

The Carolinian

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Woman's College of the University of North Carolina, Greensboro, N. C.—November 17, 1961

NUMBER 9

EXAM SCHEDULE FORTHCOMING

Social Science Forum Concludes

Herbert L. Matthews Opens Annual Forum As Primary Speaker

The Latin American Challenge was designated as the theme for the fifteenth annual Harriet Elliott Social Science Forum which opened Wednesday, November 8, 1961, with an introductory speech by the Woman's College Chancellor, Dr. Otis Singletary. The main speaker in the opening ceremonies was Herbert L. Matthews, who is an expert on Latin American affairs. Mr. Matthews is currently a member of the Editorial Board of the New York Times and has published several books on the Latin American situation. Following the speech was a panel discussion in which Mr. Matthews, as well as Milton Barall of the United States State Department, and Luchita Burillo, a Woman's College student and resident of the Panama Canal Zone, participated. William D. Snider, associate editor of the Greensboro Daily News, moderated the panel discussion. Members of the audience participated in a question and answer period after the panel discussion. A special tea for students and professors of history was held immediately after the opening session of the forum.

In his speech, Mr. Matthews outlined the basic problems in Latin America today, furnishing details on the history of the situation in order to provide greater insight as to why these problems have developed. According to Mr. Matthews, the situation as it is at present has been primarily affected since World War II by the Cuban revolution led by Castro. This revolution brought to a head the smoldering discontent in other Latin American nations causing a chain reaction of revolutions in the Southern Hemisphere. Although at one time these nations had substantial social stability, the chronic political unrest has caused revolts by the intellectual middle class for many years in the past. At present, however, social stability has dropped to a low ebb and the masses are taking part in the revolutions more than ever.

In presenting the possibilities for a solution to the problems Mr. Matthews explained the effects of democracy or communism on the

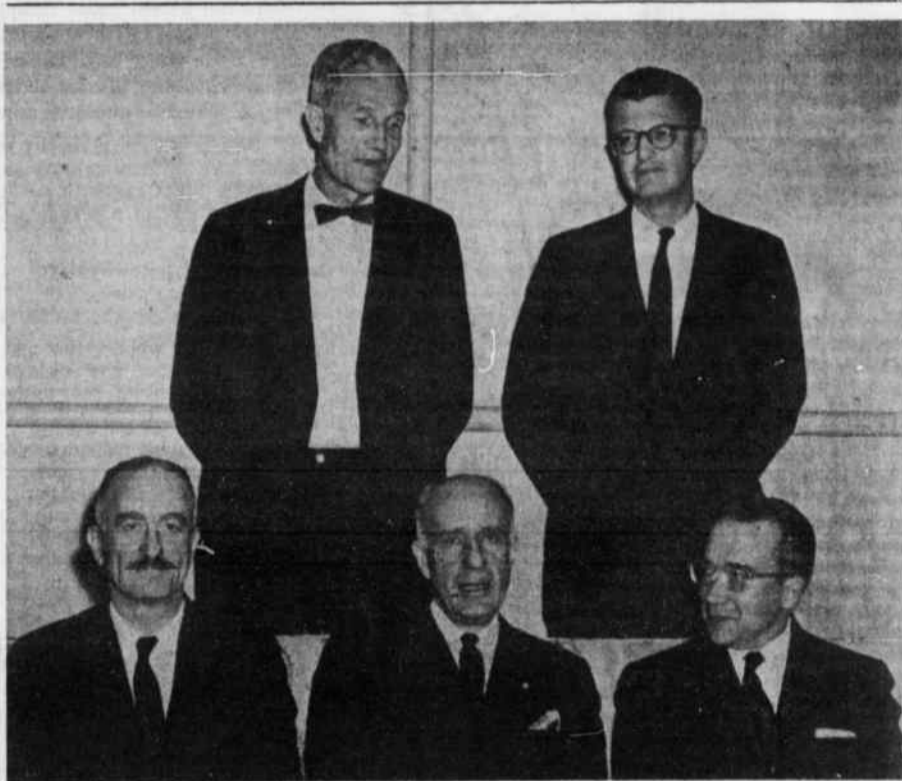
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Lincoln Recognizes First Thanksgiving

There seems to have been little recognition of the part which Abraham Lincoln played in nationalizing Thanksgiving Day. Yet in the year 1863 he captured the New England spirit of "fruitful fields and healthful skies" and incorporated it in a proclamation which designated the first annual national Thanksgiving Day.

On October 3, 1863 Lincoln issued a Presidential proclamation setting aside the last Thursday of November as a day of thanksgiving, according to Dr. R. Gerald McMurtry, director of The Lincoln National Life Foundation, Fort Wayne, Indiana, this day was designated because it is the last feast day prior to the observance of Advent by the Churches of America. Lincoln repeated his act in 1864 and every year since then, the President of the United States has issued a proclamation establishing a Thanksgiving Day in November.

According to Dr. McMurtry, prior to 1863, only two Presidential proclamations for Thanksgiving observance had been issued—one by George Washington in 1789 and the other by James Madison in 1815.



Distinguished guest speakers who have recently concluded their lectures for the Harriet Elliott Social Science Forum are: seated, left to right, Milton Barall, Raymond E. Crist, Frederico G. Gil; standing, Herbert L. Matthews and William D. Snider.

Dr. Crist Discusses Pertinent Subject: 'Basic Forces: Evolving Latin America'

Thursday, November 9, Dr. Raymond Crist spoke on the subject, "Basic Forces: Evolving Latin America." Dr. Crist's speech was followed by panel discussion.

Crist began with cohesive and divisive forces in Latin America today. Treating first of all the cohesive forces, he mentioned language and culture, explaining that time doesn't fly and the tempo is much slower. There is also a great difference in what is important, "money in the bank is meaningless compared to a full

stomach" to these people.

Religion, the second cohesive force, runs all through Latin America. People, however, are well aware that even though God is in his heaven, all is not right with the world. Family life is also important, for there is a tremendous amount of family solidarity.

Contrasts between the ultra-modern cities with towering skyscrapers and the rural scene is one of the divisive forces. Even within the rural area a contrast

lies between sugar and other large plantations and small peasant farms.

Among other points he made was the fact that in the United States fewer people are farmers, while in Latin America the greatest part of the population is composed of farmers. Most farmers are squatters who have no land of their own, for one of the most difficult problems is finding available land.

Crist spoke of farmers victimized by shysters who take their land, and as a result, the country is full of potential migrants. Getting a rooted peasantry is almost impossible in this area; there is no place to put down roots, so peasants move into cities. The population rate of growth in the cities is incredible, and since it is a pre-industrial society, there is a difficulty in finding jobs.

