

The Carolinian

Volume XXXVIII

University of North Carolina at Greensboro, N. C. — Tuesday, November 12, 1968

Number 15

Freshmen Elect Class Officers

The Freshman Class elected their officers Monday. The results were not available at press time, but *The Carolinian* will carry an interview with the newly elected president in Friday's issue, in addition to the results of the other offices.

The candidates running for president of the Freshman Class are Barbara Belt, Jane Highsmith, Linda Ketner, Cathy Myers, Pat Stewart, and Randy Terry.

The candidates for the other officers are as follows:

Vice-President: Susan Allen, Jean Badgett, Margaret Clement, Irene Hill, Bonnie Hunt, Mary Hunter, Pat Lewis, Jenni Stephens, and Bob Waltermann.

Secretary: Linda Braswell, Susan Falk, Wanda Hall, Dale Hatcher, Mary Johnson, Judy McLean, Krista Merritt, Carol Nance, and Karen Norrison.

Treasurer: Helen Beckoff, Patsy Brison, Jane Davis, Susan Furr, Kathy Griffin, Pattie Hughes, Ellen Marshall, Alice Reid, Debbie Richie, and Jan Ward.

Cheerleader: Marianne Aure, H. B. Duntz, Susan Ellis, Nancy Kraeuter, Susan Oneto, Pam Pillsbury, and Mary Webb.

These candidates were

nominated for their offices in a class meeting, November 30. To be eligible to run, a freshman must not receive more than one unsatisfactory.

The candidates have been campaigning for a week prior to the elections. They were allowed a certain amount of money to be spent during the campaign for posters, buttons, etc. Several candidates held discussions of their platforms in addition to the usual poster campaign.

To win an election, a candidate must receive a simple majority of the votes. If no candidate receives this majority, then there will be a runoff election Wednesday between the two leading candidates for each office. In case of a tie, the winner will be determined by a runoff.

Campus Radio Station To Train Disc Jockeys

WNCG, the campus radio station, will begin a training program for disc jockeys soon, according to John Robinson, station manager. Anyone

interested in being a DJ for the station should contact him or Bill Nash, the program director. The station's telephone number is 5450.

The station had planned to start broadcasting in October, but there have been delaying factors. When they start broadcasting, they will be on the air for 70 hours a week. This will mean that they will need approximately 40 trained DJs. The training program will include diction and other aspects of a disc jockey's job. Both men and women are encouraged by the station to participate in this training program.

The radio station is a new organization on campus. The idea was formulated last April but the practical aspects of beginning broadcast were not definite until August.

Robinson commented, "Western Electric Company College Gift Program, through Mr. George Sperry, very kindly contributed hundreds of dollars worth of essential equipment. Without their generosity, WNCG would not be a reality."

The station will run a program of diverse entertainment. There will be contemporary music, classical, progressive, folk, Soul, jazz, and easy listening, plus regular reports on both the U.S. and British Top Ten. There will also be a feature on the air called Artist Spotlight, which will feature interviews with well known personalities that visit the area or spotlight the talent that is on campus. There will also be an hour of news from 6 to 7 each day. Anyone interested in working for the radio news staff should contact David Sharpe, the news director.

Regular programming will be preempted to cover special events happening on the campus, such as lectures or special meetings of interest to students.

There is also the possibility of having "talk shows" similar to some of the commercial stations which feature listeners' opinions on all topics.

Dining Hall

Survey Reveals Suggestions, Gripes

ELAINE KAHN (soph.): 1) I don't think the food is too bad. The meats are of poor quality and very greasy. It seemed to me that the food was a little better last year selection-wise. The salad table is a good idea. They do have a big selection of salads and cold food. 2) I usually eat on campus, eating off occasionally on weekends. 3) Very, very often the food is cold or luke warm. I do think the lines are too long.

LINDA LINENS (soph.): 1) On the whole it's not very tasty; it's seldom that you get the meals that are good. Breakfast could be hotter they always have cold eggs. I've been sick off the food so many times it's poor. 2) I usually eat lunch, two suppers and one breakfast during the week. I eat off campus five or six times per week. 3) The service is as good as it could be under given circumstances.

PAULA HARDIN (senior): 1) Considering that they have to cook for several thousand people, it's pretty good, but it could be a little more interesting. I don't like the vegetables, which are flavorless. Their meat is alright; in some cases it could be of better quality. 2) I eat almost all meals on campus because I can't afford to eat elsewhere. 3) I was at another school this summer and the serving people generally were far more pleasant than the ones here. Things run out a lot.

SCORE, the Student Committee Organized for Research and Evaluation, will meet tonight at 8:00 in the Alexander Room in the new wing of Elliott Hall.

especially at 6:00 when there usually is no milk, no salad, no catsup, etc.

FRANCES YOUNG (senior): 1) I think it's cold, poor quality meats, too greasy in general, it's bad. The variety is fair. 2) I eat all meals on campus except on weekends. 3) The service is terrible. The people are very rude.

PETER KEY (fresh.): 1) It varies. On the whole it's not bad considering that it is massed served. It could be a little warmer. They should give up trying to serve liver—it's always horrible. They give us hamburgers, and hot dogs a bit too often. Their desserts are usually good. I think we're getting what we pay for quantity-wise if not quality-wise. 2) I never eat breakfast, but usually eat lunch and dinner on campus. 3) The service is good considering the numbers they have to serve.

PATSY GOLD (senior): 1) The food is too greasy, it's always cold. I don't think the combination of foods is appetizing nor well-balanced. The quality of meats is generally not good nor well prepared, being either under-cooked or over-cooked, with very little flavor. I think the food would be more appealing if the atmosphere were more pleasant. (For instance, if there were table cloths, piped-in music, etc.) 2) I never eat breakfast, lunch rarely and dinner seldom on campus. I'm glad that I'm financially able to eat off campus, otherwise I'd probably starve or die of ptomaine. 3) Considering the circumstances, I don't find much fault with the service. The service can only be as good as

(Continued on Page 5)

Legislature Ponders Time Limit for Veto

By MARIAN MORGAN

Legislature considered Wednesday night a proposal to put a time limit on the Chancellor's consideration of campus rules and regulations.

Under the constitutional change proposed by representative Mary Knight, a bill will automatically become effective if it has not been acted upon by the Chancellor within thirty school days after receiving notification of passage of the bill in a student referendum.

The bill will automatically become effective after the prescribed time limit unless the nature of the bill requires attention from higher authority than the Chancellor's office and that attention cannot be granted within the specified time.

In such a case, the Chancellor must submit in writing to the Chairman of Legislature a statement explaining what action has taken place and that there is a need for extra time.

Since this is a constitutional change requiring a two week waiting period, debate was closed on the issue until the next meeting of Student Legislature.

House rules were suspended to allow legislature to come to an immediate vote concerning the required number of SGA meetings. Representatives voted unanimously to delete from the handbook the requirement that Student Government Association must meet four times during the college year.

Also on the agenda was a social regulations change to enable freshmen to make and

receive local phone calls during enforced quiet. In presenting her bill, representative Jean Scarborough pointed out that this change would be "an extension of our policy of self-discipline." She recommended the change as an attempt to recognize freshmen as responsible members of the University campus.

In speaking against the bill, an amendment was proposed to continue the present policy with local calls being placed and received only after 10:30. The amendment failed by two votes and discussion again centered on the original change. The bill was voted on and passed.

After the prescribed two week waiting period, a constitutional By-Laws change reorganizing the Faculty-Student Reviewing Committee was again brought before Legislature. The change was unanimously passed and will go into effect immediately.

Pam Greer, Chairman of SGA, announced that the Chancellor has approved constitutional changes passed by the Student body in a general referendum on October 24. Approval was given concerning deleting the handbook test for town students, reorganization of the Women's Hallboard, and election of legislature representatives in September and February. Chancellor Ferguson also approved Juniors to qualify for judicial offices and the reduction to 35% of the student body needed to validate a general referendum.

