

The Duke Chronicle

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Photo by Steve Bland

The meeting of the Vigil Steering Committee yesterday voted to give its funds to Local 77 and the Afro-American Society.

Vigil allocates its funds to Local 77, Afro society

By Michael Patrick
Staff reporter

The Vigil Strategy Committee voted to allocate its remaining funds to Duke Local 77 and to the Duke Afro-American Society at its meeting yesterday.

In a statement released after the meeting, Bob Creamer said "it was felt that the remainder of the Vigil's funds should go to Local 77—which is the major agency concerned with furthering the struggle of black and white employees for social justice at Duke."

Both Peter Brandon, business manager of the union, and Oliver Harvey, a representative of it, cited the severe lack of funds confronting the union at this time. This is the result of bills incurred during the Vigil and because of current operating expenses.

Duke Local 77 is receiving \$1760 from the Vigil Strategy Committee to help meet these expenses. The Afro-American Society is receiving \$100 which was originally allocated for a scholarship for black students. The committee hopes that the Afro-American Society will use it to further the education of black students as they see fit.

Peter Brandon also expressed the feeling that the University is holding up the establishment of the Duke University Employee Relations Advisory Committee (DUEAC) and also taking unilateral action in certain areas.

When asked by ASDU President Wade Norris to elaborate on this, he said that in the past month the

University has been negotiating with the 200 man Maintenance unit to have it split from the 1800 man service unit, thereby creating three divisions of the Employee Council.

Brandon said that at the present time the Employee Council is weighted against the black workers and gives the black workers a smaller vote. He feared that if the University were successful in unilaterally splitting the Service

Maintenance division that the Employee Council would become even less democratic.

Oliver Harvey, responding to a question by Creamer about the need for a union, said that "the Employee Council is tied too closely to the system of the University. Without a union the University can twist the Employee Council around their wrists."

SFAC to consider open speaker policy

By Ralph Karpinos
Policy beat reporter

"Consensus is nearly impossible," Steve Johnston, SFAC Chairman, said in regard to the many issues discussed at yesterday's SFAC Agenda Committee meeting.

SFAC committee resolutions on an open speakers policy and student records will be presented at the next full meeting, now scheduled for next Wednesday.

Other items planned for the meeting include the re-assignment

remaining committees. All committees are expected to complete their present projects within the next few weeks.

Postponed for discussion at a future date was a study project on all aspects of decision making within the University and the possibility of establishing a University-wide quarterly symposium.

Several other items ranging from the black demands to academic credit for ROTC were also discussed at the agenda committee meeting.

At Washington mobilization

McGovern criticizes US policies

By Richard Smurthwaite
Special to the Chronicle

WASHINGTON—The Third Annual Mobilization of Clergy and Laymen Concerned about the War in Vietnam met in its first session in Washington yesterday.

The meeting, bringing together over 2200 people from all over the nation, including 22 from Duke, was addressed by William Sloan Coffin, chaplain at Yale, Senator George McGovern, D-S.D., and Seymour Melman, a noted critic of

government defense spending, at its first general session.

Coffin, acting as master of ceremonies, introduced the audience to McGovern as a group of "people striving for religious relevance and reconciliation."

McGovern opened his speech with the remark that it is "time to stop saving face and give priority to saving lives."

He then outlined a plan that explicated his statement.

"First, we must stop all

offensive actions," he said. "All American armed forces should then be consolidated in defensible strategic positions. The contingent of American troops in Vietnam should be reduced to a 250,000 maximum immediately."

"This would stop the high death rate among American servicemen, save money, and stop the destruction of the Vietnamese countryside," he added. "What this country needs is a re-ordering of its priorities."

Merman, who is credited with coining the term "over-kill," followed McGovern.

He said the nation is becoming a "garrison state," with everything geared toward the military.

He proposed a plan to reduce the national budget at the expense of the defense budget.

He said the nation should have a "sufficiency budget, one which would provide for the defense of American territory." He also said

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Knight approves a few black demands

President Douglas M. Knight last night responded to a four-month-old set of demands of Duke's Afro-American Society by offering them a black advisor and a summer remedial program.

He took the opening of "The Beauty of Black" celebration as the occasion to make his statement. (See text, page 12.)

Knight frankly but vaguely questioned "the basic assumption that Duke offers a quality of education and a quality of life which contributes equally to the development of young people of all races." He declared, "on the whole, our experience has not been one that leaves us any room for

complicity."

Knight also declared, in a roundabout way, that he was resigning from the segregated Hope Valley Country Club. "As President of the University, I can no longer be a part of an organization which practices racial discrimination, and I trust that we will resolve as one community not to have such discrimination on our campus."

Knight referred to the fact that 11 of Duke's 90 black students have flunked out of school this semester. He offered a partial, immediate solution. "The disproportionate attrition of our black students concerns us deeply, and we are concerned that some other students may face similar problems...I am asking that we identify those students we have already lost who would qualify for an assistance program and that an advisory system be developed, beginning immediately, to help them qualify for re-admission to the University next fall."

Some of the rhetoric in Knight's statement is open to interpretation. For instance, Knight called for an "effective" advisor for black students. This means that the advisor will be sought in

conjunction with the black students, who have refused to accept anyone as their advisor whom they do not choose.

Knight also declared that "some of their (the Afro-Americans) recommendations have been approved without delay. Others, as they know, will require careful study before we can determine the best solution to the problem." The nature of the agreements to which Knight referred have not been released. But reliable sources indicate that such demands as the hiring of a black barber, acquisition of office space by the Afro-American Society, and the banning of "Dixie" have been negotiated successfully by both sides.

However, demands for inclusion of more courses "relevant to the culture" of black students have not been met. Knight left open the disposition of that demand and several other demands. There was

some speculation that the "careful study" he promised will come in the form of a future committee evaluation.

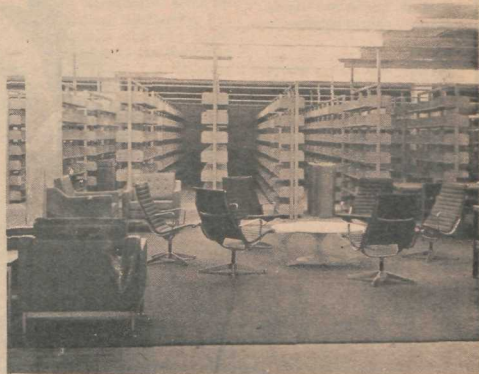


Photo by Mike McQuown

The new library is finally finished. It has desks, shelves and chairs. All it needs now is books and people.

"A computer has no mind of its own. Its 'brainpower' comes from the people who create the programs," says Rod Campany.

Rod earned a B.S. in Math in 1966. Today, he's an IBM Systems Programmer working on a portion of Operating System/360, a hierarchy of programs that allows a computer to schedule and control most of its own operations.

A mixture of science and art

"Programming" means writing the instructions that enable a computer to do its job. Says Rod, "It's a mixture of science and art. You're a scientist in the sense that you have to analyze problems in a completely logical way.

"But you don't necessarily hunt for an ultimate right answer. There can be as many solutions to a programming problem as there are programmers. That's where the art comes in. Any given program may work, but how well it works depends entirely on the ingenuity of the programmer."

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Aid bar has not prevented unrest

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service

WASHINGTON—Two high officials of troubled San Francisco State College told a House Education Subcommittee today that laws requiring federal aid to be withheld from dissenting students have had no effect in controlling student demonstrations.

S.I. Hayawaka, the acting president, and Helen R. Bedesem, student financial aid director, said laws, as were passed by Congress last year, only serve to penalize needy students.

Mrs. Bedesem said that 122 of

the 549 students who have been arrested since demonstrations at San Francisco began last fall held federal scholarships or loans. This amounted to only 3 per cent of the total financial aid recipients, she said.

No student has had his aid withdrawn, Dr. Hayakawa said, because the students involved have not yet been convicted in court.

Rep. Edith Green, D-Ore., the chairman of the Special Education Subcommittee, said today's hearings was the first in a series of group plans to hold this year on student unrest.

Russians question foiled assassin

By Theodore Shabad

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service

MOSCOW—Soviet authorities were reported yesterday to be continuing to question the man seized last week in the Kremlin for firing at a motorcade carrying Russian astronauts and political leaders. The authorities were also said to be inquiring into his background and motive.

According to persistent reports circulating here, the person being held is an army officer in his twenties who is absent without leave from his unit in Leningrad. At the time of the shooting incident, he was dressed in a policeman's uniform obtained from relatives in Moscow.

He was detained on Jan. 22 immediately after having fired several pistol shots at the ceremonial motorcade, which was going to a mass meeting in the Kremlin's Palace of Congresses.

Although the limousine attacked in the incident carried astronauts, the gunman is presumed to have fired at the closed car in the belief that it carried Leonid I. Brezhnev, the Communist Party leader and President Nikolai V. Podgorny.

Informed sources denied a report published yesterday in the United States that the gunman had committed suicide during his arrest by swallowing a cyanide capsule. It was also previously reported that he

had been manhandled by bystanders and had been prevented from taking poison.

