for example, is proposing an independent inquiry

to set guidelines for banning such exports.

Protests came also Monday when it was disclosed that archives covering the first five years of English Pen, which later became the International Pen Writers Association, were sold to the University of Texas for \$12,000. The archives consist of minutes from 1921 to 1926 and include letters from such literary figures as John Galsworthy.

Those concerned about what the Times Literary Supplement here calls the "remorseless migration of our modern literary treasures" to the U.S. are awaiting possible new

guidelines on exports from the government's Reviewing Committee On The Export Of Works Of Art, due to report this month.

They recognize that American universities in particular often have unlimited resources to outbid the government should nevertheless take action to retain those documents shown to be a vital part of the British National heritage. They are also asking for more money from the government to make retention of the documents possible.

At present, any manuscript may be exported from Britain without restriction if it is less than 100 years old.

Sold yesterday was a manuscript of Yevgeny Yevtuschenko's poem.

Patent co-op drawn

(C) 1968 N. Y. Times News Service
GENEVA—A new step toward the adoption of a treaty to facilitate international cooperation in the handling of patents was completed here today by a 40-nation conference of government delegates and industry representatives.

Eugene M. Braderman of the United States, the chairman of the week-long session, said that the progress achieved during the talks had been "amazing."

Braderman, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for commercial and business activities, predicted that a final draft of the projected treaty could be ready for consideration by a full-dress diplomatic conference in the spring of 1970.

The conference examined a draft of the proposed Patent Cooperation Treaty to simplify the process of obtaining a patent for a particular invention in more than one country.

The goal is to establish

international machinery which will eliminate the present duplication of effort demanded both of national patent offices and of patent applicants when protection for an invention is sought in several countries.

An inventor would be able to file through the patent office of his own country an International Patent Application that would eliminate the need to make separate applications in those member-nations of the treaty where he would also want a patent.

The projected treaty would eliminate much of the repetition of effort by overworked national patent offices in their efforts to assess the "novelty" of inventions considered for patenting.

At the talks just completed the experts gave their views on the 65 articles of the draft that was prepared by an international agency for the protection of intellectual property known as BIRPI from the initials of its French title.

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"Oh, a lonely minstrel I'm meant to be..."



2. Y'think maybe you and me could, uh, possibly...

"A-singin' my song to humanity..."



3. I've always admired you.

"Forever to roam is my destiny..."



4. And I was hoping that perhaps, somehow, the feeling might be mutual.

"Without any need for company..."



5. But I guess you're just too wrapped up with your music.

"Alone, yes, alone constantly..."



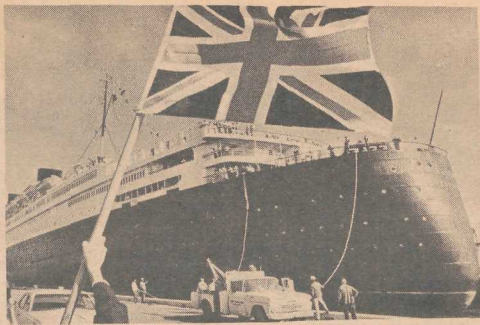
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PORT EVERGLADES, FLA.: The Queen Elizabeth docked on Dec. 8th. The 1,031-foot-long will be permanently berthed at Port Everglades, where she will serve as a floating hotel and convention center.

Karl Barth, noted theologian, dead

(C) 1968 N. Y. Times News Service
GENEVA—Prof. Karl Barth, leading Protestant theologian who was dismissed from the faculty of the University of Bonn because of his refusal to take an oath of allegiance to Hitler, died unexpectedly in Basel last night, it was announced today. He was 82 years old.

Barth, who was born in Basle, returned there and formed an anti-Nazi group after his dismissal from the university. He taught Theology at the University of Basle from 1935 until his retirement in 1962. After World War II he was made an honorary Senator of the University of Bonn.

Dr. Eugene Carson Blake, the General Secretary of the World Council of Churches, said last night that Barth's name "will be kept alive by the way in which he called the Church back again and again to the person of Christ, be it in the struggle for authenticity in the days of the Nazis, be it in the struggle for openness in the days of the cold war."

Blake said that Barth had been "very much the critical friend" of the ecumenical movement from the 1930's, "when he wrote his classic article on the church and the churches, during the First Assembly of the World Council of Churches in Amsterdam in 1948, and in the preparation for the Second Assembly in Evanston, Ill., when he

showed to us the character of Christian hope."

During the Second Vatican Council, Blake added, "he showed an astonishing openness toward the movement toward ecumenism in the Roman Catholic Church, warning us in the churches of the reformation not to lag behind in our own efforts toward renewal."

In 1919 an unknown Swiss country pastor gave the world a rather unpretentious-sounding book entitled "The Epistle to the Romans." A fellow theologian later said the volume "landed like a bombshell in the playground of the theologians."

Barth's conclusions were sometimes radical; but his language was traditional, and it was the classic dogmas of the Church that excited his imagination. His overriding concern was to spell out in large, bold letters the grand trinitarian themes of the Christian faith.

Largely because of this he came to have more influence in the Roman Catholic community than any other contemporary Protestant thinker.

Barth spent most of his adult life in Basel, with whose citizens he shared a passionate and independent spirit, a curious blend of the provincial and the cosmopolitan and a love of quick repartee.

English color problem over?

By Anthony Lewis
(C) 1968 N. Y. Times News Service

WOLVERHAMPTON, ENGLAND—The chorus of 30 children of elementary school age stood in the front of the auditorium and sang a carol, "Jesus, Jesus, Sweetly Sleep." The boys were in uniform gray shorts, the girls in pinafores, both wearing the school tie.

It was a typical English school scene—except that only eight of the singers had the usual English school child's pink complexion. The rest were black West Indians and beige-brown Indian children.

The scene was the formal opening today of a school that shows how the race problem has come to the English Midlands. It is the Grove Junior School, and about 200 of its 250 pupils are "colored" in the British definition—Indian and

Negro. The ceremony was the more symbolic because there on the platform sat the member of Parliament for Wolverhampton Southwest, Enoch Powell.

Over the last year Powell has crusaded to limit the number of colored immigrants and repatriate as many as possible. He has said that colored people are changing "England's green and pleasant land" into "alien territory" and can never be successfully absorbed.

Powell's gloomy bitterness found no echo today in the Grove School. The teachers and the Wolverhampton Education Authority seemed convinced that they can overcome racial problems, at least in educational terms.

"If we can put these immigrant children on a par with others by the

By James Fero
(C) 1968 N. Y. Times News Service

Israeli and Egyptian planes battled over the southern coast of the Sinai Peninsula today. An Israeli spokesman said one Egyptian MIG-17 had been downed in the sea and another, although hit, was able to return to Egyptian territory.

The jet fighters clashed near Sharm El Sheikh on the last full day of William W. Scranton's fact-finding trip in the Middle East. Scranton, who is acting as special envoy for President-elect Richard M. Nixon, told newsmen he now had "a reasonable understanding of how deep the troubles are here."

The Israeli spokesman said the two MIGs had been intercepted by Israeli jets as they approached the southern coast of the peninsula occupied by Israeli forces in the six day war last year.

It was the first such encounter in

that area. Israeli and Egyptian jets have clashed on several previous occasions in near the Suez Canal.

This evening, the military spokesman announced that Russian-made Katyusha rockets had been fired into Kfar Rupin, an Israeli settlement in the Upper Jordan Valley.

It was the first major shelling incident since last week when Israeli jets made three major air strikes against Jordanian and Iraqi artillery positions in that area.

The Katyushas, however, are part of the Arab Commando arsenal, another factor in the continuing border warfare.

Announcement of the border flareups came shortly after Scranton, a former Pennsylvania governor, told newsmen that he was leaving for New York today more encouraged about the chances of peace in the Middle East than he

was when he arrived.

Scranton visited the United Arab Republic, Iran, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia and Jordan before arriving here Monday.

He said he felt encouraged because "every leader I talked to wished to have a peaceful settlement of the situation here."

Scranton declined to discuss his conclusions, saying that Nixon would get his report and recommendations first. After that, he said, he would "retire to my mountain habitat and live happily ever after."

He took what appeared to Israelis to be a somewhat softer line on two points that had created a stir yesterday.

One was his view that the United States should adopt a "more even-handed" policy in the Middle East. This was taken to mean a policy less favorable to Israel.

"What I intended to mean," he said, "was formulating a 'straightforward and direct interpretation of American policy.' He hoped to correct the mistaken impression that 'American is much more interested in one country than another.'"

Scranton also was asked again about the chances of President-elect Nixon sustaining President Johnson's five principles for a Mideast Peace: free passage in international waterways, an end to the arms race, regional solution of the refugee problem, the right of each nation to live in peace, and territorial and political integrity.

Troops out in 40 days—Clifford

By William Beecher
(C) 1968 N. Y. Times News Service

WASHINGTON—Secretary of Defense Clark M. Clifford expressed hope today that a mutual reduction in United States and North Vietnamese forces in South Vietnam could be negotiated before the Johnson Administration leaves office Jan. 20.

"I would still like to see, in the next 40 days, the start

of the return of American troops," he declared in a news conference at the Pentagon today.

The White House declined to comment on the statement. But other Administration sources made clear there was no secret agreement for mutual cutbacks that was awaiting only the start of expanded peace talks in Paris.

U.S. probes Swiss bank policy

By Thomas J. Hamilton
(C) 1968 N. Y. Times News Service

GENEVA—The United States and Switzerland are discussing a treaty of mutual legal assistance to aid Washington's campaign against Americans who evade income tax by depositing money in Swiss banks, it was revealed tonight.

Reliable sources said today that this move follows unannounced talks that Fred M. Vinson, the assistant U. S. Attorney General,

had in Berne last month with the Swiss Foreign Ministry and the Ministry of Justice and Police.

The proposed mutual assistance treaty is intended to overcome one of the major obstacles U. S. Treasury officials have encountered here in their attempt to track down tax evaders—the Swiss banking secrecy laws.

Regardless of whether a depositor has his money in an ordinary account or one of the

famous numbered accounts, Swiss law authorizes both fine and imprisonment for anyone connected with the bank who reveals this information to an outsider.