Bloodmobile To Be At Rosenthal Gym

The Red Cross Bloodmobile will be at Rosenthal Gymnasium Tuesday, November 19 from 10:30 to 4:00. Its visit is being sponsored by the Service League and they encourage all students to donate blood.

To qualify to be a donor, one must be in good health at the time of the donation. The minimum age is 18 and the maximum age is 60. However, those 18 to 21 who are not self-supporting must have the written consent of a parent or legal guardian. There must be an interval of eight weeks between donations, and no more than five donations are allowed within a 12 month period.

A donor must not have had any surgery within the last six months. (Exceptions may be made by the physician in charge for minor surgery). A donor must never have had malaria,

jaundice, or hepatitis. No deferment is made because of seasonal allergies unless they are active on the date of donation. A person who has had any teeth pulled within 72 hours will not be allowed to donate blood. If one has had longacting penicillin during the last eight weeks or shortacting penicillin during the past ten days, he will not qualify to donate. Immunizations for tetanus, typhoid, flu, polio, and typhus will disqualify a donor for a period of 24 hours after the immunizations.

Elliott Hall will sponsor a Study Break Thursday from 2:30 to 4:00, in Cone Ballroom. Refreshments will be served.

The Carolinian

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA AT GREENSBORO

Published twice weekly during the school year by the students of the University of North Carolina at Greensboro. Editorial opinions expressed herein are the views of the writers. All unsigned editorials are by the editor. All letters to the editor must be signed and in the Carolinian office by noon Mondays. Letters should be concise, typed and a duplicate copy must be enclosed. Member of Associated Collegiate Press. Telephone: University extension 379-5227; Office: 201 Elliott Hall, University of North Carolina at Greensboro, Greensboro, N. C. 27412. Second class postage paid at Greensboro, N. C.



CPS

COLLEGIATE
PRESS SERVICE

AN AGENCY OF THE U.S. STUDENT PRESS ASSOCIATION

REPRESENTED FOR NATIONAL ADVERTISING BY
National Educational Advertising ServicesA DIVISION OF
READER'S DIGEST SALES & SERVICES, INC.
360 Lexington Ave., New York, N. Y. 10017

editorial

Thinking that we had heard more gripping than usual about ARA food The Carolinian recently undertook an informal survey to measure the extent of student discontent (see page 1). Opinion seems fairly diverse with many students willing to give the dining service the benefit of the doubt. But some students are obviously discontent and the powers that be would do well to listen to their complaints.

ARA's food purchasing standards are higher than those of any food chain in the state of North Carolina. ARA contends that it does as well as humanly possible, in preparing the food for mass consumption. Some of the foods majors we know, on campus disagree. We don't pretend to know who is correct. It does seem to us, however, that eating would be a lot more enjoyable if it could be done under less crowded conditions. Perhaps areas can be found in existing dorms which could be converted into small cafeterias; certainly the time has come to provide for cafeterias in the plans for future dormitories. The campus is too large to justify centralized dining facilities.

A second matter which should be improved is the method of paying for meals. At the present time every resident student is required to pay for a full semester's board. Even if he doesn't eat a single meal on campus. Defenders of this absurd system contend it keeps individual meal costs low. True, if you eat almost every meal on campus—someone else in fact is paying for some of your meals. The person who eats in the dining hall occasionally is not only paying for someone else's meals, he is often paying for a second meal for himself off campus.

What is needed is a variety of plans for paying for meals. Ranging from paying by the meal, to paying by the semester and possibly including five, seven, and thirty day meal tickets. Naturally the least expensive meals would still come to the person who chooses to eat a full semester on campus, the most expensive to the person who desires to eat only a single meal.

This plan can easily be put into effect; ARA has no objection to modification of the present system, but is unlikely to initiate it on its own. It is waiting for the Administration and student body to take the lead.

The Carolinian Staff

John L. Pinnix
editor
Cheryl Parry
business and advertising manager

Marie Nahikian
associate editor

Managing editor Pat Quinn
News editor Marian Morgan
Assistant news editor Nancy Moore
Political editor Beth Bolin
Assistant Advertising Manager Debby Stegall
Photographers Ed Woodard, David Moore, Phil Link
Lyn Moulton, H.E. Link, III, H. Milton Gunn
Layout editor Rebecca Wilson
Copy editor Dee Bedsole
Circulation manager H. Caroline Russell
General staff Judy Leonard, Betty Chunn, Sarah Barnhill,
Pat Clappse, Nanker Phelge, Carolyn Stone, Susan Schmalbach, Debby King, Linda Klopman, Lee Keating, Dotty Lambeth, Kathy Viverette, Maureen Walsh, Millie Sharpe.

To the Editor:

A great deal of student criticism in recent "Letters to the Editor" has been directed towards Jack Pinnix and his editorial policies. I refer specifically to Lindsay Lamson's letter of Nov. 5, in which Mr. Pinnix is charged with "misusing the office of editor and... violating the trust the student body bestowed upon him in last spring's elections." A special point of contention is the use of editorial notes.

It appears that such criticism arises from a misunderstanding of fundamental editorial prerogatives. According to standard journalistic practice, the Editor's domain is not restricted solely to the editorial page. A cursory inspection of any reputable commercial newspaper will reveal that editorial notes are used for purposes of clarification, whenever and wherever necessary. Although such clarification often includes a reaffirmation of Editorial position, it functions primarily to keep the issues fresh in the public mind.

It seems to me that Mr. Pinnix's editorial notes have been in keeping with this tradition: he has not been over-zealous in undermining his opposition, or precipitate in defending his own flank.

And then there is the matter of Erskine Walther's "Happy Damn" column. I am not prepared (or informed enough) to judge whether Mr. Walther's suspension is the result of a "personality clash," as so many people have implied. If such is the case, the fact remains that it is Mr. Pinnix's right as Editor to determine what goes in his paper, and who does the writing. Few students seem to realize that *The Carolinian* is very much Mr. Pinnix's paper: he is morally liable for what is printed, and is totally responsible for the directive effort required to print the paper bi-weekly. Considering that he is not paid for doing his job (many college editors are), and must recruit his staff on his own time, I think that it is naive (or idealistic) in the extreme to assume that he should be non-partisan in matters political and personal.

Certainly, students are right in expecting fair coverage in their school paper. However, fairness has become a relative thing, dependent on modern semantics. Increasingly, journalism has become oriented towards the "mouth-piece approach," in which a forum is provided for airing public views, while the newspaper as a whole follows a set political and social course (a course set by the Editor). It is a rare paper, indeed, that is able to remain neutral amid the mainstream of current events.

Mr. Pinnix, whatever his shortcomings, is at least trying hard. It is significant (or should be to those who have cried "foul") that the Lamson letter, with its misdirected and defamatory blast at the Editor, was printed without the benefit of an editorial note.

Rowena Morrison

P.S. Lest my remarks be construed as anti-Walther, let me hasten to add that I consider the "Happy Damn" column a much more relevant contribution to *The Carolinian* than such regular features as "For What It's Worth." Mr. Walther's consistently colorful writing is a pleasant contrast to Miss Hunt's annual repetition of subject matter (Golden Chain, student apathy, etc.), albeit Miss Hunt has been known to reach the prosaic heights at moments of inspiration (or intimidation?). Mr. Walther has not been denied a creative outlet simply because Mr. Pinnix refuses official newspaper space. It is to be hoped that Mr. Walther will make full use of his "Letter to the Editor" prerogative.

To The Editor:

I have recently had the opportunity to visit your campus a number of times and would like to take this chance to express the feelings and the impressions that I have gotten. I feel inclined to agree with Miss Hunt's article of November 1st. The CAROLINIAN could

hardly be at fault for the lack of campus news. I realize that I am not on your campus during the week, but on the weekends that I have been there I have found that once you walk around the block twice you have used up all the activities at hand—if there were any. Outside of the Panty Raid of October 10th, the concert by Stevie Wonder and "Time Out" day there haven't been that many open activities to take part in. The student has the responsibility of doing his or her part toward offering events for fellow students to be a part. The SGA can hardly be expected to carry the entire load of furnishing entertainment for the students.

