

The Carolinian

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University of North Carolina at Greensboro, N. C. — Friday, March 7, 1969

Number 35

Legislature Okays Drinking Policy

Student Legislature in its regular session Wednesday approved a by-laws change permitting the consumption of alcoholic beverages in residence halls on the UNC-G campus and the revised elections board policy.

According to Chancellor Ferguson, the new policy on drinking will be discussed by Dean of Students Thomas Smyth, Dean of Men Clarence Shipton, and Dean of Women Shirley Flynn before he renders a decision on it.

The drinking policy as adopted by legislature will allow the possession and consumption of alcoholic beverages in residence halls only. The policy specifically places the responsibility for all actions

while drinking and violations committed while drinking on the student, subject to the jurisdiction of the Social Court. State laws pertaining to the 18-year-old age limit on beer and wine and the 21-year-old age limit on hard liquor will still apply.

In other action taken by Legislature, a New Elections Board Policy was approved by the Legislators in a vote of 63-9 with 10 abstentions. The new policy will provide for voting in precincts and a new procedure for appeals.

The five precincts will be Ragsdale-Mendenhall Ballroom for the residents of Moore-Strong, Phillips-Hawkins, and Ragsdale-Mendenhall; Gray

Hall Parlor for the residents of Bailey, Hinshaw, Jamison, Coit, Cotoon, Gray, International House, and Weil-Winfield; Elliott Hall for voting Town Students; North Spencer auxiliary lobby for the residents of North Spencer, South Spencer, Guilford, and Mary Foust; and Grogan Main Parlor for the residents of Grogan, Reynolds, and Cone.

Voting for the drinking policy was 60 for, 5 against, and 20 abstaining. Legislators voted as follows: FOR:

Susan Andrews, Mayfair Ashburn, Eda Banks, Cathy Barnes, Sally Baute, proxy for Genie Benner, proxy for Chris Blucher, Madeleine Bombold, proxy for Miriam Bonds, and Bea Brown.

Martha Brown, proxy for Susan Cazel, Carol Hammond, proxy for Mary Evans, Nelda Franch, proxy for Kathy Futch, proxy for Jane Gabriel, Betsy Gekle, proxy for Mary K. Gray, Pat Stussie, Claudia Hickman, Debbie Hylton, Linda Jackson, proxy for Beverly Ijames, Mary Jones, Cherry Kendall, Jody Kinlaw, proxy for Mary McKinney, Monica Kivel, Mary Knight, Dottie Lambert, and Susan King.

Jean Livingston, Martha Lowrance, Kathy Zender, Nancy Meier, proxy for Harold Gunn,

Nominations for the 1st SGA elections will be open March 7 through March 14. Campaigning begins on Wednesday, March 19. The election will be March 26 with run-offs held on March 31.

Marian Morgan, Diana Oates, Jan Parrish, proxy for Jewell Perkins, Ansy Ratliff, Richard Redding, and Linda Richardson.

Proxy for Stephanie Sherard, Paula Starling, proxy for Sharon Barry, Amy Stovall, proxy for Kathy Trent, Libby Ture, Nancy Turlington, Marti Turner, Cathy Ward, Beryl Wasserman, Pat Westervelt, Linda Whitaker, Mary Warlick, proxy for Beverly Woodward, and Terry Ashe.

Those voting against were Barbara Ayers, proxy for Becky

Barfield, Patsy Brison, Ann Huffman, and Susan Ruzicka.

Those ABSTAINING were Harry Alexander, Russ Blackburn, Barbara Boswell, Carolyn Downing, Jann Buddi, Darryl Byrd, Karen Davies, Ada Fisher, Martha Hammond, Mark Harris, Doyle Hodgins, Darwin Honneycutt, proxy for Annette Hunter, Sherry Kalick, Lindsay Lamson, proxy for Jim Lancaster, Joe Ann Owen, Jim Thomas, Mike Walters, and Jenie Thorpe.

The Drinking Policy

The drinking of Alcoholic Beverages

1. The University will establish no policy or regulation that sanctions either the use of alcoholic beverages or any action which contravenes State or Federal law regarding their purchase or consumption. The Alcoholic Beverage Control Laws as amended in 1967 (G.S. 18-90.) make it unlawful for any minor under 21 years of age to purchase or possess (or consume) or for anyone to aid or abet such a minor in purchasing any alcoholic beverages which shall contain more than fourteen percentum (14%) of alcohol by volume. The University will cooperate in the enforcement of this status. G.S. 18-51 makes it lawful for any person who is at least 21 years of age to possess for lawful purposes alcoholic beverages which shall contain more than fourteen percentum (14%) of alcohol by volume. (Note: North Carolina state law forbids the

sale of beer and wine to persons under eighteen (18) years.)

2. It will be a Social Court offense to break State Law G.S. (18-90). (see 1. above) while on University premises. Students are also responsible for obeying state laws pertaining to:

a. Transportation of alcohol

1. There will be no conveyance of open containers of hard liquor in a motor vehicle other than in the trunk.

2. There will be no consumption of beer or wine by the operator of a vehicle.

b. Consumption of alcohol in public places

1. Nowhere other than residence halls

c. There will be no public display of drunkenness or alcohol.

3. A student will be held responsible for all his actions while drinking and any violation committed while under the influence of alcohol will be considered more seriously by the student courts.

Scott Alerts Guard

At press time late Wednesday, Governor Scott had ordered a National Guard unit at Durham on alert because of student unrest at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. According to a student spokesman, the National Guard will probably be moved closer to campus in anticipation of problems when the dining halls reopen.

Students on the Chapel Hill campus have been in disagreement concerning the 11-day strike of cafeteria workers. During a brief fight between students wanting to eat and students supporting the striking workers Tuesday, tables were overturned and the dining halls were closed as a result.