Dec. 1-15 a special exhibition of original silk screen prints by artists who have studied at Woman's College will be held at the Corridor Gallery, McIver Building. The exhibition hours are 8:00-5:00, Monday through Saturday, and 2:00-5:00 on Sunday. The prints will be sold for the benefit of an art scholarship fund in recognition of Dr. Jastrow's twenty years of teaching at the Woman's College.

He further remarked that the people are a prey to the most powerful force in the world today—nationalism. It is so strong that it is definitely a cultural characteristic. "The people would rather be misgoverned by their own government than have a 'good' government superimposed from the outside."

In conclusion he explained that there is a lack of race prejudice culturally speaking, and what prejudice exists is on the basis of social position and economic background. Furthermore, in Brazil there is a prejudice against racial prejudice.

Lat. Amer. Students In Panel Investigate Respective Countries

On Thursday afternoon, November 9, the students of WC heard an informative panel discussion on "The Role of Students in Latin America." The panel members were Latin American students who are studying in the United States—Dr. Mario Reyes from Mexico who is a research associate in psychiatry at the University of North Carolina, Ricardo Lagos from Chile who is a student in economics at Duke University, and Vacques Glnesta from Uruguay who is a graduate student in political science at the University of North Carolina. The moderator for the panel was Dr. Richard Bardolph, head of the history department here at WC. To begin the discussion Dr. Bardolph asked the three Latin American students to discuss the role of the students in their respective countries.

Dr. Mario Reyes

Dr. Reyes studied in Mexico and earned his M.D. there. He emphasized the fact that Latin American students were a potential capacity, because they must be well-trained in order to help their country. Dr. Reyes said that the Mexican student was interested in the politics of his country and supported political issues by participating in student strikes and riots. The Mexican student is intensely proud of his Spanish-Indian ancestry. There is no segregation in Mexico, because there are no minority groups in Mexico. Dr. Reyes said that the Latin American student is very realistic—he looks to himself first.

Ricardo Lagos

On his arrival in the United States, Mr. Lagos was most impressed by the difference between the United States' student and the Latin American student. In Latin America the student studies and participates in political activities whereas in the United States the student only studies. The principal cause for this difference is the situation in which the Latin American student must live. Most Latin American students come from the upper middle class, and they have a moral force which drives them to participate in politics. Mr. Lagos explained that their educational system is different from ours; thus the Latin American student can do other things beside study. A student will sometimes lose a year of school participating in politics. Personally Mr. Lagos believes student participation in politics is good, because it prepares the student for adult life. Mr. Lagos brought up one of the main problems facing Latin America now—the government is in the hands of the upper class; thus, what is going to be the position of the upper class in a reform program? Are the governments going to allow reforms to take place at all? The United States is saying that Latin America must have social reform, but what can the United States do if the Latin American governments won't support these reforms?

Vacques Glnesta

Mr. Glnesta offered an explanation to why the many Latin American revolutions take place. The majority of students come from the middle class. At first students studied what was most convenient for them. They thought that with a high degree they could obtain a position in society equal to that of the nobility. As time went on the countries were crowded with doctors and lawyers. The students became frustrated and realized in the end they had not made a social or an economic gain. If education could not better their position, they would turn to revolution.

Former Experimental Exam Schedule Becomes Reality

By Carolyn Scott

In an interview with H. Hoyt Price, College Registrar, on Monday, November 13, we learned that the possibility of flunking out or having a nervous breakdown due to the First Semester Examination Schedule for the 1961-62 calendar year of the Woman's College of the University of North Carolina is excellent. The examination schedule will be set up for this semester as well as next semester the same way that it was for the Second Semester of the 1960-61 calendar year.

Three-hour examinations will again be given. They will be given in three periods a day—one in the morning, one in the afternoon, and the third in the evening. They will run from 8 a.m. to 11 a.m., from 1 p.m. to 4 p.m. and from 6:30 p.m. to 9:30 p.m. Any combination of three successive examinations can be changed. This means that no student will take more than two examinations in any 24 hour time period. However, it does not eliminate the possibilities of combinations such as a morning exam, an evening exam, and another examination the next morning. All conflicts will be taken care of through the Registrar's Office.

Reading day will be January 18, and the examination schedule is in a seven-day period running from January 19 through the 26. The scheduling of the particular examinations will be available the first week in December.

It would not be possible to make any changes for this calendar year since the College Calendar is set up in the preceding year. However, the Calendar Committee has recommended for next year that the examination period be counted into the instructional time. This recommendation will be considered in a meeting on

November 21. This plan would allow more time for examinations and still keep the college within the specified minimum of 45 hours of class instruction for a given three hour credit course.

The present problems in the scheduling of examinations are that there are 21 examination periods and 33 examinations to be scheduled, that there are approximately 15,000 possible examination combinations, and that there are common examinations given in the multi-section courses.

Mr. Price said that "this is not what we would like to have, but I think we are moving in a direction that will be more agreeable to all concerned."

After Long Struggle Disease Claims Life Of O. Max Gardner

Death Friday night ended an 11-year fight against multiple sclerosis for O. Max Gardner Jr., scion of a family famous in North Carolina politics and industry.

The son of the late governor and U.S. Senator died at Cleveland Memorial Hospital where he was taken Wednesday. He had been bed-ridden since 1950.

He was taken to the hospital about two weeks ago, but went home when his condition improved. He suffered further complications and was hospitalized again Wednesday. He died at 8 p.m. Friday.

Max Junior, as he was known to thousands of friends throughout the state, took an active part in civic affairs and had considerable weight in state politics despite being almost totally paralyzed.

In May of this year, he was named Shelby's "Father of the Year" in recognition of his long fight against the sclerosis that made him a guinea pig for doctors here and in medical centers at Durham and elsewhere. His survivors include an attractive wife and two sons.

Stricken in 1950

Max Junior was stricken with the disease in 1950 while eating dinner at the home of John P. Mull here. As he later told it to civic club groups:

"Every time I bent my neck, there was a sensation of electric shock coursing down my body. Others told me I had trouble seeing; for instance, many told me that night that I had trouble going down steps."

Dr. Parker, a local physician, sent him to the Duke University Medical Center. After examination there, Gardner was sent to Albany, N. Y., for consultations with Dr. Ashton Graves, one of the nation's top clinical neurologists.

Perhaps the biggest blow to Max Junior in his long fight against the disease came in 1953 when he lost his ability to speak.

Friends said that throughout his long struggle with the disease, Gardner never entirely abandoned hope that somewhere, someone would find a way to halt the ravages of the disease.

Three years ago, he developed, with the aid of his secretaries, Mrs. Jean Phillips and Mrs. Kathleen Hunt, a speed talking system which enabled him to express his thoughts with the use of blocks.