Is there not enough demand on the part of the students for the use of Elliott Hall? It is the first student center or union that I have ever found closed to the students. May I ask why? I should think it would be the very hub of all student activities. Most centers are open from about 7:00 AM until about fifteen minutes before girls curfew at night seven days a week.

I must compliment the maintenance people at UNC-G. They must do a yeoman like job in keeping the grounds and buildings neat and clean. To tour the grounds is a real pleasure.

Your cafeteria set up is efficient and the food and service is exceptional. To be sure you will get some chicken you won't like sometimes, but then who is perfect? At least you

(Continued on Page 5)



'Survivor'

Point of Order

By KATY GILMORE

November 19, 1968
at 7:00 p.m.
Aycok Auditorium

See ESTA NOCHE...
TEATRO llena de contrastes:
idealista y picaresca, religiosa y
frivola: llenda de temas:
historicas, simbolicos, amoris,
costumbristas!

Spend an evening in recall or
preview. Perhaps such Spanish
plays as "Peribanez", "La Vida
es Sueno", "El Burlador de
Sevilla", and "Bodas de Sangre",
and "Bodas de Sangre" are
reminiscent of the tedious
translations we Spanish students
suffered through. Or, perhaps
you veterans merely recall your

familiarity with the Spanish to
English dictionary during your
Spanish 207-208 course. If you
have not yet experienced a
Spanish course in literature these
plays may be unfamiliar to you.
This performance, however, will
provide a preview of what's
ahead.

Whatever your status as a
Spanish student you are
guaranteed a night of dramatic
perfection and excitement. A
cast of versatile, illustrious
actores will appear to highlight
this year's calendar for the
Spanish Department. A flavor of
Spanish antiquity is mixed with
the contemporary style of the
theatre of the absurd. Enjoy an

evening with six of Spain's
greatest playwrights!

Letters

ALL LETTERS TO THE
EDITOR ARE WELCOMED.
THEY SHOULD BE CON-
CISE, TYPED AND A DU-
PLICATE COPY MUST BE
ENCLOSED.



2001: Brilliantly Futuristic in Concept

By EMMA SCHWARTZ

2001: A Space Odyssey, a film based on the novel by Arthur C. Clarke, is a visually rendered hypothesis of the discoveries awaiting man's exploration of space. The film, although virtually plotless, creates its symbolism and mood through music and exciting photographic effects.

The plot centers on the search for the origin of a black monolith discovered on the moon. A brief, very simplistic visual summary of the steps of

man's evolution flashes into a spaceship ballet. Shortly thereafter, the film begins its tedious journey toward failure as plot and dialogue are introduced.

There is little plot excitement until after intermission; then the plot increases only slightly in complexity and mystery.

Listening to the inane dialogue (of which, thank God, there is little) is not the only bout with boredom. The film is segmented, each scene having barely enough cohesion to sustain interest. Each segment,

whether a space ballet or an element of plot development, is stretched to the attention span's breaking point.

The music, though exciting at times, is also overdone. It is, however, in keeping with the melodrama of the entire film. The music—Strauss and Katcheturian—and the costumes (singularly dowdy and uninspired) are incongruous with the rest of the technical aspects of the film.

The rest of the technical work is brilliantly futuristic in concept. The spaceships,

spacesuits and galaxy scenery are carefully researched and authentically detailed. Combined with the photographic special effects, these elements realistically involve the viewer with the future.

The final images of the film speculate upon man's journey into the infinite where creation, life and death form a circular pattern. The creation and birth imagery is spectacular.

The total impression left by

the film, however, is not a sense of wonder about the mysteries of life and death. Producer Kubrick subordinated theme and plot to the lesser venture of showcasing his futuristic technical detail and his creation of special effects.

At best, this film is a beautifully illustrated dictionary of man's prospective technical advancement. At worst, it is a tedious, disjointed attempt to say something relevant about the mystery of life.



Communist Regime Illusions Are Extensive, Permanent; Misled Many In U.S.

By MERCEDES MIQUEL

It is a well-known fact that the illusions created by a communist regime are as extensive and permanent as the system itself, and its propaganda so effective that it is easily believed, even by those who oppose the regime most.

With sadness and increasing alarm, we have watched this misleading propaganda cause many people in this country to believe that Cuba was an underdeveloped country; that there were only a few rich people while the majority starves; that we were oppressed by big American corporations; and that, finally, under communism, Cubans had obtained equality and justice. Nothing could be further from the truth.

When on January 1, 1959, Castro seized the Cuban government, he took over a country whose economy had been steadily climbing for the previous twenty-five years. Although sugar, rum, molasses, and bagass were our most important industries, we no longer depended on them exclusively. Tourists, attracted by many new luxury hotels as well as by the climate and beautiful natural beaches, had found both a summer and a winter haven. New industries had sprung up and were developing rapidly; among them were cigarette and cigar factories, breweries and canneries, textiles, footwear, paint, perfume, soap and detergents, tires and furniture. In addition, we raised and bred our own cattle. The big oil companies, Esso, Texaco, and Shell, had refineries in Cuba. Many car manufacturers had started to assemble both their trucks and automobiles there. In fact, world-wide, Cuba ranked fourth in number of cars per capita.

All of the most important banks, both Canadian and American, had several branches throughout the island; these together with the privately owned banks of Cuba and the government's National Bank, formed a very effective and productive bank system. Although hard to believe, prior to 1959, the Cuban peso was valued equal to the dollar.

As for the people, we will not pretend there was no poverty. What country can boast of such a thing? Poor conditions were very similar to our own homes here, in the slums and ghettos of the big cities, and in poverty belts. Generally speaking, Cubans ate well and dressed well. All modern commodities, such as refrigerators, air-conditioners, radios, televisions, and washing machines were available to the average middle-class Cuban family. Contrary to popular belief, there was a large middle class in Cuba; in fact, the majority of the people were middle class.

Why then did the Russians choose Cuba as their first base in America? Why not one of the really underdeveloped countries like Haiti? The reason was economy. Russia needed a self-supporting country which would serve them as a springboard for further conquests. Also, because of the political situation, Cubans were dissatisfied with the imposed regime of Batista. Therefore, although most were not in sympathy with Castro, all favored a change.

Another well-known fact is that communist revolutions, as such, rarely exist. Communists

use other revolutions for their own purpose. When victory is achieved, all other parties and factions are destroyed and only the Reds survive. Once in power, they proceed deliberately and systematically to demolish the established order by shaking the very foundations of all previous institutions. They deny principles held sacred for generations, radically change everything from customs and traditions to ideas and ideals, demoralize, pervert, and eliminate anything and anyone whom they cannot control. Controlling the masses in body and soul is their prime objective. The severity and totality of this tyranny is absolute; the methods of oppression over mind and body are monstrous and are carried out with clinical refinement.

This is what happened in Cuba. What did we do wrong? Where did we err? In my opinion, our mistake was to believe as we did; to believe that "THIS CANNOT HAPPEN TO US."

Due to requests by several students, a committee to evaluate and propose changes for the S.G.A. Constitution (found in the STUDENT HANDBOOK) is in the process of being established. Possible areas for investigation include the S.G.A. during summer school sessions, the role of Town Students (should they be treated as a separate group of students or as full members of the Student Body?), and the part Graduate Students have or may have in the governing of the Student Body. Unless interested students outside the formal S.G.A. participate on this ad hoc committee, the office holders of S.G.A. will not continue this committee. If you want to help better your university, in this way (no experience necessary) please contact Pam Greer in Mendenhall Dorm or call the S.G.A. office: 379-5477.

Viet Nam: Biggest Protests Cause

PRINCETON, N.J. (CPS)—A recent survey of more than 800 deans at the nation's colleges shows that Vietnam was the major cause of organized protests by college students during the 1967-68 academic year.

Dormitory rules, Civil Rights, and student participation in college government were, in that order, the next most frequently protested issues on the nation's campuses, according to the survey by the Educational Testing Service.

