

# The Carolinian

Volume XXXVIII

University of North Carolina at Greensboro, N. C. — Friday, May 9, 1969

Number 49

## Academic Reforms To Be Main Focus

Academic Reform has been selected by a polling of the campus as the main focus for SGA action next year.

The results of the opinion poll conducted by Katy Gilmore showed that Academic Reform was the first choice of 870 students. Social Regulations was next with 112, then Infirmary Policy with 64, then Food Service with 46, then Community Involvement with 44 and other suggestions totalled 17.

Miss Gilmore commented that she was very pleased with the results of the poll. "We have pledged our resources this coming summer and year to research in the area of academic reform because of the overwhelming support for academic reform—this will be our focus next year."

Miss Gilmore said that all suggestions have been read and will be filed for future reference. Among the top suggestions were such areas as Pay-as-you-go dining, no Saturday classes, better lighting on campus, a separate General Biology for non-majors, more credit hours for required science courses, Pass-Fail System in non-required courses, better communications between faculty and students, better communications between the different branches of the Consolidated University,

optional laundry fee and more parking places on campus, an investigation of the book store and its prices, dormitory improvements, more Reading Days, exams before Christmas, a tri-semester system, a quarter system, elevator boys for the high-rise dorms, "Advisers need advising," freshman preregistration, abolition of class officers, student awareness in building and planning of UNC-G future, student opinion presented to the Faculty Board more often, required speeches for candidates, more boys, more block courses for teaching majors, allow drinking in Elliott Hall, elimination of freshman dorms, have sections of dorms set aside for non-drinkers, longer Elliott Hall hours, and clarify the presentation of guidelines to prevent future campus disorders.

## Perryman Announces Dorms To Vote On Self-Limiting Hours

Karen Perryman, who is in charge of the Open Housing Experiment, recently announced that pending the evaluation of the experiment in Moore-Strong, next fall each upperclassmen dorm will have the opportunity to decide if it will have no closing hours for its qualified residents.

Miss Perryman stated that each dorm would vote on whether to allow its doors to remain open to those students who are either 21 years old, or are juniors or seniors with parental permission.

She stated that an evaluation would be made by the girls participating in the Moore-Strong experiment this semester. She said that the results of the experiment

should be known by the end of this school term. She said the decision on the success of the experiment would be made then.

The experiment in Open Housing began in March. It was authorized by the Consolidated University, which November 13 adopted a policy "to permit each campus to initiate a policy of self-limiting hours in University housing facilities."

The policy permitted each campus to develop its own academic, disciplinary and security requirements. The decision of the Consolidated University's administrator was prompted by suggestions from students on the different campuses, especially UNC-G, who will have the greatest

number affected by the program.

UNC-G Student Legislature, in fact, passed a bill which would have created certain "open halls" that would not observe closing hours. The bill provided that any student over 21 and any upperclassmen with parental approval could apply for residence in such a hall. This bill was vetoed by Chancellor Ferguson, stating, "In my opinion, this practice would make the task of maintaining security on all parts of this campus at all times of the night more difficult than it is at present..."

At North Carolina State University at Raleigh, there was no experimental housing this semester, but the Women's Judicial Board recently sent notices to the women students notifying them that next fall all women students 21 years or older and all juniors and seniors with parental permission will have no closing hours.

## ★ ★ News Bulletin ★ ★

Seniors are reminded to pick up their graduation invitations Tuesday, May 13 on the ground floor new wing of Elliott Hall from 9:00-4:00.

The library released the following statement: In order to study for exams, students will need to use many reserve books presently missing from the library. It is to the interest of

every student to see that these books are returned and made available.

The Class of '72 recently voted on their class emblem and motto. The emblem chosen is divided into four sections symbolizing different aspects of scholastic life. The emblem chosen by the class was Peace Through Knowledge.

The Department of Drama and Speech has planned a departmental Awards Banquet to be held on May 14 at 6:30 p.m. in the Greensboro YMCA. Dr. Herman Middleton, Head of the Department, says that the banquet is being held in celebration of a year of successful activity on the part of the entire department.

Correction: The Carolinian wishes to give credit to Dot Sox for her column titled "Opinion" that appeared in the Tuesday, May 6 issue.

## Nixon And Students: The First Hundred Days

A NEWS ANALYSIS  
By JOHN ZEH

WASHINGTON (CPS)—When Richard Nixon was campaigning for the Presidency, and later was elected, a wave of repression was predicted to befall the academic and liberal-left community. In its first hundred days, the new administration has managed, if not to fulfill that prediction, at least to show where its sympathies lie.

While President Nixon has directly involved himself only a few times, his lackeys and underlings persist in carrying out policies that fit his philosophy.

One of the most dangerous manifestations of Nixon's Oppressed Society is the indictments against anti-war demonstrators during the Chicago Democratic Convention. For the first time, federal anti-riot laws were invoked to harass, prosecute and possibly imprison eight so-called leaders of the protest.

The Justice Department, which prepared the indictments, has also been keeping a watchful eye on campus uprisings to see if anyone can be pinned for crossing state lines to foment the "riots." Deputy Attorney General Richard Kleindeinst has been quoted as saying demonstrators should be rounded up and put in detention camps, reviving black fears of concentration camps made possible under the old McCarran Act.

Attorney General John Mitchell has also spoken out on uppity student rebels, saying he was confident the law could be brought to bear against

"leaders" and "agitators" in student demonstrations. Justice officials have stepped up their surveillance of leftist groups, off-campus and on. A student at George Washington University, just up Pennsylvania

Avenue from J. Edgar Hoover's fortress, last week disclosed that he had infiltrated the campus SDS chapter and reported on the revolt there.

Justice officials, too, have intensified prosecution of draft

resisters, bring a record number of cases before the courts. Selective Service Director Lewis B. Hershey has promised to continue reclassifying anti-war protesters for induction despite the Supreme Court's plans to hear a challenge of the punitive procedure.

The Defense Department has not been left out of the action. It announced last week that only minor technical changes will be made in the campus Reserve Officer Training Corps (ROTC) program, even though on-campus opposition has mounted this year. Defense is also uptight about antiwar dissent within the armed forces, and continues to push prosecution of dissidents in the military's kangaroo courts.

Concerning the draft, Nixon has appointed a 15-member commission to develop a comprehensive plan for eliminating conscription by moving toward an all-volunteer army—one of his campaign promises. The President expects a report by early November.