Swiss banks are required to produce their records on a customer only on a court order, but it must be a Swiss Court. This of course, is a serious obstacle to a Treasury official who is trying to verify a report that an American is not reporting income from money invested in Switzerland.

According to reliable source, the U. S. has asked Swiss authorities to cooperate in tracking down such tax evaders by helping it obtain the necessary orders from Swiss Courts.

Swiss sources said tonight that contacts had taken place with American experts but that nothing had emerged beyond the idea of some sort of legal assistance to the U. S. tax authorities.

Leading Swiss banks insist that they do not accept "hot money," and that when an American or any other foreigner opens an account the bank always reminds him that it is his duty to report the income to his government's tax offices. But they concede that if the foreigner chooses not to report the income to his home government, they do not do anything about it.

If an American simply leaves his money on deposit with a Swiss bank—\$25,000 is the smallest amount accepted—he does not have to worry about the income tax collector because he does not get any income. Swiss banks do not pay any interest.

It is believed that only a small proportion of American customers leave their money on deposit in Switzerland or buy gold.



William Scranton

Soviet budget

Defense hike reported

By Theodore Shabad

(C) 1968 N. Y. Times News Service

MOSCOW—The Soviet Union announced yesterday a moderate increase in defense outlays for 1969, continuing an upward trend of the last three years.

But for the first time since heavy United States military involvement in Vietnam began in 1965, Soviet arms spending will decline slightly next year as a percentage of total expenditures.

In another budgetary item, Moscow disclosed the continued expansion of government support for scientific research. This is in contrast to the U. S., where the cost of the war in Vietnam has forced a retrenchment in science.

The 1969 Economic Plan, which was also made public today, will continue to give a slight edge to the long-neglected Soviet consumer. For the second straight year the production of consumer goods is planned to increase at a slightly more rapid pace than the output of industrial equipment. The traditional tendency in Soviet economic growth has been priority development of heavy industry.

The government budget and the Economic Plan were announced on

the opening day of the regular year-end session of the Supreme Soviet (Parliament) in the Great Kremlin Palace. The session was opened, as usual, to Western newsmen. The budget and the plan were approved Monday at a closed plenary meeting of the Communist Party's Central Committee, the decision-making body in the Soviet Union. The Soviet legislature is convened twice a year for sessions of two or three days to ratify measures in rather perfunctory proceedings.

The level of military expenditure, disclosed in a budget speech by the Finance Minister, Vasily F. Garbuzov, is believed to be the outcome of a complex juggling of funds in the light of contradictory international developments this year.

The half in the bombing of North Vietnam by the U. S. and the start of peace negotiations in Paris presumably favored a relative decrease in defense appropriations.

The Soviet-led occupation of Czechoslovakia, on the other hand, probably called for a higher level of military preparedness.

As a result the 1969 defense outlays were set at 17.7 billion rubles, or 13.2 per cent of the total expenditure of 133.8 billion rubles. A ruble is equivalent to \$1.11 at the official exchange rate.

Military expenditure for the current year was planned at 16.7 billion rubles, or 13.5 per cent of total outlays of 123.6 billion rubles.

Soviet defense outlays have generally been responsive to periods of tension and relaxation in international relations. The late 1950's, for example, were marked by a slight decline of Soviet military appropriations under improved relations that stemmed from Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev's visit to the U. S.

The trend was reversed by the Soviet Union's downing of a U-2 reconnaissance plane in 1960 and was further accentuated in 1961 by the erection of the Berlin Wall and in 1962 by the Cuban Missile Crisis, leading to a high point in Soviet defense appropriations in 1963 of 15.9 per cent of total expenditures.

The signing of a treaty in 1963 for a partial nuclear test ban reflected in a temporary decline of the Soviet defense budget until the latest upward trend began with the escalation of the war in Vietnam.

The announced defense item in the Soviet budget is not comparable with U. S. defense outlays. The Russian category covers only direct support costs of the armed forces. Military research and development and investment in defense industries are concealed in other broad budget items.

Only parts of the budget and the plan are made public. The complete documents are secret.



UPI

DA NANG, S. VIETNAM: A Chaplain kneels as he prays over the covered bodies of two U.S. Marines killed by Viet Cong fire during a patrol of Operation Meade River near Da Nang.

Shriver calls on Pres. de Gaulle

By Henry Tanner

(C) 1968 N. Y. Times News Service

PARIS—Ambassador Sargent Shriver conveyed friendly personal messages to President-Elect Richard M. Nixon.

The Ambassador drove to the Lysee Palace for lunch with the French president and a small group of other guests less than two hours after arriving by plane from New York where he conferred with Nixon Sunday.

The two messages were verbal expressions of goodwill and did not deal with specific policy issues, according to high French and American sources.

Shriver all through the day consistently declined to give any hint about his political future. But

friends and aides indicated they would not be surprised if Shriver accepted an offer from Nixon to become Ambassador to the United Nations.

The crisis of the franc, which goes back to the May upheaval, caused the French government to abandon its campaign against the dollar as a reserve currency. The Soviet invasion of Czechoslovakia disrupted, at least for a time, President De Gaulle's drive for closer relations with the Soviet Union.

And the French President was reported to be pleased when the election of Nixon gave him an opportunity to deal with a "new team" in Washington that has not gone through the frustrations of French-American relations of the past few years.

But it is constantly pointed out by informed sources here that the French president has sacrificed none of the basic principles of his policy of independence and of his opposition to the American as well as the Soviet hegemony.

Against this background, Shriver is conducting what an aide calls "open diplomacy"—namely an effort to get Frenchmen in many fields interested in the United States rather than to argue the fine points of "classical diplomacy" with the professionals of the Foreign Ministry.

Informed sources said Shriver conveyed Johnson's and Nixon's messages to the French president

Common Market talks enlargement

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

(C) 1968 N. Y. Times News Service

BRUSSELS—The Common Market today cleared an obstacle to closer European technological cooperation and began work on a plan that could revolutionize Europe over the next 10 years.

Foreign Ministers of the six countries showed a greater willingness to compromise and cooperate than has existed at any time since France's second veto of British membership a year ago, according to sources at today's ministerial conference.

"The atmosphere was good," Dutch Foreign Minister Joseph M. A. H. Luns Observed, emerging from the conference room in the Brussels Palais des Congress. "We even laughed."

Feuding, chiefly between France and Holland over the issue of British membership, had led to the long period of stagnation in the market's activities.

But now the market is working on a German compromise, supported by France, aimed at establishing closer trade links between the applicant countries (Britain, Norway, Denmark and Ireland) and the Six.

Germany, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg—the five who want new members—see a commercial accord as a step toward full membership. France objects to this formulation, but Market sources were hopeful that a compromise would be worked out.

Luns told newsmen tonight that the British must now define their position by telling the community specifically what they might hope to get from a commercial accord. As contemplated by the French-German proposal, there would be tariff cuts of 30 per cent over four years.

The Dutch Foreign Minister said in effect that the ball was now in Britain's court—that she must do more than simply state that she wants full membership. Should the

British respond, there could be the beginning of negotiations that might eventually lead to British membership.

The better atmosphere was immediately apparent today when the Dutch lifted their 11-month-old procedural objections to a study on technological cooperation.

A compromise was then reached that will permit all European countries and "notably the applicants" to participate with the community in improving European know-how in advanced technological fields.

Areas specifically mentioned are: telecommunications, advanced forms of land transport, oceanography, aerospace, metallurgy, meteorology and data processing.

The Dutch had refused to allow the technological studies to go forward without bringing the candidate countries into the picture.

Allies aid S. Viets

By Joseph B. Treaster

(C) 1968 N. Y. Times News Service

SAIGON—Allied relief teams were at work Tuesday in three hamlets near the Cambodian border that had been raided over the weekend by the Vietcong.

American and South Vietnamese officials estimated that the Vietcong had destroyed more than 300 homes and killed at least 31 civilians. Five others were kidnapped and four were wounded, the officials said.

Several airplane loads of food, clothing, blankets and

medical supplies have been delivered to the people in two hamlets in Pleiku Province, 212 miles northeast of Saigon, and in Khiencan hamlet in Quangduong Province, 105 miles northeast of the South Vietnamese capital.

In addition to giving immediate help to the victims of the raids, the relief teams were also laying the groundwork for the construction of new homes in the hamlets.

Khiencan, which was attacked at 1 a.m. Saturday morning, was the hardest hit.

British students want revolution

BRIT-STUDENTS

Dispatch of the Times, London LONDON—"I'm sick to the guts of heroes and the elite," said Kim Howell, 22-year-old sculpture student at Hornsey College of Art during the students' six-week six-in last summer. "Life is marvellous and for everyone to enjoy, and not be afraid."

Student unrest stems mostly from dissatisfaction with the educational system, and therefore with society itself. But there is an optimism, a genuine search for a new kind of life on the part of moderate reformers like Howell, which is often ignored. The militants want revolution but the majority of students want non-violent evolution.

Historically, student revolt has

always been an early warning of coming events. The atmosphere now in England's universities and colleges has changed so swiftly and radically that, as last year's Dean of Students at Essex University, aged only 25, put it: "Anyone who hasn't been at University during the last two years has no contact with present students. There's a vast gap."

There are two main reasons for this breakdown. Higher education has expanded with incredible suddenness. There were 70,000 students before the war; now there are nearly 400,000. The second factor is that this is the first totally post-war student generation, born between 1945 and 1950.

"We don't want to be groomed for the needs of big business, which

in any case must change with the impact of automation," said a sociology research student at Essex. "We want to be educated. The whole structure should be more open, so that a student can freely choose his own field of study, but ask advice on what to read and the extent of the area he's chosen. So often the choice is arbitrarily limited and no one can tell us why. But we'll all keep pushing at the barriers until things change."

Things are beginning to change. The recent agreement between the National Union of Students and the vice-chancellors of the universities theoretically accepts student participation in welfare, catering and accommodation, and gives some measure of consultation in the sacrosanct area of teaching

methods, curricula and courses.

The rift between students and administration is not impossibly great. Lack of communication on all levels is the real trouble. First, language itself has become a minefield of changed meanings as the old idea of protective authority gives way to the full emerging power of individual responsibility at an earlier age. Then, students demand a democratic dialogue on an equal basis, not a boss-subordinate situation. Also, the increasing political awareness of students, that they are already a force to reckon with, is hard to take for those dons, teachers and local councillors who are still steeped in the Victorian ethos of hierarchies and the sense that they know what is best for other people.