The ETS report also notes that organized groups demonstrating against most issues rarely made up more than ten percent of a college student body. Protesters against U.S. Government policy in Vietnam, for example, averaged about five percent of their respective student bodies according to the deans' estimates. Protests not organized in advance were not included in the findings.

ETS's questionnaire survey was completed by deans of students in 860 accredited four-year colleges and universities. Each dean was asked to note the extent of organized student protest over 27 educational, social, and political issues during the 1967-68 academic year.

38 percent of the deans reported Vietnam demonstrations on their campuses last year. 34 percent reported protests over dormitory regulations, and 29 percent over local, off-campus Civil Rights matters.

Protests over greater student participation in campus policy-making was reported at 27 percent of the colleges. In one out of four colleges there were protests about the draft and about the presence of military recruiters. One out of five colleges noted demonstrations over governmental agency and industrial recruiters on campus.

In a survey in 1965, a similar group of deans was asked to provide the same information about many of the same issues. At that time, they reported that Civil Rights was the most frequent cause for student activism. Campus food service

ranked second, and Vietnam third. Vietnam, then, was cited by one out of five colleges as a cause of organized protests, compared to almost two out of five today.

A comparison of the results of both studies indicates that since 1965 three particular issues have triggered protests with increasing frequency. Organized discontent with dormitory rules was registered at 34 percent of the colleges, as compared to 28 percent in 1965. Student demands for a larger role in campus governance increased from 19 to 27 percent. This past year racial matters, especially demands for studies of black culture, accounted for demonstrations in 18 percent of the schools. Three years ago, five percent of the deans reported student activism over racial issues.

The ETS study also reports that:

—issues relating to the curriculum, quality of instruction, class size, or faculty involvement seldom sparked student protests. Fifteen percent of the deans reported protests over curriculum inflexibility, 13 percent over quality of instruction, 3 percent over class size, and 2 percent over the limited extent of the senior faculties involved in undergraduate teaching.

—there was substantial variation by size and type of school in the nature and extent of student protests. The large universities in the survey reported more student involvement in almost all issues. Protests over Vietnam occurred at twice as many independent universities as at public colleges and sectarian and career-oriented schools. Draft protests took place at half of the independent universities in the survey, but at no more than 20 percent of the Catholic, teacher-training, and technical institutions.

—Civil Rights activism among white college students has declined significantly.

This picture of student protests, only partly accurate in itself (since it was compiled by deans of students and did not include spontaneous protests), is likely to change radically this year.

A prediction in August by Brandeis University's Center for the Study of Violence already seems to be coming true: that there would be more protests than ever in both colleges and high schools, and that large numbers of them would be race-oriented in one way or another.

'Chickadee' Reviewed

By MARY FORD DAUGHTRIDGE

Old-movie buffs got a rare treat November 7 when the old movie series brought "My Little Chickadee," starring Mae West and W.C. Fields, to Cone Ballroom.

The large, noisy crowd greeted the opening credits with enthusiastic cheers that didn't trouble to hide a scornful feeling for the credibility of the Masked Bandit riding at a full gallop, sweeping up Miss West, and riding off to his little mountain hide-away. However, Miss West's ability as a truly big star (after 1968 heroines, a star of Miss West's stature is quite amazing—she could cause all sorts of mobs on Wall Street.) soon won the errant crowd over.

After five minutes, the audience is laughing with the movie, rather than at it. When the judge asks Flora Belle (Mae West), "Are you trying to show contempt for this court?" and she replies, "No, I'm trying my best to hide it," the laughter is genuine.

The plot was fairly simple to follow. Flora Belle is ordered to leave town after she and the Masked Bandit are spied in her bedroom by the town prude, who happened to be snooping by. On the train out of town, Flora Belle runs into Guthrie (Fields), mistakenly thinks that he's loaded, and gets a friend to substitute as preacher.

In the next town, Flora Belle makes immediate conquests of the saloon owner (a real greaser) and the newspaper editor (a goody-goody). For the next thirty minutes, the viewer watches Flora Belle maintain a platonic marriage with a bumfuzzled Guthrie. Finally, in desperation, Guthrie pretends he is the Masked Bandit, who the town gossip swears is Flora Belle's true love.

The town prude of Scene I, who is following Flora Belle from town to town (the poor soul has problems), catches Guthrie in his Masked Bandit garb. Incensed, the town plans to hang Guthrie.

Flora Belle appeals to the saloon keeper to help Guthrie, and in the process she finds out that he is the Masked Bandit. They save Guthrie, Flora Belle reveals that she's not really married, and the Masked Bandit leaves the town enough money to make Flora Belle a heroine.

Both the saloon keeper and newspaper editor ask to marry Flora Belle, but she likes the single life. However, she doesn't want the boys to feel discouraged so she tells them that "Anytime you don't have anything to do, and plenty of time to do it in, come on up."

The play ends as Fields steals Miss West's most famous line, when he asks, "Why don't you come up and see me sometime?"

Her reply? "My little chickadee."

Despite the sound difficulty, gettin used to Fields' raucous voice, and Miss West's tendency to roll her eyes heavenward when kissed, "My Little Chickadee" is a marvelous, rollicking film.

Phys. Ed. Classes Hold Meet

On Thursday night, November 7, representatives from the physical education classes at UNC-G met to evaluate

a plan for explaining the place of physical education in the curriculum.

A tape, made by the

nationally known Dr. Celeste Wrich, was shown to the students. It tried to show the place of physical education in the entire educational process. Some of the points made by the tape were that physical education demands the use of ideas and muscles. It demands that a student move, and as he moves, he learns. Also it helps a student discover his own strengths and weaknesses, and learn to interact with others. The methods of physical education is play, fitness and movement. Play teaches social identification. Fitness is good health in its broadest sense.

The reaction to the tape was that it was fairly good, but would have been better if it had been spoken since a tape tends to be impersonal. Also, the students made the point that even learning about physical education from a teacher would be totally ineffective if the group were too large.

Having a PE advisor to help students choose their courses was suggested. Also, the point was made that perhaps the University does not put enough emphasis on physical education, since the courses are not explained in the catalogue. One student made the point that to take too much time on the subject in a class period would

(Continued on Page 5)

How To Survive Profs

(ACP)—The Bulletin, Kansas State Teachers College, Emporia, Kansas. Professors can be an invaluable asset to you. They can also be flaming flunkies. Your goal is to avoid the latter, whether you have to drop the course, leave school or even the country to do it.

If your professor is a decent sort, cultivate a stimulating and lasting relationship with him. Take him out for a beer. Talk with a lisp and tell him you're hot for him. If you're a female, make a play for him, even if you're particularly ugly and rancid-looking. Most professors won't care anyway. If he doesn't respond to your advances, tell him you'll tear off your dress and run down the hall screaming if he doesn't raise your grade.

If he's married, baby-sit for him. If this doesn't win over, kidnap the baby. If you do this often enough, you'll finish the semester with a profitable day nursery and a four-point.

Blackmail him, even if you have to make up lies about his past. Leave a copy of Pravda in

his coat and sic the administration on him. If you're big, threaten to beat him up. Compliment him on his clothes. Tell him you like men who wear baggy trousers and funny ties. Whatever he's wearing you damn well better like it.

In essence, the only way to survive professors is to flatter them right into a coma.

Panty Raid

(ACP)—UT DAILY BEACON, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee reports that fifty to 75 men from the Presidential Complex staged a "panty raid" on Morrill Hall Sunday night and were surprised when they were rewarded with clothes from the boys' floors as well as the girls.

A nearby student said Carrick and Reese Raiders didn't realize that the first eight floors of Morrill were for men and upper six were for the women students.

Student Leftists-Stimulus for Reform

Hip culture represents a real revolt against American values, Richard E. Peterson states in an issue of DAEDALUS, Journal of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, on "Students and Politics." Writing on "The Student Left in American Higher Education," he points out that "in contrast to the politically committed left-activists, real hippies have withdrawn from American culture, and despair of any hope that they, the 'new lefties,' or anyone else can alter the prevailing patterns of that culture."