Ex-Senator Unfolds South African Story

On November 7, Leslie Rubin, a former senator of the Union of South Africa, presented a tragic picture of existing conditions in his homeland.

Mr. Rubin, a South African by birth, was one of four senators representing some 11 million Negroes of the nation. A founder and first vice-president of the Liberal Party of South Africa, it became necessary for him to leave his country in order to continue his crusade for racial equality in the Republic.

Among the African nations of today, the Republic of South Africa stands apart. As 200 million Negroes in other parts of the continent are emerging from obscure tribal communities and beginning to take part in the economic, cultural, and political happenings in the world, three million whites of the Republic of South Africa are depriving 11 million blacks of their inherent rights.

The Negroes of the Republic, active participants in the economy of the country, have been dehumanized by stringent apartheid laws prohibiting mixing with whites, strikes, habitation in urban areas, and political expression. Specific laws forbid a Negro to remain in a city for more than 72 hours unless he has previously lived in the city for 15 years, has worked for an employer in that city for at least ten years, or obtains a special permit. If he has lived in the city only 14 years or had worked there only 9 years at the time the law was invoked, then his wife and children may not live in the city with him.

With regard to political representation, the House of Representatives has 156 members to represent 3 million whites and 3 members to represent the 11 million blacks. In the Senate there are 4 representatives out of 89 to represent the problems of the Negro. None of these representatives,

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The Carolinian

Woman's College of the University of North Carolina

FREEDOM OF THE PRESS, PART 1...

Approximately one hundred collegiate newspaper editors and advisors assembled in the Jade Room of the Hotel Fontainebleau for the Friday afternoon session of the 37th annual Associated Collegiate Press Convention. For two hours, we were treated to a discussion of "the freedom of the press" by a panel composed of the editors from the University of Minnesota DAILY, the Texas Tech TORREDOR, and the University of Detroit NEWS. It mattered little to the ACP scheduling committee that they had selected a panel of three editors who had never worked with or under the principle which they were to explain to those assembled. We sat for two hours trying to determine for ourselves what would be like to edit a paper subject to censorship by the state, the administration, the faculty, and a publications board composed of faculty and administration representatives—not students. Late in the session, we reached the other extreme with Davidson's assertion that they had complete freedom of the press. Each editor who claimed the floor that afternoon thought that he completely understood and appreciated that phenomenon which some editors fight for, others fear, and still others avoid.

There is just no such animal as freedom of the press, for the editor of any newspaper, be it collegiate or otherwise, is subordinate to a publisher. On this campus, where extraordinary freedom has been bestowed upon the editor, the publisher is the College which means that the administration can, at any time, exercise its final power of censorship by cutting off financial support. It matters little that the College chooses not to use its power. Its very existence is a form of censorship.

Secondary forms of censorship take any number of forms from subjection to advisorship to post facto action. If an editor is requested to allow an article or an editorial to be read prior to publication by any individual, she has run head-on into the problem of censorship. More often the editor is faced with post facto criticism which refers to any pressure exerted upon the editor to use different tactics should a similar occasion arise in the future.

Many institutions subject the press to some degree of control by a publications board. This board is generally composed of faculty and administration representatives, and only occasionally is there more than token representation of the student body. In many instances, this board appoints the editor-in-chief, approves his editorial policy, and censors him if he fails to remain within the limits of that policy and the unwritten code of the institution.

Our primary connection with the publications board on this campus (composed of students with faculty advisorship) is that it must approve our qualifications prior to the placing of our names on the ballot for a general campus election. While we sometimes doubt that the students who sit on that board know enough about publications to make such a board necessary, the existence of this organization is seldom of any consequence. Most certainly, the board has no power over the editor once she has received the endorsement of the student body.

The student body elects the editor of the newspaper on this campus. Under the circumstances (the newspaper is an organ of the student government association), there can be no other method for delegating the editorial responsibility. Once in office, the editor can, if she chooses, present her editorial policy for the coming year. She is not obligated to publish a statement, and many editors in the past have chosen not to do so. We might go so far as to say that some editors did not see fit even to formulate a policy—others dared not publish their objectives for fear of immediate repercussions.

In the event that an editor does see fit to formulate and publish her statement of policy, there are no real and practical pressures which would force her to remain within its confines. True, the editor is subject to impeachment by the Legislature, as is any officer of the student government association, but any such action would have to be based on a violation of her published statement of policy. Needless to say, trying to decide when specific instances violate general statements is no easy proposition. We would suppose that no editor of this paper has been threatened with impeachment for that very reason. The case becomes even more complex when the editor fails to publish any policy statement when she takes office.

The administration here has placed the responsibility of censorship, for the most part, in the hands of the student editor. She is subject to no advisorship, to almost no censorship; but if she chooses to accept the full responsibility of her position, she pays a price. Theoretically, the editor of this campus newspaper has tremendous latitude as to what she chooses to do with the paper during her editorship, but after seriously considering the disadvantages of censorship, she must give equal consideration to the merits of the same.

DEC. 1: FREEDOM OF THE PRESS, PART 2—The Price We Pay

MARGARET DONOHUE Editor-in-Chief	FRANCES McCORMICK Business Manager
Managing Editor	Linda Heffner
News Editor	Carolyn Scott
Associate News Editor	Judy Winston
Cartoonist	Joan Donohue, Judy Hubbard
Columnist	Barbara Wilkerson
Advertising Manager	Carolyn Johnson
Subscription and Circulation Manager	Barbara Phillips
Staff	Gerry Beck, Linda Klein, Melissa Durben, Donna Hinnant, Beth Ingram, Suzanne Kiser, Diane Oliver, Ramey Smith, Marilyn Steel, Judy Troxler, Sherry Wooten and Karen Kravette.

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INSIDE S. G. A

BY BRONNA WILLIS

The Committee on Legislation, a direct legislative committee, was established two years ago as the Ways and Means Committee and was known by that name until a few weeks ago. The Committee on Legislation holds a position in the legislative framework in order to aid in the effectiveness and efficiency of the Legislature.

What are the functions of this committee? The functions are basically to draw up bills, resolutions and rule changes for anyone who so desires and to review any other legislation to be presented in Legislature. This is done to assist any students that need help in writing legislation as well as to review legislation in order to improve the quality of the legislation prior to its presentation in Legislature. In this way legislation may be more accurately prepared.

The Committee acts in an advisory capacity with originators of bills, in regard to the wording, form and value of the bill. The Committee does not have the power to demand that certain wording or principles be changed in bills or to keep a bill from being presented before the Legislature.

The Chairman of the Committee, as an ex-officio member of Legislature, will present a piece of legislation to Legislature upon request from the originator of the bill. However, the originator of the bill if she is a legislature member or is able to secure a legislature member to present the bill is encouraged to do so.