CBS-NYT make EVR'S

(C) 1968 N.Y. Times News Service
NEW YORK—The Columbia Broadcasting System and the New York Times entered a joint business venture today in agreeing on the production of more than 50 educational films for use in primary and secondary schools. Each film would run 15 or 20 minutes.

The films will be made for the new C.B.S. Electronic Video Recording device which reproduces a black-and-white picture on a TV set by simply attaching two wires to the antenna terminals of the receiver. The Times is the first producer of films for EVR. Other publications are expected to become involved, according to C.B.S. The network declined to identify them.

Participation of the Times in the television venture was announced by Arthur Ochs Sulzberger, president and published of the newspaper, at the first public demonstration of the EVR system. "For more than 40 years we have been working on programs and methods of bringing the informational resources of the times to the librarian, the educator, the searcher and the student, and all levels of business, professional or academic life," Sulzberger said.

"What seems to be the sum and substance of this moment might be stated this way: Creative minds have found yet another way, through EVR, to provide a useful, convenient and dramatic communication service.

"And because it is there and soon to be available to schools everywhere, the Times believes it should be one to lead in its rapid utilization."

Ivan Veit, vice president of the Times, said the first step would be the preparation of two pilot films under the newspaper's Book and Educational Division, of which Allan Ullman is director. The course of future films would be guided by practical experience, Veit said.

Under the arrangement between C.B.S. and the Times the newspaper will prepare the form and content of the films while the network will contribute its production expertise. Expenses and profits will be shared on a 50-50 basis but the Times will handle the marketing of the films.

Veit noted that the pace of the Times production schedule would be closely linked to the availability of EVR units in schools.



By Sydney H. Schanberg
(C) 1968 N.Y. Times News Service
NEW YORK—Gov. Nelson A. Rockefeller, describing the State's budget problem as "a lot worse than people think," has indicated he will ask the 1969 Legislature for a one-cent increase in the State Sales Tax, now two cents, and says an increase in the State Income Tax might also be unavoidable.

However, the Governor, in an interview, said he was "worried" about raising the income tax again — because the levy was already "slowing down some of ablest talent from coming to the state — scientists, bankers, corporation executives, people like that."

Rockefeller, who disclosed this week that he would run for a fourth term in 1970 — which means he will again have to overcome the voters' anti-tax sentiment — said he was planning another series of "Town-Meeting" appearances around the State to explain the State's fiscal pinch and to try to make the new taxes as palatable to the public as possible.

"It's a close to impossible situation," the 60-year-old Governor said. "We're very close to reaching the limit as to what we can do on taxes without adversely affecting New York State's position with other states."

"I've had letters from many corporations telling of a number of junior executives and scientists who have stated they did not want to move to New York because of the cost of living and the tax structure," he said.

"The situation is very competitive. Local communities are worried about the real property tax. The State has to be worried

now about the income tax and its effect on individuals and corporations."

The freshman class will present a dance and show featuring The Showmen on Friday, December thirteenth from 9 pm to 1 am at the National Guard Armory. There will be buses leaving Main Quad every ten minutes. Freshman tickets cost \$2.50 per couple upperclassmen tickets are \$3.50 per couple. Tickets can be purchased from freshman house presidents and on the Main Quad.

Urban chief named

MOYNIHAN
(C) 1968 N.Y. Times News Service

NEW YORK—President-Elect Richard M. Nixon announced today the creation of a cabinet-level council on urban affairs and named Dr. Daniel Patrick Moynihan as its principal staff officer.

Nixon said the new council would parallel in its operations the National Security Council and that Moynihan's job would be comparable to that of Dr. Henry A. Kissinger, the incoming White House Assistant on National Security Affairs. The creation of the Council was taken as an indication that the President-Elect hoped to prove to the country that he could succeed where the Democrats have failed.

The selection of Moynihan, a highly regarded urban sociologist with impeccable liberal credentials,

Nixon nominees almost certain

(C) 1968 N.Y. Times News Service

President-Elect Nixon has turned to a close personal friend and trusted, long-time political counselor for his Secretary of State rather than to a professional diplomat or to an experienced foreign affairs expert.

The choice of William Pierce Rogers is in keeping with Nixon's campaign declarations that on foreign affairs he intends "to call the turn."

But Nixon insiders emphasize this does not mean that Rogers will not have important impact on Nixon's thinking and foreign policy.

"Bill is one of the smartest guys you could get for any job," said one long-time Republican friend who worked under Rogers when he was Attorney General in the Eisenhower Administration.

They have been friends for more than 20 years. In moments of personal crisis, Nixon has turned to Rogers as his most intimate counselor.

Rogers became Deputy Attorney General in 1953 and Attorney General in 1957. In September, 1955, when Eisenhower suffered a heart attack leaving Nixon uncertain what action to take, he headed for Rogers's big, rambling, white frame home in Bethesda, Md., just northwest of the Capital to seek Rogers's advice. They talked all evening and Nixon spent

the night there.

He counseled Nixon to issue a statement that government business would "carry on as usual" and later developed the administration's plans for clarifying the touchy question of succession to the president if Eisenhower were to become incapacitated to remain in office.

"Bill is very cool, very able," said a Republican friend. "He runs an orderly shop and runs it well. He's a top-notch administrator and a good lawyer."

But acquaintances acknowledge that his diplomatic experience is limited and that Nixon's decision to make him Secretary of State came as something of a surprise. Others suggested that extensive experience in foreign affairs was not vital.

Rogers's experience has been limited to short-term assignments. In early 1967, he served as the U.S. delegate on the United Nations' 14-nation ad hoc committee on Southwest Africa, winning private praise from high-ranking members of the Johnson Administration for his work.

In April, 1960, he headed the American delegation to the independence ceremonies for Togo, making a tour of the Mali Federation (then Mali, Guinea and Senegal), Senegal and Nigeria. He met a number of leaders in those countries, most of whom have been assassinated or ousted.

These brief experiences have left Rogers with no attachments to the policies and procedures of the past. He has never taken a public position on Vietnam and has even become cagey about avoiding a clearcut statement of his views in private.

As a senior partner in the New York and Washington law firm of Royall, Koegel and Wells, he has had extensive experience in negotiations and has taken an interest in international law.

Until two weeks ago, when Nixon first approached him to take the post of Secretary of State, Rogers had no plans to return to politics. Although a close friend since 1948, when the two men were engaged in separate congressional investigations on Communism in the American government, Rogers did not play an important role in the Nixon presidential campaign this year.

In the Eisenhower Administration, he played a key role in drafting the Civil Rights Act of 1957 and establishing the Civil Rights Division of the Justice Department.

Man in the news: Rogers to be Sec. of State

By Robert B. Semple Jr.
(C) 1968 N.Y. Times News Service
NEW YORK—Richard M. Nixon is expected tomorrow night to name William P. Rogers, a long-time friend and former Attorney General, as his secretary of state.

Rogers was first mentioned for the post in speculation on Monday. Tuesday, sources here and in Washington said that it was now all but certain that he would be named when the President-elect unveils his entire cabinet before a nationwide television audience at 10:00 P.M. today.

Nixon made only one official appointment today—that of Daniel Patrick Moynihan, whom he designated as his assistant for urban affairs, from which Moynihan is

expected to exercise wide influence over the new administration's urban policies and domestic programs.

Unofficially, however, speculation over the composition of Nixon's cabinet continued with mounting intensity. According to usually authoritative sources here and in Washington, inside the Nixon camp and outside of it, here is the probable shape of the cabinet that Nixon will announce over the three major networks tonight:

Secretary of State: Rogers, 55, a partner in Royal, Koegel, and Rogers, a law firm with offices in New York and Washington.

Secretary of Defense: Melvin Laird, 46, Wisconsin Republican and member of the House of Representatives.

Secretary of the Treasury: David M. Kennedy, 63, Chairman of the Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Company.

Attorney General: John N. Mitchell, 54, a partner in the New York law firm of Nixon, Mudge, Guthrie, Rose, Alexander and Mitchell, and Nixon's campaign manager during his successful quest for the presidency.

Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare: Robert H. Finch, 43, Lt. Governor of California and a long-time Nixon aide.

Secretary of Housing and Urban Development: George Romney, Governor of Michigan.

Secretary of Labor: George P. Schultz, 48, Dean of the Graduate School of Business, University of

Chicago.

Secretary of Transportation: John A. Volpe, 60, Governor of Massachusetts.

Secretary of the Interior: Walter J. Hickel, 49, Governor of Alaska.

Secretary of Commerce: Maurice H. Stans, 60, President of Gloré Morgan, William H. Staats, Inc., New York investment bankers, and Nixon's finance chairman during the campaign.

Secretary of Agriculture: Clifford M. Hardin, 53, Chancellor of the University of Nebraska.

Postmaster General: Winton M. (Red) Blount, 47, President of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce.

There may, of course, be last-minute changes in this list, and one highly-placed source cautioned

tonight that one or two may have been moved in the last 24 hours to different posts within the cabinet.

There was some thought, for example, that there might have been some job-shifting among Finch, Volpe and Romney.

"They are all generalists," an aide commented, who are capable of handling more than one post."

The key to any change in the lineup appeared to be Finch, who has been offered a choice among several posts and who is said to have accepted that of Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare. If he is switched to the housing agency, however, Romney would wind up elsewhere.

The Duke Chronicle

The Student Press of Duke University

Founded in 1905

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December 10, 1968

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'Let our people go'

Any undergraduate student over 21, man or woman, who wants to live off campus should be able to. Likewise should any undergraduate student under 21, who can supply parents' permission and a statement of financial responsibility.

Currently the number of undergraduate men permitted to live off-campus is determined by the number of empty beds on West Campus—a most comprehensive and sensitive criteria. Thus, four years ago when beds were plentiful, it was almost impossible to get off campus. Until very recently, however, with the arrival on campus of the war babies, beds were so scarce that anyone who wanted to move off, could.

Undergraduate women are not permitted to live off campus at all, under any circumstances—also a most humanitarian policy.

In this regard the administration of both East and West Campus should begin to do what they are forever asking us to do: act their age and educational level.