Scott stated at Elon College that he had instructed the University to "take whatever steps are necessary" to keep the cafeterias open, but informed sources speculate that

there will be no violence. Some feel that Scott made a mistake by not compelling both sides to negotiate while keeping the dining halls closed.

The dining hall workers had presented a list of demands including a base pay of \$1.80 an hour, a 40-hour working week, arrangement of the working schedule to allow for two weekends off per month, to be addressed by the titles Mr. and Mrs. a list of specific job duties, and the appointment of primarily black managers out of the present employee ranks.

The worker dissatisfaction can be traced back to the beginning of the year when the workers first met with H. Purleyman, director of Food Services. They were assured of pay raises to begin January 15. After continued delays of the promised increase, the workers announced that they were going on strike.



"Entremont Dazzles Audience. . . a brilliant musical mind to go with the towering technique."

Washington Post.

French Piannist To Play

Philippe Entremont, brilliant young French pianist, will present the final program of the current Greensboro Civic Music Association Series in Aycock at 8:15 p.m. on March 9.

An international star, Entremont has been a major

concert attraction in America since 1953 when he appeared in Washington and New York.

He has sold more than one million albums, among them music of every major period and style.

Four Activist Groups File Suit

By TOM MILLER
College Press Service

WASHINGTON (CPS)—Senator John McClellan (D-Ark) held hearings Tuesday on the causes of urban unrest and was promptly met by a lawsuit from his first witness to the tune of \$50,000.

Alan and Margaret McSurely, who were subpoenaed by the Permanent Investigations Subcommittee along with all their personal records, filed suit against McClellan and others on behalf of four activist groups as well as themselves.

The groups—which had been named in the subcommittee's subpoena, are Southern Conference Education Fund (SCEF), Southern Student Organizing Committee (SSOC), Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), and Students For a Democratic Society (SDS). The suit asks for \$50,000 for each group, citing damages incurred.

McSurely and his wife refused to answer questions or submit their personal correspondence and files unless the committee hearings were open to the public.

McSurely did tell them, however, that he would be happy to discuss the causes of urban riots.

McClellan had previously stated that he had sworn testimony that the Nashville,

Tenn., disorders were started by Stokely Carmichael. Attorney Kunstler replied by saying he was there at the time, and that McClellan's facts were inaccurate.

Toward the end, McSurely offered a statement for the record. The subcommittee chairman said he would accept the statement, but couldn't promise it would go in the record.

McClellan seemed uneasy when he learned of the sentiment and size of the crowd outside. Capitol Police were prepared to make mass arrests on charges of "loitering," but the Senator sent word telling them not to do so.

At the end of the hearing, McClellan announced the McSurely's had until Friday (March 7) to produce the subpoenaed records. He gave no indication of what would happen then. McSurely has said he has no intention of bringing the records.

The lawsuit, which was filed earlier Tuesday morning, lists all committee members and their counsel as defendants. In addition to the chairman, the members include Senators Henry Jackson (D-Wash.), Sam Ervin (D-N.C.), Robert Griffin (R-Mich.), Karl Mundt (R-S.D.), Charles Percy (R-Ill.), Jacob Javits (R-N.Y.), Edmund Muskie (D-Me.), and Abraham Ribicoff (D-Conn.).

The last three were not present for the hearings.

The suit asks the Federal District Court to declare the subcommittee subpoenas unconstitutional and void; to stop Congress from citing them for contempt; and to provide such "other relief as the court may deem necessary."

The McSurely's first gained prominence in the summer of 1967 when their home in Pike County, Kentucky, was raided by the Commonwealth Attorney's office. They were arrested and charged with trying to overthrow the county government. A month later the law was declared unconstitutional.

The McSurely's were Appalachian volunteers at the time, organizing area poor people to combat unjust coalmining procedures. The Commonwealth attorney contacted Senator McClellan and told him he would turn over the material seized in the illegal raid.

When McClellan tried to get the material direct from Pike County officials, the Supreme Court blocked him.

McSurely has a long background in anti-poverty work in Appalachia, and earlier in Washington, D.C.

Sympathy demonstrations for the McSurely's were scheduled by the SSOC in Little Rock and Fayetteville, Arkansas, Tuesday.

The Carolinian

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA AT GREENSBORO

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editorial

It had to happen, and what more likely place than at New York's Queens College, where *The Queens College Phoenix* was recently ransacked by a group of right-wing students and Phoenix managing Editor Harry Nudorf's automobile was smashed by a police car. It seems Queens College has had an outbreak of *Irish Power*, or so states a recent College Press Service story.

Last week a group of students calling themselves Irish Revolutionaries Interested in Scholastic Help (IRISH), issued a set of demands to the college, then took over a building which housed broom closets and storage rooms for broken equipment. Their demands included an exchange program with the University of Dublin, making St. Patrick's Day a legal holiday, and acceptance of some "200 deserving underprivileged and grateful Irish students."

Finally they demanded "a Michael J. Quill Memorial Irish Studies Program, to include the history, literature, language, beverage, and other aspects of the Irish tradition. (Michael J. Quill was head of the transit workers' union in New York City, and showed his finer Irish qualities during their periodic strikes.)"

Hostages were taken and forced to eat Irish cake, coffee, and partake of the national beverage.

We don't know how many other minority groups will follow the lead of the Queens College IRISH but for their effort at bringing us a bit of cheer in an otherwise cheerless week *The Carolinian* sends a shamrock to the Queens College IRISH.

The Carolinian Toasts Student Legislature

The Carolinian

John L. Pinnix
editor

Cheryl Parry
business and advertising manager
Marie Nahikian
associate editor

Asst. Managing Editor Millie Sharpe
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GRAFFITI

by Marie Nahikian

"Overthrow and Discontent at The University of N. C."

The following letter is not the usual subject for a column. It was not submitted as a Letter to the Editor, and as such I accept full responsibility for printing it in my column.