While he has come out for home rule for the District of Columbia, Nixon has declined to publicly throw his support to lowering the voting age to 18—the aim of a new national coalition. His promise of a "new road" for young people in the "Great Generation" (part of his campaign rhetoric), has turned out to be paved, as predicted, in bullshit.

Nixon has carried his law 'n order campaign to the campus, condemning violence and pledging enforcement of the vague, unfair and capricious "anti-riot" amendments to federal financial aid legislation—laws the Johnson administration understandably ignored.

There has been no indication that any additional punitive legislation is planned, although some recalcitrant Congressmen to plan to tighten up the aid cutoff laws.

Nixon has said he thinks discipline of student protestors should be left in the hands of

(Continued on page 3)



Richard Nixon is shown above when he campaigned in Greensboro when he predicted accurately, "As North Carolina goes, so will America." Photo by S. Lawrence Pinnix.

## Agnew's First Hundred

By TOM MILLER

WASHINGTON (CPS)—



# The Carolinian

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA AT GREENSBORO

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## editorial

I have heard some people say that apathy does not exist on our campus. I have heard others say that apathy is the major problem of our campus. From what I have noticed, I feel as if apathy does exist, and has for a long time. Have you thought why?

I am not referring to the fact that the majority of the students on campus have a lack of interest toward University sponsored activities. "We" ramble on about existing problems like the dining hall, required courses, professors, etc., but that is all "we" seem to get done.

I am referring to the question of why "we", the students, are indifferent. Why do "we" worry about who we are dating, what we are going to wear, how we are going to finesse the next hourly, and so on, and so on, and so on, instead of attempting to overcome our problems. I will admit that this sounds like typical human behavior, but why are "we" upset when a handful of students, trying to solve our problems, disturb our daily routine of existence.

Why?

I can not answer ... That is why I am asking.

\* \* \* \*

I would like to bring to your attention the article beginning on page 4. It is an in-depth examination titled "The Press and Moral Ethics, A Case Analysis" by Marie Nahikian. As a fellow student, I would like to suggest to you to read the article.

## Hitting Where It Hurts

**Editor's Note:** This is an editorial that appeared in the *Hickory Daily Record* on April 25, 1969.

Information from various sources indicates that company managements are shunning recruiting on riot-torn college campuses this year.

We're not surprised. We doubt, however, that "the message" will get through to the youths involved, but we hope it does. There is a difference between campus activity and being a campus activist.

A West Coast employment agency reports many refusals by companies to consider student job applicants from either San Francisco State or the University of California, at Berkeley. Recruiting efforts are reported off at least ten per cent at San Francisco State. A New York personnel agency that places

college graduates detects a "negative change" in company attitudes toward activist students which indicates that a history of involvement eliminates an application from consideration.

For worried recruiters, the conservative Church League of America offers a confidential report on any name in its extensive files of "radicals, socialists, revolutionaries." An official claims the league checks "hundreds of names every month," but he refuses to name clients.

This may withdraw retaliation from the activist students, but we think that the companies can stand this better than the college graduates themselves. And, sooner or later, it is bound to become evident to them that their campus conduct is not helpful in attaining any degree of what most folk call success.

## Letter To The Editor

To the editor:

Spring seems to bring out idiocy in a variety of forms. From Washington we learn that the Defense Department has made a slight error in its estimate of the cost of ABM. Coops. Only a couple of billion dollars was omitted. We forgot all about the nuclear warheads. Ha ha. Oh well, what's a billion or two these days? However, friends and neighbors, spring has also come to Greensboro. Yes—there is trouble right here in River City. UNC-G's own Marian Morgan has begun a one-gal crusade. The foe? The enemy? Not the KKK. Nor the DAR. Not even SDS. No. Miss Morgan has chosen for her opening barrage as associate editor of the Carolinian an assault on NSA. Charge!

It seems that NSA has made some policy statements on Vietnam, the draft, and drugs which have not had the expressed written approval of Miss Morgan. This has put her into hysterics. As proof of her psychological condition I ask everyone to reread the May 6th Forum. It is completely incoherent.

What do you mean, Marian? Is it wrong to rationally discuss and question our absurd draft and drug laws? Is General Hershey infallible? Is NSA really that evil?

Consider this possibility: that NSA does represent national student interests and concerns; that it stands against the Vietnam War (my God— isn't this a dead issue by now?) and the draft are not a "small minority of expressed opinion" but widespread conviction. Or is UNC-G that far out of the mainstream?

Ah spring.

Steve Immer  
North Carolina A & T



By Sidney Gill

## When Will They Ever Learn?

I like Peace. Don't you wish everybody did?

Peace.

A good strong word. Too bad too few people use it.

Peace, the dictionary says, is freedom from war or hostilities. Realizing that this definition might be asking a bit too much, it gives second definition as an agreement between contending parties to abstain from further hostilities.

The class of '72 recently selected as their motto, "Peace through Knowledge."

GREENSBORO DAILY NEWS: Paris (UPI)—Signs of a meaningful breakthrough, in the deadlocked Vietnam peace talks were stronger Saturday than at any time since fullscale negotiations began in January.

Where have all the soldiers gone? Gone to the graveyards everyone

When will they ever learn?

Winston Churchill, writing in 1928: "The war stopped as suddenly and as universally as it had begun. The world lifted its head, surveyed the scene of ruin, and victors and vanquished alike drew breath."

Preparations that were being made for war were not abandoned, but improved upon by "War Offices in every country" for "future reference."

"It is in these circumstances," Churchill wrote, "that we entered upon that period of exhaustion which has been

described as Peace... Mankind has never been in this position before. Without having improved appreciably in virtue or enjoying wiser guidance, it has got into its hands for the first time the tools by which it can unfailingly accomplish its own extermination."

Richard M. Nixon (in support of a defensive ABM system): It is essential to avoid an American President, either this President or the next President, in a position where the United States would be second rather than first or at least equal to any potential enemy." And he voted to "Fight as hard as I can for it because I believe it is absolutely essential to the security of the country."

Till the war drums throbbed no longer, and the battle flags were furled

In the parliament of man, the federation of the world.

—Tennyson

Is an extended ceasefire, even over a long period of time, really peace? Or is peace going to take as much effort, as much determination, as much sacrifice, as winning a war?

Will it take personal sacrifice? As a young man who risks, perhaps not his actual physical existence, but the rejection of all his background, the scorn of his family and friends, the ruin of a potential career, accusations of cowardness, and imprisonment, because he believes that the way to get peace is to quit fighting?





A DANCE  
TO SPRING.