Some people are simply not made—physically, emotionally or psychologically—to live in a collective. The number of undergraduates so inclined varies according to a variety of factors, none of which includes the number of beds unfilled on West Campus. These people need privacy. They need quiet. Or maybe they just want very much to be by themselves.

It is very easy for administrators to say how much they sympathize with you, while pointing out with an "I'm only following orders" shrug of the shoulders that Duke is a residential University and that if people don't like it they shouldn't come here or stay here.

The holes in these sort of excuses are gigantic. Knowing that this policy is so inflexible, many promising high school graduates may not even consider Duke. More relevantly for the moment, people who were not opposed to the Residential system before they came here, have become opposed, in some cases violently, to this system, or at least to the Duke Residential System.

The answer of the intelligent administrator to such a person is not to say, in effect, "if you can't hack it here, you should go somewhere else." The answer is a policy which permits any undergraduate, with a semester's notice to the University, to move off campus.

Perhaps if an exodus—the purportions of which the East and West Deans seem to fear—actually does take place, the powers that be at this place will change the Duke Residential System radically enough and rapidly enough to bring their lemmings home again.

A potent force

The Supreme Court in recent years has acquired a well-deserved reputation for being a robust institution in an era of listless ones.

There has been some question as to whether the institution has enervated the men or the men the institution. Justice William Douglas is usually presented as evidence for both points of view.

The Congress, understandably, has been quite distressed at being shown up time and time again as individuals and as an institution by the Court. Congressional debate on pay raises for the Justices was dismissed last year with some disparaging remarks about not increasing support of that "child-marrying Justice," referring to Douglas.

In the debate over the Fortas nomination, members of the Judiciary Committee, led by South Carolina Senator Strom Thurmond, showed "dirty movies" which they claimed were circulated through the efforts of the Supreme Court.

Just this week as talk of Strom Thurmond's imminent appointment as Chief Justice of the Court was reaching a veritable climax, old Strom announced his intention to marry a 22 year-old former Miss South Carolina.

Could the medium be the message?

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

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'HOW WOULD YOU LIKE TO DOUBLE-UP AS DEFENSE SECRETARY-OR POSTMASTER GENERAL-OR... ?



—the pinsky commission report—

On free speech

By Mark Pinsky

It was the 'old' Hubert Humphrey, ironically enough, who observed several years back that "The right to be heard does not imply the obligation to be taken seriously."

In the last eight months, much has been written about the "hallowed American tradition of freedom of speech." This discussion, of late, has centered around three general applications: heckling political candidates, disruption of speakers' appearance on campus and harassment of campus recruiters. For a fuller understanding of the significance of each, and their alleged validity, they should be examined closely.

Heckling—Freedom of speech, like the other libertarian mainstays of our society (Freedom of Worship, Press, Assembly, etc), is part of a larger tradition passed on to by our British antecedents. And so, believe it or not, is the tradition of heckling political candidates. Reactionaries claimed it was decreed by Lenin while the 'new' Hubert Humphrey insisted it was from Hitler's Storm Troopers. So central to the British political system is heckling that today no contender is seriously considered for the post of Prime Minister unless the party feels confident that he can give as good as he gets out on the stump. Technology has even kept pace with the tradition in Britain. Party activists (Tory as well as Labor) hire sound trucks to show up at opposition rallies, hoping to drown out the candidate slated to speak.

Disruption—What has commonly been labeled disruption on college campuses has often been merely a reluctance on the part of speakers to engage in a dialogue of equals. For instance, a newspaper headline of the Symposium festivities might conceivably have read "Symposium Participants Driven from Stage by Students, Prevented from Speaking in Program." This, as those who were present will testify, and as the participants themselves have admitted, would be false. One must keep this in mind when reading similar accounts of disruption on other campuses.

University students are becoming less and less willing to relate to speakers on an "I-Thou"

basis. At the same time, speakers, as they get more successful and/or crotchety, are becoming less willing to relate to "inferiors" in any other fashion. Thus, one reads frequently of speakers being "driven from the podium," when in fact they are so unwilling to meet angry students on a level of equals, they leave. Bobby Kennedy was not afraid to mix it up with a mob of Japanese students and walked out with the students cheering him, much the way the irate student hecklers reacted to Ed Muskie's action in Washington, Pa., during the campaign. Students sense and recognize courage as instinctively as they sense and recognize cowardice.

For similar reasons, radio "talk-shows" have taken hold among the middle aged and middle class in the megalopolis Northeast. There is an absolute authority figure who presides, sometimes with the advisory aid of an 'expert' in some titillating field or another, and most admirably, a respectable amount of response from the listening audience is permitted. The authority figure, the moderator, is placed ideologically as close to moderate Left-Center or Right-Center as possible, so as to offend as few people as possible. And he has the absolute prerogative to, and technical means of, cutting off anyone at any time he chooses—with no appeal. No wonder parents of college students enjoy such programs so much.

Recruitment—This issue usually centers around employment recruiters for the military, the CIA, and military contractors such as Dow Chemical. Unfortunately much of the harassment has been interpreted as protest against the Vietnam War. Lately, however, as anti-war fever wanes, and radicals begin dealing with non-governmental and non-military related industries in the same fashion, the question comes more sharply into focus. What each of these firms want is not permission for their representatives to speak in Page Auditorium. That issue would be one of free speech.

What they do ask is permission of the University to actively recruit personnel for their concern by informational tables and the holding of interviews. What this

boils down to is *de facto* University approbation of these concerns and sponsorship of their activities. This is a lot different from the freedom to speak, in that not every concern of organization is granted it. So in fact, the University administration picks and chooses which recruiters will have the aid, comfort and official sponsorship of Duke University.

There are a number of members of the University community who feel that the war machine, the war profiteers and the war criminals (such as Dow), should not be given the official imprimatur of Duke University under any circumstances, let alone by a vote of the entire community. There are a number, admittedly smaller thus far, who feel that the industrial complex, has no right to perpetuate itself by sucking away vampire-like on the life blood of the student body.

Under any circumstances it is an issue which should first be decided by the entire University community. Until such time as it is, the harassment is likely to continue.

This new found concern for campus freedom of speech (where the editorialists when we had speaker-ban laws? On the part of middle aged, middle class America is, very much like its newfound concern for law and order, easily explainable. The latter is more than easily explainable. It is one of the keys to the animosity between both the generations and the races.

Middle class Americans are quite angry about campus crime (trespass, disturbing the peace and, in extreme cases, vandalism and crime in the streets (mugging, assault, rape), as opposed to extortion, bribery, blackmail, prostitution, gambling and dope pushing.

The reason for this obliviousness to real crime in this country is that those who control it are like themselves, middle aged and middle class. As such, these people pose no



Observer

Dear new golden school days

By Russell Baker

(C) 1968 N.Y. Times News Service
WASHINGTON—Quiz Time at Auto-Repair School:
Professor: Just a quick oral quiz today on last week's lessons, gentlemen. First, what do you do when somebody brings a car to the shop and say there's a bad knock under the hood? Tinker?
Tinker: I ask him when is the last time he had a tune-up?
Professor: Wrong, Tinker. Take a zero. What's the answer, Evers?
Evers: I ask him what time he wants the car back.
Professor: Very good. Suppose he says he wants it by 5 P.M.?
Evers: I tell him we can't possibly get to it until tomorrow morning.
Professor: And what if he says he needs it by 2 P.M.?
Evers: I tell him we can't have it ready before 4.
Professor: Excellent, Evers. Now, Chance, what do you do when the customer returns at 4 P.M. to pick up his car?

Chance: Wash up and go home for the day.
Professor: Wrong, Chance. Think again.
Chance: I present him with a bill for \$113.67, which I've had itemized in detail by two chickens so he can't read it.
Professor: A bit premature, Chance. The bill for \$113.67 is never presented to the customer immediately upon his return. What is the first thing you do? The very first. Think hard now.
Chance: Oh, I remember, sir. I tell him his car will be ready in a few minutes.
Professor: Exactly. And what do you do then?
Chance: Well, let's see. It's 4 P.M., the time I've told him the car will be ready. He shows up at the shop and I tell him his car will be ready in a few minutes. Then, I suppose I— I've got it! Then I start work on the repair job.

Professor: Right. The first thing to do after telling the customer his car will be ready in a few minutes is to start working on his car. Why do we never start working on his car until after the time we have told him to call for it, Tinker?
Tinker: That's so he'll have to wait around the shop for two hours, Professor, and begin to have fits because he wants so bad to get away from there. That way, when I finally slip him the bill for \$113.67 he's so hot to get out of there he won't sit around trying to decipher what the chickens have charged him for.
Professor: Very good. Now, Evers, reviewing your work in the shop last week, I find that you installed a new set of spark plugs at the customer's request and returned the car to him. Do you know why you were failed on that job?
Evers: I know now, sir. What I

should have done after he left the shop was telephone him at his office and tell him I'd better install a new set of ball joints if he didn't want to have a terrible accident.
Professor: Of course, Evers, of course. That would have avoided that nasty scene at the cashier's window when he received his bill for \$113.67 for spark plugs. But you made another mistake, Evers. A mistake that makes me wonder if you're ever going to amount to anything in auto repair. What was it?
Evers: You mean actually giving him new spark plugs instead of just polishing up his old ones?
Professor: No, it was more serious than that. This was a fundamental error. What was it?

Chance: I know, sir. Let me answer.
Professor: All right, Chance. What was Evers's other error?
Chance: He replaced the spark plugs without breaking the fuel pump.
Professor: Precisely. Can't you understand, Evers, that you're letting the profession down when you repair one part of a car without damaging another part that was in perfectly good working order when the car came into the shop? Another job like that spark-plug change and you're washed out, Evers. All right, that's enough for today. Get your chickens out and start writing up the bills. When people start coming in here at 4 P.M. to get their cars, we'll have to start working.



The strange case of Walt Rostow

By James Reston

(C) 1968 N.Y. Times News Service
NEW YORK—Nobody has been closer to the center of power in the White House these last few years than Walt Whitman Rostow, the President's assistant for security affairs, yet he has not been invited back to his old position on the Economics Faculty of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, but is going to the University of Texas instead.
This is not standard operating procedure. Professors who have shared the secrets of state in the White House operations room are usually welcomed back, no matter how long they have been away, but in Rostow's case the Economics Faculty at MIT debated the issue long and hard and came up with the academic equivalent of one large blackball.
According to some of Rostow's friends, this was a vindictive act taken in response to Rostow's strong views in favor of President Johnson's Vietnam policy, and therefore amounts to a violation of the principle of academic freedom.

