

# BLACK IS BEAUTIFUL The Duke Chronicle

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Photo by Harvey Linder

Douglas Knight, Dick Gregory, and a black coed are shown as they were discussing the Afro-American Society's demands last night at Knight's house.

## Afros present demands, discuss them at Knight's

Approximately seventy-five Black students paid a visit to the home of University President Douglas Knight last night to present him with a set of demands concerning their treatment by the University.

An unspecified action will take place in the near future if Knight does not comply with these demands satisfactorily, they said.

The students discussed the demands with Knight in his home and departed peacefully after the discussion. These demands were:

1. We will not be appeased by the tidbits the administration has handed out. We will not compromise on humanity.
2. We want a Black Studies program and we want it right away.
3. We want a Black dorm, and we will be just as selective as to who stays there as the fraternities on campus already are and as are

the independent houses.

4. We want the Black population at Duke to equal 29% by 1973; this is the percentage of Black people in the Southeastern United States.

5. We want the reinstatement of Black students who, because of the stifling cultural and social environment at Duke, failed to make a successful academic adjustment to the University.

6. We want financial reassurance for Black students. Decreased scholarships threaten to limit the number of students returning in the fall.

7. We want a Black advisor

selected by Afro-Americans ourselves. We don't want an administration appointee who identifies with the white power structure rather than us.

8. We want a summer program for entering freshmen to enable them to bridge the gap that exists between the preparation of Black Students and that of whites.

9. We want a say in everything that involves us; we want to determine the course of events that affect us; we want to be in on the basic ground work of any plans or decisions that have anything to do with us.

By Ed Harrison  
News editor

"...We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that, whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or destroy it..."

Shouting this slightly revised

quotation from the Declaration of Independence, Dick Gregory brought the black people of Duke University to their feet last night, clenching their fists. Gregory's speech, the high point of Black Week, drew several thousand people to the Indoor Stadium to hear his moving mixture of comedy and serious message directed to the youth of America.

Gregory called this generation's young "probably the most morally dedicated and committed group of youth in history." He decried the criticism of these youth and complimented them for keeping Lyndon Johnson out of the 1968 Presidential race, calling him "the number one tyrant who has walked the face of this earth since Julius Caesar."

He referred to his generation as "the old fools"—"We didn't solve the problems, and we used all the tricks." Speaking of the hypocrisy he sees in his generation, Gregory said "the number one problem confronting us today is moral pollution."

### The Real World

Conflict over access to Berlin again (pg. 3)

Garrison continued against Clay Shaw in New Orleans (pg. 3)

Gallup poll says the people find confidence in Nixon (pg. 5)

Pueblo fiasco continues (pg. 5)

"America is the only country on the face of this earth that runs around preaching one thing and practicing something else," he said. "Three days after the Democratic convention last summer the whole establishment tried to convince you that you did not see what you saw there."

The erstwhile comedian brought down the house when he compared the morals of the older generation to this one, asking "Which is the mark of degeneracy—stealing drawers or taking over the administration building?"

"You youngsters, you've got a big job—the job of saving this country," Gregory said again and again. Part of this job, he said, is to "beat the capitalists into their rightful position—behind the United States Constitution and not in front of it."

"It's pretty sad to be living in an age when your parents would raise more hell over your dog going to Vietnam than you going there," Gregory said. "If democracy is as good as we say it is, then why are we running around the world trying to ram it down people's throats?"

He emphasized that this generation not make the same error that his did: "We were so busy trying to make a living that we forgot how to live." Gregory gave his audience a "number one point of order. All these colleges and universities—change them immediately," he cried, when they "indoctrinate rather than educate." The black spokesman closed his speech with a plea for "trust" between all the groups that make up America.

## Upperclasswomen 'emancipated'; frosh still have curfew at 2 am

By Celeste Wesson  
Staff writer

Since February 3, all Woman's College students, other than freshmen, have regulated their own hours.

The new self-regulatory policy was formally proposed by the Woman's Judicial Board shortly before Christmas and was approved by the administration in late January.

Mary Grace Wilson, dean of undergraduate women, commented yesterday that some kind of "no-curfew" policy has been a student concern, and therefore an administrative concern, for several years.

Several possible plans were discussed by the Judicial Board before the present one was formulated. However, Dean Wilson

said the plan adopted is essentially the plan submitted by the Judi Board.

She added that although the Judi Board was not restricted by administration rules in the formation of the policy, the Board was aware of the "broad concerns" of the University and worked within them.

"Comparatively little" use has been made of the new privilege, she said, because the purpose behind it is more a matter of being free to make the choice to stay out later than two o'clock and return before 6:30 a.m. rather than actually staying out.

Reaction of parents to a letter from the Dean's office explaining the policy has been mixed, Miss Wilson noted.

To take advantage of the

self-regulated curfew, a student must sign out for a specific time between 2:00 a.m. and 6:30 a.m. on a blue late-leave card before 1:45 a.m. She may call in to have the desk girl sign her out for a specific time if she calls before 1:45.

If a girl plans to come in after 6:30 a.m. she simply signs out on a special leave card.

At 1:45, a security officer will collect the names of the girls who are out and the times they are expected to return to the dormitories.

When a student plans to leave to return to campus, she should call the Security Office and notify them of the time and place on East Campus to which she will return if possible.

If the student has a male escort,

the couple should meet the security officer at her dormitory; if she does not have a male escort or does not have access to a telephone she reports to the East Campus Security Officer, in the arcade between Brown and the Union, and calls the Security Office from there.

If a student reports to Security that she must travel on campus without a male escort or a car, then a security officer will arrange to accompany her. For example, a student may now stay later at the Computer Lab without worrying about how she will get to her dorm.

So far the plan has worked smoothly. However, Dean Wilson said that problems have come up when students came in before their chosen curfew and before 2:00 a.m. and did not inform Security not to expect them at the time for which they originally signed out.

### 'Black Week'

Today is the last day of activities in Black Week. Mrs. Fannie Lou Hamer, who has been active in the civil rights movement in Mississippi, will start the day's activities with a seminar in 101 Union at 10 a.m.

Ben Ruffin, director of the United Organization for Community Improvement in Durham, will lead a seminar in the Green Room, East Duke, at 2 p.m.

Maynard Jackson will co-lead another seminar in 101 Union at 4 p.m.

The day's activities will end with addresses delivered by Jackson and Mrs. Hamer in Page at 8:15 tonight.



## Caetano warns Portugal

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service  
LISBON—Premier Marcello Caetano of Portugal announced last night that the primary aims of the government were to achieve reforms and combat subversion.

In a "family talk," televised to the nation, Caetano warned that "an intensive propaganda campaign is being made at this time among the youth that threatens the very foundations of the society and the nation."

### Budding protest movement

The Premier's speech follows official actions to curb a budding protest movement among young Portuguese against the guerrilla wars in Portuguese Africa, which first broke out in Angola eight years ago. From the start, the government has declared that criticism of the wars in Angola, Mozambique and Portuguese Guinea was tantamount to treason.

Earlier this year, Portuguese authorities expelled a Dutch priest and a Spanish priest, who were known to have attended Portugal's first antiwar demonstration on New Year's Day.

A few days later, they expelled French Roman Catholic philosopher-theologian Jean Marie Domenach, who is known for his anticolonial views. Domenach had been invited by a liberal Portuguese magazine to give a series of lectures.

### Expulsion defended

In an apparent defense of the priests' expulsions, Caetano declared that Portugal had the right to ask foreign residents to respect the defense effort of "our Portuguese Brothers in Africa." He stressed that it was a serious duty of foreigners "not to intervene in acts which could jeopardize the nation's defense effort..."

A series of antiwar lectures, sponsored by the Lisbon Law Faculty Student Association, was banned last weekend.

In another action, the government announced yesterday amnesty for draft dodgers. Under the new decree, they have until June 30 to present themselves and no sanctions will be taken against them.



Demonstrating students and police battle at the Sather Gate main entrance to the University of California at Berkeley.

## Trudeau seeks rights guarantee

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service  
OTTAWA—The premiers of the 10 provinces told Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau yesterday that his long-range program of constitutional reform and French-English language guarantees must await the solution of the pressing problem of provincial powers.

The Prime Minister, meeting the premiers around a conference table for the first time since he assumed office seven months ago, called for full protection of the rights of French Canadians as the first step "to giving this country a soul." Leaders from English Canada took exception to this but the strongest attack on Trudeau's concept came from the spokesman for French Canada itself.

Premier Jean Jacques Bertrand of Quebec said the Trudeau government seemed to think provincial governments "are at best administrative units expected always to play second fiddle to a rich, all-powerful and overbearing federal power." He told his fellow premiers that he agreed with Trudeau that there should be a federal charter of human rights, "but I say that we also need a bill of provincial rights."

Premier John Robarts of Ontario said the day was done when "all the powers rest in Ottawa" and added the time had come for Trudeau, the champion of "participatory

democracy," to join the premiers in some "participatory federalism."

A succession of such exchanges sharpened the opening session of a three-day conference that Trudeau called to discuss revisions in Canada's 102-year-old constitution. The conference has no legal status and neither the Prime Minister nor the premiers can change constitutional law without approval of Parliament.

## Thais vote under new constitution

By Terence Smith

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service  
BANGKOK, THAILAND—Thai voters went to the polls yesterday in the first general election in this country in 11 years.

Up to 15 million persons were eligible to cast ballots in an election that ended more than a decade of rule by martial law.

Since much of the voting took place in rural areas in the jungles of northern Thailand, the results will not be tabulated for two or three days.

### Plurality expected

The military government of Field Marshal Thanom Itikachorn appears certain to remain in power, although it is not likely to win an absolute majority in the 219-member house of representatives. Instead, it will probably establish a plurality over the dozen other parties in the election and later bring in some of the successful independent candidates to achieve a majority in the lower house.

Even if this proves to be so, however, a power struggle may develop among the top members of the government. A cabinet reshuffle will still be a distinct possibility even if the government's party achieves a majority.

Thailand has been ruled since October, 1958, by a relatively benevolent military dictatorship. Yesterday's election culminates a liberalization process that began last June when the military regime agreed to the promulgation of a new constitution calling for the institution of popular democracy.

### Constitutional provisions

The military men included some provisions in the constitution that all but guaranteed that they would be able to retain power. The constitution includes elaborate checks against "no confidence" motions and an appointed upper house.

Although the same men are likely to run the government, the election nonetheless will change the nature of political life in Thailand. For the first time in 11 years, the average citizen will have a representative.