THIS DANCE  
AFFIRMS  
MAN'S WILL  
TO SURVIVE  
THE HARSH  
WINTER OF  
HIS SOUL.



AND  
EMERGE  
OUT OF  
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DISPAIR-  
ING COLD



OUT OF  
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EMERGE  
WITH  
HOPE  
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FAITH



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ONST AIR ENTER

## Sharps 'n Flats

by Anna Wooten

Saturday night, May 3, Duke University was privileged to have for its William Blackburn Literary Festival the famous Pulitzer Prize-winning poet, W.D. Snodgrass. Unfortunately, yet not remarkably, the attendance was poor. The unfilled seats were ugly cavities in the huge auditorium where a small amount of people spread out to make the room look more occupied than it actually was. How could we explain to Mr. Snodgrass that the weekend of May 2 was Jubilee Weekend or that a number of the Duke fraternities were involved in the never-ending process of partying?

Mr. Snodgrass never commented on the poor attendance; he thoroughly enjoyed the people present and forgot about the ones who had been absent during his reading. But many of us were annoyed. Where were the students of a university that prides itself on being the intellectual and cultural center of the South? Where were the ever-concerned English majors of this campus, the creative-writing students, the potential poets, the graduate students? To my knowledge several professors informed their classes that Louis Simpson and W.D. Snodgrass would be reading at Duke University on the 2nd and 3rd of May. And yet, I did not see one English major from this campus (forgive me if there were any). While it is true that Greensboro, as far as I know, suffered no major epidemic, famine, or holocaust during the weekend. It is also true that Durham is not as inaccessible as Alaska, being only 45 minutes from Greensboro by car. What people supposedly interested in their field do with their time is their own business. What people supposedly interested in their field do in the face of what they could have done can be their own misfortune as well.

The week of April 28 was a great week for poetry. Richard Eberhardt was available to this campus on a Thursday night and two Pulitzer Prize-winning poets were available at Duke Friday and Saturday nights. The

attendance at Eberhardt's reading was ample, but in many cases it was also required. Why must professors REQUIRE majors in their junior and senior years to attend the readings of good poets? Quite obviously, it is because 1) the readings are worthwhile and 2) well-known poets do not like to traverse miles to read to a mere handful of people. W.D. Snodgrass would probably have had a larger reception on the Sahara Desert than he had at Duke University.

If poets functioned simply because they were inspired by massive attendances at their own readings, poetry would have long been extinct. No one expects everybody to like poetry. You would think, however, that in an area populated with colleges more students could manage to drop in. Poets must be courageous people to compete with beer, frat parties, and television. At any rate, I only hope that the next renowned poet who visits this vicinity will receive a larger welcome than Mr. Snodgrass received May 3.

## The Beauty of it all

by MARY LEE

And how do your orchids grow? Better with soap and water? Believe it or not, chemists at the University of California are investigating the beneficial effects of detergents on the growth of orchids seedling tissues. Who said soap suds aren't exotic!

Other gardening experts tell us that you should always treat any seedlings with care and cleanliness. Apparently it's important to prevent infecting healthy young plants—to say nothing of the gardener—after handling any diseased plants. So, always wash hands thoroughly before handling seedlings, and also use fresh, clean water to dampen the flats.

## Nixon

(Continued from page 1)

campus administrators. He has spoken strongly to encourage college officials to act against disruptive demonstrators, praising (and misinterpreting) the "15-minute rule" of Notre Dame's Father Theodore Hesburgh.

On the hundredth day of his administration, Nixon dropped by the annual convention of the U.S. Chambers of Commerce to warn the conservative businessmen of the "new revolutionary spirit and action" among college and high school students.

He defended students' right to have "a place" in college affairs, but said "under no circumstances should they be given complete control."

When students "terrorize" the academic community, "when they rifle files, engage in violence, carry guns and knives into the classroom, then I say it is time for school officials to have the backbone to stand up against this kind of situation," he said.

The remark was greeted roundly by applause, which resumed when Nixon added, "There can be no compromise with lawlessness and no surrender to force if free education is to survive in the United States of America."

At the same time the President was holding forth at the C of C, a group of seven students who represent 250 signers of a "We Won't Go" statement against the Vietnam war, met at the White House with key Presidential advisers. (Nixon couldn't see them because of a "tight schedule"—the C of C, a birthday party for Duke Ellington, etc.)

The students emerged from the session and delivered what is perhaps the most telling indictment of the Nixon Administration's first 100 days. They charged the government with "trading a whole generation of young Americans for an 'honorable political settlement' which is unachievable because of the immoral nature of the war."

To Dr. Henry Kissinger's plea for more patience and another year, they replied that time has run out, at least for them; the draft threatens after graduation in June.

## Letter To The Editor

To the Editor:

Here I sit, writing. I have enjoyed every minute of this long and tiring week. Every last one of us here, I am sure, studies and pushes all week just so we can get away from this place for a weekend and forget it all... get me straight—I am very satisfied at this school. It is nice to step into "oblivion" on the weekend, but the weekends are no different for me than any other part of the week, because I learn lessons every minute.

I guess you could say that I am one of the many people who pass judgment on individual editors when I read their first editorials. Perhaps that is a bad way to be, but that is one of the lessons I hope to learn as I read future editorials. Individuals who "play the college role" become well aware of the requirements of that role (as other players of other roles learn to see from the point of view required by their role). If a person can transcend his particular role, he may become aware of all sizes and shapes of things and people. As a natural corollary of this transcendence (please excuse all letters exceeding four in these words), one learns to stride situations and to learn

from others, which excludes the ruttish possibility of getting into the rut of putting people into a certain rut when you meet them for the first time. One's mind is little more than a filing cabinet if it is used to shelve people into their category of physical appearance after the first hello. I have finally realized that even if a person "turns me off," I should give him (or is it a her) the benefit of a guess—and to hell with talking with him—just tear off that outer shell! On the other hand, if I find myself in a hurry, that does away with the whole problem.

Maybe there is nothing to learn here before or after, except how to reiterate, or repeat, and probably a lot of you have realized this already. But you know, it has occupied my time while sitting here, and will perhaps encourage others to write more lucidly, or clearly. I think I have done.

Sincerely,  
Linda Grice

P.S. You can get two, not one, cotton terry poncho bibs for youngsters out of one bath towel.

I have an ambiguous stand on the war in Viet Nam, but I refuse to tell you what it is.

## The Carolinian

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# Nahikian Analyzes Press Co

Marie Nahikian, former associate editor of *The Carolinian*, wrote the following analysis of the Greensboro commercial press coverage of the recent Slater cafeteria workers strike and subsequent student boycott in support of the workers.