The letter was recently sent to members of the art faculty on this campus. How the group (OVERTHROW) obtained knowledge of a so-called need for radical changes in the Art Department is not known.

It is my observation, however, that this is more than a crackpot letter. If indeed this group carries out their stated intentions, something is seriously wrong on this campus.

I maintain that if constructive and progressive change is needed in this department and conscientiously desired by the students and faculty, the change should come from them. Furthermore, it is only logical that administrators should be willing to do more than listen. If the desire to work for constructive change exists (as was perhaps indicated in the Letters to the Editor last week) then departmental administrators should make effort to put this desire to work. Bull sessions are no longer the answer.

It is very much in the interest of this department that serious thought and action on the part of students, faculty administrators be given to a situation that produces the supposed necessity of the letter that follows.

OVERTHROW

WRITE:
Nelson Obus, National
Coordinator
Overthrow National Office
91 Glenn Street
Summerville, Mass.

Susan Schwartz, Secretary
Overthrow City Office
24 E. 9th Street
New York, N.Y.

J. Emery, Field
Coordinator
Overthrow International
123 Spadina Road
Toronto, Canada

WHAT WE DEMAND FROM THE UNIVERSITIES OF AMERICA

An Overthrow position
paper

At last the so-called educational system in America is under fire from the people who are not the privileged class and who are exploited by educators who used the machinery of the university much the same way as business executives use the corporate structure.

These corporate executives of academia exploit whoever they must in order to enhance their own position of power, their professional status. It is the profiteer all over again.

We at Overthrow have, for the past five years, have taken acception to this view of the university and have challenged it at every turn throughout the American University system. In every major student liberation movement since its foundation in 1963 by Anatol Scholcor, the blue and gold arm band, the Overthrow standard, has been evident.

It is our view that the university's prime concern is the growth and development of the students. In the past, without

effective means to voice their discontent, students were relegated to a status next to their oppressed Black brothers on the bottom rung of society. They have been neglected and ignored for the sake of administrative convenience, but civil rights and the atrocities of the Vietnam war have brought the students into their own.

who hold the reins of power. These administrations soon strive only to maintain the power and their preformed position.

THE DEMANDS THAT MUST BE MET

The students of America will no longer tolerate tight-fisted



"For now we see in a mirror dimly..."

Belittled, befuddled, led astray by incompetent professors and administrators, the students got fed up.

OVERTHROW AND DISCONTENT AT THE UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA

Now we have been contacted by discontented students in the University of North Carolina Department of Art at Greensboro, North Carolina. Aware of the inequities there, students want a voice in the system—a powerful way in governing their own future.

It has been brought to our attention that your department chairman administers a system where all power lies in his hands—that he dominates an entire department for the professional ambition of making Greensboro campus the "number-one" art department in North Carolina. It is our belief here at Overthrow that in any department certain dogmatic and totalitarian attitudes are bound to arise when one man has a definitive voice in governing others—when one voice is heard above the outcry of the multitude. It is our belief here in Overthrow that the inherent evil of all singular administrations whether they be Universities or nation-states, is that these singular administrations represent the ever-narrowing view of those few

administrative control. They demand:

1. Department chairman resign his chairmanship no later than April 1, 1969 and in writing endorse the following innovations:

a—Rotating chairmanship of one year duration

b—faculty student congress to be established

c—that this congress be the policy and administrative implement of the "liberated arts department."

2. That this faculty student congress become effective policy making agency no later than September 1, 1969.

3. That the department chairmanship be abolished except on a one year basis.

4. That a public statement be made by the department chairman explaining his resignation.

WHAT HAPPENS IF THESE DEMANDS ARE NOT MET

In two to six months gold and blue armbands will appear on the campus signalling the initial phase of our liberation program. In its later stages these programs have in the past proved to be quite controversial, and are designed to emphasize and underscore the problems that exist: no doubt you have spotted our armband already and wondered what they were. (Editor's note: This letter has been reproduced in its entirety, without spelling or grammatical corrections.)

At The Flicks

CAROLINA Fri.-Tues. Gone with the Wind (2; 7:30) Wed.-Fri. Swiss Family Robinson (1; 3; 5; 7; 9)
CENTER Fri.-Fri. The Wrecking Crew (1; 3; 5; 7; 9)
CINEMA Fri.-Fri. Romeo and Juliet (1:35; 4:05; 6:40; 9:15)
GOLDEN GATE Fri.-Wed. African Safari (2; 4; 6; 8; 10) Wed.-Fri. The Sergeant (2; 4; 6; 8; 10)
JANUS I Fri.-Thurs. Rachel, Rachel (1; 3; 5; 7; 9)
JANUS II Fri.-Thurs. The Heart is a Lonely Hunter (2; 4; 6; 8; 10)
TERRACE Fri.-Fri. Mayerling (2:15; 4:30; 6:45; 9:00)

Forum: The Strange Case of GMRX

By JIM YOUSLING
Michigan State News

On March 29, 1965, a relatively obscure actress named Thelma Oliver made cinema history by exposing her breasts.

The female bosom had been glimpsed before on the silver screen—a French girl named Bardot had been displaying hers for nearly a decade—but this time the situation was quite different. This film was "The Pawnbroker," and for the first time, an American movie had challenged the Production Code's ban on nudity and walked off with a Seal of Approval.

The Motion Picture Assn. of America's late-found discovery that there might be some distinction between nudity and obscenity represents only one of a series of censorship breakdowns which have suddenly and drastically altered the nature of sex in the movies.

The Production Code, which graphically spelled out the portions of anatomy, the actions and themes and the words (including "girlie," "goose," "homosexual and virgin") which were forbidden to film makers, was replaced in 1966 by a new code which does little more than suggest guidelines of taste.