The voting yesterday appeared to be quite peaceful, but the campaign that preceded it had its violent moments. In the rural regions several local campaign managers were murdered.

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UPI  
Thai "Black Panther" soldier kisses his family good-bye before leaving with the first contingent of 5,700 Thai reinforcement troops bound for Vietnam.

# East-West conflict near over access to West Berlin

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service

BERLIN—Marshal Ivan Yakubovsky, commander of the Soviet bloc's Warsaw Pact Military Alliance, flew to East Berlin yesterday for talks with the East Germans about the East-West conflict over access to West Berlin.

Yakubovsky's visit, not previously announced, followed by a day the East German imposition of restrictions on free access. It came amid unconfirmed reports that the Communists planned further measures in reaction to West German plans to select a new President next month in West Berlin, 110 miles inside East Germany.

Communist diplomats in East Berlin said that the Soviet Union and East Germany were planning to stage joint military maneuvers in a test of nerves designed to prevent the election scheduled for March 5. West Germans traveling by car to West Berlin were being delayed about two hours longer than normal by tighter East German identity checks.

## Travel bans

Yakubovsky was met in East Berlin by top-ranking officers from the Soviet and East German armed forces.

A Soviet embassy spokesman in East Berlin said that Yakubovsky had come to discuss "the current situation."

Under the travel ban, scheduled to be put into effect Saturday, all members of the West German federal assembly, which selects the president, and all West German military personnel were forbidden to cross East Germany to and from West Berlin until further notice.

The East Germans said they were taking the step to protest plans for a West Berlin meeting by the Federal Assembly, an electoral college consisting of the 518 members of the Bundestag, the lower house of Parliament, and an equal number of deputies from state legislatures.

Despite mounting tension, few allied officials believe that Russia would precipitate a major crisis to coincide with President Richard M. Nixon's first official visit to Europe. Nixon, who is scheduled to come to Berlin February 27, six days before the German presidential election, has made it

clear that he is undertaking the trip in preparation for top-level talks between the United States and Russia.

## Airspace threatened

"The situation will clearly be regarded as increasingly serious if the Russians should announce they will stage air maneuvers at the critical time," a high-ranking diplomat said. Russian maneuvers in the air space over East Germany would result in a potential threat to vital western air access to West Berlin, which is under direct control of the U.S., Britain and France.

Meanwhile, U.S. and German officials mapped plans to counter a threat by members of West Berlin's militant left-wing opposition groups, who have said they will stage demonstrations against both Nixon's visit and the holding of the presidential election in West Berlin.

Shalom, Grits

286-7761



2424 EWIN RD.  
By Duke University

## Prosecution attempts proof of Kennedy murder conspiracy

By Martin Waldron

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service  
NEW ORLEANS—Perry Raymond Russo testified yesterday that in 1963 he heard Clay L. Shaw and others discussing a plan to murder President Kennedy.

Russo said the discussion could be considered as having "all the characteristics of a bull session," or not serious. However, criminal district judge Edward A. Haggerty, Jr. appeared to consider the testimony sufficient to make out a prima facie case of conspiracy—that is, that the evidence was sufficient to give the case to the jury for decision.

Shaw, a retired New Orleans businessman, is being tried on a charge of conspiring with Lee Harvey Oswald and David W. Ferrie to murder Kennedy.

## Defense overruled

There was no official announcement by the judge that a prima facie case had been met by the prosecution. But the judge allowed testimony concerning Oswald's activities after the alleged conspiracy meeting, overruling a motion by defense attorneys that such testimony could not be admitted because the state had not presented sufficient legal evidence of the conspiracy.

Judge Haggerty said it was the duty of the jurors to interpret the evidence.

Russo's testimony was, in several specifics, contradictory to that which he gave in March, 1967, at a preliminary hearing on the conspiracy charge.

At the time he said he had been accompanied to the party where he overheard the assassination plot by a girl friend, Sandra Moffett. The young woman, now married to a part-time minister in Iowa, had said she did not attend any such gathering.

Russo said yesterday that he had gone to the party alone.

the Duke Chronicle staff  
will be at home (Third floor - Flowers)  
to those interested in campus media  
Thursday evening, the thirteenth of February

eight to nine



## For trustees, liberals, and the ignorant

## SDS vs Business International

*Editor's note: This is the second half of an article by Carl Oglesby, one of the founders of Students for a Democratic Society, as reprinted in its entirety from Motive magazine. It is a brief analysis of the similarities and differences in the positions of SDS and liberal proprietors of American-based multi-national companies. The first half appeared Saturday.*

I thought that this would be the end of the whole thing. But in a few days, I learned that my letter was a satisfactory basis for going a step further.

This next meeting took place in BI's New York offices. It was attended by Mr. X, Elliott Haynes, Locker, and myself.

The talk lasted for about two hours. Mr. X conceded that SDS should not try to support McCarthy. Beyond that, he claimed to see that it was important for SDS to retain its radical independence of Convention liberal or Left-liberal movements. At the same time, he saw a need for the developing of a continuing organization based somehow on the McCarthy nucleus: an organization energized primarily by young people but open and hospitable to older and straighter people, and committed to action in the electoral arena. He did not think it was impossible for the PFP to become such an organization, but because of his relative ignorance of that party he could not be more definite than that.

To the extent that his proposal implied that there would be a place for himself in such an organization, it was again necessary to pose the question of imperialism. What was his attitude toward Che? And if it was less than fully supportive, how could there possibly be a basis for the kind of coalition which he seemed to be suggesting?

Che, he answered, is surely not the villain most Americans take him to be. It is even fair, he thought, to see him as a hero in the tradition of Bolivar. But he argued that there must be a better response than violent revolution to the problems that beset Latin America. American policy, in essence, was henceforth obligated to combat revolution by making revolution unnecessary. But, in any case, he thought that differences on that question should not automatically destroy the possibilities of cooperation on other questions.

His program in a nutshell: create new political groupings at the grass-roots level to force a sharp revision of America's social priorities. Activate the big corporations for the technical and financial support of the new program. Super-reformism with populist trimming.

If it is fair to conjecture that these events constitute an Establishment probe of the New Left, then we have to pose the question: What is its motive?

(1) Co-optation: this will occur to everybody first. The purpose is to repress the New Left and the mechanism is absorption. To draw the New Left into "practical politics" is to force an adulteration of its critique, a moderation of its militancy, and the isolation of its emerging revolutionary ethic. Two Yankee attitudes might converge here. First, the New Left has become intolerable and will have to be repressed, the preferable mode being co-optation, but if that fails, harsher measures will follow. Second, the New Left cannot or should not be repressed violently, but its present autonomy (a) represents wasted political energy and (b) may provoke a Right-wing attempt at violent repression which will only make everything worse. The main thrust, in both cases, is to rid the American setting of a revolutionary politics.

(2) Utilization: It can also be a Yankee view that we are needed (after a little political scrubbing up) for the New Coalition.

Almost certainly, the United States is undergoing a political trauma the likes of which it has not seen since the formation of the New Deal coalition. Underneath the dead weight of the existing two-party system there is an increasingly conscious minority impulse toward realignment of powers and redefinition of national priorities. The particular genius of the two-party system has

been that each party was virtually a duplicate of the other: though the mix was different in each, both were conservative-liberal coalitions. Those coalitions can no longer adequately formulate our national problems or generate realistic solutions to them. Both parties organically responded to the crisis by a process whereby their Left wings began hesitantly to think about evacuating their places in the old coalitions: McCarthy for the Democrats and Rockefeller for the Republicans, two reluctant renegades, embody the remote possibility of this process, but with the customary ambiguity and ambivalence. Clearly, these two are closer to each other than either is to the other candidates in his party. We know very little about the damage these insurgencies have done to the parties' machines, but we may assume that it is considerable and that it may worsen. A Humphrey nomination, for example, may destroy the Democratic Party in California and New York. Similarly for the New York Republicans with Nixon.

To this already melodramatic equation, add the Wallace factor. If the election is forced to the House, Wallace's power will obviously be immense. The consequences of this are so ominous to the Yankees that Humphrey and Nixon convention victories spawned the illusion of an independent Rockefeller-McCarthy ticket on grounds that third place must not be conceded to the Cowboys. Of course, such an extravagant adventure was only considered for one awful moment before the Establishment determined to rally behind Humphrey anyway and make him the outright winner in the Electoral College. When Nixon wins anyway, there will be a quiet but furious effort to purge the worst elements of Wallaceism. Even without an explicit merger of the Left wings of both parties, the reduction of politics to the Humphrey-Nixon choice still might require the preparation (if only on a contingency basis) of a Left opposition to function through and beyond the campaign. We should remember, in fact, that Rockefeller's San Francisco speech in early July explicitly called for a new coalition. Rocky was vague about its make-up, but the presence of rock bands at his rally was no political accident.

Without trying to develop a full analysis of the social and economic forces behind all this political turbulence, I want to urge that we keep several major points in mind.

First, we ought to understand the Frankenstein-monster irony which some Yankees seem to be waking up to these days. Their ambitions in post-War Europe led them to institutionalize the Cold War in the Pentagon (the monster) and to saturate American politics with a highly volatile anti-communism, a nearly religious ideology built for demagogues which exhibited its frightful instability for the first time in the person of Joe McCarthy. Today, because of internal developments in the structure of American capitalism (horizontal monopoly on a global scale becomes its primary mode of organization) and external changes in the world political situation (socialist countries can be commercially dealt with and pose no unmanageable threat to global monopolies), the Yankees would perhaps like the defuse the monster and the monster ideology which had formerly served them so well.

But that's hard. The Life magazine which twenty years ago was explaining to Americans how terrible their recent wartime allies really were now finds itself desperately trying to explain that they have all-of-a-sudden outgrown the worst of their killer instincts. In attacking anti-communism, the New Left in some ways indirectly supports the Yankee aim of integrating the industrialized world; it helps to create a new national mood, more hospitable to that aim.