The Press, in its responsibility of reporting the facts to the public, is constantly faced with the question of truth. The question becomes more complex when the reality of truth is juxtaposed to the question of human emotions and public opinion. Ultimately, the Press becomes involved with degrees of truth.

There are general ethical problems concerned with the Press as a whole—should the Press follow or lead public opinion—should the facets of mass media be true to themselves or to the public they serve? Generally, any newspaper would be quick to say that these questions are determined by public opinion. But does that constitute truth? This is all overshadowed by the fact that mass media is almost totally responsible for the greater part of what society believes.

four days before the strike occurred, the GREENSBORO DAILY NEWS carried a short story which stated factually that talks were going on between workers and management. The story said little and was almost an incidental comment. On Monday evening, the GREENSBORO RECORD printed an article that, although longer and somewhat more explicit, essentially stated that talks were going on. One paragraph, however, was more than just incidental news. It stated that "the school has expressed some interest in their welfare (sic., the workers) by appointing the Chancellor's Ad Hoc Committee on University Racial Policies." The next two paragraphs point out how the committee has done little except "looked into the cafeteria workers' situation only as they are a part of the total employment picture on the campus..." Two factors are important here: both stories quote only the management, no mention is made of the position of the workers except through the interpretation of the management; and secondly, in relation to the slant of subsequent news coverage, it is

play down the student involvement in the strike, a new aspect came into play. Here, it seems the newspaper begins to toy with the ethical aspect of the situation. No commitment needs to be made yet, however, because sticking strictly to the facts allows public opinion to determine the morality of the situation. That is, the newspaper, as a spokesman for and to the public, has not been threatened.

Friday morning brought news coverage that could no longer avoid speaking of the student involvement in the strike due to the official position taken by a Student Government Association resolution "pledging support and resources to be striking workers." The DAILY NEWS coverage was careful to avoid any mention of how the students felt about the situation. The coverage also purposefully distorted figures, saying that only 250 students had attended the Thursday night rally, while in fact there were over 700 students at that initial meeting.

Later coverage in the afternoon edition of the GREENSBORO RECORD carried the headline "Student Strike Support Swells." This particular story was almost a surprise after the obvious play-down of facts in the earlier story. Buried in a continuation of the article was the statement "Student sympathy at this stage is generally on the side of the strikers." Yet, prior to this sentence was the following statement: So far there have been no incidents of violence in connection with the food boycott, and an extended, probably quiet, seige seemed in the offing.

It is obvious at this point that both stories appearing on Friday have made a value judgement. In essence the moral commitment has been decided. The question had been essentially whether it was best to inform the public that a university campus in their community could in fact explode at any moment or to play down the events. What is the morally ethical thing to do... report truth as truth or color it for the sake of the supposed "well-being" of the public? Is it not possible to print fact and truth and let the public decide its own well-being?

By Saturday morning this decision was even more obvious with the DAILY NEWS story bearing the headline "Cafeteria Operation 'Normal' at UNC-G." With the number of students obviously involved, it appears almost an absurdity for the lead paragraph to have stated that food service... "proceeded on a normal basis" according to a university spokesman. What would have been the evaluation according to a student?

Two other issues become involved at this point: the official position taken by the Faculty Council which met in an emergency session; and comment on the situation concerning Hope Harbor (Home for Alcoholics) workers in the cafeteria who were in sympathy with the strike but were not allowed by the Home's director to strike. Although the newspaper found it necessary to report the facts involved in the situation, the lack of investigation and analysis seems inconsistent. This is true especially in terms of the Hope Harbor situation where male residents were clearly intimidated into non-expression of their opinions.

The Hope Harbor situation was more clearly delineated in

RECORD coverage on Saturday afternoon. Although the paper printed a statement from the Director, the Rev. John Stephenson which said "I told our people if they joined the strike, they could remain here at the Center, but if they went over to the University they would have to go to work. All of them said they absolutely would not participate in the strike," the lack of statement either from the workers or from any other individuals who received conflicting statements from Rev. Stephenson is obvious. Had the newspaper been willing to present the situation ethically, these statements would have been necessary.

At this point in the news coverage, several things have consistently been stated. One factor is the constant reiteration of the administration's intent to keep "law and order." The following statement is typical from the DAILY NEWS Saturday coverage. Chancellor Ferguson said "it should be clear that the University will abide by and cooperate in the enforcement of the laws of North Carolina." There has been little mention of the students' intent or non-intent to remain within lawful means. Another factor was the reporting of facts on the situation "according to ARA Slater representatives." For obvious reasons, the Press has been careful not to talk with students and certainly not to print what they said. There seems to have been a moral judgment that what the students had to say could not be trusted. This points up clearly to the ethical decision that the Press seems to have made in regards to coverage of the situation.

Sunday passes and the strike went on. In fact, emotions and frustration rose to a new level with no mention by the Press. One short article was printed on Monday morning to the effect that the strike still remained unsettled. In those four short paragraphs, two significant statements were made. The first reported on a negotiating session held on Sunday night. It said that at the end of the session another meeting was scheduled for Monday. The enlightening fact was that Sunday's negotiations were the first obvious breach of good faith on the part of ARA Slater. They, in fact, refused to negotiate saying that since the workers now had legal council, they must also secure the services of a lawyer. The article did not point out that the chief negotiator for Slater had left town on Saturday night and, regardless of the lawyer situation, they had no intentions of negotiating on Sunday. Another statement made in that Monday morning story was that "Food service in the UNC-G cafeteria has been maintained without disorder since the strike began." This statement is blatantly untrue. To even the casual observer it was obvious that the UNC-G cafeteria was far from running smoothly. Dining hall floors were filthy, a garbage was piled up in the tray sections downstairs, students were emotional (even those against the strike), and the entire campus had a restless air about it. There was absolutely no mention of approximately 150 students that had marched to the Chancellor's home on Sunday afternoon, which was the most outspoken demonstration of students' feelings that had occurred.

Press sentiment and ethical concern became blatantly



All of these questions mirror a more complex problem: the moral ethics of an individual as part of the mass media business of communication. Ultimately, the moral ethics of the individual dictate the moral ethics as they exist for the Press.

On the whole, when asked, an individual outside the realm of the Press, or the recipient of the Press, will say that he accepts what is printed by a publicly-accepted newspaper, television or radio station. The distrust and disillusionment doesn't seem to come until the individual is responsible for something the public will read as truth. It is here that he is faced with the ethical morality of the situation.

