

# The Carolinian

Volume XXXVIII

University of North Carolina at Greensboro, N. C. — Tuesday, March 25, 1969

Number 40

## Precincts

The voting in the first SGA Election tomorrow will be under the new precinct system. The following is a list of the precincts and the polling places:

POLLING PLACE	FOR VOTERS IN
Ragsdale-Mendenhall Ballroom	Moore-Strong Phillips-Hawkins Ragsdale-Mendenhall
Gray Parlor	Bailey Hinshaw Jamison Coit Cotten Gray International House Weil-Winfield
Elliot Hall (near game room)	Town Students Kiser
North Spencer auxiliary lobby	North Spencer South Spencer Guilford Mary Foust
Grogan Main Parlor	Grogan Reynolds Cone

## Elections Board Declares Thurs. Referendum Invalid

Thursday's referendum concerning the Greensboro Intercollegiate Council Constitution and legislators' duties was declared invalid because the required thirty five percent of the student body did not vote.

Elections Board Chairman Sandy Schneider told *The Carolinian* that she felt the lack of the required percentum was due to a lack of communication of the voting procedure on the part of the house presidents.

"We relied upon them," she said, "to relay the information to the students in house meetings. They had copies of the voting procedure and were supposed to read them and ask for questions. I have asked the house presidents to do this again."

Miss Schneider stated that there was almost a 35% vote, and she felt that the fact that the GIC was an old issue might have something to do with the lack of voter turnout. "Several people," she said, "had told me that they weren't going to vote because they were tired of hearing about the GIC."

Miss Schneider anticipates at least a 35% turnout for Wednesday's first SGA Election, in which the officers of the Student Government

Association will be elected. In addition to these, several other class "A" officers are chosen, including the editors of the publications, court officials, presidents of Town Students Association and Recreation Association, and National Student Association Co-ordinator.

"The only problem," Miss Schneider said, "is that in many cases, only one person is running for an office, and a person may not feel that it is worth voting for."

Miss Schneider stated that the precinct system was developed to enable elections and referendums to be held with more accuracy and efficiency. The precincts, she said, were arranged systematically, with approximately 1,000 students

per precinct. The voting places were placed so that it would be convenient for students going either to class or to the dining halls.

In the referendum, 910 students voted in favor of joining the Greensboro Intercollegiate Council, a proposed organization of the five colleges in the Greensboro area, while 255 students voted against it. 1,142 students voted in favor of the Constitutional change which would require legislators to communicate with and report to their districts concerning legislative actions in Legislature. Twenty-five students voted against, with two abstaining.

The voting procedure, according to the newly approved (Continued on page 8)

## Nixon Delivers Stand On Campus Riots

President Nixon delivered his long awaited stand on college disorders Saturday, stating that he disapproved of the use of "physical intimidation" on

campuses.

Nixon emphasized the fact that the job of handling student protestors should be with the colleges themselves. "The federal government," he said, "cannot, should not, MUST NOT enforce (peace on college campuses.)"

The President said that he felt many students were responding to legitimate problems, although he disagreed with their methods of protest. "Students today point to many wrongs which must be made right," he said, listing three major grievances against which students seem to protest:

1) The depersonalization of education. "We have seen a depersonalization of the educational system. Our institutions must reshape themselves less this (protest) turn to total alienation."

2) Flaws in American society—"Student unrest does not exist in a vacuum, but reflects a deep and growing social unrest affecting much of our world today. Self-righteous indignation by society will solve none of this. We must resolve the internal contradiction of our communities."

3) Out-moded university practices—"There must be university reform, including new experimentation in curricula such as ethnic studies, student involvement in the decision-making process, and a new emphasis on faculty teaching."

Nixon deplored the fact that violence has become the accepted standard for disagreements between students, faculty, and/or administrations. "Increasingly," he said, "it is clear that this violence is directed to a clearly perceived and altogether too conceivable objective: not only to politicize the student bodies of our educational institutions, but to politicize the institutions as well."

He said that he feared that continued violence would threaten academic integrity, respect and independence of the university, arguing that intellectual freedom is in jeopardy in this country.

(Continued on page 6)

## Petitions Circulate On Campus; Students To Vote On Drinking

Three petitions have been circulated recently on campus. Although not related, all three petitions have aroused interest among the UNC-G student body.

### DRINKING VOTE

One petition requests that the students be allowed to vote on whether there should be on-campus consumption of liquor. Jewell Perkins, spokesman for the group that initiated the petition stated that there were several reasons for the petition. "Basically," she said, "we felt that we should have the right to vote on such an important issue, one that affects everyone so much."

The petition, having approximately 450 names (442 are required), has been turned over to Legislature secretary Katy Gilmore, who is now in the process of validating it by checking to see if all the signatures are those of students attending the university.

Legislature has designated March 31 as the date of the referendum concerning drinking on campus. Until then, the new drinking policy will be in effect. If the students should vote against on-campus drinking, then the policy would be considered repealed.

Miss Perkins cited the authority behind the petition as Article X of the Constitution, which guarantees the right of initiative and referendum to the students of the University of North Carolina at Greensboro. Specifically, Section 2 gives students the right to require that "measures enacted by the Legislature be submitted to the

voters for their approval within two weeks after petitioning."

The petition reads as follows: We, the undersigned, request by our right of initiative and referendum as stated in the handbook under Article X, that any change in the present drinking policy be submitted to the UNC-G voters for their approval.

### NATIONAL HOLIDAY

Another petition sponsored by the Southern Christian Leadership Conference and addressed to the President and Congress of the United States of America, requests that a legal holiday be established in honor of Dr. Martin Luther King.