Second, however, is the Yankees' "two communisms" predicament. America's foreign problems are centered now in the Third World rather than in Europe. In part, this is because of the essential integration of Soviet and U.S. aims in Europe. But in more important part, that integration, accompanied necessarily by a moderating of

U.S. anti-communism toward the USSR, is itself created by American diplomacy as the necessary condition of its onslaught against Third World revolution. That is, in order to pursue a militantly counter-revolutionary policy in the Third World, the U.S. was obliged to create a European "quiet zone" which in turn required a softening of anti-communism in Europe. As Rudi Dutschke has pointed out, this simultaneous need to soften (in Europe) and harden (in the Third World) its anti-communism—and "need" is precisely the right word; this could not have been avoided—is the dialectical heart of the failure of U.S. policy in the '60's. The U.S. is thus undergoing a distant relative of the Russian dilemma of the mid '50's. For the Russians: How can Stalinists de-Stalinize a foreign policy (Eastern Europe) without abandoning Stalinist aims, and without also de-Stalinizing domestic policy? For Americans: How can the European rear be secured as the material pre-condition of the crusade against Third World rebellion when the political means of such security (the softening of anti-communism) will destroy the base of the crusade's legitimacy? No answer: American preparations in Europe for the new imperial adventure unavoidably prepared Europe for the new imperial adventure unavoidably prepared Europe for anti-Americanism, something formerly checked only through the polarization of the Soviet Union.

Third, the Yankee finds himself on the verge of being torn by still another contradiction, this one also originating in his historical and developing relation to the Third World. With the advent of managed monopoly capitalism, the traditional need for external market and even resources colonies begins to fade. A Keynesian consumer capitalism does not experience the piercing expansionist imperative characteristic of the less-developed producer capitalism. At least in theory, it is structurally capable of surviving in a closed-market system. Should the Third World somehow decide not to "develop," if it were simply to disappear overnight, the U.S. system would not have to collapse.

But the Third World wants to develop. That it might contrive to do so outside the U.S. hegemony is frightful to those whose main political idea is that all industrial societies must be globally integrated under the general policy guidance of a world ruling class. Since these ex-colonies are determined to industrialize themselves (unless they do so they remain babies with candy), the formerly economic need for white theft appears as a more acutely political need for white discipline.

Black radicals have made the point that the ghetto is to white America as the colony to the mother country. Harlem is a colony. This observation, a major breakthrough in all other respects, neglected an important distinction. Namely, peoples are colonized in order to be plundered—raw materials, cheap labor, and so on; but peoples are ghettoized in order to be liquidated—or at best, quarantined. Black Americans were in a truly colonial position in the anti-bellum South. But since the Yankee's destruction of the slave-based Southern economy, they have been pogrommed into a ghetto position. The machine which destroyed their capacity to develop by making their labor superfluous. Secondary exploitation is obviously at a fever pitch in the black ghetto; but it was not in order to make this possible that the ghetto was created. Farmers were pushed into cities to become industrial workers. Slaves were pushed into cities to be controlled. Harlem is precisely a ghetto: a colony which has been de-colonized by the mother country because it no longer serves a useful function in the production process.

But if people will refuse to live in slavery, they will also refuse to live cast-off lives. The abandoned slave becomes a menace to the peace simply because he chooses to continue his absurd existence. Therefore, he must be pacified. The ruling class is just now discovering that repression doesn't work because its effects are both short-term and

infuriating, that welfarism doesn't work because its organic tendency toward bureaucratization destroys its consciousness of purpose, and that open genocide would tear the country apart. One pacification technique exists: the extension of the consumer economy to the ghetto. Explosive if left alone but not eradicable, the ghetto can be contained only through inclusion. Big capital knows this, which is what its "liberalism" is all about. Small capital knows it too, at least intuitively, which is why it accurately links integrationist liberalism to Rockefeller and inaccurately curses Rockefeller as a pinko. Goldwater, Reagan, Wallace: for these champions of a declining capitalist sub-class, the fight against "integrationism" (which they think "black power" merely intensifies) is the same as the fight against the monopolies which devour their private business lives, their world.

What seems to be happening now is the first materialization on a world scale of the ghettoized colony. Harlem, that is, may be a better image for Columbia, say, than Columbia is for Harlem. Harlem is not a colony like Columbia. Columbia, rather, is becoming a ghetto like Harlem, and therefore like Harlem, and therefore, like Harlem, inescapably rebellious. Hypothesis: The excolony's importance to the advanced West does not lie primarily any more in its stealable riches, but rather lies in the dual threat (a) of its autonomous industrial development and (b) of its permanent explosiveness if industrialization does not take place. So the dual and obviously difficult aims of the Western ruling class become (a) suppression of any industrial development which promises to break free of Western control; and (b) the artificial stimulation of industrialization within its hegemony.

In sum: the primary pivot of neo-imperialism is not economic advantage but political necessity.

The emerging program of this neo-imperialism, a program whose necessity and contour have already been outlined by monopoly capital's technocratic vanguard, is total world pacification based on controlled world industrialization. The world ruling class must discover some way to get "risk capital" to the pre-industrial countries without losing control of the industrial power which that will create. (This is why their development programs more insistently concentrate on specialization of labor by country and the creation of supranational institutions like LAFTA and CACM: the first ensures dependencies which cannot be satisfied on a merely national level, and the second legalizes the specialized country's de facto subservience to the group—always dominated by the U.S.)

The problem for the Yankees is that this is by no means a classically capitalist program. It is a program which capitalists must undertake, but it is also a program which implicitly contravenes capitalism's basic drive to accumulate capital for investment at a maximized rate of profit. Are Rockefeller and Company, as the Right Wing claims, subverting American capitalism? Is Rockefeller a communist? That puts the face of a joke on the body of a truth. Remember Marx: communism is born from the womb of capitalism—violently no doubt, but the birth metaphor is decisive. There will come a point—this is the basic Marxist prediction—at which the matured contradictions of a matured capitalism can be resolved only by the passage to a higher state of social organization. Rockefeller knows two things: first, that his business is to make profits; second, that he somehow has to solve social problems. These are imperatives, and they fundamentally contradict one another. Neither can be escaped. Deny the second: social breakdown remains chronic in all ghettos, here and abroad. Deny the first: capitalism's leading feature fades.

Fourth, to the foregoing Yankee woes must be added the threat of domestic fascism. Nixon may win the Presidency, but perhaps only by striking a bargain with Wallace. What if Wallace demands what most





Lt. Susan Schnall, a Navy nurse who was sentenced Feb. 2 to the first prison sentence ever handed out in the U.S. to a woman officer, goes about her work in pediatrics while waiting an appeal. She was sentenced to six months at hard labor, dishonorable discharge and forfeiture of all pay for her part in a peace march late last year.

# Tho's departure for Hanoi surprises allied delegates

By Paul Hofmann

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service  
PARIS—The political leader of North Vietnam's delegation to the Paris talks on Vietnam, Le Duc Tho, left yesterday for consultations in Hanoi, and said he would stop over in Moscow and Peking.

The departure of Tho, currently rated number three or number four in Hanoi's ruling Politburo, came apparently as a surprise to the Allied side.

Participants in the peace talks and observers generally attributed great importance to Tho's trip, but interpretations varied.

According to one theory, Tho was seeking new instructions from President Ho Chi Minh and the Communist Lao Dong (Workers') Party for a projected new series of secret talks with United States negotiators.

Other sources suggested that confidential contacts between the U.S. and North Vietnamese delegations in Paris had already

started, and that Tho was conveying new proposals by Washington to Hanoi.

Tho questioned when Tho was questioned by newsmen about his trip at Le Bourget airport early this afternoon, he smiled and, through an interpreter, denied that he was the bearer of secret U.S. communications.

U.S. officials have declined to discuss the subject of possible secret contacts with the other side.

Tho's sudden return home coincided with signs from Hanoi that North Vietnam's posture in the peace talks was hardening. Radio Hanoi yesterday broadcast a long editorial that appeared in the communist party newspaper, Nhan Dan, insisting that the U.S. "unconditionally" accept all previously stated demands by North Vietnam and the Vietcong.

North Vietnamese demands These demands, formulated in four points by Hanoi and five points by the National Liberation

Front of South Vietnam, or Vietcong, call for an end of "American aggression," withdrawal of all U.S. and external Allied forces from South Vietnam, removal of all foreign military installations, and freedom for the South Vietnamese people to settle their domestic affairs "without outside interference."

The spokesman for the U.S. delegation, William J. Jordens last Thursday called the Communist demands a "prescription for surrender."

Yesterday, Tho said he would "decide on the spot" in Moscow and Peking whether to confer with leaders of the Soviet and Chinese Communist Parties. Tho is considered a member of the dominant pro-Soviet wing of North Vietnam's Communist regime.

Tho assesses Nixon

Asked by newsmen for an appraisal of the new administration of President Richard M. Nixon, Tho said he had the impression that "it conducts the same policy as the Johnson administration; there is absolutely no difference."

Tho told reporters that he did not know when he would be back in Paris, but his delegation's spokesman, Nguyen Thanh Le, said later that he did not think Tho would be in Paris during Nixon's visit, scheduled for February 28 to March 2.

The French Peace Movement, a group close to the French Communist Party, announced yesterday it would sponsor a "national action week for the independence of the Vietnamese people" from February 24 to March 2, to convey to Nixon "the sentiments of the French people" during his visit here. No detailed program for the action week was given.

## Gallup Poll finds confidence in Nixon

By George Gallup

PRINCETON, N.J.—President Richard Nixon won the White House by a razor-thin margin in November, but he starts his Administration with the widespread support of his fellow Americans.

Part of the reason for the public's initial approval of President Nixon is their generally favorable reaction to his Cabinet selections.

To determine the public's initial response to the new Chief Executive, Gallup Poll interviewers asked a national sample of adults this question:

Just your first impression, do you approve or disapprove of the way Nixon is handling his job as President?

Here are the national findings:  
Approve . . . . . 59%  
Disapprove . . . . . 5  
No opinion . . . . . 36

This question was asked to determine attitudes toward the Nixon Cabinet:

On the whole, do you think Nixon's Cabinet appointments have been good, fair, or poor?  
Good . . . . . 41%  
Fair . . . . . 33  
Poor . . . . . 5  
No opinion . . . . . 21

If President Nixon wishes to appeal to the dominant mood of the public at this time, he will pursue a middle-of-the-road course. To see which political route the voters would like to see President Nixon take, the Gallup Poll had its interviewers ask this question:

Which of these three policies would you like to have President Nixon follow?

A. Go more to the right—by following more of the views of business and conservative groups?  
B. Go more to the left—by following more of the views of labor and other liberal groups?

C. Follow a policy halfway between the two?  
Go more to right . . . . . 24%  
Go more to left . . . . . 21  
Keep to middle . . . . . 43  
No opinion . . . . . 12

The middle-of-the-road policy is mentioned most frequently among backers of all three candidates in the November election.

As might be expected, however, partisan differences do show up in the replies to this question. Persons who voted for Nixon would prefer "right" over "left" by a 4-to-1 ratio, while Humphrey voters prefer "left" by the same ratio. Those who voted for Wallace favor "right" by a 3-to-2 ratio.