In an attempt to examine this question realistically, an analysis of an actual situation will serve most profitably. What does a reporter, as an individual and yet part of the mass media complex, write when faced with a potentially explosive strike of cafeteria workers on a university campus at a time when violence and student unrest is widespread?

For the purposes of analysis, the reporting of two local newspapers, a morning and evening edition, will be considered as one. Essentially, as the two papers are under the same ownership, the news coverage was done in the same manner and with the same justification.

On Sunday morning, a full

significant that the stories were printed at a time when the strike had not yet occurred.

At this point, it would appear that press coverage was being little more than objectively factual. Ethics and truth on the basic level had not yet entered the picture, unless a far-ranging interpretation was made of the potential of the situation. It would appear that no such interpretation was made and therefore the newspaper could remain essentially ethical to themselves and to their public.

No further mention was made of the strike until it actually occurred on the following Thursday. That evening the paper reported that the workers were on strike. Reports of number and demands were basically factual. However, for the first time, the aspect of student involvement was mentioned. The story noted that a member of the Neo-Black Society said "that while the sympathies of the organization are with the strikers, the exact form of the expression... will take has not yet been decided." It was further stated that one student leader (identified only as not being a member of the Neo-Black Society) said, "It's too early to tell what the general student attitude will be. I don't think most of the students are really aware of what's going on yet."

With this report, however, much of the attempt was to





# Coverage Of Student Boycott



obvious with coverage on Tuesday. Monday night might have seen the climax of emotions and the greatest potential for violence than at any other time during the strike. About 1200 students had joined a march and rally at the administration building, and yet the GREENSBORO DAILY NEWS chose to state "Several hundred persons—mainly students from the University of North Carolina at Greensboro and A & T State University—marched through the UNC-G campus Monday night in support of striking cafeteria workers." Other than the number distortion once again, it was untrue that the students were mostly from UNC-G and A & T. It was true that most of the students were from UNC-G.

A vital factor in the same news story was the lead paragraph which denied that (according to the Chancellor) Chancellor Ferguson had agreed to a campus meeting on that morning. Whether the Chancellor denied knowledge of the meeting or not, what kind of ethical judgement went into the decision to make that fact public, especially considering that the Press had been present after the rally was moved back to the student union and the high emotional level was obvious. For a Press that had evidently decided that a moral way to conduct coverage of the situation was to play down what was actually happening to decide to print such a statement is amazing. It is almost impossible to rationalize and justify in relation to the slant of other news coverage.

The GREENSBORO RECORD printed reports of the Convocation that did occur on Tuesday morning when Chancellor Ferguson met with the student body. The story printed clearly stated that "reckless statements" made at a rally on Monday night were made by some ominous "outside influence." The story quoted Chancellor Ferguson as saying, "I don't believe that comment (referring to statements urging action outside the law) was made by a UNC-G student." The story added, "...whereupon the audience applauded loudly."

If truth and not slanted facts were to be printed, the story should have gone on to speak of the direct and sometimes difficult-to-answer questions that came from the students addressed to Chancellor Ferguson. It would have also pointed out the number of students (which I am sure was a first for this particular campus) who refused to stand for an ovation for Chancellor Ferguson.

The same story quoted on a white student, familiar with the situation, as telling a newsmen, "The strike has become a racial issue because there has been a great deal of pressure on black students here to show their color and this is the only opportunity they've had to do it." This quote, which interestingly does not point out which student made the statement, was an actual misconstruing of words.

With Wednesday, press coverage brought out an additional factor that had been largely ignored until the strike was almost settled. Along with statements about the over-all encouraging progress of the negotiations, was printed the statement that Consolidated University President William Friday arrived on the UNC-G campus because "These negotiations are of concern to me because of their impact on

other campuses." This was the first tangible mention of the administration and their responsibility (real or assumed) to see that negotiations were carried out. This point was reinforced by a quote from the workers' lawyer, Henry Faye... "I also have the feeling that today the administration (of the university) has a desire to see the negotiations resolved."

That the press made the decision that it was not necessary to mention the university administration's responsibility until they decided to assume it, is an obvious reinforcement of their original ethical decision. It was never mentioned that the students had been talking with administrators since the strike began urging them to see that negotiations were carried out in good faith; that in fact the administration was the only party that could insure that factor. It was also largely ignored that the correlation between student demonstration of sympathy was largely for this reason and that the basis for the intensity of emotions of Monday night was due to the University's unwillingness to demonstrate concern on the part of due process.

Thursday's coverage brought the news that the strike was settled late Wednesday afternoon. The DAILY NEWS story was nothing more than a statement of facts and exactly what demands were won by the workers. The strike was over, everything was peaceful and every one was happy. Once again the newspaper could return to a statement of truth because there was ethical commitment involved.

The RECORD on Thursday afternoon printed an analysis which called the events a "polite strike." This in itself epitomizes the ethical decision the Press made in covering the strike as they did. There was nothing polite about the strike.

A further statement in regards to student involvement indicated that restraint on the student's part was surprising. But in the same vein of the previous statement, the Press did not acknowledge why the students became involved and why there was no violence. They chose instead to point out that extenuating circumstances existed that should have added to the tension such as "the students at UNC-G are not used to protest and would therefore have been elected to get excited and that there was a full moon at the height of the tension." Such statements as these give emphasis to the moral judgment that students were not to be considered a valid part of the judgment.

The Press made no further mention of the strike. It is significant that there was never any editorial comment in either paper concerning the strike. Judging from usual editorial comments on local situations, it would seem probable that some mention would have been made. This seems to demonstrate the moral decision the Press made in concerning the incident... no mention editorially gives weight to the play-down the event got.

It is evident that in this situation the Press made the decision that they would lead public opinion. The Press determined the truth and printed it. It is, however, unrealistic to assume that the truth printed was the reality of the situation. This is pointed up more clearly by the fact that the Press was present throughout the strike and had

ample opportunity to talk with all persons concerned.

There are many reasons for the specific treatment of the situation. It is significant that whatever was printed, the newspaper would probably receive criticism. The decision to play-down events seems to lead one to assume that the Press presented the strike so that the criticism would come

from the source with the least political power and the source least likely to have the sympathy of the public.

Ultimately, when ethics entered the picture the decision was not made in terms of all parties concerned, but in terms of the very individual interests of the newspaper's public image. It would be impossible to see this as an ethical presentation of truth.