Not so, say the officials at MIT, but the controversy goes on with all the Waspish intensity of A.C.P. Snow University novel.
There is no doubt that Rostow has become the most criticized White House official of the Johnson Administration. He is a highly intelligent, articulate and even garrulous propagandist for the Vietnam policy and around Washington and Cambridge he has even acquired the reputation of being a kind of Svengali who was supposed to have had great influence over the President.
True or not, the notion that he played on President Johnson's vanity to perpetuate a disastrous Vietnam policy was widely believed, and no doubt his personality and views were widely discussed when he let it be known that he would like to return to the MIT faculty.
There was, however, no obligation on the part of MIT to invite him back. He took a leave of absence in 1960. The University usually gives two or at most three

years leave of absence to Professors with tenure, and when he chose not to return in that time, he resigned his position. Thus, there was no legal or even moral obligation to invite him back.
Beyond this, there was a strong feeling among his associates in the Economics Faculty that he had gradually drifted out of the field of Economics into the field of world politics even before he left MIT, so when his name came up for consideration, the Economics Faculty decided not to recommend his reappointment.
Efforts were then made to find a place for him in another MIT faculty, which troubled his former associates in the Economics Department, and finally it was suggested to President Howard W. Johnson and Provost Jerome B. Wiesner that they find a temporary appointment for him, but this informal suggestion was rejected.
More than that, it is understood that discreet inquiries about inviting him to join the Harvard faculty were received with

something less than wild enthusiasm, so the suspicion remains that maybe his role in the Vietnam policy was a factor in his academic career after all.
If so, this raises a fundamental question: Is a man to be punished for beliefs sincerely held in the public service, if those beliefs happen to be unpopular in some university circles?
Obviously, it would be awkward to appoint, say Dean Rusk, as President of Columbia University, but the appointment of so brilliant a man as Rostow to his former faculty is surely another matter.
It is easy and almost unavoidable to differ with the role Rostow played in the White House and he played it with such dogmatic enthusiasm that he was bound to make enemies in the process. But even so, the suspicion of rejection for his beliefs is unpleasant and troublesome.

In the last generation, the collaboration of the academic and political worlds has grown at a fantastic rate to the enormous benefit of both. The contributions of thoughtful academic minds to the government and of government experience to the returning professors have been extremely valuable.
But this collaboration has to be kept free of prejudice against policies followed in the public service. Rostow's record as a scholar is beyond serious question. His gifts as a lecturer and exceptional, and his experience after eight years in the White House and the State Department make him a much more valuable teacher than when he left Cambridge. Yet he is going from Boston to Austin, where the Vietnam policy is more popular, and it is hard to avoid the thought that he is making the journey because he was not welcome in the self-proclaimed home of academic freedom.

-free speech-

threat to their neighbors, whereas, the young and the black are no respectors of the insulation of class.
In addition, there is the consideration of motivation. For the real criminals, crime is a business and they are its business men. They're only in it to "make a living." Middle class people can accept that and, in private, even respect it. Students and black people, on the other hand, are motivated by anger and defiance. This, middle class America cannot accept.

To wit, when people asked Representative Adam Clayton Powell why, with the U.S. Congress so filled with thieves, lechers, alcoholics and bigots, so much effort was being expended on throwing him out of Congress, the Harlem Democrat answered without hesitating. His race, he said, wasn't really the primary factor.
"They don't like me," Adam Powell reflected with a smile "because I'm uppity."
We're keeping the faith, Adam baby.

Join the Chronicle

There are several openings in the Chronicle's photo department. Whether you own a camera or not, if you know how to take pictures and process film or if you are interested in learning, come by third floor flowers and join us. We have openings every weeknight. Broaden your horizons, JOIN THE CHRONICLE!

SPORTS

Devils seek victory at Virginia tonight

By J. Ben Hoyle

Seeking to bounce back from its first loss of the season, the Duke basketball team travels to Charlottesville tonight to take on the University of Virginia Cavaliers.

Coach Bill Gibson's team has already been hit with bad luck in this young season. Virginia—long the doormat of the Atlantic Coast Conference—figured to have its strongest team in years this season; but an injury to backcourt ace Chip Case in the second game of the season put a damper on the Cavaliers optimism. Case—an outstanding ball player—will be out for at least a month and his loss strikes a severe blow to Virginia's chances for their first division finish

in the fifteen year history of the ACC.

The loss of Case will put a bigger scoring burden on sharpshooter Tony Kinn. Kinn averaged 17.8 points a game last year and now must take up the slack to give the Cavaliers a strong outside scoring punch.

Last season, the Cavaliers led the league in rebounding and have most of their board strength back. Norm Carmichael (6-9), Buddy Reams, and John Gidding will probably start across the front line for Virginia tonight. Carmichael will provide most of the rebounding with Gidding—who must be the most improved player in the conference this season—providing the inside scoring punch.

On the Devils' side, Vic Bubas is faced with a major reorganizing chore. In Duke's loss to Michigan Monday night, the team's play was to say the least—ragged. On defense and especially on the boards, the Devils' inexperience seemed evident as Duke was simply outplayed. By working well against Duke's man-to-man and 1-3-1 zone defenses, Michigan constantly was getting easy shots; but the rebounding may have been the real key to the game. Offensively, it seemed incredible how many baskets the Wolverines were able to make on simple tap-ins. On defense, Michigan did an exceptional job of blocking out the Duke men; and it was this defensive rebounding that was the key to their constant fast breaking.

Without Case it is hard to estimate the strength of the Cavaliers tonight. Duke better not underestimate them. Gidding and Kinn offer good scoring and Virginia could be even stronger than Michigan off of the boards.



Hampered with a leg injury, senior forward Steve Vandenberg was not able to go full steam against Michigan and his lost rebounding proved vital.

Money crisis arising in amateur athletics

By Robert Lipsyte

(C) 1968 N.Y. Times News Service

A national track and field official, Hilmer Lodge of California, said earlier this week that he had urged President-elect Nixon to call a White House conference to "reevaluate the whole amateur setup with the idea of improving it." Despite his seemingly genuine interest in sports, the new President might well let this gallimaufry cook a while longer. It looks like the kind of mess that could drive everyone out of the kitchen.

Just the other day, for example, the United States Ski Association announced that it would soon endorse products and license companies to use the team name and emblem in advertising. This move, said the group, was not only to derive additional financing for an expanding program but "to eliminate the commercial exploitation of the individual U.S. ski team member's name and/or fame in connection with the

marketing of products."

And in tennis, a grim and silent struggle is under way among the professional groups, the stadium operators and the amateur groups over the continuation of the "registered player" rule which allows certain players to compete for Davis Cup teams and in amateur tournaments, yet also collect prize money in open tournaments. Commentators have likened the register player concept to the fantasy of the maiden prostitutes.

Amateur officials are quite concerned these days about the restlessness of their athletes and the encroachment of professional promoters. In some cases, they are concerned enough to want to re-evaluate amateurism, perhaps even reform it, before the whole program is snatched from their hands.

Amateur officials feel that they have created and sustained a system in which athletes can develop and flourish. They do not want to be brushed aside by athletes and promoters who will stripmine the system, and leave it gutted.

The officials have good reason to worry. Recently, two groups announced plans for professional track and field competition. Track and field is the heart of amateur competition. As more sprinters became pass-receivers, track felt the first bite of the pros. But now, with the possibility of \$10,000-a-year contracts and league competitions, and perhaps even a salary war between rival promotional groups, there suddenly seems to be a pot of gold at the end of four years of college competition.

At present, the amateur athlete goes through four basic changes of life style. He is an amateur only at the very start—in age-group swimming, in a Y.M.C.A. or grade-school program, at his father's country club. By high

school, he is being recruited for his second or semi-professional cycle—as a college athlete.

The big league college athlete is no longer an amateur, not by olympic rules nor by logic. Supported for four years, attending school often merely in preparation for a professional sports career, the Lew Alcindor or the O.J. Simpson is academically educated only through his own positive effort.

In the third phase he is a professional, and now he must derive the most he can of what may be a very short career. He realizes that most of his life will be spent in the fourth phase, perhaps cushioned by good investments and challenging new work, perhaps used by and scrambling.

With this kind of pressure, small wonder that the athlete wants a share of what seems like a booming market. The amateur groups and the colleges sell television rights to their game for millions, admission charges to athletic events are increasing and the sale of sports equipment, clothing and related products is rising.

Yet not all the amateur groups share in this boom equally. The lower levels of amateur competition, where the bulk of American's children get their sports experience, are terribly underfinanced.

Should sports problems ever work their way in the White House for solution, they should not be such basically frivolous ones as "What is an amateur?" Let the skiers paint Head, or even Canadian Club on their foreheads, let the tennis players be paid between sets, anything so long as they don't have to keep taking the small secret amounts the amateur officials wink about the keep them controlled and dependent.



C.B. Claiborne goes high to lay one in over Michigan's Rudy Tomjanovich.

cardinals' Latourette mixes football with medical school

By Arthur Daley

(C) 1968 N.Y. Times News Service

NEW YORK—Johnny Roland and Chuck Latourette are the deep men for the St. Louis Cardinals on punt returns. In accordance with established principles the man not fielding the ball serves as quarterback for the man who does, shouting instructions either to signal for a fair catch or else risk a run.

One afternoon the Thundering Herd bore down on Latourette and Roland screamed out "Fair Catch!" but his teammate blithely ignored him and was instantly smothered under a half ton of human flesh. The pile untangled and Roland called his groggy partner to his feet.

"Why didn't you listen to me?" said Roland.

"The next time I will," said Latourette.

Because he's been listening carefully ever since, Latourette is leading the league in punt returns, is also up with the leaders in kickoff returns and may yet set a new league record in total yardage before he has completed his unscheduled activities before this fast closing season ends.

But Charles Pierre Latourette is

full of surprises. He's one of 11 children from a well-to-do family in Jonesboro, Ark., graduated with honors from Rice University and is a medical student of top scholastic rank at the University of Tennessee, another in the long line of Cardinal intellectuals. And the last thing he ever expected to do was play professional football.