Their estrangement, he continues, is thoroughgoing and pessimistic. In Latin America, on the other hand, where real avenues for student protest exist, hippies do not; while in Eastern Europe a less overt but nonetheless real form of it could be said to describe a prevailing mood of the student population.

In the United States, Peterson points out, left-oriented students also reject much in American culture; but plan to do something to change it. These comprise a small but dynamic group of "left-activists," and a much larger group of "campus-issue protestors," whose "impact has been substantial."

"The student right," he continues, "directs its protest not so much at the status quo, but rather at what it perceives to be a rising tide of leftist influence . . . Parents of conservative students are disproportionately Republican and Protestant, and they tend to be authoritarian . . . Student rightists, heavily concentrated in business curricula, appear to be active not only at the large, prestigious and visible institutions, but also at many smaller colleges—especially church-related ones, southern universities, and technical and other career-oriented institutions." Despite "impressive financial and organizational backing," Peterson notes that the right has

not succeeded in arousing much commitment from its membership, and has had little impact on campus.

These three groups, however, constitute only a very small percentage of American students, the "overwhelming majority" of which are "politically apathetic—caught up in their vocational, academic, or hedonistic pursuits." And even in Eastern Europe and Latin America, where politics are known to play a much more pervasive role in student life, the majority of students are unaffected—or try to be.

In Eastern Europe students are exhorted to commit themselves to the Communist Party and to work for the betterment of the state; and the student response has been a pronounced apathy. The hazards of overt rebellion (though underground movements do exist) and profound non-conformity being extremely high in these countries, students retreat into what their official critics condemn as "indifferentism." Richard Cornell, author of *Youth and Communism*, writes.

"The popular Polish weekly *Swiat* has described these young people as 'the passive ones,' and has criticized them for their expressions of disillusionment with reality and their avoidance of politics and all organized activities . . . To a significant degree, young people in the Communist countries of Eastern Europe are iconoclasts; they have come to reject all slogans and to look with distrust upon heroes, leaders, sportsmen and saints."

This attitude constitutes far more than mere hedonism, however. "A passive, apolitical attitude is intolerable in the Communist system, and in this sense, the less dramatic forms of student opposition become as political as demonstrations and clandestine activity," Cornell states. The Party condemns the group which "gives priority to

its own personal interests, 'but there is more serious concern with the more overt forms of passive resistance: 'refusal to join the officially sanctioned student organizations . . . intellectual skepticism; the reading of prohibited literature; the expression of discontent by young artists through their work; excessive drinking; 'hooliganism' and juvenile delinquency; and, at the extreme, a kind of internal migration"—a trip, away from society."

By contrast, in Latin America, Robert E. Scott, Professor of Political Science at the University of Illinois, writes that students "share a high degree of expectation to have their political actions taken seriously . . . The proclivity for politics is passed from one student generation to another by a specialized student subculture."

"In Latin America," he points out, "the student's identity crisis is much more acute than in stable countries. With an environment undergoing rapid change, the young person has to adjust not only to an adult world, but to one in which values are constantly shifting, with the new norms, always under attack by some portion of the population . . . Generational rebellion weakens parental effectiveness . . . and the minimal contact available from part-time teachers reduces their potential role."

Facing this situation, reinforced by diffuse and undemanding academic requirements, students view themselves as "agents of change." In general they refuse to affiliate themselves with established political parties, and should the reform candidate they support gain power, students revert to the opposition. There is also a certain amount of right wing activity: this, or abstract and ideological protest movements

which seem to answer every problem give a much needed sense of solidarity and certainty.

"Ironically," Scott writes, "after separation from the University, the vast majority of one-time students quickly cease acting as agents of change. Some of them operate within the political system, but more remain passive politically. Certainly they do not provide the leadership for modernizing political mechanisms," or, he concludes, even much support for those who do.

Nevertheless, student protest has deep roots in the whole of Latin American society. The adult population sees its students as "the conscience of the nation:" a "psychological yearning (exists) for spokesmen who can personify the national identity . . . and universities answer the call."

This is the reason why student protest (though it too comprises only a small percentage of active students) is so effective in Latin America, even though its effectiveness ceases the moment a new political party is in power. In East Europe students have little or no influence—unless the Party decides they should be conciliated, and this is up to the Party. In the United States, the campus-issue protestors have been far more effective than the left-activists who try to influence national policy. The latter may have helped mobilize opinion against the Vietnam war, but the war is still going on, the lives of very few Negroes have been changed, and only token changes have been made in the draft laws.

"Historians," Peterson writes, "will credit the student leftists of the 1960's with being a major stimulus for reforms in higher education; these will mainly mean greater personal and academic freedom for students . . . Outside the university, however, the impact of the student left largely remains to be seen."

Students In Trouble: Campus Crisis

The "student in trouble"—a rare phenomenon 10 or 15 years ago—is now common on the college campus, the Valparaiso (Ind.) University *Torch* commented in an editorial.

The increase in academic pressure in the community (from the prevalent attitude, "you must succeed in college to be happy and productive"), together with the growing impersonality of large-scale education, has caused a corresponding increase in the psychological problems of the student.

Almost every student quickly discovers how many people are deeply unhappy about their lives, and the number of such people increases fantastically in four years of college. We hazard the guess that 25 per cent of college students have psychological difficulties severe enough to impair their academic performance and make them fundamentally unhappy.

For every person who reveals his personal problems there are probably three or four who worry about them in privacy prevented by fear or social stigma from disclosing them. Many students know someone who has either attempted suicide or seriously contemplated doing so. If so many students have reached this point of despair, we may readily conclude that great numbers of others are in less desperate, but nevertheless serious situations.

Factors contributing to psychological problems are complex, and no superficial discussion could possibly confront them. We would, however, suggest several areas of possible inquiry: poor living environment, parental expectations, inadequate outlets for relaxation, crises in ethical values, sexual problems, collapse of religious beliefs, and an inability to find relevance and meaning in human life in general and in the academic life in particular.

Many of the problems stem from pressures exerted by society at large and as such are not remediable by any particular university. But there are things which can and should be done to ameliorate the resulting difficulties. Certainly the present psychological counseling facilities are totally inadequate.

There needs to be, too, some comprehensive self-examination by the entire community of this problem and an end to Pollyannaish claims that the typical VU student is a happy, well-adjusted, securely religious individual.

Letters

(Continued from page 2)

don't pay the prices that we do at Appalachian. In your cafeteria I paid 90 cents and \$1.15 for meals that would cost me \$2.00 and more here. Think of the difference over a quarters or semesters time.

The seniors will tell you and the freshmen will soon realize that UNC-G, like any other college or university, will only be what the students make it. You don't need the SDS to have action or progress, you can't expect the SGA to be a booking agency or get an ambulance for the infirmary, but you can work together in functional groups, many of which already exist, or as individuals. It will take you the students to make UNC-G an even better place to live and learn. Thank you for your time and attention.

Paul Norris
Appalachian
State University

Dining Hall Survey Findings

(Continued from Page 1)

the food that's served.

RUTH TAPLEY (soph.): 1) I think they do a good job for the number of people they have to serve. There are some things wrong with it: starchy, greasy, usually not hot. The choice is good; the quality is fair. 2) I only eat one meal per day and that is on campus usually. 3) The vegetables are usually stone cold. If they'd not put them out until you get there, it would be a lot better. I would say I'm pleased with the service in general.

NANCY WATSON (soph.): 1) I think it's much worse than last year. There isn't as much

variety and it isn't prepared as well as last year. The quality is overall pretty good. 2) I eat off campus four or five times per week and in the dining hall the rest of the time. 3) The lines don't seem as bad as at the beginning of the year. Service is generally pretty good.

BERTHA HOWARD (soph.): 1) I think it's disgustingly greasy and there are skimpy servings. The vegetables are too mushy. 2) I eat almost every meal on campus. 3) If you get there at the right time, the lines aren't long and the food is warm. The food isn't displayed attractively at all but there's really no way it could be.