This year the Committee meets regularly on the first and third Thursday of the month at 6:00 p.m. The meetings are closed but all those wishing to propose legislation are asked to attend. All matters of legislation are reviewed by this Committee prior to the

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Our Reputation ... A Mark of Distinction?

The cheers ringing throughout the Freshman Quad remind us that "You can tell a girl from Bailey, but you cannot tell her much." On second thought, you can tell a girl from Bailey, Coit, Mendenhall and any other dorm on W.C.'s campus. Woman's College girls are distinct wherever they go. Certainly the speakers at the Social Science Forum recognized this fact. After all, when several hundred girls walk out during your speech, you are bound to notice them. And when this excursion is accompanied by several minor collapses, your observation becomes more acute.

We were very embarrassed for those girls who attempted to sneak out during the lecture and fell or stumbled through the door. If a girl is going to leave, the least she can do is to walk out gracefully. Darn those high heels anyway. If all Woman's College girls were not so lady-like, they could wear their tennis pumps and socks to evening affairs. With her "P.F. Flyers" on, one could jump up and race out of the door when bored. The speaker and her sociology teacher could see nothing but a hazy class jacket. Unfortunately this solution is not possible, we have a reputation to uphold.

In fact, this reputation is recognized now by the administrative staff. There was a time when a girl could enter the dining hall, grab a plate, and eat. That day is gone forever. To eat in the dining hall, a girl must be able to read. The trays containing the knives, forks, and spoons, have been replaced with a gleaming metal monster. On this silver monstrosity, black letters spell out words that specify the type of utensil in the nearest slot. The confusion brought about by having to select eating utensils is accentuated at eight o'clock in the morning. At that time, no girl is bright, cheerful and able to read regardless of her reputation. Did you ever try stirring your morning coffee with a gigantic soup spoon? Ah Progress!

And finally to make us feel a part of this great big wonderful campus, students can complain about anything or anybody—legally. A committee composed of both students and faculty members will be around to discuss OUR problems. Now who suggested that "Off with their heads" would solve everything?

Where else would you find other incidents such as the ones mentioned above? It could only happen at WC, and by golly it does!

Three Hour Exams ... And This Time It's Legal

Time was when three-hour exams were nothing more than an experiment, but after the faculty meeting of last month, this little experiment is suddenly a full-fledged reality from this time forth, and maybe for ever more! During that meeting the faculty of the Woman's College went on record as being in favor of three-hour exams. We consider it a definite slight that the campus-at-large was not polled on the matter.

Now that the students know how the faculty feels about the question, it might interest the faculty to entertain consideration of the students' viewpoint. For the most part, the students are not overwhelmingly opposed to the idea of three-hour exams, but they would appreciate them more if the examination period could be spread out over a slightly longer period of time. It seems a bit unfair that we had to lift the idea from other institutions of higher learning where the exam schedule calls for at least ten days and "make it fit" into a somewhat outdated scheduling system here.

We might consider the matter of night exams, for they are a sore point with many students. While many of us much prefer a night exam to an 8:00 a.m., we think it unfair to subject a girl to a schedule that would resemble something like this:

Friday: 8:00-11:00 a.m.
8:30- 9:30 p.m.
Saturday: 8:00-11:00 a.m.

Is it any wonder that an upperclassman, her nerves completely shattered, had to check a notebook prior to her second 8:00 a.m. exam in order to determine exactly which exam she was about to take?

In the past, freshmen were expected to show the strain; but last spring, even seniors bowed beneath this new-found burden. There is an easier way to carry out this plan, but because it would involve the abolishment of "common exams" and the extending of the examination period, we fear that we shall never see the change! —THE STAFF.



Wilkie On The News---

How the Mighty Have Fallen

Informed Moscow sources reported Saturday that local party cells have expelled Georgi Malenkov, V. M. Molotov and Lazar Kaganovich from the party. Malenkov is a former premier and Kaganovich, a former vice-premier. All were thrown out of their high post in 1957 on the grounds that they were anti-party conspirators seeking the overthrow of Premier Khrushchev.

V. M. Molotov returned home to Moscow on Sunday from his post in Vienna. The old Bolshevik and former foreign minister turned away from newsmen's questions about his reported expulsion from the party and his recent denunciation by Soviet Premier Nikita Khrushchev at the 22nd Soviet Communist Party Congress. "Let's change the subject," he said as he stepped from the train that had brought him home to face certain political oblivion.

Working under Stalin, the small, round-faced Molotov had said "No" to President Franklin D. Roosevelt, Harry Truman and Dwight D. Eisenhower. His homecoming showed nothing of the once-powerful minister.

His daughter Svetlana and her husband greeted the 71-year-old ex-leader at the train station. Neither Mr. K. nor Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko came out to greet the man who held office long before they. Even the Soviet press was absent.

All three of the former leaders have appealed to the Central Committee of the Communist party. Molotov has already written letters to the members of the Central Committee setting forth his point of view and denouncing Premier Khrushchev as a revisionist and an anti-Marxist. Even though Mr. K. may allow these appeals to go through, the expulsions are expected to stand.

As Stalin rolls over in his newly-located grave for the umpteenth time, we are wondering who or what will be next.

Senators Head South of the Border

Another Senate delegation heads for Latin America this week in the latest demonstration of Congress's supposedly increased concern over the problems of the nations south of the Rio Grande.

This latest excursion will be a Senate appropriations subcommittee headed by Senator John L. McClellan, (D-Ark.). Ironically, this is the group which handles the State Department budget.

Senate Democratic Leader Mike Mansfield, Montana, will accompany the group as an ex-officio member to represent the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Senate Democratic Whip Hubert Humphrey, one of the administration's most articulate foreign policy spokesmen is already in South America on a three-week visit.

The McClellan group plans to confer with government leaders and United States diplomatic officials in a half-dozen or more countries. Details of the trip are still being worked out, but it is expected to include visits to Mexico, Panama, Peru, Argentina, Brazil and Venezuela. It is hoped that this trip might also clear the way for future good-will visits by Vice-President Lyndon Johnson and possibly President Kennedy.

I Find This So Hard To Believe

The United States National Student Association last week seconded the protest by the NAACP against the appearance of United States Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara at a banquet in a segregated hotel in Atlanta, Georgia, on November 11, 1961.