In an interview in last year's CAROLINIAN, Mrs. King said, "My husband's role has been a very significant one. The position he has taken is the right one. We believe not in black or white, but in the power of the people. Yet, the Negro is

deprived of all power, politically and economically. The Negro has become bitter and impatient with the conditions of society."

The petition reads as follows: We, the undersigned, do hereby petition you to use the influence and instruments of your good office to immediately pass legislation making January 15th a National Legal Holiday in memory and in honor of that great American and world statesman, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

### YOUTH FARE

The third petition, sponsored by the National Students Association, is in favor of retaining the youth fares of the airlines.

The Civil Aeronautics Board is now considering the recommendation of a CAB examiner to abolish youth fares on the grounds that this is "unjustly discriminatory." The NSA has hired legal counsel to

prepare briefs and oral arguments for presentation before the CAB.

NSA Service Director Alan C. Handell stated, "This is a matter which affects literally millions of young people, and NSA will go as far as possible in the fight to keep the reduced fares."

Abolition of youth fares is being sought by a number of bus companies. NSA states that it will base its arguments on the "educational, social, economic, and cultural benefits afforded by the youth fares."

The petition reads as follows: We, the undersigned, have become aware of a proposal directly affecting us, under consideration by the Civil Aeronautics Board. This proposal, if effected, would force domestic airlines to discontinue their present policy of offering "youth" fares. We have further become aware of the fact that several airlines are offering only token opposition to this proposal, if any at all. Should this proposal go into effect, many thousands of students across the nation would be faced with the burden of securing either considerably more expensive airline reservations which they can ill-afford, or of finding costly but more undesirable means of transportation.

We, therefore, petition all domestic airlines to exert all available pressures on the CAB to defeat this proposal. We, the undersigned, are prepared to promote and encourage national student boycotts of those airlines which decline to assist us with these pressures.

# VOTE TOMORROW



## The Carolinian

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA AT GREENSBORO

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# editorial

Have you heard the one about the time they held an election and no one came? A joke? Not exactly, it happened here last Thursday. In any event Elections Board and the individuals inside and outside of legislature responsible for the referendum aren't laughing. These individuals put a lot of man-hours in Thursday's referendum but for some reason a third of the campus couldn't find five minutes to cast a ballot. Well, there were several feet of snow on the ground.

O.K., let's rationalize. The issues voted on were old hat—people were tired of hearing about them. Pretty good excuse. And for tomorrow's election we can always point to the large number of unopposed positions as the reason for a light turnout. The people who don't vote certainly don't have time to hold office.

Thursday's election marked the first time the precinct system was used in a school election. Its adoption seemed more than reasonable since it would allow Elections Board to better supervise elections and also hopefully take some of the load off that overworked committee. Unfortunately it seems apparent, at least based on initial experience, that many students aren't willing to leave the dorm to cast a ballot. It is impossible to ascertain how many didn't vote because of the precinct system, but in all probability the number was large enough to have prevented a valid election. The effect of the precinct system should be studied closely while we have no sympathy for the student unwilling to exercise his responsibility of voting it would seem utter folly to continue the precinct system if it demonstrably reduces the number of ballots casts.

## VOTE TOMORROW

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# Searching

By MARY KNIGHT  
AND TERRY ASHE

During the New Left sessions, the question was raised as to who decides when the channels are exhausted. The answer is the students who are working for change. They decide that the channels are exhausted when after considerable dialogue nothing but dialogue seems acceptable to the administration.

In many ways, students at UNC-G are now faced with this situation. The following are several demands that have been stalled in committees or have not received proper attention and action from the administration.

1. The establishment of a pass-fail. Students have been crying out for pass-fail. It was a big issue during the campaign for SGA president last year. It was a major discussion area during pre-school conference. At the last Faculty-Student Reviewing Committee open session, faculty were hung up on the mechanics and several were skeptical as to whether or not it would influence students' interest in academic standards. Some faculty favored the concept, but even they were shut out by their colleagues.

2. Revision of required courses. Last year, the biology crisis brought the complaints launched against required courses to a head. This year's discussion of the art department has further reiterated students' gripes. Required courses have never ceased to come up at any discussion of faculty and student. A group of faculty and students organized themselves for dialogue concerning required courses and all they accomplished was dialogue no action!

3. Pay-as-you-go dining. Students have kept the infirmary busy with illnesses due to improperly cooked or just plain bad food. Students are required to pay for Slater's "service" whether or not they request to do so. Students have begged for dining hall pay-as-you-go and along with it goes the hope that

if Slater realizes he has to have palatable food to get any money, then he must improve the quality of the food. Their efforts have been of no avail.

4. Minimum wages for student aid workers and maid and janitorial help. The university has its workers trapped. Students who must have help financially in order to afford to attend school here are bound by the lack of available jobs around the campus area. The university does not show the decency to students or the off-campus worker to pay them at least minimum wages.