"Don't waste a draft choice on me," he warned every talent scout making inquiry. "I'm not playing pro. I've wanted to be a doctor all my life and I'm going to medical school."

But in training camp that July the Cardinals were desperate for a punter. They sent their most persuasive talkers to woo Latourette, now a free agent. He never budged until one mentioned that Tennessee had a tri-semester system ideally suited for fitting in extra-curricular football play. Not being adverse to have his cake and eating it, Chuck made the switch and was the eighth ranking punter in the league last season with a 40.8 average.

But this scholarly 190 pound 6 footer is as intense and as all-out in football as he is with his books.

Near the end of the exhibition

season he came restlessly to Charlie Winner, the St. Louis coach.

"What are the chances of my seeing more action?" he asked. "You let me run back a few punts last year. How about letting me do more?"

Winner began letting him do more and really turned him loose in the third game against New Orleans. It was a critical time in Cardinal

fortunes. They had been beaten by Los Angeles in the opener and then toppled by San Francisco.

Latourette had flown back to Tennessee from the coast in order to take four final examinations. He missed the week of practice but arrived in New Orleans in time to make some mighty impressive punt returns. His third went 86 yards for the touchdown that insured a 21-20 victory for the Cards. His average return that day was 47.7 yards, a league record.

"I can't remember when I was so excited," he said afterwards. "I did all right in the exams (three A's and a B). I set a record and we won our first game. It's been a real big week."

"I saw Johnny Roland block out the first man coming down. Then I thought Tony Loric had me. I don't quite know how it happened,

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'Messiah': great potential

By Jeanette Sarbo

Staff reviewer

THE MESSIAH by George Frederick Handel. Benjamin Smith, visiting Choral Conductor. Duke University Chapel Choir. Alice Riley, Soprano; Doris Mayes, Mezzo-Soprano; Stanley Kolk, Tenor; Adib Fazah, Bass-Baritone.

The combination of superior instrumental score and vocal text in George Frederick Handel's Christmas oratorio, "The Messiah," provides great potential for an uplifting experience.

Last night's performance in the Duke Chapel, however, was short-changed because, although the Chorus and soloists seemed in harmony with Handel's purposes, the orchestral accompaniment contributed only the minimal to the event.

Not only did the vocalists sing with greater assuredness of the music's spirit than did the orchestra, but Conductor Benjamin Smith appeared more involved in these sections.

The chorus' spontaneity, animation, and intimacy with their parts was a truly delightful contribution. This, combined with the full chords and intricate polyphony of the choral passages, very satisfactorily handled triumphant, lyrical, beloved "Messiah" choruses.

'Dust' blows strong at CO

By Walter Nelson

Staff reporter

"Dust," a new electric trio, will blow into the Celestial Omnibus Friday night. Their acid-rock will be blasting out from 9 until 12 at the basement coffeeshouse.

The psychedelic sounds are the result of three very talented Duke students, Ian Waldie on guitar, Jeff Glaser on drums, and Dave Eckard on electric bass. The group's show will be nothing short of "black lit musical imagination," as they will perform original material.

The soloists also sang with comprehension of the music's meaning. This was a particularly true of the control to (Doris Mayes) and the soprano (Alice Riley) in the calm, comforting, idyllic-sounding end of Part I and the generally good control and fullness of the tenor (Stanely Kolk).

Because of awkwardness in much accompaniment, which consists of blocked in chords or disjointed musical figures, more care should be taken to avoid the mechanical, hackneyed playing that the orchestra slipped into last night. Lacking were clarity in many passages, fluidity and continuity between parts, and interplay between soloists and the accompaniment.

Exceptions to this criticism, however, were the scattered faster moving passages and the "Pastoral Symphony" interlude in Part I. Here, the orchestra beautifully portrayed the calm, idyllic peace of the shepherd in the fields.

Handel wrote "The Messiah" in 1741 during a period of discouragement, depression, and

repeated failures. According to leading Baroque musicologist Manfred Buofzer, "The Messiah" can be described as an "oratorical epic."

Handel oratorios were conceived for the purpose of religious instruction, and consequently the "Messiah" text is exclusively Biblical. The gratorio as a cultural statement combines religious fervor of the Reformation and the dramatic qualities of the medieval miracle play. As a musical form, an oratorio is an exposition of scriptural text and sometimes Biblical commentary. Various musical forms of contrasting semi-elocuted and lyric sections constitute the oratorio's body.

Basically, the "Messiah" is a low-keyed work, perhaps reflecting Handel's low emotional depths at the time of its conception.

In general, despite the lack of balance between the musical forces, last night's performance conveyed the essential spirit of Handel's "Messiah."



"The Messiah" by Handel as performed last night in the Duke Chapel by the Chapel Choir.

'Mulberry Bush': sexual nihilism

By Martin Schlesinger

Staff writer

his virginity to, a girl he met briefly at an illegal casino. All of this happens without any change in his

It is one of the major tenets of my private editorial policy that a movie with as many pretty girls as "Here We Go Round the Mulberry Bush" can't be all bad, but this one certainly tries. HWGRTMB is the latest of the male defecation comedies sired by "The Knack and

How to Get It," which follows the adventures of a young, heretofore celibate male trying to change his status. But while "The Knack" was basically a romantic fairy tale done in sparkling white, HWGRTMB is the manifesto of the sexual nihilism that is sweeping a segment of

demeanor, without any improvement in his line, and without any alteration of his conviction that he isn't getting anything. Apparently Banner was impatient with the methods used to create an atmosphere of lively unreality in "The Knack," such as brilliant dialogue and an inspired use of photography, and decided to take the shortcut by ignoring the law of cause and effect. Or perhaps this is also part of the new philosophy of British youth. All I can say is that I have been in a real

In other ways, also, Banner shows himself to be a master (or slave) of overreaching. As an appendage to the exaggerated but fairly plausible social life of this young British buck he introduced a family of such surpassing eccentricity as to appear to have wandered into the plot from another movie altogether. In an attempt to support the flagging mechanisms of audience identification he has Evans talk to himself in the manner of "Strange Interlude," but in a more sporadic and misused way, and he delves into Evans' fantasies by the inelegant and ultimately tiring method of displaying them in an inept parody of silent-movie style. And while there is obviously some form of character development going on somewhere, he skips over it like a stone skipped over the surface of a lake, barely entering his character at all (in spite of the above mentioned gimmicks) in his attempt to show what he sees as the new British morality — a string of purely sexual affairs, almost as shallow as the movie itself.

British youth, a luridly painted portrait of the British upper and upper-middle classes. Clive Banner has thus set himself the task of portraying an experienced celibate — a near-impossibility from which Banner removes the "near."

We are first introduced to a young British schoolboy, played by Barry Evans, who has apparently been having a great deal of trouble establishing any kind of relationship with the opposite sex. This is further compounded by his romantic, one-sided attachment to one of his classmates, played intermittently by Judy Gesson —

she's the one you vaguely remember having seen before if you are enough of a devotee to interracial schmaltz to have seen "To Sir, with Love." Note this — at the beginning of the picture he is

tantalized by the stream of pretty girls he sees and by the successes of his friend Spike, but so far is not even able to talk to a girl, much less seduce her, without dissolving into a confused mess. But within the

next hour, for no discernible reason, he is squealed over by one of his classmates, has an affair with a member of a local church group, is treated to a night at the mansion of a millionaire libertine and his equally licentious daughter, and is finally propositioned by, and loses

Umbrellas saved by fine music

By Sonny Grady

Staff reviewer

The French have always had a flair for the unusual, but to think that a film could be made in which all dialogue is set to music, is to say the least, absurd; that is until you see "The Umbrellas of Cherbourg." In the opening minutes of the film, as one begins to realize that the entire movie will be in song, one begins to feel that he will watch an incredibly bad movie. Gradually, however, the film breaks down the spontaneous barriers resulting from a natural rejection of it, and one begins to enjoy it. The film, though, is plagued with a serious lack of cinematic common sense, and is only saved by a fine musical score.

The plot to begin with bounds itself within the limits of the archetypal "suffering love" story, a few twists provided to maintain interest. While it is undeniably true that melodrama prevades much of the film, there are still some genuinely effective scenes; but these are a function of the musical not the visual.

Cinematography is awful at times. Splashes of gaudy colors scream out: the blue is too blue, the red too red; the contrasts tend only to distract. Those who have commented that the sets are too "stagish" are certainly right. The nature of the film, though, dictates the use on nonconventional movie sets, that is set characteristic of the theater. The more proper question would be whether a musical such as this should be filmed at all. For this

I can only argue weakly.

Perhaps, the most serious objection is the unusually bad subtitles. Certain subtle distinctions (e.g. Guy's use of the "tu" in "je t'aime," the jewellers use of "vous" in "je vous aime") are extremely difficult to translate. This is unavoidable. While subtitles are far superior to dubbing (some critics claim the Bondchurak's epic film "War and Peace" to be ruined by the dubbing) the subtitles in most instances are combinations of phrases found in What's What in American cliches. People like Bergman (no invidious comparison intended), though, have shown that subtitles can be very effective. In "Umbrellas," however, this is not done and it suffers greatly.

There is one fine aspect of this film and that is the music, especially the title song (Academy Award winner). The high moments of this film are produced by it. The movie as a musical, if you like musicals (which I don't), is a sound one but not much more than that. Its a nice, charming story with a well taken message which should elicit some significant response in the celibate segment of West Campus. If it is, as "Time" calls it

'Nutcracker' tickets now available

"The Nutcracker" the famous Christmas ballet with music by Peter Tchaikowsky, will be presented in Page Auditorium December 18 at 8:15 p.m.

The performance will feature the North Carolina School of the Arts Ballet and music will be provided by the North Carolina Symphony Orchestra. Tickets are selling rapidly and are available at the Page Box office.

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-Garelik-

(Continued from Page 1)

arrested before, and one-eighth had more than five previous arrests.

"If this is the result of rehabilitation, maybe we should reconsider punishment," said Garelik. He said that rehabilitation may not be working because of lack of resources.

"Rehabilitation efforts should not replace research on punishment, or 'negative incentive,'" said Garelik. The one sided emphasis on social ills was resulting in a higher crime rate. Though it is not the policeman's job to find a solution if society does not "find a way to cure our social ills, it is doomed."