According to the sources, the assailant was not only alive but had not been carrying poison of any kind when he was seized.

The sources said that the chauffeur of the astronauts' car, who was struck by three bullets in the head, died yesterday without having regained consciousness.

His death had been reported on several occasions during the last week.

A motorcycle escort was wounded and Maj. Gen. Georgi T. Beregovoi, one of the astronauts, was reported to have been superficially nicked by flying glass.

An official statement on the present condition of the assailant and the status of the investigation was reported to be in preparation.

The only official information issued thus far was a brief announcement by Tass, the Soviet press agency, the day after the incident, when the news first began to spread in Moscow.

As a presumed attempt against the lives of Soviet leaders, the shooting incident is understood to be under the jurisdiction of the State Security Committee, which is concerned with internal security. Lesser crimes are investigated by the civilian police.

Several aspects of the case are



Students and pickets engage in brawl at the University of California at Berkeley. It occurred when students attempted to cross pickets blocking entrances. Policemen responded to break up the disturbances. Demonstrators generally avoided the officers. It was the first major intervention of police in the campus' week-long strike by students demanding a separate college for ethnic students.

Hungarian Cardinal finally may end US embassy exile

By Tad Szulc

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service

VIENNA—Franz Cardinal Konig of Vienna conferred with Hungary's Josef Cardinal Mindszenty at the American Embassy in Budapest today amidst reports a solution of the latter's prolonged asylum may be forthcoming.

While diplomats here and in Budapest discouraged speculation that the end of Cardinal Mindszenty's 12-year asylum at the American Embassy could be imminent, Cardinal Konig said on his departure from Vienna this morning that "a special character" surrounded his trip, the first in 16 months.

He was referring to the action by the Hungarian government last month in working out an agreement with the Vatican for the appointment or transfer of eight bishops in Hungary's dioceses.

Archbishop Pal Breznanecy, the ranking Hungarian prelate and one

of those covered by Vatican accord, attended today's lengthy Konig-Mindszenty meeting.

Cardinal Konig said that there was nothing "sensational" about his visit to Cardinal Mindszenty. But Roman Catholic observers noted that last January 23 the Hungarian Secretary of State for Religious Affairs indicated in a public statement that Hungary would welcome a solution to the Mindszenty case.

The 77-year-old Hungarian Cardinal has refused to leave his American Embassy asylum until the Budapest regime drops charges of antistatist activities on which he was tried in 1948. He was imprisoned until 1956, then released but again faced with prison following the Hungarian uprising that year.

It is understood that Hungary is willing to give Cardinal Mindszenty the choice of "unmolested" retirement to his Hungarian diocese or departure for Rome.

Diplomatic observers in Vienna believed the latter might have been motivated by the possibility of a Communist party and government "summit conference" in Budapest next weekend though the prevailing

impression has been that such a conference of top Communist leaders to review economic and

military cooperation would be delayed until late spring, Budapest had been mentioned as the most likely site.

The Konig-Mindszenty conference came amidst a sudden increase in diplomatic activity in Eastern Europe. It also coincided

with an unexplained refusal by Hungary today to grant visas to Western journalists at this time on the grounds of "temporary inconvenience."

Nixon defers missile talks decision

by Peter Grose

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service

WASHINGTON—The Nixon administration is deferring its decision about starting missile disarmament talks with the Soviet Union until it has a reading of the domestic and international political climate from two forthcoming tests.

The President plans to ask this week for Senate approval of the treaty to ban the spread of nuclear weapons. The extent of opposition will be regarded by some presidential advisers as a measure of domestic attitudes toward the Russians. Senate consideration of the treaty was postponed last year amid bitter feelings provoked by the Soviet invasion of

Czechoslovakia.

Internationally, these key advisers hope that Soviet interest in reducing world tensions will become apparent during four-power meetings at the United Nations to discuss a Middle East settlement.

The National Security Council decided Saturday to accept a French proposal for such meetings. State Department officials said the formal reply to President DeGaulle would probably be sent this week.

Though missile talks and the Middle East need not be directly related in their substance, the administration is understood to believe that the mood created by the Mideast discussions could be significant in determining whether or not missile talks would be

fruitful.

Since neither of these measures could be taken for some weeks—the Senate is not likely to take up the nuclear treaty until early in March—an early decision to open the missile talks is not considered likely.

Some advisers are urging, however, that at least preliminary technical talks with the Russians not be delayed into the summer, as Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird hinted last month.

At his confirmation hearing before the Senate Armed Services Committee on January 14, Laird reflected the views of some leading Republicans in saying that the action in Czechoslovakia had "set back" the proposed missile talks at

least nine to 12 months.

Other presidential advisers are urging greater flexibility in timing the beginning of negotiations, which will be highly technical and almost inevitably will continue several months, if not years. The nuclear nonproliferation treaty was five years in negotiation.

Nixon indicated at his news conference last week that the question of opening the missile talks was being considered in the broad context of East-West relations.

It has since become clear that

the administration is judging the matter of timing on the basis of the political mood both here and abroad.

The attitude of several National Security Council members seems to be that there is no point in starting the missile talks unless there is reason to believe that the Russians are also serious about reaching a new disarmament agreement.

In anticipation of early signs that the talks would be desirable, the administration has already moved to clear up one factor that could inhibit the opening of negotiations with the Russians.

The White House confirmed today that Nixon is making tentative plans to tour Western European capitals within the next 60 days. A basic tenet of the President's foreign policy thinking has been that he did not want to meet with Soviet leaders before he had conferred with European allies.

In wake of Protestant riots

O'Neill calls Ulster general elections

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service
BELFAST, NORTHERN IRELAND—Prime Minister Terence O'Neill called a general election for Northern Ireland tonight to put his contested leadership to the test. Parliament is to be dissolved tomorrow and Ulster's 900,000 voters in 52 constituencies will go to the polls February 24.

O'Neill's decision followed an all-day cabinet meeting. Earlier today at a three-hour meeting a group of dissident backbench members of Parliament, including former Minister of Home Affairs William Craig, who was dismissed in December, again demanded

O'Neill's resignation "to prevent the Unionist Party from disintegrating."

A statement from the nine-man cabinet tonight said: "The country now has a choice before it. We are confident of its verdict."

The election campaign is certain to be bitter. Backbench rebels already condemn the calling of an election as irresponsible and said an election at this time could "lead to further riot and disorder."

The cabinet statement recalled that Captain O'Neill received an overwhelming vote of confidence as leader of the government and Unionist Party on December 12.

"However, the dissident group are not satisfied with normal democratic decisions," it said. "They are more concerned with the removal of the leader by any means—even at the risk of disrupting the party."

"The real issues," the statement

continued, "are not only party unity but honorable standards of political conduct, the firm and impartial administration of law and

order, our constitutional position within the United Kingdom and now the whole future of this country."

Throughout his career as Prime Minister—nearing its sixth anniversary—O'Neill has been a leader with evident backing in this country of 1.5 million but never

with the clear support of his Parliamentary Party because of disagreement with his liberal policies and personality clashes.

He was only in power six months when first rumblings of a revolt against the leadership began but he weathered the storm as he

has done on two other occasions.

Inside the Unionist Party the immediate battle will be in the Constituency Associations for the official nomination. O'Neill hopes that he will have pro-O'Neill

candidates selected. But the dissidents, too, will be seeking nomination as candidates, creating the possibility of two Protestant candidates competing for a constituency.

In his own constituency of Bannside, O'Neill is to be opposed

by the militant Protestant leader, Rev. Ian Paisley, who has announced that his Protestant Unionist Party will put candidates into the constituencies against all those who support O'Neill.

The sudden call for an election has caught the opposition parties unprepared. They had not expected an election before March. Edward M'Cateer, leader of the Nationalist Parliamentary Party, which has nine seats in Parliament said, "it seems to me that it will take considerably more than a general election to paper over the ever-widening cracks in the Unionist Party."

-SFAC-

(Continued from Page 12)

to gather information for discussion of the type and extent of the University's commitment to the Durham community. Committee Three was to determine how financial allocations are set for organizations on campus.

Committee Four was at first concerned with administrative re-organization and is presently examining financial aid and tuition changes. Committee Five was assigned the issue of student rights and freedoms.

In anticipation of committee reports, which, Johnston says, should be presented very soon, the Council will try to meet three this month.

-McGovern-

(Continued from Page 1)

the force maintained under this "sufficiency budget" should be strong enough to serve both as "a strategic deterrent and as a participant in internationally designated peace-keeping forces."

He said the United States could cut back on its budget by 39 billions a year under his plan and still maintain a strong defensive force.

After the general morning session, the meeting broke up into seminar-type groups. Two of them discussed the fundamentals of North American imperialistic actions, particularly those in Latin America. The discussion groups attempted to compare the different forms of American intervention and determine the root causes.

The meeting also made tentative plans for a march on the Justice Department to protest the treatment of draft resisters and ask for amnesty for those already convicted of being delinquent under the Selective Service Act.