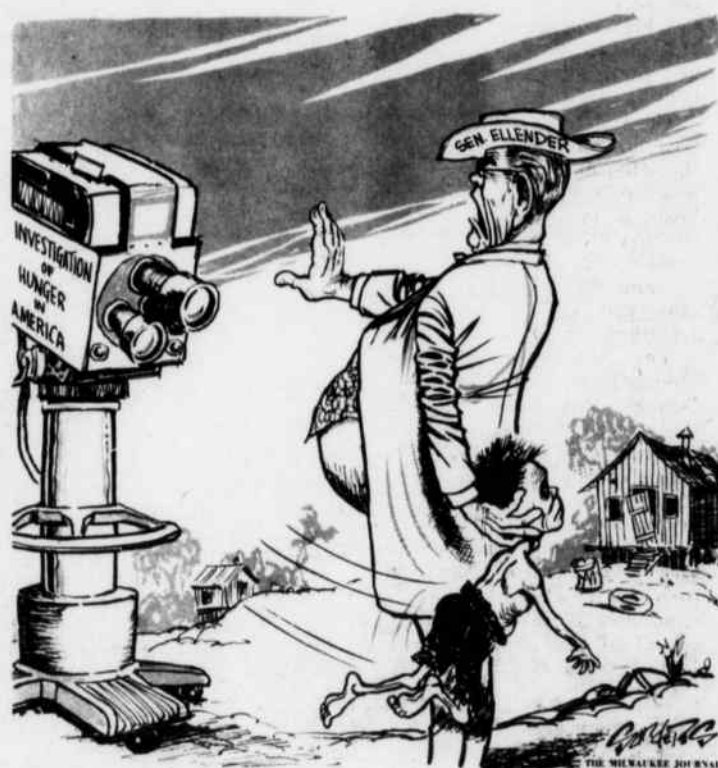
5. Ending the discriminatory admissions policies. The small number of black and male students on the UNC-G campus is quite overt. Unboubtedly, more black and male students

have applied, and more than are accepted have the requirements.

Presently, the Chancellor has established a committee to study racism on this campus. He closed this channel himself—this committee holds closed sessions.

We students are tired of being treated as niggers. We are tired of dialogue. We want changes to occur so that this campus can noticeably become a university not a small woman's college with a university name tacked on.

Unless the administration wakes up soon the the fact that students are sick of dialogue, then the students will declare the channels closed and express to the administration in any way necessary that they demand to be heard and demand that action be taken!



'Heah now! Y'all want those commies to find out we'ah not perfect?'

# Point of Order

By KATY GILMORE

6:45, March 20 Referendum concerning legislators' duties and the Greensboro Intercollegiate Council was declared invalid. Only 1170 students out of a needed 1549 went to their respective precincts to vote. Thirty-five percent of UNC-G undergraduate students failed to vote on two extremely important issues. Why?

Did house presidents familiarize us with polling precincts and procedures?

Did legislators inform our districts of this referendum date?

Were we acquainted with the new realistic, sophisticated elections board policy? Regardless of the answers to these questions the fact remains that action on these most controversial issues is stalemated. Where was the GIC's opposition—those who feared its passage? What about the GIC's ardent supporters who visualize benefits for UNC-G, the other four institutions, and the Greensboro community, embodied in its ratification? Evidently students on this campus prefer the method of talking, complaining politicking and arguing to the tangible decisive evidence of voting.

Last weekend UNC-G students assumed the

responsibility of enjoying liquor on campus. Several students in Moore and Strong have no closing hours. Open houses are becoming quite the trend on campus—perhaps even traditional in Phillips. The same students who support this more realistic environment are the students who demonstrated irresponsibility in following through with this realistic precinct voting procedure. How can we justify aspiring for an environment compatible with "off campus" life and yet fail to use the "off campus precincts" technique to determine and sustain our responsibilities and

privileges?

As long as we students exploit the social freedoms here at UNC-G we must vote until someone supplants their practice with another. These referendum results show evidence of a facade of sophisticated structures and liberal regulations which obscure a misinformed irresponsible electorate. I prefer to think that we were confused and unaware of our precinct locations. Whatever the case, the disappointing consequences of this referendum can not be duplicated on Wednesday, the first SGA Election.

## VOTE TOMORROW



# Forum: Bob Scott & The University

(Editor's note: In Friday's *Carolinian* Associate Editor Marie Nahikian took issue with Greensboro Daily News' Editor William Snider's interpretation of Governor Scott's recent campus activities. Today's *Forum* by Daily News Associate Editor Edwin M. Yoder also differs with Snider.)

Practiced observers of academic-political relations in North Carolina agree that Gov. Bob Scott, in only two months of power, has plunged more vigorously and openly into university affairs than any governor in memory. But the motives, the necessity and the wisdom of his intervention are debatable and debated—not only by press and public but in the academic community itself.

It is a cliché of our time to imagine that most professors are innocent of the usages of power, just as it is to imagine that all generals are warmongers and all journalists sensationalists. But the fact is that Governor Scott has his sympathizers in Chapel Hill, as elsewhere, people who are inclined to give him the benefit of a doubt.

One of the roles a Tar Heel governor inherits, ex officio, is the chairmanship of the UNC board of trustees. In that role he bears a mandate to serve the university's welfare as he sees it, while having a considerable grant of immunity to the charge of rank political meddling—if he acts discreetly.

The Governor's immediate predecessors, Terry Sanford and Dan K. Moore, did not dodge that role, but neither did they make the mistake of seeking top billing on the academic marquee of trying to upstage the regular performers.

It is, for instance, no secret that Governor Sanford's penchant for setting up experimental schools (like the school of the arts) outside the UNC framework at times irked

his university constituency. And in timing and tactics Governor Moore's skilled and deliberate role in the removal of the Speaker Ban law, so laudable in retrospect, sometimes seemed to his academic friends slow and a bit abrasive.