## TIME FOR TAXPAYERS TO WAKE UP

Employed Americans will work two and a half hours every day in 1969 (a total of 650 hours) to pay their federal, state and local tax bills. The 10 percent surtax last year accounted for a big jump in federal taxes. Of course, state and local taxes are climbing, too. Federal corporate and individual income tax receipts are expected to reach \$122 billion in the twelve months beginning July 10.

In 1932, these receipts were slightly more than \$1 billion; by 1940 the figure had doubled. In 1950 federal income tax receipts reached \$26 billion, and were \$54 billion in 1959. In 1968 receipts had nearly quadrupled the 1950 level... with no relief in sight!

The average American's tax load has increased drastically over the years. In 1902, all taxes — federal, state and local — came to \$18 per capita. In 1948, the figure was \$377 and by 1958, \$628. For 1969 the estimated tax bill, federal, state and local, will be \$1,230 for every man, woman and child in the United States, according to the Tax Foundation, Inc.

It's time to rediscover fiscal sanity — by insisting on reduction in non-essential public expenditures at every level — federal, state and local.

The only way this can be accomplished is for taxpayers to demand action and keep the pressure on until they receive satisfaction.

## Washington History on TV Sunday

The Sunday evening, May 11, television program, "Washington, D. C., Mirror of America," is designed to be both educational and entertaining.

Of particular interest will be photographs taken when famous national shrines such as the Washington Monument, the Capitol, and the Lincoln Memorial were being built.

The program, which will be on NBC-TV, will trace the 175-year history of the nation's capital. It will show how the mood of the country is often reflected in the events and attitudes in Washington.

The program is a Project 20 presentation and will feature original music composed by Robert Russell Bennett. It will provide a fitting climax to Mother's Day for millions of Americans.





# Resolution Urges Interest In New Food Contract

Last Wednesday in legislature, a resolution was introduced urging the Administration to meet with anyone interested in discussing UNC-G's food services contract for next year. The resolution was presented to provide for researching possibilities of varying the contract to meet student demands, and in behalf of Mel Cambareri who has expressed interest in the students' dilemma.

An independent local operator of Mel's, Mr. Cambareri supported student demands during the strike against Slater. Mel's supplied the food lines at Elliott Hall with food for two days of lunches. The manager at Mel's, David Watson said, "A national organization cannot possibly represent students' wishes. UNC-G would be our primary responsibility. With closer supervision, we would maintain the quality of food, and have a rotating menu on a six-week cycle."

In a recent interview, Mr. John Talantis, head of the UNC-G Dining Service under ARA Slater stated that the question of contract renewal would be settled between the

university administration and the ARA office in Atlanta. He also stated that at this time he has no statement to make concerning any negotiations—nor any knowledge of possible outcome of such negotiations. When asked for an opinion about the offer from Mel's to bid for the contract, Mr. Talantis indicated that he had heard of the offer several weeks ago but that he had thought it "just a rumor."

Mel Cambareri's ancestor's were bakers, and by many he is considered one of the best party chefs in Greensboro. He is presently the customer-service supervisor of Sierbath Division of Gilbarco, a sub-division of Standard Oil of New Jersey. He deals primarily with satisfying customers. He would most likely be willing to bid against Slater for the up-coming food service contract.

David Watson worked with Slater for a while, and he understands the problems they have had. At Showboat Theater, Slater could not keep enough workers because of the poor wages, and for being a national organization, it still had to

(Continued on page 7)

# Phillip Myers-Reid Will Publish 'A Time Remembered'

By PAT O'SHEA

Director of the UNC-G Aycock Auditorium, Phillip Myers-Reid is a published writer, experienced actor, and world traveller. A native of Windsor, Vermont, the 28 year-old actor-writer has been abroad each year since 1962 for theatrical work of a month's duration, residing in London, England, in 1960-1962 and in Paris, France, in the latter part of 1962.

He has previously published 38 short stories both here and abroad from 1960-1969; three novelettes, "The Disillusioned", in 1962; "The Strange Intimacy" in 1964; "The Devil Within", in 1967; all published in England. In the first portion of this July, Mr. Myers-Reid will publish the limited American edition of the 1966 English novella, "A Time Remembered", a semi-biographic account of his former wife, the highly respected and reputed French actress, Pegeen Lawrence, who was killed in an automobile accident outside Paris in 1962.

Phillip Myers-Reid did his undergraduate work at William and Mary College and London University in the years 1959-1962, and received a B.A. from the latter. He attended workshops for work on his M.A. at the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art, London; The Central School of Speech and Drama, London; The American Theatre, The Actor's Studio, New York; and Goddard College Human Relations Lab in Vermont, the University of Cincinnati, New York University, and Middlebury College.

Mr. Myers-Reid divides his summers between his home in Buckinghamshire, England, immediately outside London, and his home in Vermont, where he is owner and editor of an "arts" newspaper, THE RESORTER. He spends his winters here or in his home in England.

Mr. Myers-Reid has sent publicity materials to a few



students and faculty members; however, all inquiries concerning his latest publication should be directed to the address of his newspaper: The Red Rooster Tavern, Box 67, Wells, Vermont, 05774.

He has acted in seven London stage plays, and three New York actor studio productions between 1961 and 1966 in two London B.B.C. television plays in 1967-1968; and in John Osborne's "Look Back in Anger", presented at the Living Theatre in London in February, 1962, where he co-starred with his wife, Pegeen Lawrence. One month later he won the Thespian Club award for most promising personality of the season.

Mr. Myers-Reid has

experienced an inclusive and illustrious life, and his latest volume should prove equally intriguing. When Mr. Myers-Reid arrived here in the fall of 1966, he was engaged to Lynn Redgrave, star of "Georgia Girl." While in England, he attended a class composed of thirty individuals, which included such prominent actors and actresses as Terrence Stamp, Julie Christie (who, incidentally, was voted least likely to succeed, Mr. Myers-Reid revealed), Tom Courtney, and Venessa Redgrave.

With his new publication, Mr. Myers-Reid affirms the prophecy granted in 1966, and will undoubtedly verify the prediction and epithet of "most promising personality."

## Computer Program Given

The Computer Science Committee has arranged a program on the subject of computers in the curriculum for Saturday Morning, May 10, in the Alexander Room of Elliott Hall. Mr. Thomas E. Kurtz and Mr. Robert R. Hart will discuss the way in which they have used the facility to supplement instruction in the various departments and schools on their campuses. Their talks will be non-technical and directed to the general audience.