Coffin explained the idea behind the proposed march. "This country was founded," he said, "by those escaping from unjust wars and the draft in Europe. Now American youths are escaping the same two evils by fleeing to Europe."

There is also a vigil at the White House in which people from the conference are participating.

The vigil is protesting the incarceration of 27 soldiers imprisoned in the Presidio in San Francisco convicted for mutiny. The vigil was started by four people from San Francisco, including two clergymen and the wife of one of the men imprisoned.

Last night, the conference ended its first day of activity with a seminar on the economics of "American imperialism."

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Our interviewer will be on campus soon. If you're wondering whether it's possible to find challenging work in big business, please arrange to see him. He speaks for 170 "companies."

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Spanish government closes steelworks

By Richard Eder
(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service
MADRID—The government closed one of the country's two biggest steelworks, the Altol Noron in Bilbao, today after a series of brief protest strikes that began Friday.
The action was a response to the most important challenge offered so far to the state of exception proclaimed by the government 10 days ago.
The big factories of the smoky northeast city of Bilbao have been struck on and off since Friday in an action organized by labor groups associated with the Socialist Party and joined by other forces. Both on Friday and Saturday workers stood for two hours in protest outside the

steelworks, warning themselves around dozens of bonfires.
A heavy equipment plant, Babcock and Wilcox, and Spain's biggest shipyard, the Constructora Naval, also have been hit by brief strikes. Labor sources reported numerous arrests, but no figures were available.
Bilbao, capital of Vizcaya province, has been a center of ferment for the past year. Contributing to this, in addition to the labor protests, has been a Basque nationalist effort in which students and priests have engaged in a series of anti-government actions.
There were some brief token work stoppages in Getafe, an industrial suburb of Madrid today, but nothing approaching the seriousness of the events in Bilbao.

According to labor sources here, police have made numerous arrests of members of the illegal workers commissions in the last few days.
In one instance, they said, the police sought to arrest one commission leader, Diego Marcos Cruz, and found that he was not at home. They announced that they would take his wife, but she said she would not leave her three daughters, aged 9, 13 and 16. Thereupon, the labor sources said, the police took the 16-year-old daughter, Paloma, who is being held at Security Police headquarters in Puerta Del Sol.
A government spokesman said today that "approximately 300" persons were being held. Opposition sources contend that it is several times that number.
Until the last few days, the arrests were mostly of students.



Sen. Edmund Muskie, D-Maine, (right) delivers a "prayer for national leaders" near the close of the 17th annual Presidential Prayer Breakfast at the Sheraton Park Hotel. Picture left to right are: Mrs. Nixon; President Nixon; former Sen. Carlson of Kansas, who presided; and Sen. Muskie.

(Continued on Page 12)
minority group students and to the University on problems related to them.
Clear commitment
A great deal of study must go into determining the ways in which the University can best facilitate, for our black students and white, the achievement of identity without separation. As that study goes on, however, there must be a clear commitment on the part of us all to the proposition that this University is one place and one community. Forced separation of races can have no part in it, and we

will not give our support to organizations and groups which would force separation on us. As President of the University, I can no longer be a part of organizations which practice racial discrimination, and I trust that we will resolve as one community not to have such discrimination on our campus.
I hope that the coming week will bring us to a renewed commitment to the best ideals of an academic community, painful and baffling at times as those ideals may be. There is time yet to move wisely toward our goals. There is not time to stand still.

79 of the full-time faculty members hired by Duke in Arts and Sciences since 1963 have left Duke. Many others are on their way out.

COMING

next week, a Chronicle study of the place of the young faculty member in the University, with special attention to 1968-69: The Year of the Great Purge.

(Continued from Page 11)
the "spinning-off" of OEO's major program functions should properly begin with Head Start, which it described as "ready for delegation" to another department.
This evening, a ranking White House official all but confirmed that Head Start would be the first OEO program to leave its present home.
He pointed out that the principal architect of Head Start, Jule Sugarman, had moved over to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare six months ago. Asked what Sugarman was doing in his new post, the official replied:
"He's waiting for his program to arrive."
Nixon's directives to his Cabinet and other officials included the following:

-An order to the Treasury Department to "study proposals for responsible use of tax incentives to encourage private enterprise to participate in improving economic and social conditions in poverty areas."
-An order to Finch to review a task force report calling for the creation of a National Student-Teacher Corps and "to draft a plan for the implementation of this program."
-A note to Finch advising him of the President's "increasing concern with the sharply rising costs of Medicaid and Medicare programs," and asking for "recommendation in this area."
-Two directives to the Department of Labor asking for studies of how computers can be used to determine job vacancies and match the unemployed with existing openings.

-The Harvard report-

- (Continued from Page 7)
- Afro-American studies.
 - Appointment of new faculty members—term, tenure, and visiting—in Afro-American studies and other degree granting programs within the university to conduct these degree programs and offer appropriate courses.
 - Greater emphasis on the experience of Afro-Americans in courses offered by departments and committees.
 - Stimulation of increased research in Afro-American studies, throughout the university.
 - The establishment of a research center or institute concerned with Afro-American studies.
 - Generation of funds to achieve these goals and others which will emerge over time.

This degree should be available to students in the class of 1972, and the most feasible way to make such a degree possible is to start the program as a combination of Afro-American studies and an existing concentration.

- A central point of the faculty committee's work should be the establishment of a center for Afro-American studies. The purpose of this institution would be to provide intellectual leadership, a physical locale and sufficient material resources or consideration of all aspects of the Afro-American experience.
- We recommend that the university establish a coordinating committee on African studies to oversee the future increase and stabilization of courses in this area.
- At present, black enrollment in the graduate school is very small. It is recommended that the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences make a major recruitment effort, and in addition, that it set aside 15 to 20 fellowships a year for black students who possess the potential to become scholars of the first rank.

Conclusion
The Faculty Committee on African and Afro-American Studies has made the following major recommendations:
1. Among black students there is a strong and definite desire for the creation of a social and cultural center for black students. It is recommended that the dean urge all appropriate elements of the university to use their good offices in securing and financing a building and providing continued support to the activities of such a social and cultural center.
2. We recommend that the university create a standing faculty committee on degrees in Afro-American studies to develop and supervise a combined, major in this field.

We know that the adoption of our recommendations would cost Harvard a great deal of money. However, that is true of nearly all projects and programs. The real issue is one of intellectual and social priorities. We believe that our area of concern should have no difficulty in moving near the top of any priority list.

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Tuesday, Feb. 4, 1969

Page Six

The student as robot

You don't necessarily have to have bolts and gears and wires under your little cranium to be a machine. You can be a student at one of our nation's bright and shiny education factories. Because the purpose of this and any university is to produce socially acceptable units for our highly mechanized, thoroughly modernized, unbelievably dehumanized military-industrial complex/mess of America.

Some of us, thinking back on the spacious home in the suburbs that our parents have earned through their participation in the great American machine, don't mind the concept of being processed for the job mart. Some of us, wondering if human values and control over our own lives aren't more important than steel, concrete and plastic, are horrified at the lack of real education offered by our institutions of "higher" learning. The more sensitive the student, the greater his alienation, so that even the big corporations now throw in brouhaha about their "concern" to dupe the better minds into entering their game.

The problem is one of centralization in the modern state rather than any particular economic system, so the Red Guard, the *enrage*, and the American militant are all fighting the same battle. They all want more control over their lives than the chance to pick a different job or profession. They all resent the degree of intrusion into their lives by the state that is endemic of any modern society. (If you don't believe that, then look at SSS Forms 2 and 110 in your billfold.) They all feel trapped in mass mediocrity, and the schools they attend are tools of the system rather than developers of independent, creative minds.

We can't go back to the personal, family-oriented power relationships of traditional societies, and we can't accept the powerlessness of the modern state. We can start the fight for a new system that provides both technology and freedom.

The way to begin our struggle is to take over the universities and divorce them from the repressive society that surrounds us. The united, liberated mass of students can then move to force the country as a whole to become restructured. The industrial power of the nation could then be channelled into building an open, human society rather than the present war machine. The university, shorn of its duties as the paragon of a statist, militarist society, could then become a community of young people learning how best to live their own life on their own terms.

Most students, whether consciously or not, are robots, and the dream of post-modernity is not one of their chief concerns. However, there just may be enough nonprocessed people around to bring off the revolution. The Black student, never having been incorporated into our tinsel and cellophane culture, is able to see the hollowness of the society and is opposing the attempt to make him into a gleaming white robot. And then there are many students who have seen through the indoctrination they've received since infancy and who are as ready as the Blacks to combat the institutions which run our lives.

Duke is as good a place as any to start the battle. Perhaps it's even better than most places as its moral corruption is so much more blatant and odious than is the corruption of those Northeastern schools that the administration is constantly trying to prove Duke is the Southern counterpart of. We have rule by industrialists. We have an oppressive administration which has its few attempts at humanity quashed by the industrial barons who consider the school one of their fiefs. We have ROTC and AROD. We have the "eagles" in the faculty, who view students as knowledge consumption units, ferreting out the sensitive professors through discreet, but none the less conniving, methods. We have a student body with their brains ossified by their lifelong processing.