The major difference between the Scott style and the Sanford-Moore style may actually lie less in matter than manner. It is conceivable, in fact it is probable, that both Sanford and Moore, given the same crises and the same political pressures, would have reacted just as Bob Scott did. Either might have issued a memo laying down a tough line on law and order on the campus, reopened a shut-down dining hall, or ordered a vacant building cleared of insurgent students. It is as probable, though, that either would have done by telephone or in confidential collaboration with UNC administrators what Mr. Scott did by public command and without consultation.

At his Monday press conference, Mr. Scott not only scolded the UNC heads for procrastination, he admitted that he had prepared and issued his 13-point memorandum of some three weeks ago without consulting—or even informing President Friday or any of the chancellors. Subsequent actions have followed the same pattern.

That means, in essence, that negotiable if not negligible differences between the Governor and UNC officials in principle—they too had affirmed the law, they too planned to reopen Lenoir dining hall and clear Manning—were sharpened by Mr. Scott's peremptoriness. And there the question of motive and necessity arises.

Those who give the Governor the benefit of the doubt believe that he did not mean to be rude or condescending, but rather sought as a "lightning rod" to

draw on himself the ire of students or faculty who would tolerate in a politician the kinds of acts they would censure in a president or a chancellor.

Those who hold with the lightning-rod theory note too the restiveness of jittery legislators, under hot pressure from constituents to "do something" to punish irksome students, whose hand would be stayed if they could plead that the Governor had the situation in hand.

Others speculate less generously, in what might be called the Reagan theory, that the Governor had the same case of jitters and overreacted to the Chapel Hill situation. They

suspect bad judgment, bad advice, insensitivity to the feeling of on-the-scene officials—or a combination of the three. Until Monday's press conference, when Mr. Scott voiced displeasure ("There always seemed to be some delay, some excuse to put off action," he said) the lightning-rod theory was easier to sustain than the Reagan theory.

But Monday's outburst, whose unfairness makes it stinging, strengthens the less generous explanations of the Governor's approach. Perhaps the Governor needs an aide or adviser with flair for quiet diplomacy—someone who knows that power can be as effective when sleeved in

velvet as when sleeved in sandpaper, someone who knows the sting of thoughtless words and their power to wound and undermine someone who knows, finally, that a Governor cannot short-circuit lines of customary authority without making trouble for himself.

In the last analysis, in politics as elsewhere, "manners maketh the man" and are inseparable from matters of judgment.

Support Your  
Candidate

## SDS Sues Texas University For Meeting Cancellation

By BILL FREELAND

AUSTIN, Tex. (CPS)—Students for a Democratic Society have filed a \$10,000 damage suit in Federal District Court seeking an injunction to force the University of Texas to allow it to hold a national conference on the campus March 28-30.

The suit was initiated by the SDS national office after a surprise decision Saturday by the University Board of Regents, overturning an agreement with the Student Union Board made nearly six weeks ago which granted use of campus facilities to SDS.

Explaining the ban, University President Dr. Norman Hackerman said, "It is clear through rules of the university that approval of such a request

would make the university a co-sponsor of the meeting. The university will not enter into joint sponsorship of any program or activity in which the educational implications are not self-evident and which does not directly supplement the educational purposes of the university."

SDS was given permission for the use of the university's main ballroom on Feb. 3 by a part-time employee in the absence of student union director Jack Steele. Later, however, Steele realized that on the dates requested the university had planned some maintenance work on the auditorium and cancelled permission.

Representatives of SDS, however, appeared before a meeting of the student union's

administration board on Feb. 26 asking that the repair work be postponed. The board approved that request and signed a contract assuring the organization that the facilities would be available. Students were concentrating on setting up housing facilities for the conference when the announcement came that the university had cancelled the arrangements.

If the suit fails in federal court, the case will be taken before an emergency panel of the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals in New Orleans later in the week, where a final decision is expected by March 21. Whatever the outcome, however, SDS is expected to announce an alternative conference site on another campus, if a different meeting place in Austin cannot be secured.



## At Two Local Theaters

# Czech Film Festival



A scene from Miles Froman's "The Loves of A Blonde."



Hana Brejchova in "Loves of a Blonde"

The Czechs are relative newcomers to the film industry, yet they have captured two of the last three Academy Awards for Best Foreign Film. ("The Shop on Main Street" in 1966 and "Closely Watched Trains" in 1968.) Another, "The Fifth Horseman is Fear", has been nominated for the 1969 award. Creativity in technique and style as well as a predominant concern for the importance of human dignity are the key features of these films.

Currently playing at Janus I and II are "The Loves of a Blonde" and "Fireman's Ball". "The Fifth Horseman is Fear," "Capricious Summer," and "A Report on the Party and the People" will be shown in following weeks. Several of the best short subjects produced in Eastern Europe will be shown in conjunction with the Czech film festival at Janus. These are major works in the history of film . . . works which will make the Czech cinema famous for years to come.



A scene from Froman's "The Firemen's Ball"



From "The Firemen's Ball"



# New Left Symposium Jarrett Considers 'Falstaff'

## Seen In Retrospect A Real Learning Experience

UNC-G (GPS)—The recent SGA sponsored symposium on the New Left was received with a "show me" attitude by most of the UNC-G students.

Several members of the New Left, self-named radicals and Marxists, did leave impressions on the student body. Carl Davidson, who delivered the keynote address, spoke extensively about a working class rebellion led by students who could unite the class to overcome its racist attitudes.

Davidson said, "In the beginning, the reaction to racism was moralistic. It seemed simple that blacks should have as much right as anyone else. This (idea) captured the imagination of a whole generation of people. But it was a paternalistic approach—it had white supremacy built into it, because we were going to lift the black man up to our level."