CAROLYN JANE BROWN (soph.): 1) I think it's improved over what was served at the beginning of the year, both in how it's cooked and in the quality of the food itself. It seems there are certain days when neither selection is edible, generally on weekends. 2) I generally eat off campus two or three times per week and the rest of the time in the dining hall. 3) Service is fine. A lot of food gets cold because it is put out before you come. The lines are bad about 5:00.

DOT SOX (soph.): 1) I think it's awful! Generally it's poor quality. The repeats kill me—they keep having things over and over again, so that they're also stale. They do seem to have a remarkable lack of variety. The meat I've eaten has been poor quality. 2) I have only eaten in the dining hall six times this year and the rest has been off-campus. 3) Well, some of the serving people try—others are impolite.

GENE STRICKLAND (soph.): 1) It's fairly good considering the number of people they serve. I particularly think there's something about the temperature at which food is served—it should be a little hotter. And I think they should really cook the food once in a while. It's a surprisingly good variety. The coffee is usually greasy and doesn't taste good. 2) I eat on campus about 80% of the time. 3) It seems to me they could give a double portion to those who ask for it the first time. People coming back for

seconds take a lot of time. Maybe a second milk machine would help.

SUE PORTO (senior): 1) It could be a lot better. It doesn't have enough flavor and it's too greasy. I'd rather eat wild onions from in front of the administration building than go to the dining hall. Everything is so starchy, too. Foods are either fried or too greasy. The meat seems to be of such poor quality that every kind tastes the same. 2) I never eat breakfast, lunch about once a week and dinner about two or three times per week. The other times I eat off campus. 3) The lines are not that fast. They should open up another line during rush hours.

CECELIA SMITH (junior): 1) I guess it's pretty good. It could be warmer. Some of the food's not done enough, especially the carrots. The desserts are pretty good—fattening stuff. 2) I eat frequently in the dining hall. I only eat off campus about once a week. 3) As for the service, there's one or two who aren't very friendly, but generally they're okay.

JANE SOMERS (junior): 1) Well, it could use a great improvement. I know it's hard to cook for a large number, but some of their food is not too good. Especially their steak. It's tough. 2) I eat about one meal a day on campus and one meal off. 3) The service could be greatly improved. The girls from the school are real nice, but some of the other workers are nasty—uncooperative. Their attitude could be improved.

My Neighbors



"You said 'utter simplicity,' right?"

Phys. Ed.

(Continued from page 4)

be ineffective, since students take an activity which they would usually like to learn. Another proposal was that the facilities in the gym should be open more often.

The faculty members present envisioned using this tape and perhaps others, depending on the student's reactions, as an introduction at the beginning of each semester.

Elliott Hall will sponsor a Study Break Thursday from 2:30 to 4:00, in Cone Ballroom. Refreshments will be served.

Prize Winning Films to be Shown

The Performing Artist Series Committee is presenting two programs of important new prize-winning films. These films are being exhibited as first-run concert attractions exclusively in university and college theatres, auditoriums, and art centers.

The current interest in the short film is an important phase in the history of the cinema. In Europe during the last decade, seven festivals of the short film have become meeting-places for film-makers and critics—an interchange of ideas and influences not dominated by the commercial considerations imposed upon feature-length films.

Janus Films, in cooperation with Areturus Films, Ltd., has included in two programs of NEW CINEMA, presented in cooperation with the Lincoln Center Film Department, was sold out at New York's Philharmonic Hall.

New Cinema Program I will be shown in Aycock Auditorium on Thursday, November 14, at 8:00 p.m. Program II will be shown in Aycock at 8:00 on April 22, 1969. Admission will be by ID card. The Programs include a brilliant collection of short films by such distinguished directors as Godard, Polanski, Lester, and Truffaut.

Program One:

ENTER HAMLET by Mogubgub, USA is a cinema where pop art finds its most exuberant expression in a fusillade of images. With questionable relevance, each word of Hamlet's soliloquy is given its own picture. 4 minutes, color.

RENAISSANCE by Valerian Borowczyk, Poland. There is an explosion the drawing-room is

shattered. Slowly, with infinite effort, the casual objects of a life reassemble themselves—books, a trumpet, portraits resume their places. This exercise in the drama of the absurd carries an overwhelming emotional effect which can only be attributed to the genius of Borowczyk. 10 minutes, monochrome.

LES MISTONS '67 by Francois Truffaut, France. Truffaut's first film is a bittersweet slice of youth which has already taken its place in cinema history along with his features "The 400 Blows," "Shoot the Piano Player," and "Jules and Jim." Now at the peak of his career, Truffaut has reconstructed "Les Mistons" in this new, never-before-seen version. 20 minutes.

THE RUNNING, JUMPING, AND STANKING STILL FILM by Richard Lester, England. A film experiment by Lester, this resolved his won mastery of cinematic invention, later seen in "A Hard Day's Night" and "The Knack." In the hilarious style of silent comedy, Peter Sellers and his "Goon Show" troupe pursue their eccentric courses across the British countryside. 10 minutes.

TWO CASTLES by Bruno Bozzetto, Italy. A wry little animated film, in which a determined knight encounters something he did not expect. Bozzetto has emerged as one of the most original of contemporary animators. 3 minutes.

THE FAT AND THE LEAN by Roman Polanski, Poland. This film confirms Polanski's position as the most brilliant of the young directors, and also demonstrates his considerable talents as an actor. It is a parable in the manner of Brecht, in

which a slave dreams of wider horizons. 15 minutes.

CORRIDA INTERDITE by Denys Colomb de Daunant, France. In majestic slow motion, the ritual of the bullfight moves as a ballet across the screen. Recalling Goya, this unique film unfolds the formal sequence of gestures that reveal the hieratic solemnity of the Spanish rite. Dominguin, Ordonez, and a score of the great matadors are seen in the corrida. 10 minutes, color.

ALLURES by Jordan Belson, U.S.A. A kinetic experience: this hallucinogenic voyage into the distances of outer space suggests an emotional significance like that of music, the subliminal rhythms of the inner cosmos. Belson, a recipient of a Ford Foundation grant for film making, gives a real authority to the concept of kinetic art. 8 minutes, color.

LA JETEE by Chris Marker, France. This bold exploration of new dramatic territory and new forms stands as one of the key films of the decade. It is a story beginning and ending in the present, but made "after the Third World War." More than a science-fiction film, it is a deeply effective love story, and its stunning logic carries a powerful impact. 27 minutes.

PROGRAM TWO

THE CONCERT OF M. KABAL by Valerian Borowczyk, Poland. This animated film is a sprightly turn in the vaudeville of Grand Guignol, black humor. Madame Kabal, with the profile of a vulture, is assisted at the piano by the insensitive and

imperturbable Monsieur Kabal. 6 minutes, color.

ALL THE BOYS ARE CALLED PATRICK by Jean-Luc Godard, France. Perhaps Godard's most amusing film, and in the same light vein as "A Woman Is a Woman," this concerns a sidewalk Lothario who gets his dates mixed with two girls who happen to be room-mates. 22 minutes.

AI! by Yoji Kuri, Japan. One of the world's leading animators, Kuri records in stylized graphics another disaster in the war between men and women. The Japanese word "ai," meaning "love," is the only word spoken, to droll effect. 4 minutes, color.

ACTUA-TILT by Jean Herman, France. A view of the modern scene—when comrades in the corner bistro press the triggers on the pinball machines, real battleships sink, airplanes explode, cannons blow out the wall. 12 minutes.

THE DO-IT-YOURSELF CARTOON KIT by Bob Godfrey, England. An effervescent explosion of color by Britain's top animator, who has said: "We have all the colours in the world, all the space and all the noises in the world at our disposal. Let us attack!" 6 minutes, color.

ACT WITHOUT WORDS by Guido Bettioli, France. Script by Samuel Beckett. Bettioli's mastery of timing and object-animation expresses the tenor of Samuel Beckett's existential universe with a unique effectiveness. This sketch of the isolation and systematic frustration of a single man trapped in a nameless desert clearly points up Beckett's point of view.