## Investigation of Pueblo continues

By Bernard Weinraub

(C) 1969 N.Y. Times News Service  
CORONADO, CALIF.—Why didn't the Pueblo's crew overpower the North Korean soldiers who climbed aboard the intelligence ship? Why wasn't the Pueblo scuttled or the engines destroyed? Why were secret papers left undestroyed?

The five admirals on the court of inquiry into the capture of the Pueblo pressed those questions yesterday on enlisted men who replied nervously and with some hesitation.

" weren't you surprised that no effort was made to defend the Pueblo?" the president of the court, Vice Adm. Harold G. Bowen, Jr., asked engineman 3d Peter M. Bandera.

The 20-year-old sailor bit his lip and toyed with his rimless glasses. "Yes sir," he said after a moment. In three hours of testimony at the naval amphibious base, the crewmen—many of them engineroom personnel—were repeatedly questioned on the reasons the Pueblo wasn't scuttled when the North Koreans opened fire. Such a move would have saved the ships secret papers and electronic intelligence equipment from falling into the hands of the North Koreans.

The questioning of chief engineman Monroe O. Goldman was especially prolonged. "Did any officer come down to give you direction 'during the attack'?" the counsel of the court, Capt. William R. Newsome, asked Goldman.

"No sir," he replied. "What about after the boarding," Newsome asked.

Goldman paused. "Yes sir, the Captain (Cmdr. Lloyd M. Bucher) came down with a Korean officer," he said.

"Did you consider scuttling...or destroying the ship," asked Newsome.

"I thought about it, but received no word."

Through the morning of testimony, the Pueblo's crew testified that the former cargo ship was in little danger of sinking despite two cannon bursts that hit four and five feet above the ship's water line. The only other damage to the ship's engine area was the loss of a suction pump.

Goldman, a veteran of 19 years in the Navy, said the ship could have moved off at a flank speed of 13 knots or else started scuttling by opening hatches and allowing water to pour in. It would have taken 90 minutes to begin scuttling the ship, he said.

1. You sure are my kind of folksinger, Fran.  
"Oh, a lonely minstrel I'm meant to be..."

2. Y'think maybe you and me could, uh, possibly...  
"A-singin' my song to humanity..."

3. I've always admired you.  
"Forever to roam is my destiny..."

4. And I was hoping that perhaps, somehow, the feeling might be mutual.  
"Without any need for company..."

5. But I guess you're just too wrapped up with your music.  
"Alone, yes, alone constantly..."

6. It could have been beautiful, because I just got one of the great jobs Equitable is offering college people these days. Real good pay, challenging work, and promotions that come as fast as I can earn them.  
Like to hear my version of "Lead Me Down the Aisle, Lyle"?

Make an appointment through your Placement Officer to see Equitable's employment representative on (insert month, day) or write: Lionel M. Stevens, Manager, College Employment.

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# The Duke Chronicle

The Student Press of Duke University

Founded in 1905

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Tuesday, Feb. 11, 1969

Page Six

## A Black Drama

Ordinarily plays aren't reviewed on the editorial page. But the evening of Black Drama presented by the Afro-American Society Thursday and Friday was more than just several plays. For most of those fortunate enough to attend, they constituted the most educative and sensitizing single experience of their Duke stay.

To much of the Duke community, if not a majority, "Afros" are some dark, amorphous, somehow-threatening thing.

The stage, that is the three one-act plays: "Baptism," by LeRoi Jones, "The Bronx is Next" by Lola Sanchez and "God's Trombones by James Weldon Johnson were the mass media by which black students transmitted their humanity to this sheltered little community.

In Branson, gifted young black people spoke as they are—individual people. Their voices were charged with anguish equal to their anger. They were the people who cried to Duke University: "WE ARE! AND WE WILL NOT BE DENIED!"

### The Players

#### Baptism

Tony Axam	Minister
Larry Weston	Boy
George Phillips	Homosexual
Janice Gill	Old Woman
Adrenee Glover	Usherettes
Cat Watson	
Sherri Riley	
Vaughn Glapion	Messenger

#### The Bronx is Next

Larry Weston	Charles
Sherri Riley	Old Lady
Vic Jordan	Black youths
Raymond Johnson	
William Aaron	
Clarence Morgan	White Cop
Adrenee Glover	Black Bitches
Cat Watson	

#### God's Trombones

Quenlan Jones	"Opening Prayer"
Larry Weston	"Creation"
Raymond Johnson	"Prodigal Son"
Ernie Bonner	"Noah Built the Ark"
Clarence Morgan	"Lament for Sister Caroline"
Caroline Day	"Crucifixion"
Bill Turner	"Let My People Go."
Clarence Newsome	"Judgement Day"

## SDS

(Continued from page 4)

of the country seems able to tolerate and a good bit of it passionately to desire, namely the active persecution of the black movement and the student Left?

The Yankees could lose less about me and you, and the blacks. But they face here a version of the "two communisms" problem described above. Policy for the front cannot long deviate from policy for the rear without destabilizing the whole system. In brief: the aggressive anti-communism (or some variant of it) which would necessarily accompany a massive crackdown on the Left could not be isolated. It would inevitably flood over into other policy areas. It would bring to power

the kind of men who think the answer to Vietnam is to fight harder and perhaps against China, who would reactivate the militant anti-Soviet line of the '50's and hurl more money to the Pentagon for a new round of the arms race, sharply cut back on Federal Welfare and civil-rights programs, destroy AID, and accelerate the already-visible tendency toward a new protectionism in U.S. trade policy. The Great Society would be finally destroyed and the Grand Alliance would be shaken. In such a situation, the Yankee cannot do business. His envisioned world order would convulse.

The Yankee has problems. Haunted by the old Cold War, frustrated by Vietnam, the Third World, and the blacks, fearful of the ignoramus close to power, he seems to begin to understand that these problems have common roots somehow and that the current period is somehow transitional. He is

confusedly responsive to the term "New Politics," because it bespeaks his own mood, his own uneasiness. He supposes that's just what he needs, a new politics; and he knows that his new-looking programs—they amount to the making of a "private government" through the foundations—must discover the political means of their realization. In a nutshell, the New Coalition, in which the New Left is perhaps being offered a privisional membership.

But my view of these contacts is that they have been instructive, and if the businessmen want to continue them I see no reason why we should break the meetings off. It might be good, for example, for our growing numbers of Cuba veterans to attend such sessions: a kind of decompression chamber.

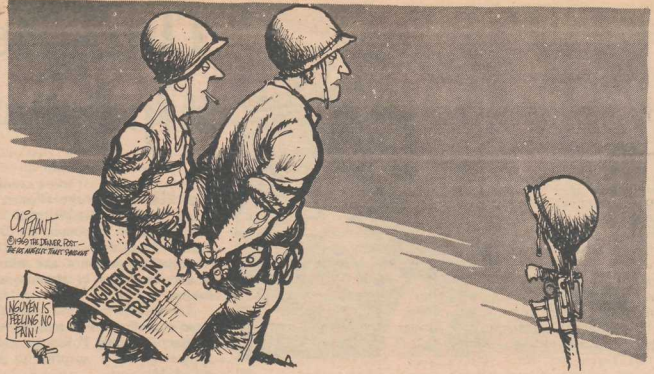
In any case, we have a primary obligation to know that the world is shaking today under everybody's feet. Maybe we are

approaching the moment which we have been building toward for several years now. The contradictions of the American system, of the dictatorship of the big bourgeoisie, are dilating rapidly and registering their effects everywhere, in all our institutions and habits of thought. And there is a very strong chance that our chief mission in the imaginable future will be, in essence, a fight against the grandest, slickest fascism of them all. This disorder is too deep for things to remain as they are. Instability is the universal rule.

And given the strong likelihood of the political and practical failure of any forthcoming corporate-liberal responses, we simply have to assume that the center may not hold. Maybe it has already cracked. An event of such magnitude is rarely spectacular. Then the question is: Who can pick up the pieces first? No question: a

(Continued on Page 12)

'HE LIKED TO SKI, TOO...'



—the pinsky commission report—

## Old Strom

By Mark Pinsky

Strom Thurmond came to Chapel Hill Sunday night and left, more than anything else, a bit bewildered.

Speaking to the Carolina Forum, Old Strom might have been apprehensive, taking into account UNC's might long-lingering reputation as a haven for radicals and free thinkers. But looking out from the podium onto the full house, he must have been reassured by the overwhelming number of straights in the house.

Down in the audience, the decidedly non-ideological comments, in hushed tones, ran mainly from "Nancy" to "letting Jesus into your life."

Introduced as the "distinguished Senator from South Carolina," and greeted with applause more than just polite, Strom began his address with the salutation "Fellow Carolinians."

He led off with a mildly humorous Adam and Eve story and then asked his listeners not to be suspicious of people coming down from Washington just for being from Washington. Warning to the silence, he talked about how he was a staunch defender of dissent, that is, "legitimate dissent" recalling as how he had been in a minority position so frequently in the Senate, he knew what it was like.

Glossing over something about "a return to Constitutional principles," he briefly discussed his role in Richard Nixon's nomination and election. When, at the conclusion, he said something about the election of Hubert Humphrey being a "national calamity" the floor came alive with

applause. He rambled on for the next 15 minutes about keeping "the enemies of freedom in check," "historical setting" and "guidelines."

Suddenly the words "inevitably...socialism and totalitarianism" cut through the lethargy. People, slumping in their seats, sat bolt upright and all you could hear along the aisle was "What'd he say?" "What'd he say?"

Didway through his discussion of domestic violence, things began to fall apart. Strom simply introduced some statistics with the malediction "According to F.B.I. figures..." and gales of laughter rolled across the auditorium. He stopped, somewhat perplexed, looked up from his notes, paused and started again. At the word "F.B.I." the house broke up again with laughter and was still chuckling when he got to the part about not being "safe to walk the streets."

There was sustained applause when he cited the need to bring the Vietnam war to a close. Then he went into his Dr. Strangelove analysis of why we hadn't already won it by now.

Then he referred to President Diem as that "vigorous and brave leader."

That was too much, even for a Chapel Hill audience. There was much loud hissing.

But Old Strom wasn't to be flustered.

"I see we have some sympathizers of the Viet Cong here tonight."

More hissing and some scattered applause.

"I ask the news media here to take note that the snake-like hissing comes from those who support the Viet Cong."

And then he started some business about how far we had slipped behind the Soviets in nuclear megatonnage.