Davidson said that a culture such as ours should be "destroyed, smashed, when basic human decency and dignity don't exist."

### CONSERVATIVE RADICAL?

David Lloyd-Jones, on the other hand, feels that the society does not need to be destroyed; he believes it will fall apart on its own, without any help from anarchists.

"My basic attitude," Lloyd-Jones said, "is not for pulling it down, but that it's a

miracle that the goddamned thing keeps standing."

He believes that society is in a period where the old dynamic isn't good enough to satisfy its people. He stated that electric toothbrushes are nice, but not if it involves, in any way, napping a child in Vietnam.

Discussing how his political views affect his life, Lloyd Jones mentioned that on his way to Greensboro, he had been stared at because of his "American Revolutionary haircut." He said that it was similar to John Hancock's but that most people only knew that that was an insurance company. In conversation, Lloyd-Jones was asked what he planned to do for the rest of his life; he answered simply, "Support my wife for kids."

### PROBLEMS IN OUR AREA

Even as the symposium ended in a discussion of the problems in our area, concentrating on Chapel Hill and Duke University, the students at A&T State University were protesting in support of striking cafeteria workers, a protest which would eventually result in several students being wounded.

Bill Cokes, an Episcopalian chaplain at Chapel Hill, discussed the situation on the UNC-CH campus involving the striking cafeteria workers being supported by student protest.

(Continued on page 6)

By DENNIS JULIAN

Dr. Jack Jarrett of the University of North Carolina at Greensboro considers "Falstaff," an opera to be presented on campus March 27-30, "a real learning experience."

Jarrett, a composer and assistant professor in the UNC-G School of Music, is musical director for the production, to be presented by the UNC-G Theatre and the School of Music. He will conduct a 45-member orchestra and a chorus of 35.

Performances will be given at 8:15 p.m. March 27-29 and at 2:30 p.m. Sunday, March 30, in Taylor Theatre.

"Working with the music in 'Falstaff' is excellent experience in how to write opera. A composer cannot help but learn from conducting this work," said Jarrett, who has written two operas himself and is working on a third.

Jarrett's enthusiasm for "Falstaff" is almost unbounded, and rehearsing three hours nightly, seven nights a week, hasn't dulled his enthusiasm.

"This is a composer's opera, a clean and compact masterpiece," Jarrett said. "Giuseppe Verdi was quite old when he composed 'Falstaff,' and I think he might have just written it for fun, allowing himself to work freely without worrying about how it would be accepted."

"It's a 19th-century composition, but it contains 20th-century music, and the formal design of the opera—the way the musical structure outlines the play—is magnificent," he said.

Jarrett, who won a 1968 national award from the American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers (ASCAP), described "Falstaff" with several carefully-chosen words—"beautiful, fast-paced and inspired."

"'Falstaff' is full of beautiful melodies that float by for one or two sentences and then disappear, making room for a new and beautiful melody to follow," Jarrett said.

"The characters seem to create the melodies from their own personalities. The music makes the characters seem so

alive, and the music and the play are completely unified, one of the most difficult achievements in opera," he explained.

Verdi, generally regarded as a master Italian composer, composed the music for "Falstaff" after Arrigo Boito, himself an accomplished composer and librettist, wrote the words. Since 1893, when "Falstaff" was first produced, critics have agreed the opera has a blending of music and words that is unmatched in opera.

"The opera never gets long-winded and the orchestra never gets in the way of the singers," Jarrett said. "It's a romantic comedy, and it is very fast-paced, which presents some problems but makes for an enjoyable opera."

The opera, which will be sung in English (translation by Walter Ducloux), centers around Sir John Falstaff, who sends identical love letters to the rich Mistresses Ford and Page in hopes of improving his impaired finances.

However, the wealthy ladies learn of Falstaff's trickery, and, helped by Dame Quickly who is generously described as a busybody decide to humiliate the would-be suitor.

"The score is about the most colorful score ever written," Jarrett said.

"The plot and the music move at a fast pace," he said. "This means that we cannot miss a line. It also means that the listener won't get bored, and that, of course, is good!"



Jarrett presents "Falstaff"

Will the audience enjoy "Falstaff"?

"I feel certain it will," Jarrett said. "Many people have a misconception of opera. They think opera consists of characters who stand on stage and sing, and then move to another part of the stage and sing again."

"'Falstaff' will be much more active. Rolf Sander (professor of music and stage director for the production) is staging this as a play. The actors will move about normally, only they'll be singing instead of talking," he explained.

(Continued on page 8)

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FOR  
T. S. PRESIDENT**

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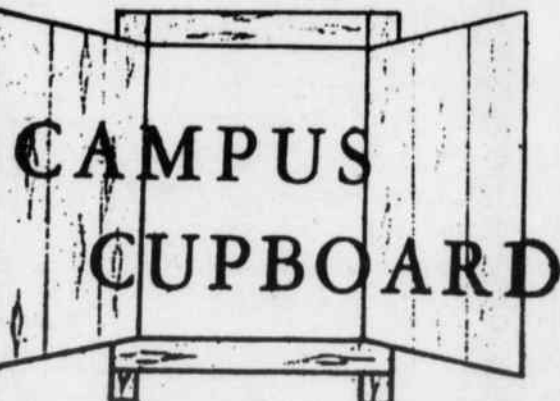
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## Swenson To Read

May Swenson, the Poetess in Residence at UNC-G this year will present a reading of her poetry, Thursday, Marcy 27, at 8 p.m. in Claxton Hall.

Born in Logan, Utah, the first child of immigrant Swedish parents, Miss Swenson graduated from Utah State University and went to New York City which has been the principal scene of her career.