In letters to both the Secretary and President John F. Kennedy, USNSA President Edward R. Garvey urged that the decision be reversed. Mr. Garvey urged reversal on the grounds that the Secretary's presence would lend "tacit" support to the "illegal segregation" practiced in the South. He also warned that the present administration would seem hypocritical if the Secretary attended a segregated function while other officials and branches of the government are supposedly working to aid Negroes in "their struggle for equal rights." "... it would seem hypocritical if, at the same time as great strides are being made in the South, an official of your Administration lends his tacit support to the illegal system of segregation by appearing at a segregated hotel," said Mr. Garvey in a letter to the President. In a similar letter to the Secretary he stated, "If the government, in the person of one of its top officials, sanctions segregation by even the tacit acceptance of segregation in the supposedly public place at which that official is to speak, then the government gives its support to those who refuse to extend the rights and privileges of citizenship to others of different races, color or creed. In effect, the government

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NEWS BRIEFS

Sievers Attends
Miss Jeanette Sievers, Assistant Professor of Business Education, attended the Thirteenth National Council meeting and Silver Anniversary of Delta Pi Epsilon in Evanston, Illinois, from November 9-12. Miss Sievers is the President of Zeta Chapter of Delta Pi Epsilon, an honorary graduate fraternity in Business Education founded in 1936. The local chapter was installed in 1942. It was the sixth installation of the organization, which now has 35 chapters throughout the United States, with a membership of 6,882. Chapter and national projects, programs, publications and policies were discussed at this meeting.

Placement Office

Senior education majors that desire to teach in the Baltimore, Maryland Public Schools next school year should check by the Placement Office immediately for information concerning a Profes-

sional Examination for teaching positions. This test which is given on December 27, must be taken before a teaching position can be obtained in Baltimore. For more complete information on the test contact the Placement Office. The Baltimore schools will be recruiting on campus during second semester.

On Tuesday, November 28, a representative of the National Security Agency will be in the Placement Office to interview all seniors who have taken the National Security Agency examination which was given on our campus in October. Appointments should be made in advance to see this representative about employment after graduation.

Two national scholarships are available for college students at the Katharine Gibbs School in New York. Detailed information about these scholarships and how to apply may be obtained by checking with the Placement Of-

fice. Applications must be submitted to the School before March 1, 1962.

Recreation Association

The Dance Board elected into Senior Dance Group "four" new members. They are Mary McIntosh (junior), Jennifer Clark (junior), Phyllis Heath (freshman), and Ann Hardison (senior).

The Dance Board is composed of Dance Group officers: Courtney Roane—President, Jane Shriver—Vice-President, Pat Frazee—Secretary, Pat Hardy—Treasurer, Marcia Williams—Historian. The new members were judged on quality of movement, balance, flexibility, strength, and learning ability.

Freshman Class

Nominees for freshman class officers were presented to the class at a meeting Monday, November 13, in Sharpe Lounge.

The eight girls nominated for president are Etta Farrior, Nancy Best, Pat Sutherland, Ann Badgett, Carol Knotts, Rae Dearing, Virginia Harmon, and Sara Ann Trott. Laura Crawford, Celia Hunter, Judy Adams, Toby Finkleman, Betsy Holton, and Bobby Fickes were nominated for vice president. The remaining nominees for vice president are Lucie Williamson, Marty McDaniels, Margaret Hamm, Phyllis Bobbitt, Carol Wingham, Ann Beaver, and Jodi Rush.

Eight girls were also nominated for secretary of the freshman class. They are as follows: Susie Branch, Beverly Hobgood, Claudia Abernathy, Bonnie Raines, Frances Caldwell, Mollie Waters, Pam Morrice, and Judith Creech.

Those in competition for the office of treasurer are Mary Ellen Mangum, Mary Ann Hedgepeth, Melinda Lobdell, Gwen Grice, Mary Jones, Suzanna Kouns, Beth Ann Vinick, Chris Holland, and Judy Watson.

Running for class cheerleader are Cynthia Blythe, Marian Johnson, Harriett Welsh, Nannette Minor, Sue Airey, Lee Pettijohn, Carol Morgan, Joan Beinsteln, Mary Lewis, Pam Gritt, and Judy Lessow.

Class elections were Wednesday, November 15.

Alfred F. Horrington Lists College's Education Ideals

A special report, "The First Decade, 1960-60," by the Rt. Rev. Msgr. Alfred F. Horrigan, president of Bellarmine College, lists the following characteristic features of the liberal education ideal as proposed by the college and interpreted in its program of studies and teaching methods:

1. Emphasis upon the value of truth in and for itself, as distinguished from its utilitarian functions. As an application of this emphasis, every program of study is intended first of all as a means of imparting a liberal arts education rather than as simply a form of preprofessional or career preparation.

2. Introduction of the student to his cultural heritage. The program of studies aims to give the student some notion of the principal concepts concerning God, man, human society, and the universe, which have formed his civilization.

3. Integration of the student's intellectual experiences. The curricular plan of organization offers the student maximum incentive and opportunity to assemble all learning experiences into an ordered whole.

4. Encouragement of the ideal of self-education. Especially at the upper-division level, the course of studies calls for increasing self-education and intellectual

independence on the part of the student and decreasing dependence upon routine learning methods which give exclusive importance to class lectures and textbooks. The program is devised to produce in the student both the capacity and the desire for intellectual growth as a lifelong process.

"Bellarmine believes that the liberal education ideal must be interpreted and applied in terms of contemporary reality. The content of its academic program, therefore, is fashioned with close reference to the arts and sciences which have particular significance in twentieth-century America," the report pointed out.

"In all areas of the curriculum emphasis is placed upon courses dealing with principles and basic theory. The multiplication of narrowly 'applied' and so-called 'practical' courses is avoided.

"Bellarmine does not accept the notion that a college's responsibility is to teach students simply to fit into the society in which they live. It submits that students must be taught to evaluate this society and to exercise their developed intellectual and moral powers to change it in whatever ways may be required for the common good of its members."

Launching a self-study in the fall of 1959, the report reveals, Bellarmine came to this decision: "A firm reaffirmation of our original intent to conduct a single-unit arts and sciences institution offering only the A.B. degree, with a program and standards impartially applicable to all courses, whether taught in the day or evening division. This decision carries with it no patronizing attitude towards the alternate programs and procedures which were considered and, for ourselves, rejected."

INSIDE SGA

Continued from Page Two

final drawing up of the agenda for Legislature.

How each student on this campus may secure the services of this Committee is simple. The Committee asks that anyone with a matter for Legislature's consideration contact Joyce Bestgen (Chairman—Ragsdale), or one of the following members: Cindy Mantiply (Senior—Winfield), Weezer Norwood (Senior—Well), Marsha Proser (Junior—Moore), Nancy Roth (Junior—Gray), Carol Ann Pyles (Sophomore—North Spencer) and Phyllis Snyder (Sophomore—Strong). A Freshman member will be appointed immediately following the Thanksgiving holidays.

It is hoped that through this discussion of the Committee that you will have a better understanding of the functions of the Committee and will feel free to work with us at any time.

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Beauty Contests

MAID OF COTTON

A cotton belle will be queen of the Cotton Bowl.