THE GAMES OF ANGELS by Valerian Borowczyk, Poland. An elegy to the memory of the concentration camps, this animated film may occasion a new appraisal of the stature of cinema in the hierarchy of the arts. "A magistral, lyric precision... a somber modernism, rarefied, laconic, seems to correspond with a nuance in contemporary

sensibility." Robert Benayoun. 14 minutes, color.

THE APPLE by George Dunning, England. Dunning has been said to deal in little lyric bits of the stuff human beings are made of. Our lumpy hero can never grasp the apple quickly enough, but when at last he does, it is we who are in for a surprise. 8 minutes, color.

THE MOST by Richard Ballentine and Gordon Shepard, Canada. This fascinating documentary of "Playboy" Hugh Hefner is a masterwork of cinema verite. Most of the film takes place at a bacchanalian party at Hefner's mansion, where the "Playboy Philosophy" is candidly and ironically revealed. 28 minutes.

Library Has Book Sale

The Library's annual book sale for students and faculty starts Monday, November 11, and will last until Saturday afternoon, November 16. The sale takes place in the left corridor leading from the library lobby to the Catalogue Department.

Mrs. Farrior, of the library staff, pointed out an interesting collection of fiction, old textbooks, and old reference volumes which students and faculty have contributed for this sale. Although some books are outdated they may still be valuable for students and professors. Dr. Baecker recommends the German books to her German students; in other fields there are especially good selections in French, Spanish, history, and chemistry. Many famous novels such as *Masters of Deceit*, *Witness*, *Innocent's Abroad* and *Don Quixote* are on the "for sale" shelf.

All of these books go on sale on Monday morning for the price of \$1.50 apiece. As the sale progresses to Tuesday the price lowers to \$1.00 apiece. As the sale progresses to Tuesday the price lowers to \$1.00 per book; on Wednesday, \$.75; on Thursday, \$.50; on Friday, \$.25; and on Saturday morning the books go for \$.10 apiece.

The sale will end on Saturday afternoon after the remaining books have been sold at a price of twelve for a dime.

The U.S. Army Reserve teaches skills that build careers.

FIND YOUR PERFECT DATE

THEY DID!

Are you tired of the frustrating trial and error tactics of blind dates and going from club to club, dance to dance. You owe it to yourself to get off the streets and into the loveseat.

Evaluate Compu-Date:

A dating service that uses extensive psychological testing and scientific analysis by the latest IBM computers to determine mutually perfect matches.

A dating service corporation covering the North Carolina educational complex with its headquarters in Raleigh. Extensive participation has already begun at the University of North Carolina, N. C. State, Duke, and Wake Forest.

A dating service formed for adventurous people who like to meet people but rarely seem to meet the "right" people.

Find those members of the opposite sex that interest and excite you, and are interested and excited by you.

MY QUESTIONNAIRE

PLEASE SEND ME YOUR COMPREHENSIVE QUESTIONNAIRE AND ONE FOR A FRIEND. I UNDERSTAND THERE IS NO OBLIGATION OR CHARGE IN REQUESTING A QUESTIONNAIRE.

NAME
ADDRESS
CITY
STATE ZIP

MEET YOUR PERFECT DATE... MAIL IN THIS CARD TODAY!

COMPU-DATE, DIVISION OF COMPUTER RESEARCH CORP.
P.O. BOX 12492/RALEIGH, N. C. 27605

Announcing
SUPER-BIFF
"THE WHOLE WORKS"
at
BIFF-BURGER
1040 W Lee St.
GOOD FOOD
Fast, Friendly Service
Or just try the
Regular Biff 18c

DISCOVER THE UNUSUAL at

Aladdin Co. Ltd.

RUGS

GLASSWARE

JEWELRY

IMPORTED
STEER HIDES
From Uruguay
Supply Limited

METALS

OBJET D'ART

From All Over the World

109 S. DAVIE STREET
GREENSBORO, N. C.



BETWEEN
THALHIMER'S AND
CITY PARKING
FACILITIES



BLUE BIRD

Diamond

272-5112

Try Promptabulous Service

Court System: Faith in Code

For a violation of any infraction of the Social Regulations or Honor Policy a female student may be asked to appear before any one of the three student courts for women. Those violations which are heard in the women's court system are:

Any lateness over 30 minutes except those occurred by bus, train or plane
Overnight without permission
Failure to sign out
Change of destination without informing someone
Four hallboards
Seven Latenesses
Opening a locked door
Leaving the dorm between closing and 6:30 a.m.
Failure to appear before hallboard
Infractions of the drinking policy

Illegal cars on campus
Reevaluation of past penalties
The court system is composed of Women's Court which hears social violations, Honor Court which hears honor violations, and Judicial Court which hears violations that are social and honor in nature.

When a girl has found that she has violated a rule she should turn herself in to her House President or to the Executive Secretary of either of the courts, depending upon the type of offense. An appointment is set up with the Executive Secretary of the particular court so that the girl may be informed of her rights and so that she may be advised whether a defense counselor is necessary. (Each student may have a defense counselor at her request.) The executive Secretary then assigns an investigator to the case and makes an appointment for the student with the proper court.

At the time for the court case the House President brings the student before court with the investigator and defense counselor if one has been requested. In court, the student's rights are restated, she is asked to verify any statement that she may have given to the Executive Secretary of the court or any court personnel and she is then asked to present her case and its particular circumstances to the court. Any witnesses who are present are then asked to verify their associations with the case in the presence of the accused student. (No one from

outside of the UNC-G community may testify against or in the behalf of the student. Witnesses must also appear in court and must submit to the questions of the court as well as the accused students in order to make their testimony valid.) After presenting her defense, the court questions the student to clarify any uncertainties that they may have. After ending the questioning the defendant is asked to leave the room while the court discusses the case and agrees on a verdict.

The verdict may result in one of the following:

Dismissal
Verbal Reprimand
Campus—during the weekday or on a weekend (more serious offenses)

Cautionary Probation of 3 weeks to one year (Not reported to the administration)

Probation (Reported to the administration)

Recommendation for suspension or expulsion (reported to the administration)

It is the feeling of the court that penalties should serve to give the girl time to consider what her responsibilities are in her offense. All penalties are determined by court and are recorded in a "Precedent Book" which has on file a summary of all cases so that consistency may be maintained in penalization and so that the incoming court will have a record on everything that transpired in court. It is the duty of the court system to enforce the rules which Legislature makes.

One thing that cannot be overlooked is that the court system stocks a lot of faith in the Honor Policy and they do expect all girls and many alike to abide by the honor policy at all times.

VAUGHN'S SHOE SHOP

512 Forest St.
OPPOSITE
ELLIOTT HALL

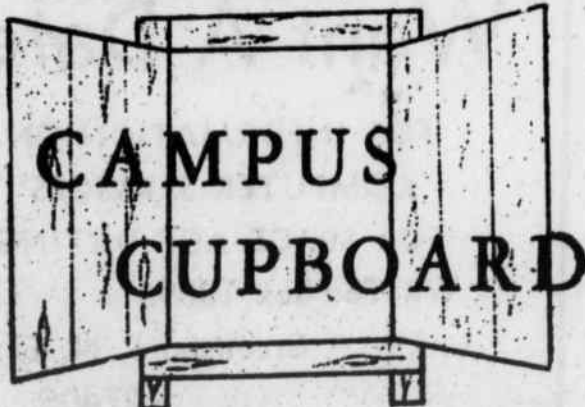


MERLE NORMAN
COSMETICS
COURTESY DEMONSTRATION BY APPOINTMENT

BILL and RUTH GREESON

Telephone: 274-1879
124 West Sycamore Street
Greensboro, North Carolina

"COME TO THE CUPBOARD —
YOU'LL FIND THE SPORTSWEAR YOU WANT"



333 TATE STREET PHONE 274-6451
GREENSBORO, N. C. 27403



PIXIE PLAYHOUSE REHEARSAL

Pantalone, the miserly father of Isabella, refuses to listen to her suitor, Lelio, in hopes that he won't have to provide a dowry for his daughter's future husband. Pantalone (left) is played by Bill Wagoner of Greensboro, Isabella, by Clay Smith of Fleetwood, and Lelio by Chris Slack of Robbins. The drama students are rehearsing for "Androcles and the Lion," the first Pixie Playhouse performance for the season, which opens on Thursday.