She has been an editor at New Directions, has published in *The New Yorker*, *The Nation*, *Saturday Review*, *Atlantic*, *Harper's*, *Hudson Review* and *Poetry*, among others, and her work has been widely anthologized.

Her awards include a Guggenheim Fellowship and grants from the National

Institute of Arts and Letters and the Ford Foundation. Her experimental play, *The Floor*, was produced at The American Place Theater in 1966.

Miss Swenson has read before many student and public audiences; she has been a judge in poetry for the Lamont Selection of the Academy of American Poets, and for the National Book Award; for the academic year 1966-67 she was writer-in-residence at Purdue University.

Miss Swenson's latest book of poems, her fifth, is *Half Sun Half Sleep*. Others are *Poems to Solve*, a selection of young people, *To Mix With Time*, *A Cage of Spines*, and *Another Animal*.

## New Left Review, Cont'd

(Continued from page 5)

Cokes attributed the student support, as well as increasing faculty interest, to what he termed Governor Scott's mistake in calling for police troops on the campus, and the administration's inability to handle the situation.

"For some reason," Cokes said, "something happens in

crises, that reveals the university as a house of cards. This could be due to the structure of the university or the personality of administrators. (When the University) waits and hopes that the crisis will go away, then it is partially to blame for disruption. It may not go away, it may turn into an explosion."

## Youth Fare Fate Is In Hands Of C.A.B. Members

By JOHN ZEH

The fate of airline Youth Fare—for the moment anyway—is in the hands of the five-man Civil Aeronautics Board. The C.A.B. members are currently weighing the pros and cons argued last week by friends and foes of the special discount fares.

Since other matters may take priority, and potential implications of the decision will be pursued, it is not certain when a decision will be made. Meanwhile, Youth Fare lives. And even after the issue is decided, any new evidence would require more consideration. That, and any court challenge, would carry a reprieve for young travelers.

During Litigation the discounts would continue.

The courts, or Congress, will probably have the final say. Unless the C.A.B. comes up with a compromise acceptable to all parties, its decision will probably be appealed. Several Congressmen are trying to amend the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 so that Youth Fare is specifically permitted.

But for now, the controversy is in the C.A.B.'s lap. Its hearing provided a microcosm of Big Government's bureaucracy at work, spiced with some of the forces at play in society at large: the legislative branch vs. the judicial, the old vs. the young, profiteers vs. profiteers, and "good" discrimination vs. evil discrimination.

### THE COURTS VS. LEGISLATORS

The C.A.B., created by an act of Congress, is concerned about how its decision will hold up in court. The current hassle over Youth Fare began when Trailways Bus Company, 45 smaller carriers, and a national trade association of bus operators (also representing Greyhound) filed suit to make the C.A.B. listen to its arguments that the discounts are illegal. The Fifth Circuit Court in New Orleans agreed with some of the arguments, and ordered the C.A.B. to investigate.

C.A.B. Examiner Arthur S. Present ruled on January 21 that the fares are "unjustly discriminatory," and therefore in violation of the 1958 Act. He ordered them abolished, but the order was stayed by petitions from several airlines, from the U.S. National Student Association, and Campus Americans for Democratic Action.

While the C.A.B. is considering whether to uphold Present's ruling, looming in the shadows is the expectation of what the courts will do if its action is challenged. The C.A.B. feels it has to interpret the Aviation Act by legal, not popular, standards, ignoring a deluge of mail from students and parents.

Board chairman John H. Crooker minced no words when he spoke to an attorney upset with the situation. If you don't like the procedure, he said, then march on down to Congress and

get a majority to have the law changed to allow Youth Fare.

### THE OLD VS. THE YOUNG

The generational conflict (without going into the sexual-psychological considerations of such rivalry), arises at least in the charge of "unjust discrimination." The bias is harming people over 22, who must pay full fare for essentially the same service people 12-22 get for half (or two-thirds) fare and must bear the burden of discounts to others, it is argued. The bus companies refuse to bow to tradition, which grants young people discounts because of the recognized value of travel and their lesser ability to pay. Discount arguments that parents, already pressed by the rising cost of putting children through college, also benefit. As one of the thousands of students who wrote the C.A.B. protested, social security is discriminatory too—against those under 65.

### PROFITEERS AT ODDS

It's clear that the real concern of the bus companies is not justice, but money. While railways counsel Howard S. Boros said bus operators thought that it was time someone spoke up for the "little man," he conceded that the first consideration was out-of-pocket loss. The kids were no longer taking the bus and leaving the profits to us, the bus companies said in effect.

The airlines argued that adults were not losing, because young people flying Youth Fare kept all fares down by filling empty seats. The C.A.B. has a responsibility to protect airlines, not to protect bus companies from competition, argued attorney Vance Morgan for American Airlines. Government subsidies to airlines go down as profits go up, another attorney noted.

So, the airlines too are profit-conscious. Boros argued that airlines instituted discounts to lure away those passengers taking buses or trains.

That may be true, but whatever the airlines' motives, the result has been good. The courts may have to decide whether discrimination in this case is a good thing. As attorney Morgan said, "There's no evidence that justice would be served by putting American youth back on the buses."

## Nixon, Cont'd

(Continued from page 1)

Near the end of his statement, Nixon said that he had directed the department of Health, Education and Welfare "to launch new initiatives toward easing tensions in our education community." The Secretary of HEW, Robert Finch, is rumored to have intentions of establishing a special unit to do research on the causes of campus disorders and to provide guide lines for university administrators.