The 1962 Maid of Cotton, who will be selected in Memphis on December 29, will fly to Dallas on December 31 to take part in Cotton Bowl festivities. It will be her first public appearance as the cotton industry's fashion and good will representative.

She will ride the lead float in a pre-game parade on the morning of January 1, and will occupy a special seat at the game. The Maid will be presented in half-time ceremonies. She will be accompanied by three young ladies-in-waiting.

Other Cotton Bowl activities awaiting the Maid will be presentation at a dinner by the Cotton Bowl Athletic Association at the Sheraton-Dallas Hotel and attendance of a Southwest Conference dance at the Southern Methodist University Student Center.

Plans for the Maid's visit to Dallas are being coordinated by the Cotton Bowl Council and the Cotton Bowl Athletic Association.

All-Cotton Wardrobe

Following her appearance in Dallas, the Maid of Cotton will leave for New York, where she will be outfitted in an all-cotton wardrobe styled by the nation's top designers. She will spend a month in New York City being fitted for her wardrobe and photographed. She will be given instruction in modeling, make-up and so forth.

Coast-to-Coast Tour

She is scheduled to open an international tour at Toronto, Canada, in late January. Her five-month itinerary calls for a coast-to-coast trip including 30 cities in the United States, 3 cities in Canada and 5 leading fashion centers in Europe. She will make many appearances on radio, television and at fashion shows. In her travels she will meet foreign diplomats, the President's cabinet and community leaders in each city.

To be eligible for the Maid of Cotton contest a girl must: (1) never have been married; (2) be between the ages of 19 and 25, inclusive; (3) be at least 5 feet 5 inches tall; and (4) have been born in one of the following cotton producing states: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia; or have been born in a cotton-producing county in Illinois (Alexander, Jefferson, Massac, Pulaski, Williamson, Madison) or Nevada (Clark, Nye.)

Application

If you qualify, you need only to obtain an official application form at the CAROLINIAN office, fill it out, and mail it before December 1, together with two photographs, to the National Cotton Council, P.O. Box 9905, Memphis 12, Tennessee. (One photo should be a head and shoulders portrait type; the other, full length.)

Early in December, 20 finalists are selected from applications and photographs, and are invited to participate in the contest finals held at Memphis soon after Christmas. Following two days of personal interviews and appearances, the Maid of Cotton is chosen by a committee of seven judges. Final judging is based on beauty, personality, and background and training—all of vital importance in selecting the young lady who

COLLEGE QUEEN

One of our students, here on this campus, could be the next National College Queen.

The annual search is on to select and to honor "the nation's most outstanding college girl." She will be intelligent, attractive, and will typify collegiate women throughout America. She will receive a trip to Europe as one of her prizes. She will also win an automobile, a diamond ring, and many other awards.

This week marks the start of the 8th Annual National College Queen Contest. All undergraduate girls, from freshmen through and including seniors, are eligible. You merely apply for a free entry blank. For seven years, other colleges and universities across the nation have won honors by having their candidates compete. The time has come for one of our students to bring home the top title.

New York Trip

Judging is based on each girl's scholastic accomplishments as well as her appearance. Regional winners will receive a trip to New York, where the 1962 National College Queen Pageant will be held next June. The entire Pageant will be a highlight of the "New York Is A Summer Festival" celebration, sponsored by the New York Convention and Visitors Bureau.

To enter, just write to: National College Queen Contest Committee, Suite 1606, Paramount Building, 1501 Broadway, New York 36, New York. You will be sent an Official Entry Blank and complete details. Classmates (young men or women) can also nominate a girl as a candidate by writing to the same address. Nominations are often made by fraternities, sororities and campus club groups.

This competition to choose a National College Queen is not just a "beauty contest." Only 50% of the judging is on attractiveness, charm and personality. Equally important will be the student's academic record, her campus activities, her hobbies and community service.

Current Queen

The current National College Queen is Miss Patricia Weaver, a junior at Wilson College in Chambersburg, Pennsylvania. During the 1961 Pageant, Bonnie Jean Schafer from the University of Cincinnati placed second. Marsha Lynn Thompson from Montana State College was third.

Other Regional Winners, who traveled to New York City and competed in the National Finals, came from the University of Miami, University of Oregon, Weber College, High Point College, University of Wisconsin, University of Missouri, University of Bridgeport, University of Oklahoma and the University of Southern California.

If one of our students wins Regional honors, she will spend an exciting week in Manhattan. She will see Broadway shows, go backstage to meet the stars, visit the United Nations, tour Radio City Music Hall, enjoy luncheons at the Stork Club, Rockefeller Center, and will appear on television.

It's easy to enter this contest. Nothing to buy. No slogans to write. The National College Queen Pageant is sponsored by several leading companies, as their an-

Continued on Page Four

is chosen as the cotton industry's fashion ambassador each year.

WILKIE ON THE NEWS

Continued from Page Two

gives its approval to those who violate the laws and deny the Constitution of the United States."

Footnote

Prince Charlie of Great Britain has been elected captain of the soccer team at Cheam School, the Daily Mail reported last Saturday. Well good.

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MUSIC
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G. Garrett Rides 'Circuit'; To Read Poetry On Dec. 1

BY LEON ROOKE

Methodist ministers and other dignitaries of the Gospel once did it with regularity, on horse-back, but young poets in fast automobiles are doing it now—riding circuit, that is.

George Garrett, who in his time has been a bartender, football coach, prospector for Texaco, college professor, soldier and poet—will be the first circuit rider in the newly-formed North Carolina "Poetry Circuit."

Howard R. Webber, Editor-in-Chief of the University of North Carolina Press and director of the circuit, announced that Garrett will be the first circuit-riding poet in a novel plan affecting colleges in North Carolina.

Where ministers used to preach hell-fire-and-damnation, the message will be fire of a different sort now, and if the audiences go to Hades it won't be the poet's choosing. He'd prefer they stay around to hear the next circuit-rider, a fellow poet.

Here's Garrett, the circuit-rider, talking now to his predecessor, in a poem entitled "Holy Roller":

"I know 'your' prayers, brother, I know why they ran you out of Plant City on a rail . . .

It's your voice, dark and hoarse as a clarinet in lowest register that tickles the goodwives where they live . . .

the ways of God are crazy, daze a skeptic mind like summer lightning."

Religion found a home, but poetry didn't, and the poets—two each year—will ride the North Carolina Circuit now. The UNC Press in conjunction with the Poetry Center of New York City is sponsoring the Circuit.

Seven Tar Heel schools will participate in the first ride: UNC, State College at Raleigh, Woman's College in Greensboro, Duke, Davidson, Wake Forest and East Carolina. Hollins College in Virginia will enter into the second round.