The Catholic Legion of Decency, which once could make or break a film, has been reformed into the National Catholic Office of Motion Pictures, whose "edits" are more like neighborly advice.

Film making has, then, been largely liberated from the censors. And suddenly the rush is on. Producers now find nude scenes a fashionable necessity. "The Fox" brought on a veritable rash of homosexuality films.

And now that "I Am Curious, Yellow" has won its censorship case, the movie-going public can expect the day when it will witness the first Hollywood copulation scene, explicit and in cinerama, technicolor and stereophonic sound.

So where is all this leading us? To art or to stag movies? Those of us involved with the arts, opposed to censorship by nature, would surely defend this liberalization. The mothers of Topeka, however, just might feel a bit differently.

This brings us to the new movie classification system known as GMRX. Anyone truly concerned with cinema will notice the inaccuracy, shortsightedness and general stupidity with which these ratings are dished out.

"The Impossible Years" may be free of swearing and nudity, but no child should be exposed to its sneering, leering, view of adolescent sexuality. A film like "Ulysses," on the other hand, with all its swearing and nudity, projects an honesty and sensitivity which should be seen by people far below its 18-year-old restriction.

But even though the GMRX system will be mismanaged, it ironically offers a great freedom to film makers, if not to film goers under 18 (who might well consider the constitutionality of the X rating, which will not admit anyone under 18, accompanied by a parent or not). This freedom is indeed guaranteed by the rating system because it provides a crutch for the mothers of Topeka.

The mass public, which does not bother to inform itself about movie content, can no longer complain, "I don't know what sort of trash my children are exposed to these days," because the rating system assures them

that their kids will not be admitted to films with a high sexual content.

One can indeed argue this point of morality. But let me quickly point out that the much more liberal cinema of Europe, which has always been held up as the hallmark of artistic freedom, has been under a modified GMRX system for a great many years. This is why Miss Bardot's breasts made their debut 10 years before Miss Oliver's.

(The Europeans, I might add, have more realistically applied their ratings to violence, as well as sex. In France, for example, you must be at least 16 to see "King Kong" and most Westerns.)

But in the final analysis, less censorship simply means more honesty. Certainly, sex and violence will be flagrantly misused in the coming years. Already, we have witnessed the epidemic of "I, a Woman" exploitation films, the unnecessary seduction scene tacked onto "Sister George" and

the unmotivated nudity of "Here We Go Round the Mulberry Bush."

But they will be properly used, too, as in "Ulysses," "I Am Curious, Yellow" and "The Fixer." Hollywood no longer has to resort to the veiled innuendoes of "The Children's Hour" or the euphemisms of "Suddenly Last Summer."

And perhaps when that cinerama fornication scene does arrive, the audience will fall asleep unless it is sensitive, artistic and well-motivated.

(Author's note: For those of you who wish to explore this subject further, I strongly recommend Alexander Walker's excellent "Sex in the Movies" (originally published in hardcover as "the Celluloid Sacrifice"), which is now available as a Pelican paperback, as well as Arthur Knight and Hollis Alpert's massive "Sex in the Cinema," series, which has appeared in Playboy during the past four years and will soon be published in book form by the Playboy Press.

After The Storm, The Tempest

A REVIEW

The First Circle,
By Alexandre I. Solzhenitsyn.
1968.

(CPS)—*The First Circle* by Alexandre I. Solzhenitsyn is the newest link in that multi-authored chain of masterpieces which one day will be seen to reflect the whole saga of the Russian Revolution.

The chain begins in the second half of the Nineteenth Century, when human rights were first beginning to be recognized in Russia. Realism was slowly invading literature, and Russian authors were turning more and more to the common people as the source of wisdom. At the same time, a sort of stillness pervades these novels. The heaviness and breadth in them could be interpreted as vestigial elements of the passing romantic era.

But in retrospect these qualities become the stillness and the highly-charged, heavy, almost choking dankness that precede a storm. The characters are broody and introspective; they question their existence and their ecosystems. They are

restless, yet they can do nothing. They lead a frustrating life. Now and again, there is an explosion—a thunder—or even a pre-season storm. As the political revolution ends, the social, slower one begins. The whole previous social system, based upon centuries of experience and evolution, must now be overturned. Naturally there is opposition. The elite refuse to give up their old way of life; so they are removed. The system is very well planned and organized: If you're not with the government, you're against it. Bang. A bit unfair sometimes, but until the struggle is over, people must give up a little of their freedom and comfort.

The First Circle tells of the struggle to keep a man's conscience completely his own in just such circumstances. He has one life, but he also has only one conscience.

The struggle in *Circle* is that of political prisoners trying to remain in control of the one thing they had not lost yet. With all their material possessions taken away, they still had something that transcends everything, including life and death—their conscience, their

ability to judge between right and wrong.

The main story line is simple: A young man telephones an acquaintance to let him know of an impending danger, thus setting Stalin's police force on his own trail. The real heroes, however, are those people already imprisoned. *The First Circle* tells of four days in the prisoners' lives; four tortuously long days from the ten to twenty-five years that they have to waste behind bars. True, they are not too badly off where they are. For, like the Greek philosophers in Dante's *Inferno*, they are only in the first circle of hell.

Solzhenitsyn creates characters who are more alive than those in many other Russian works, and he interweaves their lives in delicate tapestry of Russia in the forties. He spares no facts that might shed light on the people's behavior (though he does lack the fine psychological perception and insight that make Dostoyevsky and Tolstoy so great). Without being sentimental, the author draws on every one of our emotions and senses and weaves even these

into his masterpiece.

Moreover, he succeeds in imparting to us the sense of timelessness and the lack of reason and order that the prisoners must be experiencing, without our ever being conscious of his doing so. It is truly incredible.