Finch, in a letter released Saturday, assured campus administrators that they would receive the full encouragement and support of the government if they enforced existing statutes.

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# Up-Dated Education Sought

By LINDA KILPATRICK

If current student unrest is in part rooted in the use of out-dated teaching methods, the School of Education at UNC-G is working through experimentation to find the solution.

This year there are 325 undergraduates majoring in education. The growth of the graduate school has been impressive and of the 780 graduate students at UNC-G working for a Masters, 696 are in the School of Education. Twenty of 55 Doctoral candidates are working in the fields of school administration, guidance, counseling, or curriculum/teaching.

Much of the present activity in the Education Department is centered around Curry School. Curry, established in 1893, is the UNC-G laboratory school, and is attended largely by children of faculty members and other children living in the area. Because Curry High School, with an enrollment of 80 students in grades 9-12, is felt to be too small for an effective laboratory school, it is to be closed at the end of this year, as the junior high was year ago. The elementary school, however, is to be expanded and two or three teachers added to the present faculty of 30.

One of the most impressive innovations at Cary is the construction of a

"Communications and Media Center." Open to all UNC-G students and faculty, the Center, when it is completed next January, will be a library of "communications media of instruction," such as records, films, movies, slides, radio, and television. Students will not only be able to use and experiment with these materials, but they will be able to find out how these materials are made and use the Center's facilities to make their own. In addition, the Center will have classrooms where prospective teachers can try out the various communications media on classes and observe the results.

Several plans for re-use of Curry gym are being considered. Among them are the construction of a planetarium, or the use of the gym as a place for large group instruction or exhibition of new teaching or learning devices.

This year two "clinical professors" are attempting to work out a solution to the traditional conflict between universities, accused of pumping student teachers full of unworkable theories, and public school, accused of destroying creativity in prospective teachers. These professors are members of the UNC-G faculty and as such work with student teachers. At the same time these professors are hired by the public schools to teach a secondary school class. According to Mrs. Helen Miller, one of the clinical professors, this is a new idea in teacher education designed to open communication between public schools and universities and to co-ordinate what is being taught to student teachers with what is actually practiced in the classroom.

In conjunction with the "Clinical Professorship" experiment, the Department of Education is in the process of modifying the teacher education program. The revised content is intended to stress the social, philosophical, and psychological foundation of education as well as principles and strategies of teaching.

# TV Course Presents Student Revolutions

The collision course between student radicals and a university president is charted when "NET Journal" presents "Diary of a Student Revolution" Tuesday, March 24 at 9:00 p.m. on University of North Carolina Television Station WUNC, Channel 4.

The program was filmed at the University of Connecticut during a pre-Christmas demonstration protesting industrial recruitment on campus. Utilizing two camera crews over the ten day period of confrontation, the film underscores the strategies and irreconcilable philosophies of these two contemporary opposites—members of the Student for a Democratic Society and President Homer D. Babbidge, Jr.

By intercutting the protagonists during their private meetings and public appearances, the program achieves a fugue-like quality: the students sitting despondent in a

room while the president delivers a radio broadcast denying a moratorium on recruitment, the president chatting discursively with administrators while the students are arrested for disobeying the "riot act."

These candid views of students and administrators continue as the recruiters appear on campus and as SDS calls for a student strike. The radical students are seen addressing classrooms, which are generally unresponsive to their message; holding their own liberation classes; and performing in a "Guerrilla Theater," which dramatizes conflicts between individuals and institutions. The president, meanwhile, justifies the presence of state police "to minimize the possibility of violence," though he fears the loss of "university autonomy."

When the strike fails to mobilize general sympathy on this 13,000-student campus, the

(Continued on page 8)

## Barnhill View

A NEWS ANALYSIS  
By SARAH BARNHILL

(Note: I have no duty to you other than to report on the ambiguous term—"atmosphere" of the Student Legislature. No facts, dates or roll call votes am I concerned with. I was merely a sponge in the Claxton Room of Elliott Hall for four legislative assemblies. If you don't like what I absorbed—go soak yourself (excuse the poor pun, please)).

At Student Legislature, I have played the role of spectator by looking up to "Madame Chairman" and have also looked down upon the representatives from the speaker's podium, since long before Christmas.

I found that without too much trouble, I could transform the Claxton Room of Elliot Hall into a sort of UNC-G Cocktail Lounge (if that's conceivable). The carpeted floors and padded chairs. The low murmuring of the crowd and the smoked-filled air. Presenting Miss Pam Greer as Mistress of Ceremonies. No cover charge.

But, alas, my illusion faded when someone raised her hand to request permission to go you-know-where.

Reveries were not always possible to sink into, however, for I sat through two of the most controversial issues to arise on campus last year: the contestment of an Elections Board decision, and the discussion of the proposed new drinking policy.

The tension that arose in the assembly room during the unprecedented Elections Board controversy was thick enough to make your ears burn. Joe Non-student of the streets of Anywhere could have drawn a line down the middle of the room, separating the differences of opinions. The Legislature and galleries alike sat like so many carrion birds awaiting for someone to turn their back to the bull.

But google-eyes are expected at the unusual, I suppose.

After almost five hours of sparks, composure was not completely lost, however. Sombre ballots were cast and another decision made.

If you judged legislature and its "atmosphere" by viewing only the Elections Board issue, you did not see it under normal light.

Of course, a healthy difference of opinion is always alive and thriving, and the legitimate legislative "we've-got-something-to-do" attitude seldomly submits to being stifled.