Member schools will contribute \$120.00 for each poet's visit. Poets haven't been paid so well since Robert Browning won Elizabeth.

Circuit readings are open to the public at no admission charge, provided there is space. Here is Garrett again, invoking a present-day circuit-rider's theme:

"Then we were clumsy tourists in our G.I. boots.
Drank grappa, vino, cognac, beer, and took our time and didn't give a damn . . .
Now I'm cold sober . . . armed with no more than a camera . . . my countrymen lie peaceful in white rows here and south along the coast. Mountains

are wonders to look at, not to get across.
How swiftly we have healed! Or so it seems."

Not the same message the old circuit-riders brought.

The first poet's circuit schedule is as follows:

Tuesday, Nov. 28 — Duke; Wednesday, Nov. 29—Wake Forest; Thursday, Nov. 30—Davidson; Friday, Dec. 1—Woman's College; Tuesday, Dec. 5—East Carolina College; Wednesday, Dec. 6—UNC; Thursday, Dec. 7—State College.

Admission to the Greensboro Civic Music Association series of concerts is by I.D. card for Woman's College students. The next concert of the series will be on December 9 and will feature Ivan Davis, an American pianist.

It is planned that the poet will appear before afternoon seminars or small classes, and meet with students and faculty members.

Garrett, a native of Florida and a graduate of Princeton, is a present member of the faculty of Rice Institute in Texas. In 1959 he won the Grand Prix de Rome and the Sewane Review Fellowship. In 1960 he had a Ford Foundation fellowship for study at the Alley Theater in Houston.

He is poetry editor for the Transatlantic Review, has published two novels, a book of short stories, and three collections of poetry, the latest of which is "Abraham's Knife," published by the University of North Carolina Press. All poems quoted above are from that book.

In a poem entitled "Revival" describing a tent revival meeting he wrote: "They leave with nothing to prove they camped here and tried

to raise a crop of hell except the sear of dead space (where the tent was)

like a huge footprint." UNC's Howard Webber hopes the poet's words will not turn out to be a prophetic description of his own and the Poetry's Circuit's coming.

Primary Speaker

Continued From Page One

countries in Latin America, and the chances of each in regaining social stability. The United States policies in Latin America are aimed at stability, not revolution. In conclusion, Mr. Matthews, stressed the fact that as the situation is now, military force cannot be relied upon for a solution to the problems. The most effective forces to be used at this time are pressure, power, and influence, all of which, if used properly, can lead to a victory for democracy in Latin America.

Ex-Senator Unfolds South African Story

Continued from Page One
however, are permitted to be Negro.

Mr. Rubin predicted the end of the present government in the Republic of South Africa within the next five years unless a drastic change in the apartheid policy comes about. Such a revolution would be violent and would be supported by other African nations, and all American efforts at establishing friendly relations with Africa would be worthless.

The U. S., Great Britain, and numerous other nations have voiced their distress at South African conditions repeatedly. Vevoerd, the major spokesman for the African government, has referred on several occasions to racial problems in the southern region of this country in reply to U. S. criticism. However, Mr. Rubin pointed out the fact that racial discrimination and suppression is the policy of the South African government while the U. S. government actively fights the existing prejudice in this country. Vervoerd also claims that critical nations have no intention of backing up their speeches with action.

A positive step toward correcting these problems, which explains Mr. Rubin's personal mission in this country, would be the issuing of economic sanctions against the Republic of South Africa on the part of the U. S. and other important nations. In addition, Mr. Ru-

bin suggested that the Republic of South Africa does not deserve to be seated at the U. N. since all member countries have condemned minority discrimination.

Groups Offer Award For Students Having Outstanding Library

Under the sponsorship of the Saturday Review, The Book-of-the-Month Club and The Women's National Book Association, the AMY LOVEMAN NATIONAL AWARD will be given yearly to a college student who has collected an outstanding personal library. The award, a gift of one thousand dollars, will be made each year, beginning with 1962.

THE AMY LOVEMAN NATIONAL AWARD was established in memory of the late Associate Editor of Saturday Review, a Book-of-the-Month Club Judge, a member of The Women's National Book Association and winner of their Constance Lindsay Skinner Award. Miss Loveman was widely known and beloved in the publishing world, and throughout her long and distinguished career in literary journalism, was particularly interested in broadening the horizons of young people by introducing them to the universe of books and ideas. The sponsors believe that the Award offers a realization of this important objective of Miss Loveman.

Nominations of senior students for the Award will be made by Chairmen of Campus Library Award Committees who will have selected a local winner. "How I would start building a home library," "The next ten books I hope to add to my personal library and why," "My ideas for a complete home library," and an annotated bibliography of the local winner's present collection accompany the nomination for the national award.

No collection of less than 35 books will be considered. Collections are to be judged on basis of intelligent interest, scope and imagination shown in creating the collection and knowledge of the books as revealed in the annotations. Collections (excluding textbooks) of any type are eligible; whether centered in a subject or avocation, a single author or group of authors, a general collection.

The deadline for nomination is April 30. The award will be made to the winning student at Commencement time.

For further information concerning the AMY LOVEMAN NATIONAL AWARD, write Box 553, Times Square Post Office, New York 36, N.Y.

MAX GARDNER

Continued from Page One

It was with this block system that he prepared his book, "MS, My Story."

Mr. Gardner was a member of the Board of Trustees of the Consolidated University of North Carolina.

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BEAUTY CONTEST

Continued from Page Three

nual salute to outstanding college students. They present more than \$5,000 in prizes. For example:

Prizes Awarded

The next National College Queen will win a new sports car. She will receive an Austin Healey "Sprite," as a gift from the British Motor Corporation. Another key award is an Artcarved diamond ring, the "Evening Star" design. Or, if the winner prefers, she can choose a diamond pendant valued at \$500.

In the field of fashions, the prizes will last throughout her college career. She can stop worrying about stockings. She will receive a ten year supply of Berkshire hosiery! She also wins a complete wardrobe of suits, dresses and sportswear. She can select \$500 worth of the latest styles—designed by David Crystal, Hayette and Haymaker.

To highlight her appearance, the National College Queen will receive tips on good grooming from The Toni Company. They will also present her with a full year's supply of beauty and hair care products made by Toni.

The judges add this final reminder: "The winner will be someone who is active in several areas of campus life. She does not have to be a scholastic genius nor have the beauty of a Hollywood movie star. The next National College Queen will be a typical American college girl—bright, alert and personable."

BEST SELLERS

FICTION

Franny and Zooey, Salinger
The Agony and the Ecstasy, Stone

To Kill A Mockingbird, Lee
The Carpetbaggers, Robbins
Mila 18, Uris

GENERAL

The Making of the President, 1960, White
A Nation of Sheep, Lederer
The Rise and Fall of the Third Reich, Shlrer
Citizen Hearst, Swanberg
Inside Europe Today, Gunther

Legislature Approves Two Proposed Bills

Wednesday, November 15, Legislature met to discuss bills on the resolution concerning Soviet nuclear testing and the proposed Legislature House rules.