Solzhenitsyn did not just take out of the blue all that takes place in this book. He extracts much from personal experience, having himself been imprisoned for ten years for having "made derogatory statements about 'the man with the mustache' in a letter to a friend." (In the 580 pages of *The First Circle*, he calls Stalin by 23 different names, ranging from "The Nearest and Dearest" to "The Leader of All Progressive Humanity.") This first-hand knowledge lends to the novel an unparalleled feeling of poignance and involvement, in addition to all the above qualities.

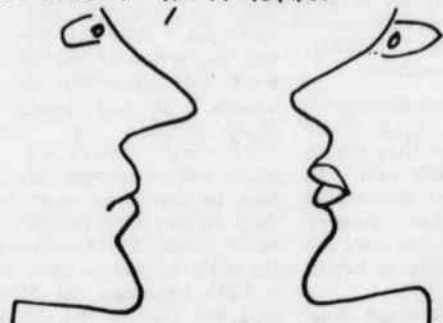
The Revolution isn't over yet, then. But what's next—what is to come after the tempest? One, two hundred years, and we will know. For by then, the greatest epic ever written will have been finished.



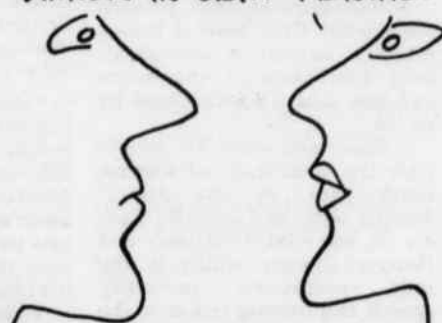
Letters To The Editor

ALL LETTERS TO THE
EDITOR ARE WELCOMED.
THEY SHOULD BE CON-
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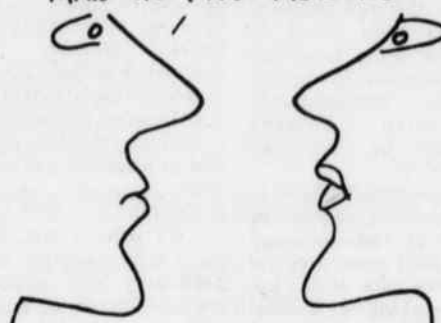
WE HAVEN'T BEEN INVITED TO
A PARTY IN A YEAR.



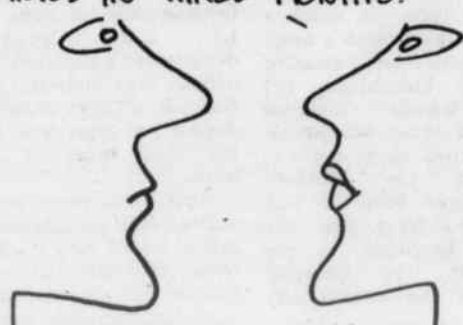
WE HAVEN'T BEEN ASKED OUT TO
DINNER IN EIGHT MONTHS.



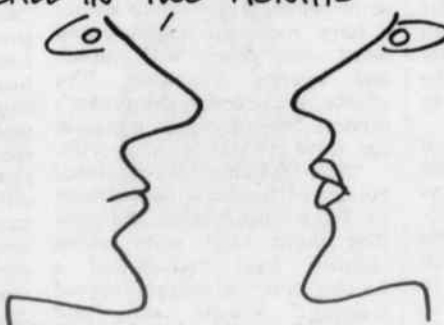
WE HAVEN'T GOTTEN ANY
MAIL IN FIVE MONTHS.



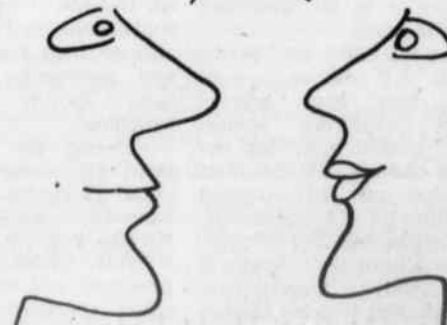
WE HAVEN'T HEARD FROM OUR
FAMILIES IN THREE MONTHS.



WE HAVEN'T HAD A TELEPHONE
CALL IN TWO MONTHS



WE'RE FREE.





Major Lance



The Embers

Sophomore Class Dance

FRIDAY,
MARCH 14

Cone Ballroom

Couples Only

featuring

Major Lance
and
The Embers

Sophomore Admission

by ID Card

Other Couples \$1

Speech and Hearing Center Head at UNC-G Backs Triad School for Deaf Children

By DENNIS JULIAN

The director of the Speech and Hearing Center at the University of North Carolina at Greensboro is supporting legislation that, if passed by the N.C. General Assembly, would locate a Central North Carolina School for the Deaf in the Piedmont Triad.

The bill, introduced by Sen. Hargrove Bowles, D-Guilford, calls for an appropriation just over \$4 million for a school with a capacity for 240 students from pre-school age through grade 8.

"If such a school could be located in this area, near our Speech and Hearing Center, it would benefit immeasurably students with hearing problems," said Dr. Lawrence Vanella of UNC-G.

Dr. Vanella directs the UNC-G center as a training center for speech pathology and audiology students. His staff supervises the students as they gain on-the-job training by working with local residents who have speech and hearing problems.

The only other schools for the deaf that will continue to be operated by the state are located in Morganton in the west and Wilson in the east.

"About 6,900 of North Carolina's 1.2 million school students may have hearing handicaps requiring special training," Vanella said, "but the American Annals of the Deaf reports that only 901 received such training in N.C. residential schools for the deaf in 1967.

"If the school Sen. Bowles is backing could be located near our Speech and Hearing Center,

we would reap two-fold benefits: first, it would add to training facilities for our students; second, we would be able to help many more communication-impaired students," he said.

UNC-G began offering a major in speech pathology and audiology in 1964 and Vanella was named director of the Speech and Hearing Center in 1965. When the center was moved to the new Taylor Building, home of the Department of Drama and Speech, of which the center is a division, some \$24,000 of the most modern equipment available was installed.