The following is a schedule of events for the day:

- |             |  |
|-------------|--|
| 9:00-9:10   | Greeting by the Chancellor   |
| 9:10-9:30   | "Present Facilities and Plans for Future"<br>Mr. Roscoe Allen, Director, Computer Center, UNC-G.   |
| 9:30-10:30  | "Introducing Large Numbers of Students to the Computer Using the Conventional Facilities"<br>Mr. Robert R. Hart, Department of Physics, New College of Hofstra University. |
| 10:30-10:45 | Coke and Coffee Break  |
| 10:45-11:45 | "Some Examples of Curricular Use of Computers at Dartmouth" Mr. Thomas E. Kurtz, Director, Kiewit Computation Center, Dartmouth College.                                   |
| 11:45-close | Question and Answer period. Panel: Messrs. Hart, Kurtz, Louis T. Parker, Jr., Director, North Carolina Computer Orientation Project. Robert Miller, Moderator.             |



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## Middle America Institute Set

GREENSBORO—The second Institute in Middle America, sponsored by the University of North Carolina at Greensboro, will be held in the capitol of El Salvador June 16-July 25.

The institute is designed for college and university students who are interested in on-the-spot training in courses related to the Spanish-American language, civilization and area.

Dr. Franklin Parker, professor of history at UNC-G, is the institute director. The following are eligible to attend the institute: Students who are completing their freshman year in college this year, sophomores,

juniors, seniors, graduate students and high school teachers.

Sixteen students enrolled in last year's institute, which was also held in San Salvador, the capitol of El Salvador. This year's institute will again offer students up to six semester hours of course credit.

Courses available will include anthropology, history and Spanish. In addition to a full schedule of study, recreational activities have been planned.

Faculty members for the second institute will be, in addition to Dr. Parker, Dr. Jose A. Almeida, assistant professor

of Romance Languages and Dr. Harriet J. Kupferer, professor of anthropology, both from UNC-G.

Total registration and tuition fee for N.C. students is \$69.50 and for out-of-state students, \$162.50. These fees, the same as charged for a six-week summer session at UNC-G, do not include travel to and from Sal. Salvador, room or board.

Additional information and applications are available from Dr. Parker's UNC-G office.

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Due to technical difficulties at the printer's, we sometimes find it necessary to print what is referred to as "fillers." These are found in every newspaper, but the *The Carolinian* tries to keep them to a minimum and hopes that its readers will try to understand.



# Frazier Defends Slumlord On Condemnation

**Editor's Note:** THE GUILFORDIAN recently interviewed Robert H. Frazier, who is on their Board of Trustees, concerning his involvement in the defense of a "slum lord." The following is an interpretative article by one of their staff writers concerning the issue.

By JEFF BLOOM

Is it legal and constitutional to inspect and to condemn slum housing? This is one of the questions being used by Robert H. Frazier, chairman of Guilford College's Board of Trustees and attorney for W.W. Horton of High Point, who is the slumlord of about thirteen houses on Greensboro's Gillespie Street.

The city of Greensboro has inspected and has gone through the process of condemning some of these shacks. The case presently at point, the residence at 305 Gillespie St., was condemned at the first inspector's hearing, but was appealed by Frazier and Horton and will now go to the Guilford County Court.

According to Archie Andrews, of the office of city inspection, if Frazier cannot get the court to rule that condemnation of property is unconstitutional, he will probably question the procedure of inspection. But Andrews said recently that he was sure that his office has held to the set legal procedures.

The decision to condemn a house is made when it would cost 60% or more, of the value of the house to bring it up to legal standards of health and safety. Horton has argued that he could fix these houses up for less than that by his own standards. One of the differences between his standards and the city's is hot water, which he considers unnecessary in these houses renting for about \$50 a month.

But then Horton has a pioneer mentality himself. He

may not rough it like his tenants are required to, but he goes to collect their rent wearing a gun in a shoulder harness and walks up the street like he owns it and the people too. One time he even told some inspectors to get the hell out of there; as he flipped open his jacket so that the gun showed; and they did.

## SEVERAL VISITS

I have visited Gillespie Street several times. The first time, I got out of the car and was greeted by a few jeers from one old man and cold stares from everyone else. To say the least, I felt unwelcomed by these people who were so indoctrinated with fear that it was pathetic. I was afraid, too, but I walked up to the house where the old man, Thomas Gilcrest, was sitting with his wife.

I asked Mrs. Gilcrest what she was going to do now that the houses were being condemned. She replied, "I got to move; I just don't know where to go." Although weary and hopeless, they showed a certain pride. When I asked what they thought of Horton and Frazier, she said, "Just what do these people want?" And Mr. Gilcrest yelled out, "You can just tell Horton to go to hell!"

A few minutes later a couple more people came over, a Mr. and Mrs. LeAnden Herring. They lived next door, but were evicted and were relocated in a housing project just up the street. When I explained to Mrs. Herring that we were trying to help the people here she repeatedly said, "God bless you!"

I asked her what she thought of Horton and she went into a rage: "If I ever get my hands on

him!" They explained to me that they had received a water bill which they paid off, and which, they said, Horton mixed up with theirs. He tried to make them pay this larger one, and when they refused he had the water cut off and evicted them.

Mrs. Russell said that with the help of the city inspector, Andrews, they were able to move into the housing project. "This whole thing is a mess!" she said, "It's unsanitary!"

Concerning Horton, she said, "He's just not doing a thing right." She followed up by saying, and making a point of it, "But don't say anything bad about Mr. Andrews! He has really helped us." Her one last concern was, "All I have to do now is get my mother out of here."

Further down the street three women were sitting on the porch. As I approached, one got up and ran away screaming that she did not want her picture taken. When she found out that I was not going to take her picture she returned. One of the other ladies, Mrs. Rosa Stine, lived in this house. A widow, she lived alone and was self-employed as a baby-sitter. I asked her what she thought of these houses—she answered, "They aren't fit for nobody to live in!—Except for the rats—yea, the rats. They sure can have them!" She went on, "We got to pay so much for rent. But we stopped. We don't pay it anymore." Most of them have become so fed up with Horton and the houses that they went on rent strike. She told me to come in the house and take some pictures. I walked into the small combination

living-room-bedroom. There was an old wood heater in the center with a pot on top of it. To the left of the door was a bed that was made up neatly. Next to it was a desk, and next to that, in the corner, was a dresser with a couple of bottles containing flowers. On the wall was a calendar with a picture of Martin Luther King, the person they could once look to for hope. I might add that, although she was not expecting me the room was neat. The rooms, however, were lopsided—one of the lesser evidences of the poor construction.