The time has come to throw off our chains. Like Eldridge Cleaver says: "Happiness, by any means necessary."

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Observer

The Sentinel Caper

By Russell Baker

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service

WASHINGTON—News Item: Secretary of Defense Laird says that spending more money on the Sentinel anti-ballistic-missile system will strengthen this country's bargaining position in possible arms control negotiations with the Soviet Union.

There was a group of men in Khaki at the door saluting. "We want you to love us," Captain Spokesman said. It was obvious that they were about to do something truly unspeakable.

"Give it to me straight, Spokesman. I can take it."

"The vacant lot behind your house has been selected to become a Sentinel site," he said. "We want you not only to understand, but also to co-operate in this important project and, if you can find it in your heart to do so, even to love us."

"What is a Sentinel, Captain? Why does it need a site?" They like for you to ask them stupid questions. It reinforces their conviction that you need their protection.

"The Sentinel, sir, is the new United States anti-ballistic missile. Armed with a nuclear warhead. It is capable—"

"Ah, Spokesman, old man."

"Sir"
"Armed with a nuclear warhead?"

"Yes sir."

"In the vacant lot behind my house, you propose to situate this machine containing an atomic bomb?"

"Affirmative, sir." He saluted, as did the other men in his group. "We, of course, want your good will to make this dramatic neighborhood development the success we know it is capable of becoming. Can we count on your love, sir?"

Irony you can sometimes use on them because it often goes over their heads. "Love you, Captain Spokesman? How could I not love you sitting in my back yard with an atomic bomb, alert to shoot down incoming Russian missiles with our splendid Sentinel, thus guaranteeing the preservation of American second-strike capability?"

Major Techno saluted. "Major Techno of Hardware Development, sir," he said. "Actually, sir, Sentinel will not shoot down incoming Russian missiles."

"Why not, Major?"

"Because it's no good against sophisticated missiles such as the Russians have, sir," said the Major. "It would be a waste of taxpayer's money to shoot the poor old Sentinel at anything as fancy as those Russian incoming missiles."

"In other words, Techno, the Pentagon, unable to stop incoming Russian missiles with its

good-for-nothing Sentinel, proposes to bury its mistake in my vacant lot? Isn't that pretty low, Techno? How much did that Sentinel cost the government?"

Colonel Mohl saluted. "Colonel Mohl of the Purse Division," he said. "Actually sir, our original estimates for Sentinel are on the order of \$5 billion. Of course, experience with this sort of program indicates that final costs will exceed estimates by 100 per cent, and that hardware when finally operational will perform at only 25 per cent of specification unless elaborate modifications are made. Thus, I would estimate, very roughly, mind you, that it will cost perhaps \$18 billion to develop a Sentinel program fully incapable of stopping a Russian missile attack."

A sensational idea was developing! "Look, Mohl, I know there's a flaw in my reasoning somewhere, but wouldn't we not only be just as incapable of stopping a Russian missile attack if we didn't have a Sentinel in my back yard, but also be \$18 billion better off in the purse division?"

General Dapper saluted. "General Dapper of World Strategy," he said. "If you'll forgive me, sir, the flaw in your reasoning is its failure to take into account the possibility that the Chinese will attack us with missiles."

(Continued on Page 7)



Uhuru

Why Duke is racist

By Chuck Hopkins

It has always been difficult for the majority of whites to understand unrest when it occurs among black people. This ignorance on the part of most whites is due to the passiveness and non-conflict oriented conditioning which has been perpetrated upon them by those who define the values of the society. Most whites have succumbed to this conditioning and are only concerned with pursuing

so-called American democracy.

At Duke University, because we are the victims of the atmosphere of racism which prevails here, it has been left to us to speak out against the inhumane conditions which are encountered each day. We can not turn to those who run the university for any just consideration because they have demonstrated since our presence here that they are neither concerned, nor are they competent to deal with the individual and institutionalized racism on this campus. President Knight and other university officials who have consistently and deliberately maintained their membership in Hope Valley Country Club, the bastion and perpetrator of racism in

the Durham and surrounding community, have shown by their degenerate value systems that they cannot commit themselves to a critical examination of the inhumanities which they by their apathy and silence condone and support.

White people who are attempting to understand the black experience at Duke must keep certain facts in mind. They must first ask the question of what institutional changes were undertaken when blacks were brought to this campus. Although Duke in its segregated state consciously served as a bulwark of institutionalized human degradation, since its integration it

(Continued on Page 7)

The need to legitimize their presence

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service
CAMBRIDGE—Following are excerpts from the report of the faculty Committee on African and Afro-American Studies at Harvard University:

Quality of Black Student Life at Harvard

The "quality of black student life at Harvard" is obviously difficult to define and assess. It would be presumptuous of any committee, even one including black students or one which has listened carefully to the testimony of black students, to declare what the "quality" of that life actually is.

However, it is at least possible to determine something of the frustration, and the hopes, experienced and expressed by black students, and, on the basis of such information, recommend certain specific courses of action which should be taken by various elements of the university in order to make the Harvard experience a more satisfactory one for the black student.

Black students feel alienated from, even neglected within, Harvard; but so, as we know, do many whites. Black students seek and expect "relevance" but obviously they are not alone, at this time, in voicing such an expectation.

However, the black experience is not simply a mode of the general student experience; it is different, and not merely in degree of intensity, from that of Harvard's white students.

The similarities emerge clearly and immediately from a listing of the four areas with which black students showed the greatest concern:

1. Course offerings and other educational opportunities at Harvard;
2. The forms and quality of undergraduate social and cultural life;
3. The relationships between undergraduates and graduate students, and between students and the faculty and administration;
4. The university's relationship to the community.

The Curriculum

The seamlessness of the problems is especially clear with respect to the Harvard curriculum. The absence of course offerings in many areas of Afro-American culture is emphatically a matter of more than academic or pedagogical concern to black students.

Indeed, it seems likely that the absence of such offerings is the single most potent source of the black students' discontent at Harvard.

The lack of such courses can strike the black students as a negative judgment by Harvard University on the importance of these areas of knowledge and research, and, by inference, on the importance of a black people themselves.

More pointedly, there is the problem faced by the black student, who, coming to Harvard may feel, more or less consciously, something of a dislocation from the black community.

Many students who addressed the committee expressed the need to legitimize, inwardly as well as publicly, their presence at Harvard while other blacks remain in the ghetto, confronting its problems, bearing its burden. Herein lies one of the major sources of the demand for courses "relevant" to the black experience.

What the black student wants is

an opportunity to study the black experience and to employ the intellectual resources of Harvard in seeking solutions to the problems of the black community—so that he will be better prepared to assist the community in solving these problems.

The augmentation of Harvard's course offerings and the development of a new program in Afro-American studies are viewed by the black students as the essential means of ameliorating the situation. However, the full development of such resources will take time, and meanwhile there are specific problems for which immediate solutions seem available.

For instance, there is much that might be done to enrich the opportunities available through the less formal academic activities of the crucial freshman year. The reading lists provided freshmen as the basis for discussion groups during "orientation week" should provide black students greater opportunity to elect to read and discuss books that bear more directly on areas in which they are interested.

A special effort should also be made to enrich the Freshman Seminar offerings. There is precedent for these seminars being taught by instructors with no other Harvard teaching appointment, and we recommend that some freshmen seminars be taught by experts and qualified persons available only elsewhere in the Cambridge-Boston area on brought to Harvard for this specific purpose of teaching freshmen seminars.

Social and Cultural Center

The student's desire for some continuing identification with the black community poses a particular challenge to the present structure of undergraduate life. The house system in particular works splendidly in terms of the traditional Harvard goal of "integrating" students from a variety of backgrounds.

But the black students feel that the system, by its very nature, works a perhaps too thorough fragmentation of the black student community, most obviously at Radcliffe, where dispersal of black students has, at least in the past, led to the assignment of but a single black student to one residence hall.

Most black students do not challenge integration as an appropriate goal for a national university such as Harvard, and only a few are presently urging a more separatist structure, such as a dormitory solely for blacks.

The desire for some "all black experience" is also reflected in the almost unanimous desire of black students for an exchange program "between Harvard-Radcliffe and black Southern colleges."

There are other reasons behind the demand for such a program, including the desire of those students who wish to concentrate in Afro-American studies to avail themselves of the programs and research resources of black colleges.

There is also the expectation that such a program, which would give students from black Southern colleges an opportunity to share the Harvard experience, might result in more such students transferring to Harvard for their upper-class years.

We strongly recommend that such an exchange program be devised and made available to Harvard students for a term of their sophomore, junior, or senior year.

Among black students there is a strong and definite, indeed presumably unanimous, desire for the creation of a social and cultural

center for black students. Such a center is conceived as something of a counterpart of Hillel House, the Newman Center, or the International Center.