Since then, UNC-G's Speech and Hearing Center has served as a training center for students and as a service for many people with speech and hearing problems.

"We offer a B.A. degree and an M.A. degree in speech pathology and audiology, and we also offer an M.Ed. degree with emphasis in speech pathology and audiology," Dr. Vanella said.

"It is necessary for our students to receive valuable on-the-job training under supervision, and so we've been able to help a number of local and community residents who have speech and hearing problems.

"During the regular school year, we average working with about 70 clients, and during the summer we work with about 75. We also diagnose some 50 people a year, helping locate their problems and referring them to other specialists for help or,

when possible, training them ourselves," he said.

"The number of clinicians we have dictates the number of people we can help as we train our students."

At present, there are five staff members who have earned the Certificate of Clinical Competence (CCC) from the American Speech and Hearing Association (ASHA). In addition, two graduate assistants have met ASHA's rigid CCC requirements and are awaiting the arrival of their certificates.

ASHA requires that persons seeking the CCC have at least a master's degree or equivalent, have four years of experience and pass a test administered by ASHA.

"There are only 40 people with the Certificate of Clinical Competence in the state," Vanella said, "and seven of them are in the UNC-G Speech and Hearing Center, which is the only year-round university speech and hearing center in the state offering undergraduate and graduate training."

This skilled staff uses seven therapy rooms and an audiological (hearing) test suite—which is two rooms within a large room—to diagnose and work with people with speech and hearing problems. The clients, who receive the center's services free of charge, range in age from pre-school to the 70's.

"The Division of Instructional Service of the State Department of Public Instruction indicates that about 4,000 state school children have enough of a hearing loss to warrant special training," Vanella said, "and

72,000 more have mild hearing losses. If the Central School for the Deaf could be located here, we could help many of these children."

Undergraduates in the speech pathology and audiology major are required to spend 200 hours working with clients; graduate students, 275 hours. In addition, students spend 25 hours testing the hearing of people of their own choosing, and receive practical experience with pre-school deaf and hard-of-hearing children at the Progressive Advancement Through Hearing (PATH) School, Inc., in Greensboro.

"Our students have discovered hearing problems that many people didn't realize they had in this testing," Vanella said. "In fact, one lady who was tested underwent corrective surgery two weeks after her test, and she now says her hearing is better than ever."

Vanella said there are four major types of speech-language disturbances: (1) articulation, in which a person will substitute ("free" for "three"), distort (lisp) or omit ("tove" for "stove"); (2) voice, in which a person might speak with a nasal tone, monotone, or excessive hoarseness or breathiness; (3) rhythm, which includes stutters and those who speak too fast or too slow and (4) symbolization, the problem affecting people who do not have or who have lost the concept of language, as the stroke victim, the mentally retarded and the emotionally disturbed.

Need A Job? Hippie-cops Are Needed

BERKELEY, Calif. (CPS)—A left-liberal group has proposed that members of this city's sizable hippie community become policemen—real, live policemen with badges, uniforms, guns and clubs.

The Better Berkeley Council (BBC) has put out a flyer with a shaggy-haired, bearded policeman, saying, "Wanted—Hip Cops" and urging hippies to apply for 29 vacant positions in the Berkeley police department.

"If hip people do not apply and go on to fill those vacancies," says the flyer, "we will get more of the same old stuff and have the same old hassles." It said people who apply should be "sane . . . defend justice for all . . . believe people should be free to live their own lives if they do not harm others . . . and value people for themselves, not for their money or their dress."

BBC chairman Al Silbowitz says the goal is "to get people into the department who are willing to teach their fellow officers love and restraint by example."

There may be some problems for erstwhile hip cops, however. Lt. J.B. Crooke, the department's assistant personnel officer, says there is a regulation that all officers must be clean shaven and must wear hats "and the hats must sit on their heads."

Applicants must also pass a written test and appear before a police board which will look at their "attitudes and such," says Crooke. It may be there that would-be hip cops would falter.

Senior Vies for Pillsbury Award

Miss Martha Jane Williams, a senior from Robbins at the University of North Carolina at Greensboro, has been chosen as one of five national finalists in the coveted Pillsbury Awards Program.

Miss Williams is majoring in foods and nutrition in the School of Home Economics at UNC-G.

As a finalist for the Pillsbury Award, she will visit Minneapolis, Minn. March 2-4 for personal interviews. Thereafter, one of the five finalists will be selected as the 1969 award winner.

The winner will receive a cash award of \$500, plus a position on the consumer service staff at Pillsbury at an annual salary of \$7,000. After a year with Pillsbury, the recipient may either elect to remain on the staff or take a \$3,000 scholarship for graduate study in home economics.

The other four finalists are from the University of Hawaii, University of Nebraska, University of Illinois, and Cornell University. As finalists, each of the five will receive \$150 cash from Pillsbury.

of H. Taft Williams and of the late Mrs. Swanna Williams of Robbins.

Earlier this year, she was named recipient of the annual Borden Foundation Award of \$300 for having the highest scholastic average among seniors in the School of Home Economics at UNC-G. She is president of the UNC-G chapter of Omicron, Nu, home economics honorary society.

Her work experience includes being an assistant laboratory technician for two summers in the General Surgery Laboratory of the University of North Carolina Medical School, and an Extension agent trainee in Gaston County last summer.

Her future plans include graduate school where she plans to pursue a master's degree, and later she hopes to become a food scientist.

Dr. Naomi Albanese, dean of the School of Home Economics, noted that Miss Williams is the first student from UNC-G to be named a finalist in the Pillsbury competition.