In a discussion period following his speech, Garelik discussed law enforcement problems with rioters, press coverage of riots



UPI
If you don't want to fight the lines upstairs, there is always the Dope Shop. Speaking of bummers...

-Greeks at Northwestern-

(Continued from page 1)

"It's not that we don't date independent girls," said Bruce Geiss, 20, of La Grange, Ill., a member of Delta Upsilon and an offensive end on the football squad. "They often turn out to be cooler. But it's harder to meet them because we don't have exchanges with them like we do the sororities."

Rush at Northwestern is, in many ways, typical of those campuses where Greek societies have their strongest appeal. The rushees tend to come from upper middle class homes. Many are "legacies" to Greek houses where their parents once romped and reved.

And, until a recent change in admissions policies, almost all of the students were white Anglo-Saxon protestants with a status yearn and money to burn. They need it. Pledge costs add \$400 to the \$4,000 average yearly cost for Northwestern's 6,400 undergraduate students.

Northwestern is a typical, too. It does not have a student union, which on most campuses is the hub of student social life. This automatically forces much of the socializing into the Greek houses. Most independents congregate in the Scott Hall Grill, a crowded little place that is off-limits to many sorority pledges whose actives don't want them fraternizing with S.D.S. members and other "rowdy" types who hang out there.

"Sororities are really essential in a place where thousands of people are living," said Nancy Tinkham of Wausau, Wis. 21, an Alpha Phi like her mother and president of the Panhellenic Council, the sororities governing organization. "How else would you get to know 80 exciting, individual girls that well if you weren't in a sorority?"

Some rushees didn't think the sorority girls were all that exciting and individual, including Sharon Brown, 18, of Aurora, Ill., the only Negro girl to go through rush this year. Miss Brown, who dropped rush even though she was invited back to parties in all 18 houses said:

"They look alike, dress alike and talk alike. They sit at your feet and hold ashtrays and practically smoke your cigarettes. I've decided I'll pick my own friends."

Founded in 1851 by Methodists, Northwestern for many years had the reputation of being the "Country Club of the North Shore."

But recently, in the wake of the nationwide campus revolution, change has come dragging into

Northwestern-mainly in the form of visiting privileges between coeds and male students, abolition of hours for all women except fall quarter freshmen, and the admission of many more students from minority groups, most of them on scholarships.

The sororities obviously sensed the changed and last fall two of them slapped pledge pins on Negro girls-the first to 'do so' at Northwestern. The coeds are Delta Smith of Chicago, who belongs to Alpha Epsilon Phi; and Audrey Hinton of Washington, a member of Alpha Omicron Pi. Both girls refuse to talk to reporters.

Nor does a rushee's religion seem to be an obstacle to sorority membership anymore. The two predominantly Jewish houses have a smattering of Christian members, and several of the predominantly Christian houses have a few Jewish members.

Many younger sorority members view these changes with a refreshingly nonchalant "so what?" attitude. But to older alumnae members, who like things the way they used to be, the new membership policies represent a major upheaval within the Greek system. Some have even quit their alumnae chapters in protest.

At the university's request, the national organizations of all 18 sororities have filed letters with Roland J. Hinz, dean of students, stating they do not discriminate on the basis of race, creed or color. But discrimination is still possible. Some sororities require a written recommendation from an alumna before they can pledge a girl. If the alumna doesn't like the rushee, she can, in effect, blackball her by not writing the "rec."

That happened to Sandra Malone, a 20-year-old Black coed from Cincinnati, who has been working for two years to bring the predominantly-negro Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority to the campus. The school has 194 blacks undergraduates, approximately one-third of them coeds.

"When I came here four years ago, my white roommate walked out one me," said Miss Malone, who expects her sorority to be officially recognized in November. "I remember how desperate I was for friendship," she added, "and a black sorority can provide this friendship-and develop badly needed sisterhood."

Despite the fact that most rushees seemed desperate to pledge a sorority, only four of the 18 houses filled quota. One reason is that many girls "suicided" listed only one house on their preference

card-and then were cut by that house.

And then there were those who were determined to join one of the five so-called "prestige" houses: Delta Gamma, Kappa Alpha Theta, Delta Delta Delta, Kappa Kappa Gamma and Pi Beta Phi. Many dropped rush when these houses cut them, hoping they might be asked to pledge during "informal rush," an unstructured rush period that runs until the end of the school year.

"The sorority system here is a system within a system," said Barbara Caufield, 20, of Norridge, Ill. an independent who was president of the Student Senate last year. "There are five top, six middle and seven low houses. Most men think it's better to date an independent than a member of a low house."

Before a coed could be pledged this year, she had to go through six grueling days of pen houses and parties.

After each party, sorority members gather in their living rooms for what are called "hash sessions"-meetings where they vote on which girls to invite back via computerized invitations. Often these sessions become caty, as factions develop in the house over which girls are the stuff sororities are made of.

"I've gotten so I can sit through them without throwing up," said Mrs. John Sloto of Peoria, Ill., an alumna rush adviser for Alpha Epsilon Phi.

Gallup Report analyzes elections

By George Gallup
(C) 1968, American Institute

With the final analysis of the 1968 election survey data now completed, the Gallup Poll can reveal the pattern of voting in 1968 and how this year's results compare with earlier Presidential elections.

Based on surveys conducted immediately before and after elections each year, these vote patterns form the basis of Republican and Democratic planning for the future.

Since such information as age, sex, and occupation of voters is not recorded on election ballots, it is only through survey methods of proved accuracy that this information can become part of the political record of presidential years.

Humphrey Gained
200,000 Votes Daily

Humphrey's recovery in the latter part of this year's campaign was spectacular-he gained at an average rate of about 200,000 votes per day during October, principally by sharply reducing the high rate of party defection that had plagued him early in the campaign.

Many traditional Democrats, however, went over to Nixon or George Wallace. Democratic party defection in this year's election was given higher than in the Eisenhower landslide victories in 1952 and 1956.

The cracks in the Democratic wall are apparent in the national findings themselves. The combined vote for Richard Nixon and George Wallace clearly indicates that conservative forces in American are stronger at this time than in many years.

Traditional Democratic voting blocs, once considered "off limits" by GOP strategists, now suddenly appear as likely target groups for the Republicans in the years ahead.

The Democratic Coalition, forged in New Deal days of the big city vote, manual workers, Catholics, labor union members and Negroes, fell into brief disarray at the halfway mark of this year's campaign. But it solidified somewhat in the latter part of the campaign and succeeded in moving Hubert Humphrey into a virtual tie with Richard Nixon in the popular vote.

Democratic leaders, however, as they pick up the pieces of this year's defeat and point toward

1972, may have to live with the fact that the usually solid Democratic coalition has possibly played its last major decisive role for some years to come.

Here are the highlights of this year's vote based on survey data:

* Mr. Humphrey finished strong among young voters, those under 30. At the beginning of October, persons under 30 favored Nixon by 12 percentage points. They voted for Humphrey over Nixon by 9 percentage points.

President Johnson had the support of a majority of the youngest voters in 1964, as did John Kennedy in 1960.

The nation's older voters, over 50, were consistent in their pre-1964 political preferences and it was their strong support that sustained Nixon on November 5.

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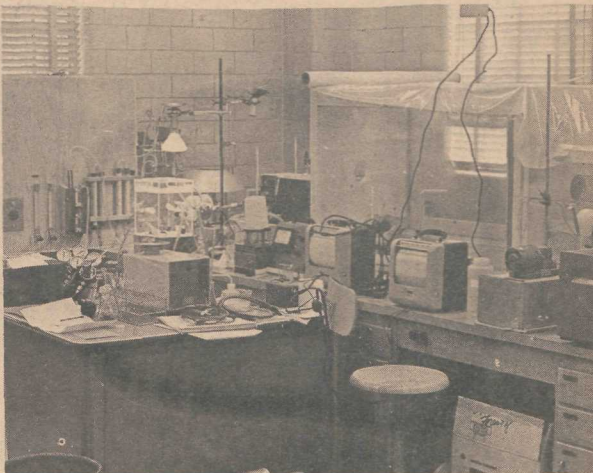
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Jess Venable

Seeds of change



Dean of the Forestry School, the late Dr. Clarence F. Korstian.



"We have a complete cross-section of soil and rock types of the Piedmont,"

Budding forestry studies modernize

By Gary Minter

Sexual attraction? Fertility? No branch of sylvan studies is safe from the inquiring minds and busy hands in Duke's Forestry Department, headed by Acting Dean Dr. Charles W. Ralston. The "merry foresters" of the Robin Hood-Little John tradition have been supplanted by well-trained, highly specialized scientists and administrators; long bows and staffs have been replaced by computers and sophisticated meteorological devices.

These "weapons," while vastly superior for current forestry practices to those of yore, are also more expensive, as Dr. Ralston was quick to point out.

More funds needed

"We in the forestry department have about one percent of Duke's enrollment, and we get about one percent of its budget. More funds will certainly be needed to purchase new instruments as our studies of the forest sciences become more sophisticated."

Among the new facilities available for environmental studies in botany and forestry is a multi-million dollar phytotron, one of three in the nation. Directed by Dr. Henry Hellmers, the building contains about 40 environmental chambers which can reproduce climatic conditions of almost any earthly environment, from the arctic tundra to tropical deserts.

Other research areas include the greenhouse adjacent to the biological sciences building and a field headquarters camp near Summerville, South Carolina which has been made available to Duke by the West Virginia Pulp and Paper Company.

Duke Forest-valuable

Perhaps the most valuable—and certainly the largest—forestry laboratory, however, is the 8500-acre Duke Forest, which lies in Durham and Orange Counties. On the eastern tip of the Piedmont Plateau, the forest was placed under scientific management in 1931.

as a variety of animal species. Although the area is too civilized for large numbers of big games, there are a few will turkeys, but hunting is off limits."

One of ten sites

Presently, a 640-acre portion of the Blackwood Division is serving as one of ten study sites in the U.S. under the International Biological program. The IBP, is comparable to the International Geophysical Year except for its planned 5-7 year duration, U.S. studies will be funded largely by the National Science Foundation. A major objective, according to Dr. Ralston, is "to evaluate the biological and environmental factors governing the productivity of ecosystem."