This center would be, it is assumed, independent of the university, both in location and financing. But obviously students cannot, by themselves, develop or maintain such a center.

University and Community

Finally, the black students are as a group concerned about the relationships between the university and the community. The black student believes that the university discriminates against blacks in its hiring policies; that the contractors it employs are likewise discriminatory; that its rental policies are negative in terms of the black community (its rentals are overpriced, and it "squeezes poor people out"); that its investment policies are indifferent to the "racism" of specific corporations and indifferent to the capital needs of the black community; and that in general Harvard is uninterested in the "morality" of its operations.

Obviously these grievances touch on areas well outside the jurisdiction of the faculty of arts and sciences, and this committee has not found it possible to amass and assess all the evidence in these areas. However, we all strongly feel that Harvard should create an environment in which racial justice prevails at all levels and in which civil rights legislation is fully implemented.

We recommend the appointment of an appropriate committee to assess Harvard's hiring, contract, and real estate policies. We also suggest the formation of a committee to re-examine Harvard's investment policies to assess the degree to which these policies retard or promote the economic development of the black people and racial equality in America, with a view to stimulating black economic development in ways analogous to the investment program recently announced by the Consortium of American Foundations.

These are areas in which more immediate action can be taken, that fall within the jurisdiction of control, direct or indirect, of the faculty of arts and sciences or its constituent members.

Although the students recognize that many departments have attempted to employ a greater number of blacks, more must be done to improve hiring policies with respect to blacks. Contractors engaged to work on university projects must be required to meet hiring standards analogous to those established for Federal contracts.

And the departments, including the academic, the operating, and the support departments, must make a greater effort to hire a higher proportion of blacks—in clerical and administrative positions as well as among the trades.

Afro-American Studies

In our opinion, the status quo with respect to Afro-American studies at Harvard is not satisfactory. Quite a number of courses recognize the existence of black men in the development of America; quite a bit of expertise is already available.

However, merely recognizing black men as integral segments of certain over-all social processes is not good enough. We are dealing with 25 million of our own people with a special history, culture, and range of problems.

It can hardly be doubted that the study of black men in America

is a legitimate and urgent academic endeavor. If this be so and if we are determined to launch this field of study successfully, farsighted goals and programs are required. These goals and programs should maintain and even raise academic standards; should avoid considering the black experience in isolation; and finally, should have meaning for all serious

students—black and white. We believe that the task proposed by us conforms to these standards.

We recommend that the university commit itself to the following goals with regard to African-American studies:

1. Development of undergraduate and graduate degree in

(Continued on Page 5)

-Duke racism-

(Continued from Page 6)

has done nothing institutionally to deal with its own racism. The same racist structures and personalities which ran this University in its pre-integrated state are still running it today. The presence of Black people on this campus and the University's clear lack of concern for their well-being offers a perplexing contradiction to white observers.

Most whites cannot understand that Duke had no benevolent intentions when it decided to "integrate." They cannot see that there is a direct relation between the financial situation of Duke and the presence of Black people on campus. The decision to "integrate" was not based upon any liberal moral considerations, but upon the financial needs of the University. When Duke began to take its own "great leap forward" into the race for national prominence as a University, the role of Black students as lures to attract millions of dollars in aid from the federal government and private donors was a major force in its considerations. It is because of this financial determinant that University officials have no intentions of providing campus environment which would be conducive to successful study for Black people. It is crystal clear that Duke is only concerned with the physical presence of Black people on this campus, not with their human needs and aspirations.

Duke's only commitment to the interests of Black students has been one of pacification. In the two and a half years which the Afro-American Society has sought redress for basic grievances, the administration has responded at most with the establishment of half-hearted committees which have no power whatsoever to bring about any meaningful changes. When problems are presented, the administrators' pattern of response has been to offer a list of things to show that they are indeed "friends of the negro people." The basic problem is never effectively dealt with. The recent demands by Black students for more Black professors on campus has only resulted in last week's unveiling of a Black woman sociologist who has joined the Duke faculty. All this fanfare was to demonstrate that "progressive" Duke now has two Black members, in its faculty of some five hundred people.

The Black students' demand that they be a part of the school's search for Black professors has been totally ignored. Black students recognizing the problem of relating their blackness to the white middle-class orientations of Duke have demanded that the University establish an office of Dean of Black students, or a Black advisor. The University's response to this demand has been an attempt to force upon Black students a Mr. Lee who was hired by the

University as a mediator in labor disputes with the non-Academic employees.

Mr. Lee, although he is a Black man, demonstrated in his relations with members of Local 77 that he was concerned only with the interests of the University. He was correctly rejected by Local 77 and now is apparently unable to perform the job for which he was hired. Black students, because they had no part in the selection of this "advisor," and because he has demonstrated his ineffectiveness to relate to Black people in Local 77, reject this devious attempt on the part of Duke to force down our throats people to serve as buffers for the administration's interests.

When those who run this University decide that it is necessary for them to sit down with Black people and deal effectively with the racism which prevails here, they can take the first step to solving the problem of Black student unrest. But if they continue to believe that they can buy time with their pacification efforts, they are dealing with a myth that they clearly can no longer afford.

-Observer-

(Continued from Page 6)

"Ah, then Sentinel will protect us from an attack by Chinese missiles!"

"Correct, sir! We want your love, sir."

"And the Chinese missiles are so bad that even our poor Sentinel can shoot them down?"

"Frankly, sir," said the general. "Chinese missiles right now are nonexistent, but we're betting that when the Chinese get some they'll be strictly mail-order-catalogue junk."

"So in my vacant lot you want to put an \$18 billion machine with an atomic bomb that might just possible work if the Chinese for once happen to live down to our underestimates of their abilities and produce a missile so inferior that even a miserable Sentinel can shoot it down?"

Secretary of Defense Laird saluted. "Secretary Laird, of the Big Picture," he said. "You see, sir, we may soon have to negotiate on arms control with the Russians. So long as we have a thoroughly useless Sentinel we have a nice little bargaining counter we can trade away to the Russians without giving up any real kill power."

"But since the Sentinel only works against Chinese, why should the Russians trade you anything for it?"

"Don't you love us?"

"You're soaking me \$18 billion for a nonweapon that will help you come out of an arms-reduction negotiation in a better position to soak me some really big billions for some really big weapons, and you want me to love you?"

"We want you to love us." Oh, they're so beguiling!



Don Blackman (no. 42) is shown shooting against the Davidson frosh last night in the Indoor Stadium. Despite the good play of the Blue Imps, Davidson won 92-82.

Devils lose 64-57, record now - 8-8

By David Pace
Special to the Chronicle
COLUMBIA, S.C.—South Carolina's Gamecocks, with visions of Mike Grosso dancing in their heads, coolly, but convincingly defeated Duke's hapless Blue Devils 64-57 before 12,115 partisan Gamecock fans and 6 Blue Devil supporters, Saturday in USC's new gym.

The loss dropped the Blue Devils won-loss record to an even .500 at 8-8, and marked the second time this season that the Devils had lost

an analysis

three straight, a feat that before this year was unheard of in basketball circles from a Vic Bubas coached team.

The tone for the game was set even before the opening tip, as rousing boos greeted the Blue Devils as they were introduced to the television audience by personable sportscaster Woody Durham. After the starting lineup for Duke was introduced, Coach Vic Bubas stepped up to the microphone for program comments.

But by the time Bubas was finished, or rather by the time the crowd was finished with Bubas, there was little doubt left in anyone's minds as to who was the most hated man in all S.C.

Officiating, however, was not the cause of the Blue Devil downfall, since, had the Gamecocks fouled, the Blue Devils, judging from past performances, would probably have missed their free shots anyway.

The real reason for Duke's defeat lies in what is perhaps one of the most important phases of basketball, rebounding. Fred Lind, the 6' 7" forward who became famous for his superb rebounding and scoring against UNC last year, completely dominated the backboards once for Duke last Saturday, but for most of the game he was busy watching 6' 2" Gamecock forward Bobby Cremins out-rebound and outscore him.

But Lind wasn't the only one who wasn't rebounding. 6' 7" Rick Katherman pulled in a grand total of 5, and big 6' 10" 245 lb. center Randy Denton grabbed 13 while watching USC's 190 lb. center Tom Owens dominate the boards and the game with 21 recoveries and 13 points.

Other than rebounding, however, the Blue Devils played an outstanding game. Senior Dave Golden did a superb job defending South Carolina's high scoring guard John Roche, holding him to only three field goals while playing his man-for-man most of the game.

Dick Devenzio's numerous assists and remarkable playmaking caused Gamecock fans to forget about their super playmaker of last season, Jack Thompson. And Randy Denton, once he had the ball, brought back memories of Mike Lewis to Duke fans as he blistered the nets with 24 points, shooting an impressive sixty percent.

But by the time the game was over, it had become quite obvious that South Carolina had established itself along with Wake Forest and N.C. State as challengers to the highly enviable position that Duke has held for the past two years—second to UNC in the ACC.