Miss Williams is the daughter



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Center Gets Grant

A federal grant of \$16,272 has been awarded to the Extension Division of the University of North Carolina at Greensboro to help finance the Center for Continuing Education for Women during the 1969-70 fiscal year, Chancellor James S. Ferguson announced today.

The Center for Continuing Education for Women was opened officially last September. It is designed to assist women whose formal studies have been interrupted by marriage, family or career. The Center provides counselling service for women who wish to begin, resume or use their higher education.

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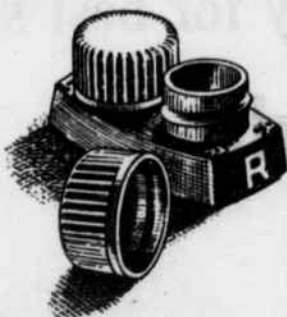
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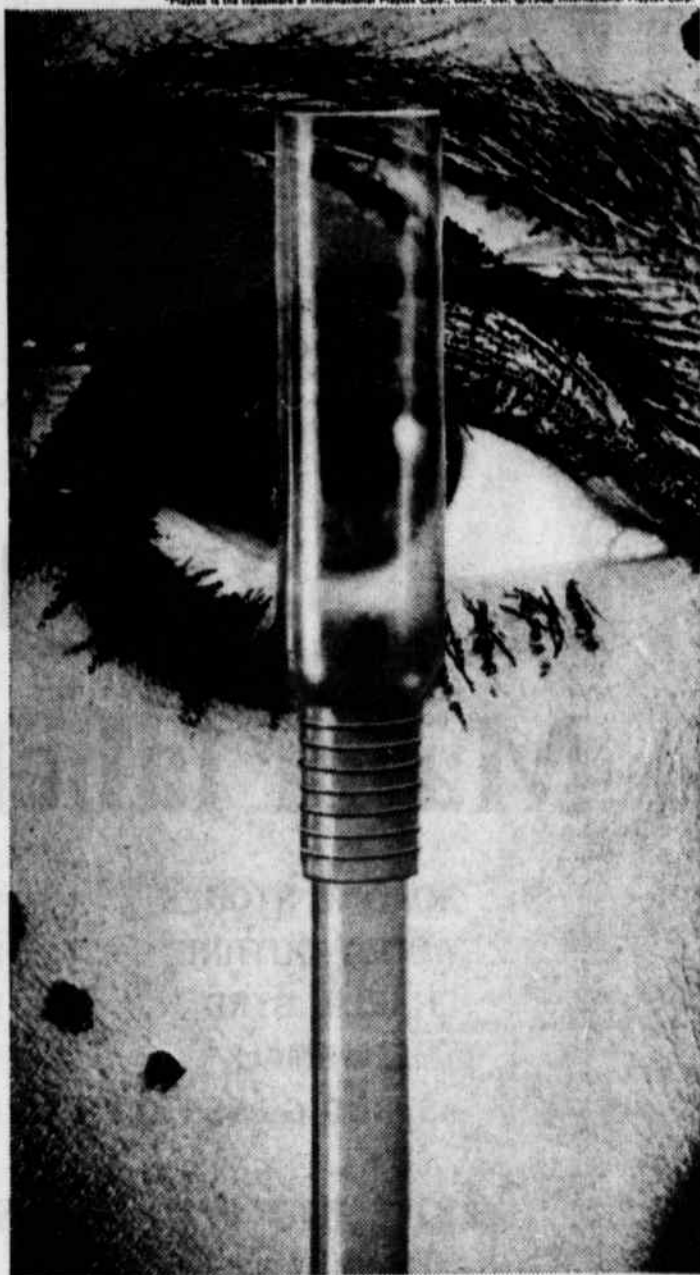
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Democratic Action Group Petitions for Youth Fares

The Campus Americans for Democratic Action has petitioned the Civil Aeronautics Board (CAB) to continue low-cost Youth Fares as an experiment in "third-class" fares for people who could not otherwise afford air travel.

The CAB also accepted briefs from the National Student Association (NSA) and the National Student Association (NSA) and the National Student Marketing Corporation (NSMAC). The three groups will represent students' interests when the board holds a hearing March 12 to decide whether to abolish the discount rates for

persons 12-22.

A CAB examiner ruled January that youth fares are "unjustly discriminatory" against older travelers who must pay full fares. A federal court had ordered the board to open the matter after opponents of youth fare (mainly interstate bus companies) brought suit.

Three measures were recently introduced in Congress to continue Youth Fares. Rep. James H. Scheuer (D-N.Y.) offered an amendment to the 1958 Federal Aviation Act that would make explicit the CAB's right to grant Youth Fares. (Opponents of Youth Fares

content they violate a section of the ACT that prohibits unjust discrimination.) Sen. Charles Percy (R-Ill.) offered a similar bill in the Senate and Rep. Arnold Olsen (D-Mont.) introduced a "sense-of-the-Congress" resolution that says Youth Fares are in keeping with the ACT's intent.

NSA argues in its brief that Congress should be given a chance to act on these proposed measures before Youth Fares are abolished.

Campus ADA contends in its brief that the nation has not achieved the "adequate, economical service at reasonable charges" that the 1958 ACT sought from U.S. Airlines. While travel is a necessity today, air transportation "remains a luxury which most Americans can ill afford," it argues.

Striking down Youth Fares on the supposition that Congress outlawed it by a general proscription of "unjust discrimination" would be an

"anomaly," the petition says. "Standby service at a lower cost is the essence of social justice, not injustice."

For the one-half discount, Youth Fare travelers must travel on a stand-by basis, that is, without a reservation. (Some airlines do offer guaranteed seats at a one-third discount.)

NSA, an organization of campus student governments, argues in its petition that Youth Fares should not be abolished because they create "an extraordinary opportunity to broaden educational horizons" by bringing air travel within the reach of students for the first time. The discounts, NSA says, are "fundamentally sound and consonant with deeply-rooted social and economic patterns of our society."