And yet, I have seen books thrown and childish pouts, I've heard engagement announcements and requests for potty passes. All within the sacred walls of the Student Legislature.

But something is screaming that is not farce. There is a strong sweeping undercurrent on this campus that is going to rush by as apathetic boobs, while governing us at the same time.

I cannot shake you from your hill of who-care's and lead you by the hand into the Claxton Room to feel the winds of government, and sometimes progress, in the air.

This is just a warning dressed in black and white: Hop the boat, man, before it leaves you behind.

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# Undergraduates Try To Replace Military Draft

Four undergraduates at New York City's St. John's University have formed what they believe is the nation's first student organization aimed exclusively at replacing the present system of military draft with a totally volunteer armed force.

The students, calling themselves the National Committee for a Volunteer Army, said they plan to organize a petition and letter writing campaign urging support for a bill introduced early in January by eight U.S. Senators, including "hawks" like Barry Goldwater and "doves" like George McGovern.

"And when you can get people like Goldwater and McGovern to agree on something," observes committee national chairman John Vecchione, "there must be something good about the idea."

So far, the organizers, all members of the conservative Young Americans for Freedom, claim about 50 supporters, and already the idea has spread to two other campuses: New

York's Queens College and the University of Buffalo—mainly because Vecchione has a few friends at both schools.

Committee members are anxious to point out that they are not to be confused with "draft dodgers," and to underline the point, they said they would be willing to accept the support of any organization—except Students for a Democratic Society or any of its "socialist supporters."

The committee's quarrel with the present draft system, its members explain, is that they disagree with its coercive character, contending that an army based capital benefits and not conscription would increase efficiency and return a sense of "patriotic duty" to military service.

What, if anything, the committee is able to accomplish, at this point, is a very open question (there are plans for a national organization and a million signatures by this summer), but its formation gives some indication of the pressure that is now beginning to build for some kind of draft reform. The idea of a volunteer army is gaining increasing support.

There seems to be sound basis for that support. Under the volunteer system, the army's ranks would be filled with men who sign up because they want to, and thus they would remain in the service considerably longer.

Under the present system, 93 percent of the draftees leave after two years of service taking the skills the army taught him with him. Soldiers who sign up

to longer periods, therefore could be better trained and, presumably, they would work with greater efficiency.

At another level, a voluntary army would completely free the the controversial question of military service from critics who claim the present system constitutes involuntary servitude and others who say that under the present deferment set-up, the draft operates unfavorably toward the poor, the blacks and the dropouts.

Many of the old guard in Congress, not to mention the generals in the Defense Department, however, are not convinced. According to Pentagon estimates, the cost of

additional salary required to attract sufficient men under the volunteer system could range from \$4 billion to \$17 billion extra a year. In addition, it is feared that the caliber of men who would choose a career that would likely pay no more than \$7,500 a year would not be equal to the skills they would have to acquire.

Among those who disagree is President Nixon. During his campaign he supported the idea of a volunteer army, claiming he believed the additional manpower needed would cost no more than \$7 billion extra a year, and that the men who would take the job at that price would be able to learn the skills.

Nixon also spoke out against critics who have claimed a volunteer army would create a class of "mercenaries" that could lead to the creation of an independent political force which might at some point challenge the principle of civilian control. The President pointed out that that sort of danger has always come from the ranks of officers, not enlisted men, "and we already have a career officers corps. It is hard to see" Nixon said, "how replacing draftees with volunteers would make officers more influential."

Under the present day scale, which gives an enlisted man \$2,900 a year, about two-thirds of the army's ranks are filled by volunteers. The additional manpower added by the draft, which has run to about 300,000 men lately, is expected to decrease by 240,000 this year.

It is interesting that a movement toward that goal

should arise out of Catholic St. John's University. The 13,000-student, commuter college has to date had no student movement of any kind. Several years ago, *Look* magazine characterized it as America's most conservative university—with the possible exception of West Point. Only recently have restrictions requiring men to wear a coat and a tie to class been dropped.

"If support for a change in the draft system can be started at St. John's," one student says with enthusiasm, "it can get support anywhere."

## Falstaff

(Continued from page 5)

"And I emphasize that they will be singing in English."

Jarrett said that despite nearly six months of rehearsing by the actors, overall enthusiasm for "Falstaff" remains high.

"This opera generates enthusiasm because it is so excellent," he said. "I think the word that best describes it is 'craft'—Verdi simply built the perfect opera when he composed it."

"It's also an inspired work, and I say that because Verdi must have been inspired when he composed it. He was old, but he had the experience to make his music present the moods he wanted."

"I think anyone who sees it will agree that it is a masterpiece," Jarrett added.

Admission: Adults, \$2.00; Students, \$1.00; UNC-G Students, \$1.50.

## TV Course

(Continued from page 1)

radicals turn the issue to the suspension of their leader, Richard Savage. Their SDS faculty advisor, Professor Charles Brover, challenges apathetic students to react against such arbitrary suspensions, saying: "Can they throw us out without throwing you out?" But the campus reverts to apathy, basketball, and Christmas vacation.

## Elections

(Continued from page 1)

Elections Board Policy, is as follows:

1. A voter should vote in his precinct.
2. A voter shall be registered by computer cards. (not effective until the fall semester of 1969.)
3. The voter will cast a ballot in the following manner:
  - a. The voter will present his I.D. card and have his registration confirmed by an authorized elections official.
  - b. A voter will then receive a ballot and the name and time of the vote will be recorded.
  - c. The voter will then check or X his choice.
  - d. A voter may make a write-in choice by writing in the name, and then checking or x-ing the name.



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