Even heartier laughter. He rushed his remarks to a close and opened the floor to questions.

"Speaking as you have on the issues of race, arms, crime and the war around the country, Senator, don't you sometimes get the feeling that history has passed you by?"

"I don't. Some peaceniks and beatniks might think so."

Responding to a question comparing his remarks about Martin Luther King to the evaluation of the Nobel Peace Prize Jury.

"But they don't know as much about him as the F.B.I. does."

Before the evening was over, he had endorsed Sam Ervin for Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court and looked a little bit hurt when so many people booed his suggestion.

On the way into the speech an hour earlier, a dozen or so students were selling copies of the "Strom Thurmond Memorial" issues of the "Raddissh," an underground newspaper. As Strom left the stage and the people began filing out, they got caught up in the carnival atmosphere and began hawking their remaining copies:

"Heyah, heyah. Getcha souvenir programs right here. Heyah, heyah. Getcha souvenir programs..."

Some say they saw the spirits of Al Lowenstein and Frank Graham hovering over Chapel Hill that night. Smiling.





Let it out and let it in

# Black demands parallel white activism

By Bob Entman

In announcing their moderate 10-point program, the Duke Afro-American Society has illuminated many of the problems which exist for all students.

The convergence of interest which characterizes black/white progressive student relationships is the important lesson to be drawn from "black unrest" on campus.

Black discontent on white campuses throughout the country seems to have two component causes. One is the racism which permeates every facet of our society, the university no less than others. The other is the lack of control over their educational experience which the blacks feel.

Obviously, these problems are somewhat intertwined and inter-related. But where one is exclusively a problem of Afro-Americans (and perhaps third-world students as well), powerlessness describes the situation of every student in almost every university.

This lack of power and the frustration which it breeds can clearly be seen beneath the Duke Afro-Americans' program. The predicament which nurtured many of the points of the program, moreover, are shared by white

activists. Indeed, with deletion of the more specifically racial phrases and points, the black program could be that of any white progressive student group.

A close reading of the program clearly demonstrates this. "We want the power to determine the basis for our educational environment," declares the first point. "We believe that (Black) students cannot engage in a meaningful educational process, if they cannot determine their educational environment."

"Education should be relevant. When it fails in this purpose, it is not education, but indoctrination." Certainly this demand parallels the aspirations of white activists. All groups working toward student power cry out for a say in the educational process and decry its indoctrinating function.

"We want the evaluation of the academic achievement of (Black) students to disemploy grading." The implication of this demand goes beyond alleged faculty racism.

It points up the charge that "grades" are arbitrary and subjective, and are not valid criteria for the measurement of "achievement" (also a rather arbitrarily defined entity). Most groups working for academic

reform assert the damaging consequences of the "grading system" and demand its abolishment.

"We want an end to the openly discriminatory practices of the racist living conditions." Here the blacks are expressing their hostility to a residential system which even many whites have characterized as inhumane and destructive. All groups working toward a true academic community have long ago decided that living policy reform is essential.

"We want an end to tokenism of (Black) representation in University power structures." While here they speak specifically of Black professors, the problem surely can be generalized to encompass tokenism of student representation in decision-making bodies of the school.

Student power advocates at Duke have charged that the SFAC is a prime example of such tokenism. They demand meaningful representation and participation.

"We want an end to the University's racist policies and apathy." This is what the Vigil was all about. Presumably most concerned white students still want the University to take a moral stand

on "critical issues facing the surrounding communities."

There are, of course, other points in the Afro-American program. However, they relate much more to the problems faced by black students as Afro-Americans in a white university, and thus the fight to eradicate them must be a black battle.

Problems like police harassment, latently racist admission policies, etc., fit into this category. In the other category lies in large part the key to understanding all student unrest, black or white.

From Brandeis to Berkeley, from Chicago to Chapel Hill, similar grievances, and similar programs, exist. In each instance what the blacks demand in essence is manifest: power. And this, too, is what white progressives are working for.

For when blacks demand a say in the creation of their own educational environments (e.g. the establishment of a student-run Afro-American studies program), they are asking for the same kind of power which white activists want, and which neither have.

This also is true of the demands for abolition of grades, reform of

the living system, and for a morally committed university. The interests, and the problems, of student activists, black or white, coincide, as does the ultimate solution to the problem.

This solution, as the activists see it, is to admit the students into the university's power structure as respected participants in the decision-making process. This is what underlies black demands; this too is what characterizes white activist programs.

The black students on this campus and elsewhere have taken the message of "Harambee" and have effectively organized as pressure groups working for the reforms they deem necessary and even essential if the university is to live up to its responsibility.

White progressives have been much less organized but in essence have the same demands. Both groups are in the same position of impotence. And neither will see their goals truly met until each is accorded the power and respect from the university which will enable it to represent itself in decisions which affect the interests of each, and of both.

## ATTENTION STUDENTS

A headline story which is carefully being kept out of the headlines, by those who decide what they want Americans to know and what they don't want them to know, is the nationwide conspiracy of sabotage, arson and gorilla which is raging across the country. A recent report of the Horse Un-American Activities Committee, even though they haven't given any recent reports, confirms this and its chairman has stated:

"There can be no doubt about it; there are mixed Communist and women liberation elements in this here country which are planning and organizing gorilla type operations against the United States." Officials (ours) have stated that there is nationwide coordination and believe that some of the saboteurs are followers of Susie Que, What's her face, and Martha Washington of the Re-vo-lu-shen-nee-ree Action Movement and the president of the republic of the new Amazons to be established by seizing part of the United States and North Carolina.

Munitions factories and supermarkets have been blown up. Ammonia trains derailed, telephone installations dynamited, bulletin board officer, shopping centers and pig pens are prime targets. Among the targets have been the Naval swimming pool in Edgemont, cables leading to Robert E. Lee's grave near Arlington (I think); the U.S. Navy fish market in Hope Valley; a SL-atomic garbage disposal near Key West, Fla.; an umbrella storage warehouse in Northgate; the gestapo stockade in St. Moses; the Army's secret (mean top secret), don't nobody know bout dis but us; Rock;

Mountain Concentration Camp under Allen Building; the Antarctic Research Copy-ration building in Handover-de-Mass pope Janti-personnel mines and yours, too, for Vietnam; a Burlington munition plant near Army, Iowa; the Oily Madi Chemical Corporative in East Duke used to dry gunpowder (what a bang); many electoral power plants and cables, oil and natural gas stoves and lined pipes.

Systematic cabbage has forced utilities in Califlower to employ armed helicopters and guard patrols to suspect their equipment. In one six-week period saboteurs dynamited

electrical power plants or towers nine and a half times in the Berkeley-Oakland area (Betcha wonder how we know all this). Next week Berkeley-Oakland dynamited Powder puffs in the saboteurs area. In Tampa Nugget saboteurs (them damned saboteurs) stole the missiles which were designed to come unannounced to Cuba for stealing all our damn planes.

The politicians who are not only allowing the sabotage and gorilla warfare to go unchecked and balanced but actually encouraging and financing it are obviously not quite ready to join our group (they don't luv us anymore). That's a threat to our security and sadistic tendencies. These tools are weapons of the dirty guys and are used to create anarchy and a-archy and de archy in us country of de general's population. They seek to destroy (funny we just recognized that). The 103 elements necessary to produce terror are there, but we is waiting on them 107 and 108 elements to be decovered on that Communist moon.

During your life you will be exposed to many teachings of the Female Liberation Advocates. An empty head is a virgin of knowledge.

## Interested in Facts?

Female demands and communist demands are almost identical. The Communist party since yesterday has the following platform. Compare it with the Female Liberation Movement!

1. Abolition of the whole system of sex discrimination. Full economic, political, and social equality for the Female gender.
2. Abolition of all laws which result in segregation of women. Abolition of all Sadie Hawkins laws. The law shall prevent all discrimination against women in selling or renting houses.
3. Abolition of all laws which disfranchise women.
4. Abolition of laws forbidding intermarriage of persons of different sexes.
5. Abolition of all laws and public administration which prohibit or in practice prevent women children from attending general public school or universities.
6. Full and equal admittance of women to all railway stations waiting rooms, restaurants, hotels, and theatres.
7. Federal law against lynching, and the protection of the female masses in their right to self defense.
8. Abolition of discriminating practices in courts against women. No discriminating in jury service.
9. Abolition of convict lease system and the chain gang and the rope gang and the string gang.
10. Abolition of all Sadie Hawkins distinction in the army, navy, gestapo and civil service.
11. Immediate removal of all restrictions in all trade unions against the membership of women workers.
12. Equal opportunity for employment, wages, hours and working conditions for women and men workers. Equal pay for equal work for women and men workers.

Source: Take our word, we got inside information on all Commie expounders and socialists and fascists. We even got information on the size of Khrushchev's underwear.

For More Information Contact:  
U Nitwit Cans of A-mee-ree-ka, Inc. (Insanated)

Question: When will American people cease to be Communist for the pawn party?

A parody



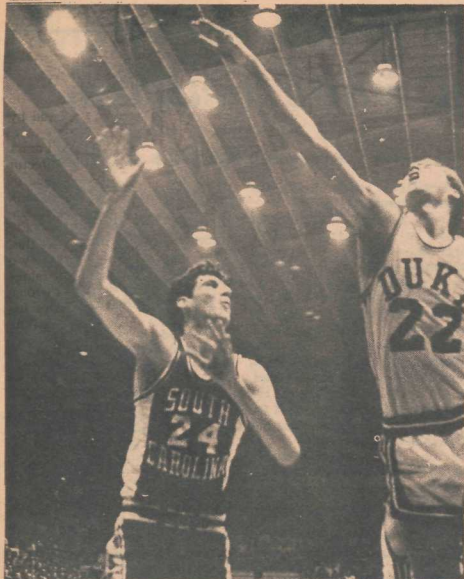


Photo by Bob Hewley

Sophomore forward Tom Owens, one half of South Carolina's two-man wrecking crew, makes one of his frequent moves for the basket. Owens teamed up with sophomore guard John Roche to score 62 of the Gamecock's 82 points.

## Blackman stars in Imp win

By Bob Heller

Behind the scoring and rebounding strength of center Don Blackman and forward Stuart Yarbrough the Blue Imp basketball team posted an 82-80 overtime victory over Louisiana College. The game, played last Saturday night, brought Duke's season mark to 4-6 and left Louisiana with an impressive 16-6 slate.