Track team readies for ACC finals

By Jim Sumner
The Duke indoor track squad continues to prepare for the ACC championships, to be held later this month. This past weekend the Devils traveled to the VMI relays where they received some valuable experience. The Dukes won no races but several relay teams performed well, lead by the four mile relay team of Mike Graves, Rob Leutwiler, Larry Forrester and Mark Wellner, which finished fifth. This Saturday the Iron Dukes travel to Chapel Hill to meet arch-rivals UNC and NC State.

Coach Al Buehler possesses many outstanding performers but is plagued in spots by a lack of depth, particularly in the hurdles and the weights. The team is comparatively deep in the distance races however. Ed Stenberg, Jim Dorsey, Phil Wilson, Phil Sparling, Graves, Leutwiler, Forrester and Wellner, were all members of Duke's 1968 cross-country State champions, and along with Chris Lee, a letterman last year, give Duke a fine crew of distance runners.

Jeff Howser, who finished fourth in the 60 yard high hurdles

Wildcat foul shots lead to victory over Imps 92-82

By Greg Kern
Special to the Chronicle
Clutch foul shooting and a strong performance by Eric Minkin led Davidson's frosh over the Duke freshmen 92-82 last night in the Indoor Stadium.

Duke outscored the Wildcats by six from the field, but Davidson made 32 for 38 from the foul line, or 84 per cent, clinching the game. Minkin led his team with 28 points and 16 rebounds, but his total value could not be revealed by statistics. The 6 foot 7 inch center was the focus of the Davidson attack and offered the only resistance to Duke's Don Blackman.

Blackman was "held" to 16 points by Minkin, making only 6 of 20 from the floor. But the Blue Devil center was a terror on defense, capturing 20 rebounds and blocking numerous shots. Stu Yarbrough was also strong on the boards for Duke, collecting 13 rebounds.

Yarbrough led the Duke scoring with 21 points. Paul Porter chipped in with a season high of 20 points, making 9 of 11 shots. Porter's effort helped overcome a cold night for Robby West, who had 14 points but was successful on only 4 of 19 field shots. Page Doughty had 10 points for Duke.

Davidson moved ahead at the 6 minute mark in the first half and never trailed again. An aggressive, pressing defense by Duke forced the Wildcats into 15 turn-overs and generally did a good job of keeping them away from the basket. But Davidson pulled away by feeding Minkin in the middle, and the big center passed to Frank Clark or Bryan Adrian in the corners. These two made enough outside shots to spread the Duke defense, finishing with 16 and 25 points respectively.

Davidson put the game away midway in the second half after a mild Devil comeback. The visitors increased their five point half-time

lead to 13, with a splurge highlighted by two straight steals and lay-ups by guard Doug Hill. Hill's effort put the game out of reach for Duke.

Duke was plagued with foul trouble throughout the game. Doughty fouled out with nine minutes to go, and his defensive abilities and playmaking were sorely missed. In addition, Porter, West, and Yarbrough each had four fouls. The officiating provided one

of the highlights of the game. In team statistics, Duke shot 43 per cent to Davidson's 37. Duke was also excellent from the foul line, making 16 of 21. The Devils outrebounded their opponents, 53-44. Each team committed 15 errors. Duke was also charged with one technical foul.

Attendance at the game was sparse with a crowd of only 1,000 attending the game.

-Announcements-

Golf

All freshmen who are interested in being on the Duke golf team for the spring semester should attend an organizational meeting at the golf course club house Wednesday at 7:30 p.m. Coach Hagler will direct the meeting.

Rugby

The first practice of the spring semester for the Duke Rugby Club will be held today on the field south of the tennis courts. New players are welcomed and all present players should try to attend.


Basketball

Freshmen basketball managers are urgently needed! All those interested should contact either Bruce Smith or Marshall Case at ext. 5664.

Track

Track men are urgently wanted. All those interested in becoming sprinters, jumpers, hurdlers, or weight men on the track team should contact Coach Buehler at 119 Indoor Stadium. No experience is necessary.

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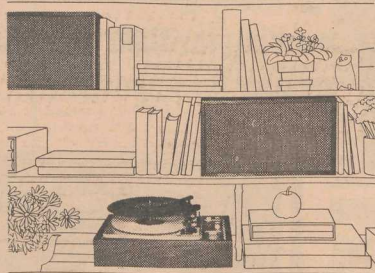
Tryouts for the Duke Players' big production of the year, *Dark of the Moon*, will continue today at 3-5 and 7-9 p.m. in Page Auditorium. The play is a story of witchcraft in the Smokey Mountains of North Carolina, and will require a large cast of actors, singers, and dancers. Rehearsals will begin on February 9th, and the production will take place on March 14th and 15th.

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'Dr. Faustus' ranges from trite to ridiculous

By Sonny Grady

Dr. Faustus is an exasperating film; its cinematic translation is the very antithesis of its content, for while it originally was a play of moving eloquence, it has been transformed, through a distorted camera lens, to mawkish, melodramatic chicanery. The movie is in fact a metaphor of the plot, the battleground of the forces of light and darkness; and just as Faustus destroys himself, so does this film. Such a fusion of good content and horrid sensibilities moves me, but only a little closer to a painful awareness of cinematic incompetence.

It is indeed a pity that Hollywood, liberated from severe limitations of the live theatre, cannot employ this freedom for art's sake. Dr. Faustus is essentially a psychodrama, though certainly one born of great theological import. Samuel Barron, a theater critic, writes that playwrights who worshipped at the shrine of Freud could portray the who, what, when, and how but not the why of the psychological subtext. (This is not to imply that Marlowe, who wrote the play on which this movie is based, in the 1600's is Freudian. This is, however, to note that Marlowe conceptualizes man in a Freudian way, that of internal conflict. Freud, indeed, credits poets and philosophers for first describing it). Most important, however, is the fact that cinema today is not bound by these same limitations.

No longer is a writer confronted with the once important time considerations internal to the play itself; that is, the living art's central consideration is the arrangement of time. Time is the *raison d'être* for cinema. The theater writer cannot, like the cinematic one, employ flashbacks, juxtapose contrasting images for effect, for to do this means that he has to pull the curtain down. The world of the psychological why, which depends so much on flashbacks, and image contrasts, has been opened up. Cinema can begin where the live theatre has proven ill-equipped. Yet it, in some cases, doesn't seem to want to employ a Markian dualism; the directors are either stupid or evil. I prefer the former, and a sometimes painful perusal of the

film will show this.

Dr. Faustus is a story of a successful man who in his restlessness sells his soul to the devil, obtaining an all-powerful slave and twenty-four more years of his life. An overarching Manichean would view the perpetual conflict between God and Lucifer, between light and darkness, focusing in the person of Faustus. Ultimately Faustus descends into hell, the powers of darkness having prevailed. If, indeed, we are doomed to this Faustian restlessness, to the fragile human strivings for a "something moreness," and if furthermore we are fated to destroy ourselves in the process, then the implications are many and profound. The movie attempts to examine these questions; yet it can only derive, much like the original play, a peculiarly hollow answer. The very act of selling one's soul to the devil precludes, at least to my mind, the possibility that one can attain salvation. Indeed, it is shown in the movie that Faustus doesn't really believe in the spirit world. The conjuration scene, where he glosses over the fact that it is not he in all his omnipotence who has raised

Mephistopheles, but rather an act of satanic free will, clearly manifests that he does not believe that after 24 years he will be taken to hell, for he in fact doubts its existence. It is he who has raised his slave Mephistopheles and it is through the medium of his omnipotent thought that these miracles are accomplished. He has in essence created his own self-godhead, and the answer that Faustus can be saved only through repentance, something which appears quite alien to the man, must be rejected as meaningless, though not necessarily invalid; that is, channels to salvation may be theoretically open, but his very nature opaqueness. A more logical solution would have been that of predestination. At least, it would have made some sense. We must exclude, however, repentance as an alternative. This answer clatters much too noisefully.

I have digressed from the movie itself; I must confess that it is not wholly unconscious. Pessimism, it seems to me, has no substantial place in critical reviews, and that, unfortunately, is all that has been evoked. The first few minutes of

(Continued on Page 11)

Ciampi-Withers' performance captures spirit of Beethoven

By Jim Greif

Beethoven is renowned most for his harmonic innovations in extending the range of classical tonality. More important than the well-known themes is Beethoven's revolutionary harmonic structure which heralded the dramatic and expressive qualities of Romantic music. The ten sonatas for violin and piano reflect the growth in Beethoven's harmonic vocabulary and demonstrate Beethoven's amazing knowledge of both the violin and the piano, instruments for which he composed a great deal. The thirty-two piano sonatas illustrate Beethoven's facility with piano technique, which develops the lyric, as well as percussive, qualities of the instrument. Beethoven's string quartets are unsurpassed in the literature, both for the content and the superb

string writing which the works display. The violin and piano sonatas are interesting as examples of Beethoven's musical style and his ability to fit music technically to suit particular instruments.