The bill on the resolution concerning Soviet nuclear testing was amended and passed by the legislature. The resolution reads as follows:

Whereas, On September 1, 1961, the Soviet Union defied a three-year-old nuclear test ban by exploding a low power nuclear weapon in the atmosphere; and

Whereas, Since September 1, 1961, the Soviet Union has exploded in the atmosphere a number of nuclear weapons ranging to more than fifty megatons of power; and

Whereas, The testing of nuclear weapons increases the threat of nuclear war and greatly endangers the health of all people; therefore,

Resolved, that the Student Legislature of the Woman's College of the University of North Carolina denounces all atmospheric testing of nuclear weapons as it defies the best interests of the world and threatens the future of coming generations.

The Student Legislature of the Woman's College of the University of North Carolina urges that all countries refrain from any nuclear tests with the exception of testing beneath the earth's surface for peaceful purposes.

The bill as amended will be sent to the office of the national NSA. There, along with bills sent by 500 other member schools of NSA, it will be incorporated into one bill. Copies of the final bill will be sent to Premier Nikita Khrushchev, President Kennedy, ambassadors to the United Nations, and to foreign youth organizations. A copy will also be sent to the Woman's College.

The Legislature also passed the bill concerning the proposed Legislature House rules, that is, an amendment by deletion. The deletion of this amendment means that there will no longer be a section of ex-officio members of legislature. Consideration of retaining these ex-officio members in an advisory capacity was defeated. And, although the amendment to the amendment which would have

Students Investigate Respective Countries

Continued from Page One
tion, then there must be a social change. The Latin American feels that he is not getting his share of life. The students feel that they are better educated than the ruling class, and that they are able to bring about a social change.

These feelings turn to the left and lead to revolution. The people are hungry, and they don't want to wait for time to bring about social and economic changes. The people want changes that will benefit them in their lifetime, thus they turn to revolution.

Group Discussion by the Panel

The three Latin American students emphasized the fact the "Latin Americans are desperate," and they want immediate changes. A large percentage of the population is hungry—these people don't care about social and economic changes; they only want food. Dr. Bardolph added that the United States at one time was faced with the same situation as what to do with an education after graduation. We adjusted—couldn't Latin America do the same thing?

Questions from the Audience

The audience asked many informative questions many of which pertained to United States-Latin American relations. The panel seemed to think the best way that the U.S. could help Latin America was by having a better mutual understanding. The United States must remember that Latin America is independent and that the U.S. cannot help Latin America until the Latin Americans first help themselves. The panel agreed that Latin America itself was mostly responsible for its present condition, but the United States had helped by foreign investment, foreign capital, and U.S. loans. The panel said that everyone had his own personal opinion about whether the wealth drained away by foreign companies is so much greater than the benefits a company gives a country. Some people see more good and some more bad.

In response to a question, the panel said that education was free in Latin American countries. This can be bad or good—anyone can

kept the President of SGA and the Judicial Chairman as ex-officio members was also defeated, the SGA President will still be able to present addresses to the Legislature on the State of the Campus.

get an education, but the teachers aren't well paid, and they don't have enough money for school equipment.

The panel said that the student riots had very little effect on the government in most cases. These riots and political participations do help create a sense of responsibility in the students.

This discussion was very informative, and it gave the students of WC an opportunity to view the Latin American student's problems with a better understanding.

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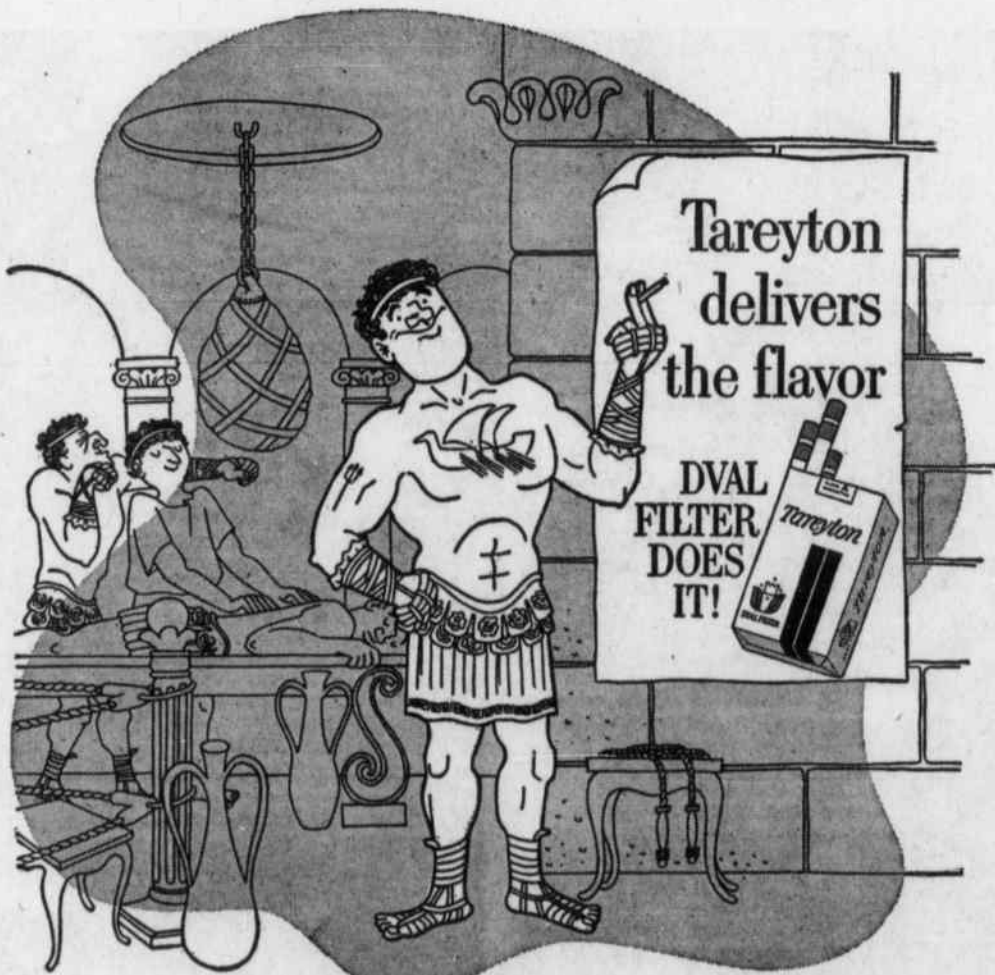
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