Both squads featured balanced scoring and the game was close all the way. The visitors were led by forward Terry Davis, who poured in 22 points and grabbed 15 rebounds. Guard Larry Paschall added 21 tallies while guard George Bowden and Bob Walker chipped in 14 and

10 points, respectively.

Blackman, in bringing home 21 rebounds, set the record for this season. The 6 foot 6 inch Brooklyn, New York product, hit on 8 of 17 floor shots and 6 of 9 free-throws for 22 points. Blackman's all-around performance is this season's best to date.

Not far behind Blackman was South Orange, New Jersey, guard, Robbie West, who contributed 21 points and three assists. If there was one hero in the game it was Yarbrough, as the 6 foot 4 inch Raleigh native accounted for six of the team's eight points in the overtime period. He calmly sank four free-throws and added a

fielder. Yarbrough also made his presence felt on the boards, as he was credited with ten, third highest total in the game.

The Blue Imps shot 44 per cent from the floor, hitting on 32 of 72 shots, while the visitors hit an excellent 31 for 63. The Louisiana quint also burned the net from the charity stripe, meshing 18 of 21 from the line.

The Duke basketball team, utilizing a balanced scoring attack, defeated Maryland last night, 93-83, in a game played at College Park. Randy Denton scored 20 points while sharp-shooter Rick Katherman rang the range for 17. Seniors Steve Vandenberg and Dave Golden also had a hand in the outcome, as they scored 15 and 13 points, respectively.

This victory brought Duke's season mark to 10-9, including a 5-4 slate in the ACC. The Blue Devils are just one-half game behind third place North Carolina State in the ACC.

Andy Copenhaver placed fourth in the 440. The one-mile relay team of Mac Summers, Copenhaver, Al Bellman and Charles Carter finished third, but the two-mile relay team finished fourth. Duke scored no points in the field events, however.

Jeff Howser, Duke's ace hurdler, did not compete in the meet, but went north to run in two races. Friday night at Madison Square Garden, he finished third in the sixty-yard high hurdles behind Olympic gold medalist Willie Davenport and George Byers of Kansas. Saturday night at Baltimore, Jeff finished second in the same race hurdles behind Erv Hall of Villanova. They were both timed in 7.1 seconds.

Duke has no more indoor competition for two weeks.

## Defense is the big donor in another Duke giveaway

By Bob Heller

Displaying perhaps the most pathetic defense ever seen in the Indoor Stadium, the Duke basketball team dropped their ninth game of the season last Saturday night, 82-72. The conquerors, Coach Frank McGuire's high flying Gamecocks, are now 14-3 for the season and should again appear among the Nation's top twenty cage teams.

One of McGuire's post-game comments best summed up the game: "Though Duke has a very strong bench, that full-court press really tired them out."

Not only was this the case, but the youthful South Carolina squad had absolutely no trouble with the press and could handle their respective defenders one-on-one with ease.

So flat-footed was Duke's defense that 18 of the Gamecock's 23 field goals were registered on lay-ups or tip-ins. Of the five remaining two-pointers, three came on jump shots from ten feet or less.

The most troublesome guests were a pair of sophomores, guard John Roche and forward Tom

Owens. Roche tallied 37 points, as he shot 10 for 16 from the floor and 17 for 21 from the charity stripe. The 6 foot 2 inch New Yorker had 25 points at the intermission.

The 6 foot 10 inch Owens, also from New York, hit on 9 of 11 field goal attempts—all lay-ups or tip-ins—and added 8 of 13 from the foul line. Lesser contributors to the Gamecock's cause were sophomores Bill Walsh (12) and John Ribcock (3) and junior Bob Cremins (4). As has been the case for most of the season McGuire's "iron five" played the entire game.

Roche and Owens did all of their damage on a simple maneuver under the basket. As Coach McGuire put it, "It's an old pro play which we really work for. We set a pick creating a mismatch, with Denton on Roche and the guard, DeVenzio, on our big man, Owens. It's very tough for the defenders to switch back."

Defense was indeed the story of the game. While USC ran all over Duke's man-to-man, the visitors stuck with a very basic 2-3 zone, forcing the Devils to take long outside shots. The locals did get off 85 shots, but connected on only 34, for a too-modest 40 per cent.

Though the Gamecocks fired only 39 times, their shots were much more selective, and thus connected on 23, for a sizzling 59 per cent. An even more important aspect of the game was the foul shooting.

The Blue Devils had just seven opportunities at the free shot, hitting on four. At the other extreme, the visitors sank a whopping 36 of 48 from the free-throw line. Some fans may have thought that Coach Bunas was running a butcher shop rather than a basketball team, as the Devils committed the murderous total of 30 team fouls.

To Duke's credit, Dick DeVenzio had his most prolific night scoring, hitting on 9 of 17 floor shots and adding one free-throw, for the team high of 19 points. Center Randy Denton ripped the boards 21 times and also contributed 17 points.

From the very start of the game, South Carolina's strategy was obvious. The double-post offense, utilizing big men Ribcock and Owens, was just too much for the over-powered Devils.

In the first half, the visitors hit on 73 per cent of their floor shots and 86 per cent of their

free-throws, compared to the Devils' 43 per cent and 50 per cent, respectively. The Gamecocks were also dominating the backboards in the first 20 minutes, hauling in 12 to the Duke's nine. The score at intermission was 41-33.

The foul-plagued Blue Devils played the South Carolinians on even terms for much of the second half, and with 20-footers by guards Evans and DeVenzio, the Bubasmen were down only three points, 63-60, with 5:41 yet to play. However, the Gamecocks answered with a John Roche lay-up and four free-throws by Walsh.

But the Devils were not out of it yet. DeVenzio hit a 15-footer and Posen tipped in a rebound, closing the gap to four points with over two minutes remaining.

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# God is paranoid in Bunuel-directed 'El'

Bio. Sci. Movie Review  
By Sonny Grady  
Staff reviewer

There is a trend in modern theology: the death of God movement. To paraphrase Altizer, the movement's founder, God is dead in our time, in our cosmos, in our Existenz. It seems evident, however, that these noble heretics have not seen Luis Bunuel's "El"; for if they had, they would realize that he is not dead; he is paranoid, and is living in a monastery in Columbia.

"El" is a complete allegory, an allegory of God and man. While it may appear to be a blatant psychodrama of paranoia, its essence is in the allegorical

explication of God-to-man relationships. God is Francisco, a perfect man in all respects; he is the quintessence of reason, of intelligence, of self-assurance. He is the "wholly other," a god. These vestiges of perfection are, however, mere illusions. Inside he is paranoid, and this is magnified to a great extent by his ultimate powerlessness to move man. He cannot really be powerful or else he would not be frustrated by the judiciary (i.e. sinners) in his attempt to regain the land to which he has the old deeds. They are, in short, blocking his attempt to establish a Kingdom of God on earth. God is also lonely—he needs people (all gods need a people—it is their *raison d'être*). Through the medium of religion, specifically in a church, he decides he wishes to marry this girl (religion was originally man's creation—it was only later that God stepped in). The girl loves him dearly, but soon she discovers the massive insecurity of her god. When she says she loves him, he claims she lies (god wishes inward purity). He is enraged when she engages in conversation with other men (he is primarily a jealous god). He even shoots her with a gun filled with blanks, presumably to force her to repentance (prophetic vision of doom?). Finally, when she is ready to leave him, he repents and apologizes for his irrationality (Noachian covenant?). When she is

asked why she returns to him if she only suffers, her reply is peculiarly hollow: she feels pity toward the man. She tries to obtain aid from his closest friend, the priest. But he merely asks her to understand this great man. Francisco ultimately tries to kill her again, and this time she escapes and leaves him for good.

He is thus enraged. If he can't have her alive, he must murder her. It is here that the peculiar paranoid destiny asserts itself in his delusions. He searches the city and sees her (or at least thinks he does) entering the church. But when he goes into the church, he can't find her. He notices, however, that everyone in the church, including the priest, is laughing at him (a paranoid delusion). He is so infuriated that he attacks the priest, but is quickly subdued by a few parishioners. The priest remains calm, and asks that they let him go ("For who hath the mind of the Lord, and who hath been his counselor..."). When Francisco finally realizes that he is not wanted, and furthermore that he is powerless, he does the only honorable thing a god can do. He retires to a Columbian monastery, and renounces the world.

Until now this review has been a complete farce, although hopefully not a hollow one. I am not trying to mime the Slick Shick (the supreme critic we all know and

love), who sees everything as a haunting parable on the death of God. What this review attempts to illuminate is that "El" is wholly unrepresentative. It reminds me of the blatant psychodramas that O'Neill wrote early in his career. They are valid art forms, but they merely show a certain amount of cleverness in arranging symbols, conjoined with a necessary flair for the dramatic. It describes, but it does not involve. "El" impresses me in the same way. Even aided with a more intimate knowledge of

Bunuel's art, I am not moved by this still simple statement.

Jean Cocteau once said, "I don't know who the greatest film director is, but Bunuel is certainly one of them." His films certainly rank among the finest I have ever seen, although those who saw "El" would never be able to believe this. This problem presents two possibilities: either this critic (along with the entire audience) is wrong; or the Cinematic Arts Series has brought in an unrepresentative film.



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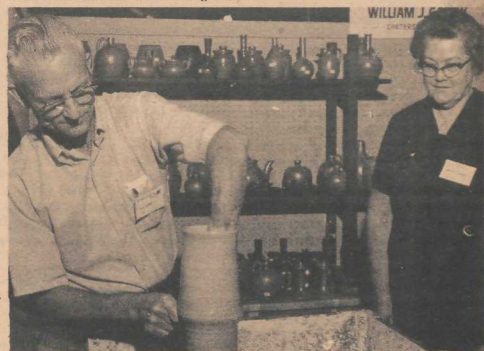


Photo by Edward L. DuPuy  
Pottery: one of the many crafts now on display in 101 West Union

## Southern Highland crafts displayed in West Union

By Steve Gardner

Mr. Tom Gilmartin, Education and Marketing Director for the Southern Highland Handicraft Guild, conducted an illustrated lecture and tour of the mountain crafts display, now on loan in the West Union Gallery.

Speaking on Sunday afternoon, Mr. Gilmartin cited the organizations chief goal to be to provide a ready market for over 300 artisans in a nine-state Southern mountain region. In addition, he emphasized their efforts to supply workshops centers, new materials and instruction on methods.


Included in the Duke collection are various pieces of stoneware pottery, molded in interesting shapes, and decorated in designs painted with native mountain dyes. Tapestries with primitive, yet alluring patterns alternate with brightly colored rugs as wall hangings in the gallery.