Giorgio Ciampi and Loren Withers performed the first in a series of concerts which will include all ten of the violin and piano sonatas over a two-year period in commemoration of the two-hundredth anniversary of Beethoven's birth. (1770).

The Sonata No. 1 in D-Major went quite well. Ciampi's low tones sounded full and Withers playing was precise and light in keeping with the semi-Classical style of Beethoven's early works. The main theme of the first movement is a rhythmically-based, arpeggiated theme which does not lend itself to typical Beethoven development. The motivic elaboration of the main theme in the Kreutzer is not present in this sonata. The development consists mainly of scale work. The coda demonstrated Ciampi's strong playing with a series of powerful double-stops.

Ciampi's lyric style is well suited to the lyric anadante movement. The two men played in a highly integrated manner, with excellent balance and intonation throughout. This variation movement contains the beginning of Beethoven's manner of developing a theme through harmonic, rather than melodic, patterns. The piano dynamics were quite controlled, if somewhat static. Ciampi and Withers captured the spirit of the finale with its lively, syncopated theme. The passages of thin texture were the weakest points of the movement. The lyric piano writing came off better in this movement than in the second.

For this reviewer, the performance of the F Major, "Spring," Sonata (No.5 Op. 24) was the least acceptable of the evening. The main theme of The Allegro, with its repeated notes was often uneven. Ciampi's soft

(Continued on Page 12)



Viveca Lindfors, pictured here, and the Strolling Players will perform in Page Auditorium tomorrow night at 8:15 p.m. as the first of the Student Union Drama Committee's Broadway at Duke series.

Biological science surfaces in South

Biochemist at Duke foresees 'Bio. Revolution'

By Harold M. Schmeck

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service
A biochemist who is soon to take command of the United States foremost scientific group believes the world's biological revolution is beginning.

The industrial revolution and the vast flowering of the physical sciences that accompanied and followed it have transformed man's place in the world and have shaped modern history.

Dr. Philip Handler, president-elect of the National Academy of Sciences, said recently the potentialities of biological science may be just as great.

"We have barely begun to use biology," he said. "The vistas are very broad indeed."

Chairman of Biochemistry at Duke Medical Center

Dr. Handler, a sort-spoken but eloquent scientist, is chairman of the Department of Biochemistry at Duke University Medical Center. He was recently elected to a six-year term, to begin July 1, as president of the Academy, a private organization of the U.S. outstanding scientists and engineers.

During an interview in New York recently Handler discussed the potential impact of science and technology on human affairs. He is known as an advocate of vigorous research programs in all fields of science, physical and biological. While the impact of the physical sciences on world affairs has already been vast, the major impact of the biological sciences is yet to come, he said.

He believes this is likely to come in agriculture, medicine, human social problems, and in sharply increased intervention by man in man's own biological destiny. Included would be new ways of insuring enough food for the world; new understanding of disease, its treatment and prevention; more knowledge of the effects of urbanization, and far greater ability to influence human heredity.

Food supply most urgent
The scientist said it is obvious that food supply is the most urgent of all problems facing the world today. Here biological knowledge is beginning to show its potential dramatically.

New hardy and highly productive strains of wheat and rice have been developed, largely through the support of the Ford and Rockefeller Foundations. Handler said these strains seem to be doing so incredibly well in India, among other places, that it is possible at last to imagine that nation being able to produce its immense food needs.

These new plant breeds represent a triumph of man's understanding of genetics, he said,

but it is a triumph of yesterday's genetics, not today's or tomorrow's.

No entirely new basic food crop has been developed since the beginning of history, the scientist said, and it is time to begin developing new ones.

"We are all frighteningly dependent on rice, wheat and corn," he declared.

Population next greatest problem

After food supply, the next great world problem is population, Dr. Handler said. Before long, science will have to find means to stabilize the world's human population. Far better contraceptives will be needed. Studies must be done to determine how urbanized an environment man can safely tolerate. The effects of man on nature must be much more thoroughly explored.

Meanwhile, Handler said, man is already increasingly shaping his own biological evolution. The scientist sees this trend toward "playing God" with the human species as likely to increase and likely to present grave dangers as well as potential for good.

"It is mankind's fate to pursue understanding of the universe in which he finds himself," he said. "Man will have to be wise enough to use that understanding."

Role in national scientific affairs

Dr. Handler, a specialist in enzyme research, has played a vigorous role in national scientific affairs. He has been a member of the President's Science Advisory Committee. Since 1966, he has been Chairman of the National Science Board.

As president of the Academy he succeeds Dr. Frederick Seitz, who was named President of Rockefeller University last year. The Academy, established by act of Congress more than 100 years ago—in 1863—served as an independent adviser to the federal government on matters of science and technology.

Although the Academy's membership is only 800, its advisory activities involve more than 5,000 scientists and engineers in all manner of study ranging from astronomy and the problems of space travel to the effectiveness of medicinal drugs and the proper design of ambulances. The Academy has a staff of more than 750 and an annual budget of over \$25 million.

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Int'l Paper discovers 'super tree' in S.C.

By John J. Abele

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service
A new stage in the development of one of the South's most valuable economic resources—trees—is about to take place.

The International Paper Company announced last week that it was set to embark on what it called "the largest reforestation program ever undertaken by a private organization."

International Paper is the world's largest manufacturer of pulp and paper and also one of the largest landowners in the South, with almost 5 million acres of forest land under its control in nine Southern states.

"Super-Trees"

The company said it planned to begin a long-range harvesting program covering 3.8 million acres of Southern timberlands, replacing the trees it cuts with a new crop of "super-trees" with superior characteristics of faster growth, higher yield of wood fiber, and resistance to disease and drought.

The "super-trees," an end-product of a long program of scientific effort in forest genetics, will be planted in orderly rows that will make possible a forest "plantation" capable of mechanized harvesting.

on more than 90,000 acres of International Paper's Southern timberlands, according to Fred C. Gragg, vice president of the company's Southern Kraft division. 3.8 million acres

Next year, according to Gragg, an additional 77.5 million seedlings will be planted on 129,000 more acres. The program will continue in ensuing years until the entire 3.8 million acres of company lands devoted to the growth of Southern pine is replanted, Gragg said.

Inauguration of the massive reforestation program represents a major step by International Paper to speed the yield of wood fiber from its vast timber reserves. The company expects to begin harvesting the new crop of "super-trees" in 25 years instead of the normal cutting cycle of 40 to

50 years.

Discovered in S. Carolina
International Paper's concentration on the use of "super-trees" as the key to its massive reforestation program dates back 15 years, when company foresters discovered one such tree in a forest near Georgetown, S.C.

Although the tree was only 20 years old, it had grown to a height of 72 feet and had a diameter of more than 15 inches.

The tree became the basis of a series of scientific experiments that included the grafting of cuttings onto the root stock of other trees, artificial pollination of its seeds, and computer studies that plotted the growth and quality statistics of the wood yield of such trees.

The forthcoming wave of plantings of seedlings in the reforestation program will be based largely on the progeny of the Georgetown "super-tree" and others similar to it that were found in other parts of the company's forest lands.

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The Duke Chronicle needs freshman and upperclass writers to join the Feature Staff in its endless pursuit of the humorous, colorful, personal, but invisible-to-the-naked-eye aspects of 'Life At Duke.' If you're interested (and deem yourself creative and/or clever, or both), please drop by the Chronicle office (3rd floor Flowers) any evening, phone 6588, or visit us Wednesday evening, 8 to 9 p.m., or next Sunday.

Administration moves against OEO, taking away most of its major functions

By Robert B. Semple Jr.

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service
WASHINGTON—The Nixon Administration moved forward today on its plans to strip the Office of Economic Opportunity of some of its major functions and transfer them to other agencies.

Informed sources disclosed that although no "final" decisions had been taken on the antipoverty agency's future, there would be an "interim" announcement sometime next week stating that at least one of the agency's major programs—presumably Head Start—was to be transferred to another department of government.

Reflecting his concern for an early resolution of the status of the antipoverty program, President Nixon met for most of this morning with his Urban Affairs Council.

The White House released almost

no public details about the session, but it reportedly focused on the fate of the poverty agency and the future alignment of the administration's own efforts in the antipoverty field.

"The antipoverty program is our Middle East," one council member commented afterwards, suggesting that the subject was receiving the same priority in the domestic field that the President and his advisers had placed on the Arab-Israeli dispute in the foreign field.

In a related action on the domestic front, the White House disclosed that Nixon had issued 15 more directives to Cabinet officers, agency heads, and special advisers, asking them to review and comment upon proposals for legislative action made by the President during his campaign and by his task forces during the

transition period.

The 15 directives, described briefly in a White House statement released by press secretary Ronald L. Ziegler, brought to 29 the number of orders dispatched by Nixon to his principal government officials asking for review and comment on proposals fanning from elaborate changes in the welfare system to suggestions for agricultural reform.

Among the directives was one aimed at Secretary of Health Education and Welfare Robert H. Finch and the Department of Labor asking for "studies into the need for substantive changes in OEO programs and approaches." But on the basis of information available today, it was clear that such studies were well under way both in these agencies and in the Urban Affairs Council.