Mrs. Stine told me to take some pictures of the kitchen and of the bathroom: "They're really bad!" she said. These were the only three rooms in the house. In the small kitchen I saw an old wood stove, and a small porcelain sink that was falling off the wall. There is no outlet for an electric stove, and, of course, only a cold water tap in the sink. Her pride still showed through in her care of this miserable room. She would not let me take a picture of the two tables on which were a couple of pots and pans, and because they were "too messy." The bathroom was unreal! The tiny, unheated room held only a broken toilet, and no shower, bath tub, or wash basin.

I walked outside again and talked with the lady who had run off earlier. By now I was accepted as a fellow human. She said, "I've been trying to get after that man (Horton) for months to fix the water in my bathroom. It runs all over the place, that's why my water bill is so high! We don't have no hot, only cold! 'You don't need no

hot water,' that's what he (Horton) said!"

The largest family on the block has seven children plus the two parents. Their house has four rooms in the same amount of space as those with three rooms. The very tiny bathroom has a continually running toilet and sink that does not work. There were originally thirteen families living in this section but this number has been cut by over half. Those who have been able to get into housing projects where the rent depends upon each individual's income and the maximum is \$75 a month. This rent includes electricity, gas, and water up to a certain reasonable limit. Not all have been so lucky yet, but if the city successfully condemns the property they will relocate these remaining families into standard housing. Many of the people have been evicted by Horton before the city could do this, however.

## Resolution

(Continued from page 6)

depend upon local people for emergency help. Being in the locality, Mel's, Watson thought, should be able to better prepare for emergencies resulting in the absence of workers.

Mr. Watson worked for eight years as chef at the Commissar of Servomation. As head chef, Watson was responsible for food preparation for three cafeterias and 2000 sandwiches each day.

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## Venkataramani To Lecture On 'Sunny Side Of F.D.R.'

The Department of History at UNC-G will sponsor Dr. M.S. Venkataramani in a lecture entitled "The Sunny Side of Franklin D. Roosevelt", on Wednesday, May 14 at 8 p.m. The lecture, to be held in the Alexander Room of Elliott Hall, is open to the public.

Dr. Venkataramani is a visiting professor for this year and next year. He is the Chairman of the Department of American Studies at the Indian School of International Studies in New Delhi. He is a specialist in 20th Century America and has done research extensively in the Truman Library in Missouri and in the Roosevelt Library in Hyde Park.



DR. M.S. VENKATARAMANI

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## Black History

In response to the growing interest in Afro American history, The Heritage Foundation of Nutley, New Jersey, a nonprofit educational organization with the major goal of promoting awareness and appreciation of minority group cultural heritage, has developed and is presenting the history of the Black Man in America through jazz concerts, African dance groups, gospel singers, folk groups and poetry readings.

In addition to these programs, designed both to entertain and to educate, the Foundation has developed courses on African and Afro American history and on current social issues. These courses are being taught on high school and college campuses. One such course, entitled "Life and Culture of Black People in the United States," features lecturers both from the academic world and from the "street," including Black Nationalists and speakers for the Black Panthers.

"The students who enroll in our courses don't always agree with our speakers," says Mr. Theodore Taylor, Executive Director of the Foundation and Civil Rights leader, "but they don't leave the lecture hall without having been caused to think."

Further information on Heritage Foundation concerts and lectures may be obtained by writing to The Heritage Foundation, 361 Franklin Avenue, Nutley, N.J. 07110.



# First Athletic Banquet In History Of UNC-G

Chalk up May 5, 1969 as another first in UNC-G history—the first athletic banquet was held Monday in Cone Ballroom. The banquet was given in honor of all the athletes in all of the various sports—basketball, tennis, wrestling, and golf. Last but not least the vivacious cheerleaders were also honored.

Mrs. James Swiggett opened the luncheon with the blessing and then all enjoyed the meal. Miss Martus, head of the Physical Education Department, addressed the group of athletes and guests, then turned the program over to Chancellor Ferguson. He discussed what inter-collegiate athletics can mean to a university and expressed his hopes that the members of the Board of Trustees, faculty and student body will continue to show enthusiasm and support the men's athletic programs.

Dr. Pleasants, director of physical education for men, emphasized the beneficial effects of varsity athletics on campus. He expressed the values of sportsmanship and team work inherent in a good athletic program.

Next on the agenda was the presentation of the hard earned letters to the various members of the respective teams. "The Original Spartans," as Coach James Swiggett called the first basketball team, were introduced and all lettermen received their awards. The following lists the team and their members:

Basketball, "The Original Spartans", under Coach James

Swiggett (1967-1968) Boyd Edwards, Charles Cole, Tom Martin, Brian Emerson, Tom Cardwell, Bruce Martin, Jeff Loftis, David Luther, Mike Cownig, Alan Jarrett, and John Moore.

The 1968-1969 Basketball team under Coach Swiggett: Gerald Haynes, Bruce Shaw, Brian Strupp, Gary Marschall, Tom Cardwell, Charles Cole, Brian Emerson, Tom Martin, Boyd Edwards, Bobby Roberts.

The 1968 Golf team under Swiggett: Ken Smith and Dudley Jones.

The 1969 Golf Team: Jay Stone, Boyd Edwards, David Slate, Jim McMillan, Harry Alexander, Boyle Hodgkin.

The 1968 Tennis Team under Coach John Douglas: Roger Cooper, David LaRoach, Drew Maultsby, Raphael Rivera, Richard Proseus, Tom Martin.

The 1969 Tennis Team: Fred Swindell, Robert Waltermann, Robert Bowder, George Kosinski, Steve Cates, Charles McCurry.

Wrestling under Douglas (1967-1968):

The 1968-1969 Cheerleaders under Miss Rockwood: Ann Mereness, Debby Renn, Jo Boyd, Beth Bridges, Kaye Cox, Faye Gooden, Mary Webb, and Kathy Baker.

After awarding the letters, special presentations were made. Tom Martin and Boyd Edwards received special certificates for lettering in two varsity sports. Jay Stone, low medalist in the Dixie Conference, received a trophy for his accomplishments in golf.



The Athletic Banquet held May 5 was given in honor of all the athletes in all various sports on campus.

Bruce Shaw was recognized for being named to the starting Dixie Conference All Conference team. He led the Spartans in rebounding and points this past season.

The banquet closed with a few words from the departing seniors Brian Emerson, Charles Cole, Boyd Edwards, and Steve Ulosevich. They summed up the general feeling by stating that

sports can fill a void and spark the school spirit necessary to build the spirit de corps on campus.



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