Some crafts, such as the art of cornhusk dollmaking, are slowly dying. "These are the last of their kinds," Gilmartin said.

The guild is trying to preserve the traditional mountain crafts, while encouraging the development of new skills. Many of the art forms originated in the production of items necessary for everyday life. As automation replaced their manufacture, many of the crafts became exercises in decoration.

From their close association with the native materials, the highland artisans have become fluent in the handling of such wonderfully diverse media as pine cones, saplings, root dyes and clay pottery.

On display are baskets woven by Cherokee Indians, glassware blown by a West Virginian, and intricate marquetry by an aged South Carolina. Not only are the pieces novel, they are admirable, as well, as examples of the new enthusiasm of an age-old tradition.



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# Gregory castigates, beguiles, confronts audience with 'the suffering of black men'

By Clay Steinman  
Associate Managing Editor  
The Duke Revolution of 1969 did not come last night. Black Week is almost over. The expected catalyst, Dick Gregory, did not spark any violent confrontation last night. Gregory spoke of the necessity for ending the tradition of insults perennially hurled upon the blacks of our nation. "We are tired of these insults," he said again and again. He continually referred to America's committed youth, reminding them: "You have a lot to work to do." Gregory expressed great faith in today's youth, noting their intense moral commitment. He charged the younger generation to save America from its hypocrisy and moral degeneracy.

Dick Gregory has a way with audiences. No one becomes a successful comedian without possessing a talent to involve his audience in his talk. Now a committed activist for a "humane world," Gregory is able to win over all but the most reactionary audiences with his humor.

Having captured the audience with humor last night, he went on to the substance of his monologue, the "moral bankruptcy" of American society and its effect upon black people.

The audience last night was an extremely diverse group politically. The Afro-Americans, looking for relevance and justice in a white institution, were there. The Student Liberation Front and its sympathizers were there, feeling the same alienation the Afros feel, but lacking the interse anger brought upon by years of racism that the blacks feel. The moderately conservative student body, generally unfeeling beyond the point of superficial awareness, was there. And the remnants of a decaying generation, on the verge of realizing the massive changes that are upon our society, were there.

of transcending racial prejudice.

Not all, perhaps not many, sensed and empathized with Gregory's theme that change must come or the society will be destroyed. To many, I imagine, Gregory's quoting of the Declaration of Independence was like the Devil quoting scripture to prove his point.

If Gregory offended people, he did so because he reminded them that America is living under massive Orwellian "double-think." The Declaration, most hallowed document of our history, claims that the people have an inalienable right to remove a consistently oppressive government. The whites did it in 1776.

It is now 1969. To the black people of America, and to the Indians of America, and the Mexicans, and the Puerto Ricans, and, in some cases to the Jews, but most of all to a vocal minority of

young people, our society has been consistently oppressive against the humanity of man.

The whites realized this in 1776 and overthrew the existing order. Gregory cried out that the black man and his brothers suffering in oppression realize it now. And if it was good enough for whitey, its good enough for the blacks.

Before Gregory spoke, the Afro-Americans placed their demands into the hands of President Knight at his house. Then they left, reminding, as did the colonists to the British, Dr. Knight that their grievances must be redressed or else.

Gregory said that the black people are "tired of insults."

The Afros on campus are tired of racism, the white radicals are tired of academic oppression; the black employees are weary of living under racist paternalism.

(Continued on Page 12)



Photo by Bob Hawley

The Afros greeted Dick Gregory with wild cheers and clenched fists. Most whites did not react in a similar manner.

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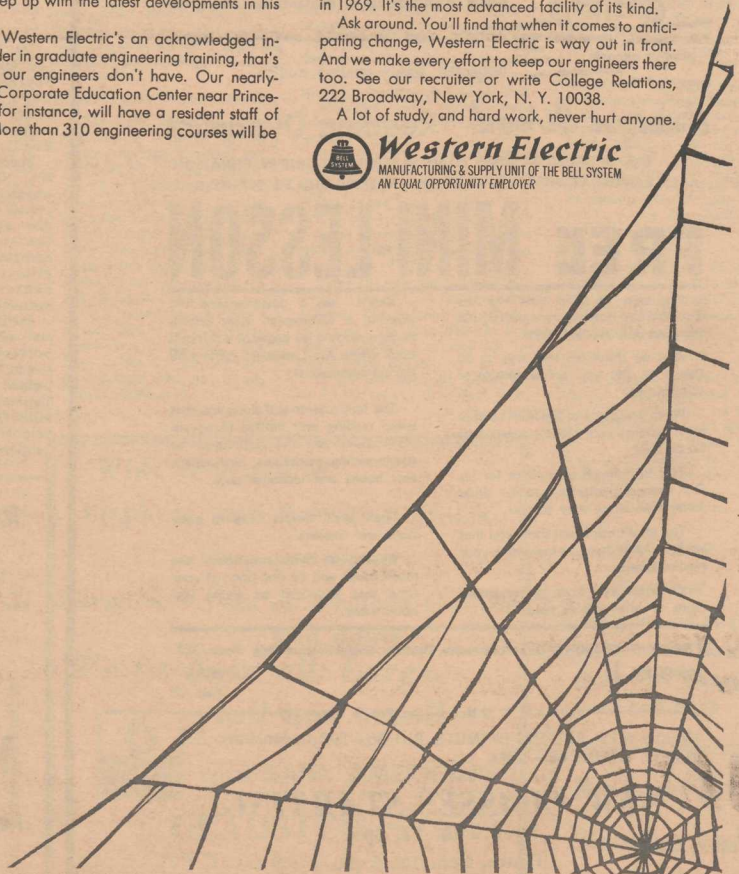
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## Campus calendar

- 10:00 a.m. Afro-American Symposium: Beauty of Black. Seminar with Mrs. Fannie Lou Hamer. Room 101 West Union Building.
- 2:00 p.m. Afro-American Symposium: Beauty of Black. Green Room, East Duke Building. Speaker: Mr. Ben Ruffin.
- 4:00 p.m. Afro-American Symposium: Beauty of Black. Seminar with Maynard Jackson. Room 101 West Union Building.
- 5:30 p.m. Project Latin America seminar, International House, 2022 Campus Drive.
- 7:00 p.m. Student Union Drama Festival Lecture. Room 208 Flowers Building. Speaker: Mr. Kenneth M. Olsen.
- 8:15 p.m. Music Department Recital: Henry Hester, Pianist, Music Room, East Duke Building.
- 8:15 p.m. Afro-American Symposium: Beauty of Black. Major Addresses by Maynard Jackson and Mrs. Fannie Lou Hamer. Page Auditorium.





# Mobilization studies nation's ills

*Editor's Note: Last week, more than 20 Duke students returned from a mobilization against the war held in Washington, D.C. The following is an analysis of events which took place Monday and Tuesday of that week.*

By Richard Smurthwaite

"We must not think that Viet Nam happened because 'something went wrong' in the American system. We must understand that what happened and what's happening in Viet Nam is a logical outcome of the American system."

This message, delivered by David Harris, the student leader who turned his efforts to draft resistance, was the lesson that the several hundred people—including 22 from Duke—who attended the recent Mobilization against the war went to Washington to learn. The three-day conference, built upon sessions of speeches and discussions centering around the continuing flaws in American society, was the third held by "Clergymen and Laymen Concerned About the War in Vietnam."

Concern for the U.S.

A more appropriate title for the collection of clergymen, college students, and young leftists comprising the "mobilization" would have been "Clergymen and Laymen concerned about the United States"—for the emphasis of the program was on those continuing uses and abuses of American democracy that force painful and dramatic mistakes, such as the involvement of the nation in Southeast Asia.

Mention of Viet Nam was limited to its value as an indicator of what's wrong with our nation. Attention was focused on broad but subtle wrongs in America, rather than on one single issue; emphasis was on issues that demanded more study to be understood than the fiasco in Viet Nam, and on issues that, being less dramatic and less emotionally sickening than the war, have less power than the issue of the Asian conflict to unite people into an

organized front.

Education—and division

The result in Washington was that while the organizers of the Mobilization tried to educate and inform those attending of what is wrong—and what may well continue to be wrong, come war or end to war—in America, the delegates remained divided: some willing to accept the charge to study the problems first, some calling for immediate action; some viewing American imperialism as the nation's gravest evil, others believing that other ills, being greater, should be attacked first.

The issue of the war was able to unite people from a range of liberal to leftist beliefs; the importance of an immediate halt and negotiations united these factions in times past and spared them from a debate on priorities that could have prevented the unity that brought 2,500 to Washington for the Clergymen and Laymen's Mobilization last year, that brought as many as 100,000 together for anti-war demonstrations. The confusion caused by the lack of understanding (on the part of a few) of the range of subjects dissected during the conference and the lack of a set of definite priorities listing what campaigns to pursue denied this Mobilization of the united voice and spirit it has shown in past years.

## News analysis

Those in the audience who stood to demand that tactics and strategy for change be plotted there were frustrated in their attempt even before they spoke by the nature of the conference itself. "Mobilization" was a mistaken title to apply to the events in Washington; for the group was not being molded into a group to apply pressure for whether significant short-range, or radical, long-term change.

Structures for education

The very structure of the conference, with five discussion

session in the first two days, was to promote the "education" of those attending. These sessions—both those oriented to discussion and those featuring major speakers—concentrated on informing delegates about the danger of American imperialism and counter-revolutionary action abroad, citing examples in Latin America; the danger of power concentrated in the hands of an



David Harris speaks on organizing for draft resistance.

influential "military-industrial complex," the anti-ballistic missile (ABM) system being viewed as another device to increase the power and profits of this clique; and the danger of the draft which not only robs young men of the choice to fight in or abstain from fighting in a war they feel is unjust, but which provides human resources to the power-expanding programs of the military complex and to the misguided campaigns of imperialism, American style.

Understanding before action

Much of the information had been studied before, and many of the lessons seemed exceedingly familiar; the organizers of the mobilization, however, apparently calculated that it would be wiser to insure that those professing their dedication to radical change understand the faults they seek to alter or eradicate before being "mobilized" for action. Rev. William Sloan Coffin stressed this concern for "education" in the shortcomings of present day America, saying, "If you haven't done your homework, you almost have no right to protest."