In addition to the council meeting today, a special subcommittee of the council has already met twice to consider changes in the antipoverty effort.

The basis of all these deliberations—and the best available guide to the probable shape of the Administration's final disposition of the agency—is the report of a task force headed by Richard P. Nathan.

Nathan, a liberal Democrat, delivered his report to Nixon and Finch in early January. He is now an Assistant Director of the Bureau of the Budget and is in almost daily communication with Daniel Patrick Moynihan, the President's Urban Affairs Adviser, and Stephen Hess. Moynihan's principal deputy on the council.

The task force report made

several major recommendations related to the Office of Economic Opportunity, most of which are expected to be followed.

It recommended, first, that the agency's "National Emphasis" programs—including Head Start, Legal Services, Upward Bound, Comprehensive Health Services, Family Planning" and so on—"be spun off to other agencies as soon as they are firmly established.

It also recommended that the Job Corps program be discontinued as a "separate entity" within the Office of Economic Opportunity and be transferred to the Department of Labor or the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

At the same time, however, it urged the incoming administration not to dismantle the Office of Economic Opportunity but, instead, to change its name and convert it into an agency largely concerned with the invention and protection—the "care and feeding"—of experimental anti-poverty efforts that might otherwise suffocate in the vast executive departments.

The "reconstituted" OEO would also continue to manage the network of local community action agencies established under its auspices over the past several years.

Finally, the agency would also, under the task force's recommendations, assume jurisdiction over neighborhood "Community Development Corporations" called for in legislation now pending before Congress. The legislation is designed to create incentives for neighborhood residents to form community business ventures.

The report recommended that
(Continued on Page 5)

-Dr. Faustus-

(Continued from Page 9)

the film are, however, solid. Richard Burton is nearly superb.

Within five seconds of Elizabeth Taylor's first appearance, the film self-destructs. Mrs. Burton should absolutely not be allowed on the screen. I'm not against eroticism, or even bad eroticism, but her version of it seems to be solely determined by a massive castration complex; she is in short extraordinarily unerotic. Mrs. Burton has been good in some past roles, but these seem to indicate her talents (if, indeed, they are discoverable) are to be found in the portrayal of shrewish bitches. Mr. Burton, however, has fortunately not been severely impaired by his co-star. Throughout the movie he portrays Faustus very well, and in some cases, primarily near the beginning, he is superb. It is not really the acting that is at fault, but rather the crude, directorial blunders.

The erotic, the gaudy, the much too obvious images are overemphasized. The end of the picture, where Burton (to borrow another image) descends into a plywood hell, accompanied by a series of flashbacks, is unbearably trite. The screen darkens, we stretch our weary cramped legs (the cinema critics should all be under 5'6") and leave. That is perhaps the most pleasurable part of the film.

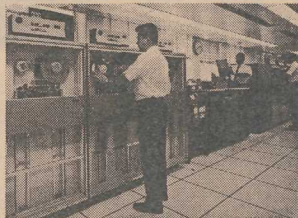
I wanted to like this movie, for I enjoyed the play. Yet, I would tend to agree with the girl, who after watching it said, "I'd rather watch Lucille Ball; that's how bad it was."

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CAMPUS INTERVIEWS February 10

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Four months of SFAC: 'no real stance'

By Ralph Karpinos

Policy beat reporter

"This is a time of crisis, not a time of peace," Student-Faculty Administration-Council Chairman Steve Johnston commented Saturday in regard to the current decision making relations between the three university groups.

Johnston recently presented an 18 page report to members of SFAC in which he discussed the limitations, possible roles, and future of the organization. The study came after a four month period in which the council took, in Johnston's opinion, "no real stance on any real issue."

The report will be outlined in detail later this week in the Chronicle.

This fall a number of significant changes in the structure and function of SFAC were presented and approved by Dr. Knight.

The first important changes dealt with the composition of the group: 10 students would serve including the ASDU President, the presidents of the four student government associations, two students elected by the ASDU Legislature, two students elected by the ASDU Legislature, two Graduate School students, and one student from a professional school.

Seven faculty members would participate in SFAC, five elected by the Academic Council and two by the Undergraduate Faculty Council. The President of the University would appoint three members of the administration to complete the 20 member Council.

Another change made this year was the simplification of SFAC procedure. Under the new structure, "action of the Council will go directly to the President" who would be required to communicate a decision within fifteen days.

The purpose of the re-organized Council is "to act on matters of mutual concern to students, faculty, and the administration of the University. Matters recognized as the appropriate responsibility of other regularly constitute bodies will be referred to those bodies." They tried to establish an organization "which would have more weight in recommendations to the president," Johnston said.

The Council was to meet regularly, twice a month during the academic year.

The new SFAC met for the first time on October 28 and elected Steve Johnston, a student, its chairman.

Prior to Johnston's selection, the Council heard an address by President Knight who suggested some topics for the group to consider. Among these issues were communication between parts of the university and administrative re-organization in particular the lines of authority below the President.

Knight recognized SFAC as an independent organization and advised its members to "raise suggestions and recommendations to me, rather than allow anyone to be able to say that you are creatures of the administration."

Upon the request of the President, SFAC met in closed session on November 11 to hear his plans for administrative re-organization.

Two days later SFAC met again and voted to open its meetings to the community. "It was a weighty precedent," Johnston remarked at the time. He later explained that in order to encourage students and faculty in policy making and in sharing views the meetings had to be open. SFAC members in favor of open meetings saw the Council as a "functioning body, accountable to the community for its views," Johnston explained.

A second item of business at the November 13 meeting was the formulation of committees which were to investigate assigned issues and bring recommendations to the council.

Five committees were established, each composed of two students and two members of the faculty-administration group. The committees were instructed to

"seek out students, faculty, or administrators who have previously shown interest in the subject under discussion, and request the services of professional expert in the subject when such services appear necessary."

Committee One was assigned the task of studying the Pickets and Protest policy. Committee Two was

(Continued on Page 4)

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Knight's statement

Editor's note: The following is the text of a statement released by President Douglas M. Knight last night in response to a set of demands made by Duke's black students in October.

Members of the University Community:

The decision in the early 1960's to integrate Duke University was based on the conviction that the University offered a quality of education which could contribute effectively to the development of young people of all races. In addition, our expectation was that black students would add a new dimension to our campus life and enhance the quality of education available to all of us.

This week we have a clear indication that our expectation was well-founded. In the campus-wide celebration of "The Beauty of Black," the Afro-American Society is providing opportunities to consider aspects of black American culture of which they are justifiably proud and which contribute greatly to our mutual life. We will also be considering some of the continuing pressures on our life together. No doubt, some of what we see and hear during this festival will startle us; some of it may irritate and offend us. My hope is that all of what we see and hear will provoke us to greater respect for each other and to greater understanding of our mutual dependence and our mutual responsibilities. I urge the entire University community to take full advantage of the opportunities being given us.

Interview

(Continued from Page 9)

dynamics were quite good, but the louder passages were not as controlled. The Adagio did not seem stylistically correct. The sound was often too thick. The Rondo-finale was however played with great excitement. Ciampi executed the fast passages well, demonstrating Beethoven's ability to use a wide range on the instrument without making the player switch hand position too

No complacency

At the same time, I want to ask that we carefully examine the basic assumption that Duke offers a quality of education and a quality of life which contributes equally to the development of young people of all races. In some cases and in specific areas we have had genuine successes with our minority group students. In other cases and areas, we have had undoubted failures. On the whole, our experience has not been one that leaves us any room for complacency.

One of the most convincing statements to that effect came in October from the leadership of the Afro-American Society. They identified a number of areas in which they feel deficiencies in the quality of life provided for black students, and they recommended specific courses of action in each of those areas. Some of their recommendations have been approved without delay. Others, as they know, will require careful study before we can determine the best solution to the problem.

Adjustment assistance

The experience of this past semester, however, tells us that some areas of difficulty identified by the Afro-American Society must have our immediate attention. The disproportionate attrition of our black students concerns us deeply, and we are concerned that some other students may face similar problems. I am therefore asking the Provost, in cooperation with the Undergraduate Faculty Council and appropriate student groups, to develop immediately a continuing

often.

The famous Kreutzer Sonata was captured throughout. Ciampi and Withers emphasized the interesting formal structure of the work through excellent differentiation of tempos. Withers' playing was fluid and exciting in this work. The accents and dynamics of the presto sections were well integrated, and the brooding character of Beethoven's adagio worked well. Beethoven's slow movements are intended to be played quite slowly. Ciampi & Withers sustained the

program for students who may need and desire assistance in their adjustment to Duke. Our intention is to have the program in operation by this coming summer.

In the meantime I am asking that we identify those students whom we have already lost who would qualify for such an assistance program and that an advisory system be developed, beginning immediately, to help them qualify for re-admission to the University next fall. I am also asking that we make every effort to appoint to the University staff a person who can be an effective advisor to all

(Continued on Page 5)

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