Over forty scientists from the Research Triangle area will study three major ecosystems in the mile square black: the deciduous forest, the pine forest, and open abandoned agricultural fields. Aided by a preliminary "starting grant" by the North Carolina Research Council, the site has been surveyed, subdivided, and staked off on a 50-meter grid. A detailed soil map has also been completed, and plans for thorough meteorological and ecological studies are being made. Dr. K.R. Knoerr of the School of Forestry will direct the meteorology projects.

In addition to the IBP, many Duke forestry professors are working on individual research projects. Dr. Robert L. Barnes, an alumnus of the Duke Forestry

School, is learning that fluorides can have effects other than that of imparting a distinctive taste to "an effective decay-preventive dentifrice that can be of significant value when used in a conscientiously-applied program of oral hygiene and regular professional care."

Effect of Pollution

His \$63,000 research grant from the Public Health Service allows him to study the effect of fluorides and other air pollutants on forests. By using sensitive trees like the white pine he hopes to measure the strength of these substances and gauge their toxicity.

The sex life of bark beetles is a perennial matter of interest to professor Roger F. Anderson and his graduate students. In attempting to discover why southern pine bark beetles are attracted to certain types of trees and why epidemics of the insects occur, the forest entomologists are considering ways of combating the pests.

Sex attraction of beetle

One possible method involves using a chemical sex-attraction emitted by the male beetle. If an concentrated amount of this seductive perfume is placed in a given area, hordes of hungry female and jealous male beetles will congregate there for food and games, making capture and extermination a trivial matter.

Dr. Ralston himself is engaged in a study of fertility—soil fertility as related to nutrient balance studies in gauged watersheds. By measuring input of nutrients from rain and dust, the amounts stored in the standing crop and the soil, and the amounts lost in streamflow from a particular watershed (topographical unit "drained" by a stream), a nutrient bookkeeping account can be determined. Studies of this type are valuable in discovering quantitative effects of various methods of soil and timber management on supplies of

nutrients essential for growth of forests.

Although the forest sciences—biological and environmental are popular branches of forestry among students, they are by no means the only ones. The administrative side of sylvan operations, which includes manage-economics and statistics-operations, attracts more than half of the foresters who enter public service as well as those who work for private industry, forestry offers four degrees at Duke: the Master of Forestry and Doctor of Forestry (professional degrees), and the M.S. and Ph.D. as a department

of the Graduate School.

Graduates with a Master's in forestry can now expect a starting salary of about \$7,000, those with a doctorate about \$11,000. Duke's forestry department has educated five present deans of forestry schools and both the past and present Deputy Chiefs of Foresearch of the V.S. Forest Service.

Change in attitudes

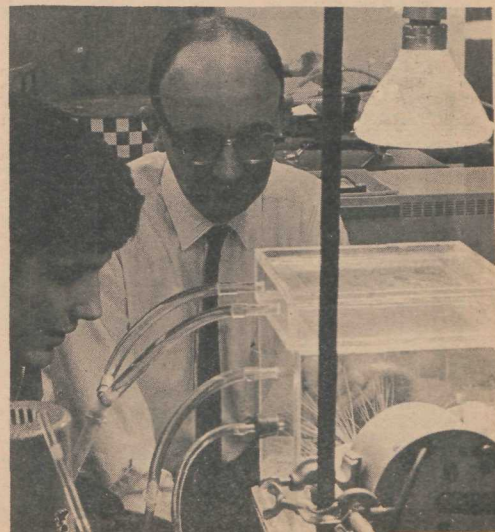
"The forestry profession as a whole is changing its attitudes," observed Dr. Ralston. "As our population grows and people have more spare time, and greater

affluence they become more interested in outdoor pursuits. In the past, forest management was concerned with timber, fish, game, and water supplies, but now people are of greater importance."

"The population explosion is forcing intense research on how to get more production from less land. We are moving toward land utilization practices which will make forest management almost the same as agricultural management."

Fire: mortal enemy

Although fire control is predominantly a function of state and federal agencies, every forester treats wild fire as a mortal enemy.



Photos
by
Mike
McQuown



photo by Jesse Versable

Duke is a five year school. 4 years of study and a year finding a place to park. There is a "Parking and Driving Gripe-in" tomorrow night at 7 p.m. in 208 Flowers.

'Project Christmas' helps local poor help themselves

The YM-YWCA is appealing to living groups at Duke to contribute food, clothes, toys or money to Project Christmas House, a program designed to help the poor of Durham provide Christmas for their own families.

Project Christmas House was operated successfully last year in Edgemont, where the resident council decided to take some action to make better use of the gifts that came pouring into that poor sector during the holiday season. The council collected the gifts in the Edgemont Community Center, arranging discounts on clothing they bought with money donated to the project.

After surveying the families in the community, the council choose the 40 families in greatest need, and invited them to pick up an allotted amount of clothing, toys, and food per child. The parents could take these gifts home, wrap them, and

by giving them to their own children, take a part in giving "Christmas" to their families.

50 white, 50 black families. The Project has been expanded this year to include 50 white and 50 black families. The needs this year are the same in the past—toys, clothing (fairly heavy winter clothing for children ages 6 months to 18 years), food, or money.

In a letter circulated to the heads of living groups just prior to the Thanksgiving break, the YM-YWCA asked living groups to forgo the usual parties often given in poor communities this time of year and channel their funds instead to taking part in Christmas houses.

The Y is continuing to ask living groups to respond to this request by sending a postcard to the YM-YWCA informing them that they would either like to take part

or not, and, if they choose to contribute to the Christmas House effort, to list what donations they would make.

Groups asked to contribute. Living groups participating in Christmas House are asked to bring their contributions by the East Campus Center no later than December 15. If a living group is unable to deliver the donations itself, it may call the YMCA or YWCA and ask for someone to pick up their contributions.

Christmas House is viewed as an experiment in "self-help," where the residents of a poor community, using resources that they could not possibly obtain but from the generosity of others, determine in what ways these resources could best be used for the betterment of

the community.

Duke radicals hit Chronicle story

About 15 campus radicals have criticized the Chronicle for printing the full details Friday of a meeting of an ad hoc committee to confront the trustees.

A picture of some committee members that was printed with the story has also drawn much fire from some of those involved.

The committee discussed various methods for confronting the trustees and provoking dialogue between students and the Board Thursday. The students decided to hold a reception for the trustees in Flowers lounge the next day.

However, the group actually anticipated that the trustees would not attend and formulated plans for their meeting in Allen Building Saturday.

After the story on the meeting was published, about 15 students at the committee meeting complained the Chronicle had "ruined the whole thing" by reporting the group's plans.

The general feeling among most of the critics was that the picture and article alienated many potential participants from the

confrontation. The Chronicle was also accused of "betraying the movement" by revealing the

group's plans, which they had wanted to keep secret.

One student declared, "you know what will happen. All the meetings will be open for everyone except Chronicle reporters." However, this sentiment did not seem to be prevalent.

Some students particularly objected to running a front page picture of several students with long hair. One had a bullwhip in his lap. They claimed the picture was unrepresentative.

Most of the students there had long hair, however. Only one had a bullwhip.

Chronicle editor Alan Ray declared afterward, "Most of these criticisms are irrational, although it was unfortunate that we included a picture of the fellow with the bullwhip. This kind of feeling that some things should be hidden is typical of most administrators and trustees. It's too bad some of the radicals feel the same way."

Campus calendar

Campus Calendar

9:30-11 a.m. WSGA Lounge open, Lobby, East campus union.
4 p.m. Psychology colloquium. Karl Zener Auditorium. Psychology-Sociology Building. Speaker: Professor Dr. Charles Butler.
4:15 p.m. Zoology Seminar. Room 111 Biological Sciences Building. Speaker: Professor Hans Bauer.
7 p.m. Delta Mu Tau Christmas Banquet. Ranch House, Chapel Hill.
8:30 p.m. Chapel Choir Rehearsal.

University Chapel.

7:30 p.m. Duke UNC Seminar on National Security policy. Room 105 Carr Building. Speaker: Dr. James R. Leutze.
8 p.m. YWCA panel discussion: Sorority-Independent Student Life. Music Room East Duke Building.
8 p.m. School of Nursing Choral Communion, Hospital Amphitheater.
8 p.m. Basketball: Duke vs. U. of Virginia. Charlottesville.

IFC, AIH change rushing procedures

by Mike Patrick

"The major change in the fraternity rush this year is the initiation of the rush advisor system," Kerry Roche, President of the Interfraternity Council, said yesterday.

"This is the key to the new philosophy we have adopted, than it is best for the freshman to know the fraternities well and for the fraternities to know the individual freshman better.

The practice of the past years was to have freshman open houses on several Sundays during first semester. This year the open houses were held during IFC weekend in October. The IFC and the sororities also sponsored a freshman dance during that weekend.

Fraser Owen, President of the Association of Independent Houses, said that two main changes are taking place in the independent rush system. The changes are the guarantee to every freshman applicant of an affiliation with an independent house and earlier open houses and selections this year.

To implement the resolution to guarantee each freshman a house affiliation, the AIH is planning to set up a new independent house.

Owen said, "if the size of next year's freshman is reduced, House P will be used for the new section.

"Because of the renovation of independent section and because the entering class is larger than the graduating class, the housing shortage will be worse next year. If solutions are not found, there is the possibility that a number of students would be informed next summer that they could not be housed on campus in the fall."

Independent open houses are being held earlier this year. The first is scheduled for Sunday, Dec. 15, from 2 to 5 P.M. Two open houses are also scheduled for February.

The independent selection are also earlier. Freshman will make their applications on Feb. 18th. Selections should be completed by the first week of March.

Duke briefs

Hanes House is holding a Christmas formal at the National Guard Armory on Saturday December fourteenth from 9 pm to 1 am. The theme will be "hazy shades of winter."



Planning to go to Europe this summer? Investigate the Boggs University Tours! 13 to 15 countries in 56 to 61 days with an optional trip around the Greek Islands. Travel with students from Princeton, Yale, UNC, Queens, Mary Bldwin, St Petersburg and many other schools. Couple the best in sightseeing with leisure time in all major European cities. For information contact Nelson Ford (5431 ds) or Linda Cobb (6253 cs) or meet Mrs. Boggs on campus Wednesday, December 11 at 7 pm in Giles Parlor.

TONIGHT AT 7:00 IN GILES PARLOR