The San Francisco 27

Though the main emphasis of the conference was on education and discussion, one or two attempts were made to create united action on a specific issue. The first of these issues was that of the "San Francisco 27"—men whose trials, taking place this week, were viewed as an affront to the concept of military justice they were initiated

to serve. The 27 are military prisoners at San Francisco's Presidio who, protesting an apparently needless but officially designated "justifiable" fatal shooting of a fellow prisoner, sat down during a daily roll call. Declaring their protest against the killing and prison conditions intolerable, the Presidio's commanding general ordered that the men be charged with mutiny. An investigating captain reviewing the case declared the mutiny charge unwarranted and a trial unjustifiable; the general ignored his recommendations and proceeded with the trials.

Though this issue was the one on which most state delegations, when visiting their senators or representatives, stressed they would like to have immediate action taken—asking their Senators to urge the Secretary of the Army to study the case or asking them to call for a halt to the trials—it offered neither the appeal or the importance of a united call for a halt to American involvement in the Vietnamese war. This issue had less power, then, to fuse the delegates into a united group, powerful in their protest; there was less of a chance that this issue and this protest would be listened to and acted upon by those to whom the delegates spoke.

Department of Peace

A second specific, immediate issue around which some effort to rally support was made was the proposal, sponsored by Senators Vance Hartke of Indiana and Mark Hatfield of Oregon, for the creation of a Department of Peace. This department would bring the responsibilities for such programs as foreign aid and the Peace Corps under one leadership and, it is hoped, commit the United States to propagating peace. The department would, it was claimed, establish government institutions to pursue programs for peace similar to those that have institutionalized the interests of war and defense in the American government for 200 years.

Speaking to some of those attending the Mobilization, however, revealed that their understanding of the proposed department was sketchy—as was the material available to explain the proposal; others doubted that the new bureaucratic structure would do little but disguise continued American misuse of programs like foreign aid to advance American business and military interests. Some mentioned the department to their Senators; others forgot or,

lead by their uncertainty about the worth of this department, neglected to ask their senators for support.

Review of events

The "schedule of events" confirmed both the function and the future of this third mobilization. Senator George McGovern opened the conference Monday morning by urging that concerned Americans alter conditions so that "there will be no more Vietnams"; he spent most of his time carefully attacking the ABM system. Seymour Melman, a noted critic of the "arms race," demanded that attention be given to reducing the defense budget. The educational sessions spoke of American foreign policy, the economics of government and the economics of change, and the draft.

A Monday-night film presented evidence of the power of the military-industrial complex; a speaker that same night spoke of American imperialism in Latin America. David Harris, speaking both Tuesday morning and evening, concentrated on draft resistance, the evils from which the drafts arises, and the techniques of reaching people with the message of the need for resistance and change.

While a Vigil calling for justice for the San Francisco 27 failed to materialize Tuesday afternoon, delegates to the Mobilization talked to their congressmen, asking them for some displays of a commitment to justice and peace. During most of the mobilization, a few people spoke and most of the people were charged with sitting and listening—and learning. As a "mobilization," as a uniting of political allies against a major wrong and the fusing of a number of political concerns into one movement practicing one mode of action, the program in Washington did not succeed—if indeed it ever tried to achieve these goals.

The hope raised by this misnamed "mobilization" was that this and similar efforts will be able to turn the political consciences first aroused by the war in Vietnam to seeing the greater evils in American society, the evils that prompted the war in Viet Nam and that threaten to continue to exist after hostilities cease; and the hope is raised that these people may be moved to action that will be able to accumulate the power for change that must be exercised to meet these larger and less visible problems.

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## Students back fast for Biafran people

The "Fast for Biafra," sponsored by an independent group of Duke students, is scheduled for the week of February 10-15 from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. daily. The university community is asked to contribute the money they would otherwise spend for meals to a fund for food and medical supplies for the starving Biafrans.

It is estimated that 6,000 Biafrans surrounded by federal Nigerian troops starve every week. If the yam crop, the staple food of the Biafrans, fails, the number of dying people is expected to soar to 25,000 per week.

Money contributed by the students will be sent to Biafra by the American Friends Service Committee, one of the few organizations that still has access to the country.

The Duke group responsible for the organization of the fast began planning the campaign during the middle of last semester. Originally, the plans called for a two-fold

process of informing the students that the tragedy existed and arranging the actual fast.

A coalition between this independent student group and the YM-YWCA Councils is being discussed. In addition the Freshman Y Council is expected to join forces with the other groups.

It has been reported that several students are planning on actual six-day fast. Monetary contributions from those who wish to help the Biafrans but who do not plan to fast are welcomed.



Photo by Chuck Simpson  
Collecting money for starving Biafrans yesterday

## Grad school not as 'hurt' as expected by draft

By John Howell  
Staff writer

David V. Martin, associate dean of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences, said yesterday that the impact of the draft "has been much less serious" than was previously thought in the spring of 1967, when the then-new draft law began to make its effects felt.

Dean Martin commented further that "the dire predictions that were made then have not really been realized."

Since September of 1968, 27 of

the 61 men who have withdrawn from the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences have done so for military reasons. Martin said that he did not know how bad the situation would be in the future, because the degree of the problem is entirely dependent on monthly draft calls.

The main difficulty with the draft, according to Martin, lies in the fact that "it has the effect of interrupting a student in something he has begun." Especially hurt by the draft are those graduate students with teaching assistantships.

When they are drafted, the instructional sector is affected because new graduate students must be found to replace them. This causes confusion and is disruptive to all those involved, Martin commented.

The Graduate School of Arts and Sciences has taken steps to partially alleviate the problem of the draft. They have, for example, promised students who have been offered financial awards to Duke that their admissions can be delayed until after they have completed their required military service, if such a step is necessary.

Also, the Graduate School has tried to intensify its efforts to publicize the different options available to graduate students which concern the draft.

One recent development, he explained, is that the Selective Service has agreed that any student may finish the semester that he is currently enrolled in if he is drafted.

Also on the national scale, both the Council of Graduate Schools and the Association of Graduate Schools in American Universities have been conducting a campaign designed to get the government to be more lenient with the draft.

Although he did not feel that the draft situation for graduate

students is as serious as many people suppose, Martin expressed the hope that President Nixon's plan for a volunteer army will soon come to fruition.

He concluded that "the graduate student is, in our view, as much of a national resource as the soldier."

## 'Free university' slated for Duke

By Andrew Parker  
Staff writer

A Free University, "relevant to the needs and interests of the students," was formulated in a meeting Sunday.

The structure of the Free University is to be very open, with courses to be designed by the students. No grades or credit will be given.

Sixty students and faculty members attended the meeting, which was led by Bar Blackman,

chairman of the Education Committee of the Student Liberation Front (SLF), the sponsoring organization. "The idea of a Free University had been under consideration for a number of months," Blackman said. "The final catalyst, though, was the frustration apparent throughout the student body during the exam period."

Although 32 courses were proposed from the floor, they have been grouped in larger categories until specific plans can be formulated. Meetings will be held for this purpose in the near future.

The broad groupings, as they exist, include: arts and society, the role of education and the Free University, media, international relations, contemporary utopias, the Durham community, religion and society, and the writings of Herbert Marcuse. The latter course will be taught by Andrew Feenberg of the philosophy department, a former student of the radical philosopher.

Other courses are being designed specifically for the internal education of SLF members.

### -SDS-

(Continued from Page 6)

need for order will have to turn to the Right, there being no organizational capacity that can rival it for experience, achieved institutional strength, and police power.

Our current role is to prepare our jungle base. That does not mean inventing secret identities, meeting places, codes, or "underground" networks. We have yet to undergo the necessities which alone can mother a skill in such things. Our real resistance partisans are possibly already born, but they have not yet been made.

Our task, rather, is to start work on the jungle base by creating its possibility. This jungle of War Zone D—what is it, so many vines and tunnels? It is above all the people. The People: that is the whole proper meaning of the jungle, the underground, the resistance, and the revolution. With them, everything is possible; without them, nothing but corruption of death. "To be a socialist now," in the words of the British New Left's May Day Manifesto, "is to be...where profit and convenience are hurrying, threatening, discarding men; to be where a wage is fought for, or a reduction of hours; to be where a school or a hospital needs urgent improvement, or a bus service, a housing development, a local clinic needs to be fought through...to be a student expected to pass quietly through to a prescribed job with no share in the definition of his subject or in the government of his institution; to be a teacher, struggling to maintain his ideas against a bureaucratic grading of children and a perpetual shortage of resources; to be a social worker, knowing that where people are in need there is always shortage of resources; to be a social worker, knowing that where people are in need there is always shortage, of skilled helpers, of building and equipment, of the necessary respect; to be out in the streets, in the rush of society, demanding attention for what is happening to the unregarded poor.

(Continued from Page 10)

The Declaration of Independence states clearly that when a government, or in Duke's case, an institution, ceases to draw its powers "from the consent of the governed," the people of that government, or institution, have the right "to alter or abolish it."

No, the Duke Revolution of 1969 did not come last night. Yet 1969 has 10 long months to go.

## Turner attacks DU; asks 'intra-gration'

By a staff reporter

A black historian attacked American universities, especially Duke, called for "intra-gration" rather than integration and urged the nation to "face itself and be honest" Sunday afternoon in Page.

The historian, James Turner, teaches at Northwestern University and is working toward a Ph.D. in African Studies and Urban Politics. He spoke at the 12th session of Black Week.

He criticized Duke for feeling self-satisfied about the number of scholarships which it gives to Negroes. "Where would the tobacco industry in this state be if it hadn't been for slavery," he asked.

### University racism

He attacked American universities in general as "Handmaidens of the political system in this country. Racism has infiltrated the Universities."

Echoing the sentiments of most black militants and even moderates today, he denied that social integration was the solution to racism. "What we need in intra-gration, a welding together of the fragments of what was a sense of peoplehood," he asserted.

"There comes a time in the life of every nation when it must face itself," he said, and "black people are saying that time is now."

### People create problems

He qualified the diagnosis of the Kerner Commission that racism had created the problems in this country. "Racism is a configuration of ideas that doesn't create anything," he said.

He called the struggle of black people in this country one for power, and emphasized the power of definition. "White people have possessed the power to define, and they have defined in their behalf," he said.

That situation has ended, he said. "Black people will no longer tolerate that structure of their lives that white people have given them," he asserted. "Black people are beginning to see that there is no purpose or rational reason why they should be anything except what they are."

Economic dependence has been a trap in which whites have held blacks, he said, because a man who is economically dependent "can be told what to do and what not to do."

**Don't Forget — Tuesday Nights**  
(AFTER 5 P.M.)  
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There will be a meeting of the karate class tonight at 7:30 for new beginners in the East Campus gymnasium.

## Danziger's

### Old World Gift Shop

IN CHAPEL HILL

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