NSA also argues:

1) Youth fares encourage education by making it possible for students with limited financial resources to select the college best suited to their needs

and goals without being unduly limited by geography and cost of travel.

2) The discounts help to minimize localism and regionalism. Making for more-diversified student bodies which contributes to the social and intellectual growth of students by exposing them to a greater breadth and variety in their fellow.

3) Youth Fares are "socially desirable" in relieving the financial burdens which most families with college-age children bear.

4) The discounts allow the "broadening" experience of summer vacation travel.

Campus ADA, an organization of over 1500 liberal students, believes that Youth Fare is "a step on the road toward the general availability of reduced rate transportation for persons of restricted means willing to accept less convenient air travel conditions for a lower price." If the experiment is successful, campus ADA hopes that the standby fares will be made generally available to all persons willing to forego the assurance of a reservation.

The CAB has been deluged with letters from students and parents urging it not to abolish the discount fares. (It makes decisions on a legal, not popular, basis, however.) Whatever decision the CAB makes will probably be appealed in the courts, which earlier agreed with arguments that the fares are discriminatory.

Besides the bus companies, some airlines will also oppose continuation of Youth Fares.

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Tennis Teams Start Practice

Plans are now under way for the 1969 Varsity Tennis Teams on the UNC-G campus. Miss Anita Childrey, coach of the women's team has announced the selection of five members for the Varsity Women's Team.

Laura Dupont, the number one player, will be competing in the Florida State University Tournament this weekend. Other members of the team are Missy Warden in the number two position, Mary Joe Lentz, Joan Hrenko, Bess McMullen, Anne Anyers, and Dee Stribling. The team, chosen in tryouts last fall, will play from 8-10 matches this season against such schools as St. Mary's and Wake Forest.

Positions on The Men's Varsity Tennis Team have not yet been filled, according to coach John Douglas. Six positions are available with a possibility of players for doubles. The players on the team now are Fred Swindell, Bob Waltermann, Bob Bowden, George Kosinski, and Rafael Rivera. Bowden, Kosinski, and Rivera are returning players from last year.

Practices are now being held every afternoon at five o'clock, weather permitting. The first game is scheduled against Greensboro College on March 21.

The competitions will consist of six single matches with three doubles. The team, playing within the Dixie Conference, is scheduled to participate in seven tournaments, with all matches being played on Fridays and Saturday.

Fencing Offers Challenge And Satisfaction to Coeds

The sport of fencing requires both intense dedication and constant concentration—more constant concentration than most other sports, believes a teacher-coach at the University of North Carolina at Greensboro.

And, says Dr. Pauline Loeffler, teacher-coach of the varsity fencing group and fencing club, both the teacher and the student can derive great satisfaction from fencing.

"Fencing is one of the most challenging sports to teach because it requires constant concentration," Dr. Loeffler said. "Unlike other sports, in which athletes can make a break of a few seconds to rest briefly, fencing offers no let up."

"At the same time, fencing can be especially satisfying to both the teacher and the student. Both get a sense of accomplishment when the student gives the dedication necessary to become a good fencer. Something about the sport seems to attract some people very strongly," she said.

The fencing group meets weekly at UNC-G to drill and fence, and the ladies often enjoy the sport as much—if not more—than the men. Dr. Loeffler, an assistant professor in the UNC-G Department of Health, Physical Education and Recreation, believes there is a reason for this.

"Fencing is one of the last true participant sports," she said. "Spectators at fencing meets are rare because the fencing movements are fast and even watching requires concentration. You can attend a meet as a team, but when the competition starts, it's one individual against another, and they seem to enjoy that," she added.

"And fencing doesn't require great strength, so the ladies find they, too, can participate and, if they dedicate themselves, can excel at fencing," Dr. Loeffler said.

The actual fencing competition takes place in a 40-foot long and six-foot wide area. The movements, and there are many, are concentrated in a small area.

"There are no sweeping movements. Everything about fencing, in comparison with other sports, seems almost confined. 'Actually,' Dr. Loeffler said, 'fencing moves are quite graceful for the most part.'"

Fencing students under Dr. Loeffler must first learn the

basic movements. Only then can they improvise, and from this combination of basic movements and improvisation comes the fencer's style.

UNC-G fencers fence mostly in foil, in which the target area is from the neck to the groin in front and from the neck to the waist in back. The arms are not targets.

The UNC-G fencers are now using electrical scoring equipment for scoring. Fencers wear, in addition to their usual protective masks and vests, a metallic vest that registers on- and off-target hits.

Members of the UNC-G fencing group are Randi Rowe, Towson, Md.; Charlie R. Moffitt and David M. Rustin, both of Greensboro; Elizabeth Bressan, Summit, N.J.; Daphne Hall, Winston-Salem; Barbara Wolfe,

Homestead Air Force Base, Fla.; Miss Mary Rockwood, a UNC-G physical education instructor and Dr. Ben E. Edwards, assistant professor of chemistry at UNC-G.

Great figure "8"



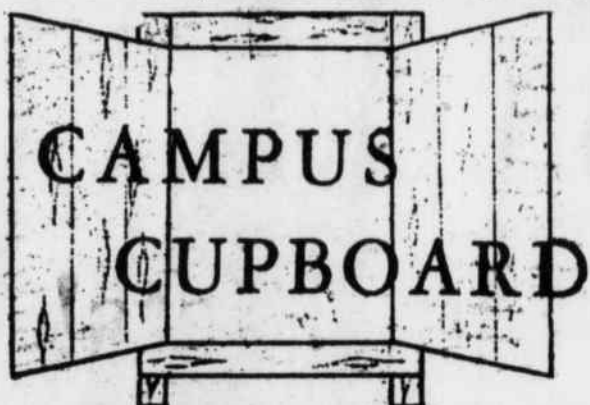
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