*Why does
a perfect size 7
look perfect
only 21 days
every month?*

It has nothing to do with calories. It's a special female weight gain... caused by temporary water-weight build-up. Oh, you know... that uncomfortable full feeling that sneaks up on you the week before your menstrual period. This fluid retention not only plays havoc with your looks but how you feel as well. (It puts pressure on delicate nerves and tissues, which can lead to pre-menstrual cramps and headaches, leaves emotions on edge.)

That's why so many women take PAMPRIN®. It gently relieves water-weight gain to help prevent pre-menstrual puffiness, tension, and pressure-caused cramps.

PAMPRIN makes sure a perfect size 7 never looks less than perfect. Nor feels less than perfect, either.



Blue-Eyed Soul-Banshee Joplin

(CPS)—Imagine that you are a woman who has just gotten out of bed. You are stale and half-smiley in the morning and you shuffle off to the bathroom and suddenly find yourself in the middle of a stage, fronted by raspy cheers and surrounded from behind by a tableau of twangy guitars, long hairs and crazy lights.

You really just want to gargle and maybe have breakfast, but all of them want you to sing. You are pleased that all of this has happened, somehow, but you are faintly uncomfortable. You want to make the best of it. Like any woman who has just gotten up, you have no age; you are a little girl and a sexy woman and a tired old gnarl at the same time.

You remember that your name is Janis Joplin and that it means a certain something. Suddenly it dawns on you that you are famous.

By the looks of her, Janis must have thought some of these

things and felt like this when she stepped from the shadows into the light on stage. She stepped into the light from the shadows with a kind of embarrassed lust and swaggered to the microphone in a parody of what has been her rise to fame.

Her face and body are the kind that are plain enough in repose to be anything they want to be when they are excited. Her face is small and round like a melon and hidden in the traffic of her long, brown hair, which is quick to snarl and frizz in the heat of her act. Her mouth is round again, built for yelling and wailing and scissored with a short, squared set of teeth.

She was dressed in black that night to silhouette her gravelly-voiced charms against the gaud and twang of Big Brother. The top of her outfit was of black silk. It swept across the white of her chest, begging to hang loose at the right shoulder like a pajama top that wants to be seen through. Hipped with

ropes of gold braid, her pants washed to the edge of her feet like a dark waterfall and lingered in figgety pools around her gold sandals.

With the right music behind her she could be a swaggering Jeremia, a simmering gypsy, or an innocent giggling little girl. With the music she came alive, low-stepping the beat or dancing about at the curious right angle of her ecstasy, when she would crick her streaming head of hair across her left shoulder. To lose herself.

When she was not trick-bodied into this right-angle womb of reverie Janis was nervous, crushing her hands and wrists together to build the tension. Almost as an after-thought, she would grab out at the mike, clutch it like a lover, and sing at a fever pitch.

The sound of Janis Joplin is as primitive and as stirring as her womanhood. There is no name for the style of it; there is no word that could sum it up. Her

style is as deep and as basic as emotion itself; as old and as wanton as dance and music and soul.

Her first and most powerful instrument is her voice, which defies the scales as it rips up and down them, graveling at their deep depths and screeching at their tippy-tops. The words that she sings really need not have any meaning, since it is the juggling, and not the oranges, that really counts.

How can I put an hour of climax and ecstasy into words, except to say that it happened? Janis Joplin has happened. Like Gertrude Stein put to music, Janis night trains the ends of many phrases, repeating them, until they are a litany of pain and emotion and not just a set of words. Breathing heavily at the soft edges of her songs, she becomes a soulful negress; from the warm darkness of soul, she lifts her voice into banter and becomes a chattering nag, needing her man; searing higher, her voice trembles past the hysterical Wayne Newton zone and fires to the Tiny Tim heights of intensity.

When I talk about the songs I have to bring the other people in. Big Brother and the Holding Company, without Janis Joplin, is a group without a soul. She is always the last to come on stage since she is the first person the audience wants to see. It would be an understatement to say that Janis Joplin is the catalyst in the whole emotional chemistry of the performance; without her, Big Brother is just another rock group. By this I do not mean to debase them, but only to classify them. Their lead guitarist Peter Albin is occasionally brilliant on the strings and on the bass as well, but his voice is pale and narrow after Janis'.

The voice and songs of Janis Joplin somehow need a man in the background, since the tunes are really a pantomime of love and its drawbacks. That man is Sam Andrews. His voice is best set in this chorus work.

Alive at the start anyway, Janis Joplin and her Big Brothers really come alive late in Part One of the two part program with "Combination of the Two." I really prefer to call it the goldfish song, since the whole group make Cheerio-mouthed "woo-woo," all throughout the piece. The only standing ovation of the night was for this piece.

Half the audience was standing anyway at the end of the song, dancing swing-ass over their cardtable chairs and in the aisles.

Janis opened Part Two with her smashing "Piece of my Heart." It was a phenomenally successful gesture to the audience, who were eager to feel the drive of the late Part One show. A quick succession of songs at the same kind ended with the moving "Summertime," a song which Janis is transformed from a liting spiritual into a credibly rock spiritual. Perhaps this is the one stunningly innovative song the group has done. The usual thing that happens is a traditional choral group of orchestra will borrow a rock song and make it traditionally toneless. "Summertime" is a pleasant case of the reverse, where a rock group has transformed a traditional song, making it credible, modern and moving.

Red Baron-Skunk Win

Winners of the Halloween Costume Contest which was part of the Halloween monotony breaker in the dining hall were Barbara Taylor of Guilford Hall, who was dressed as a skunk, and Harold Gun of Phillips Hall, who was the Red Baron.

Each of these received a \$25 savings bond at the meeting of the Food Liason Committee Thursday night, November 7.

Other especially good costumes were a Colgate Toothpaste Box complete with toothbrush, a werewolf, and a "Grusome Twosome." There were several groups in costume including Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs and Robin and his Merry Men-complete with Sherwood Forest. Over one-hundred people participated in the contest.



"You can tell a company by the men it keeps."

Join a leader
in the fast growing
field of rocket
and missile propulsion

EXPLORE the potential for professional achievement at the Naval Ordnance Station, Indian Head, Maryland.

Few technical fields offer you as many opportunities for an exciting and rewarding career as the rapidly growing field of chemical propulsion. Indian Head is a recognized leader in research, development, production, and evaluation of propellants and rocket propulsion systems and has advanced the state-of-the-art of chemical propulsion through participation with the Department of Defense and NASA. Indian Head has made important contributions to the Polaris, Poseidon, and Sidewinder propulsion systems as well as virtually every missile system in use by the Fleet today.

Located 25 miles south of Washington, D. C., Indian Head is close to the cultural, social, and scientific advantages of the Nation's Capital offering opportunities for pleasant suburban or country life near mountain and shore resorts.

Professional positions available in:

Engineering Science
Aerospace Electronics Electrical Chemistry
Chemical Industrial Mechanical Physics

Liberal career Civil Service benefits including graduate study at nearby universities with tuition expenses reimbursed.

Naval Ordnance Station
Indian Head, Maryland 20640



Representative on Campus Tuesday, November 19

For interview, contact your placement office

An Equal Opportunity Employer

FOR THE UNUSUAL
VISIT
THE FLEA MARKET
935 WALKER AVE.
JUST OFF TATE ST.

Picture frames
China
Old Ironware

Antiques
Glassware
Books

Want A Date?

FOR INFORMATION ON
COMPUTER SERVICES
FOR SPACE AGE DATING
WRITE: Box 13093

Greensboro, N. C.
27405