



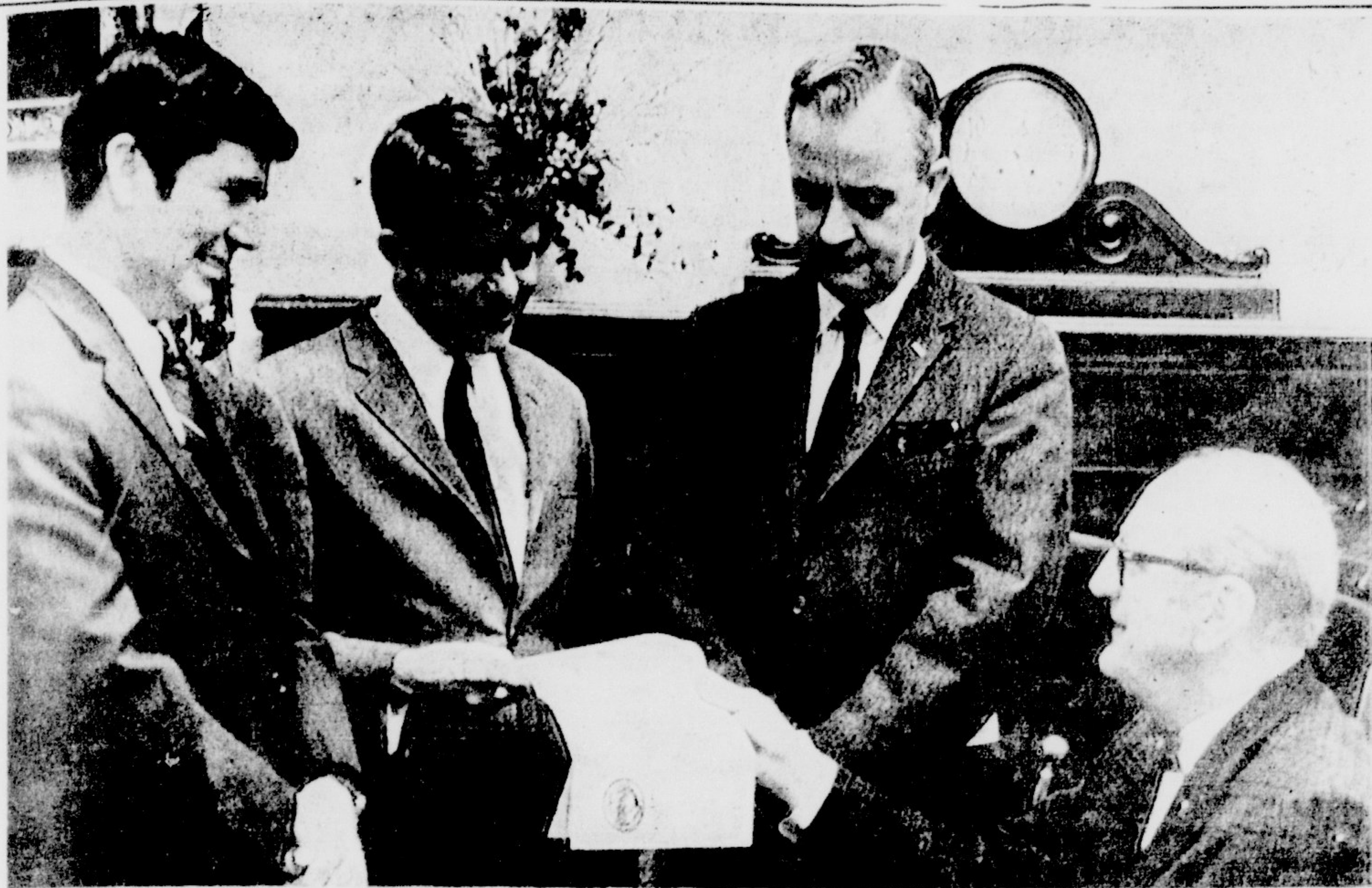
East Carolinian

East Carolina University

Volume XLIV

East Carolina University, Greenville, N. C., Tuesday, February 11, 1969

Number 34



"MARGIN OF EXCELLENCE"—Secretary of State Thad Eure (right) hands Schools of Business foundation charter to ECU trustees Chairman Robert B. Morgan as business Dean James H. Bearden (left) and university President Leo W. Jenkins look on.

School Of Business Establish ECU Business Foundation

The East Carolina University School of Business has established a foundation to provide a "margin for excellence" in its growth and development of educational, service and research programs.

Dr. James H. Bearden, dean of the Business School announced the incorporation of the East Carolina Business Foundation as a North Carolina non-profit corporation.

The charter was issued by Secretary of State Thad Eure and presented by him to Dean Bearden, ECU President Leo W. Jenkins and university trustees Chairman Robert B. Morgan.

Add To Resources

According to Dr. Bearden, the foundation can add to business school resources "a margin for excellence not otherwise available to us."

He explained, "Our program in the School of Business is an ex-

pensive undertaking. While state contributions are significant, they do not allow full development of the potential. Therefore, we must count on financial support from outside regular sources."

The foundation has the authority to receive, invest and use money and property for the benefit of the School of Business and its programs. Objectives stated in the by-laws include support of programs "that will best provide academic support to the business and financial community," programs "that will tend to produce graduates who possess skills and qualifications thought to be in demand" and such seminars, lectures or workshops "as will best meet the needs" of students or businessmen.

Four Classes

The corporation will have four classes of members: associate members, contributors of \$25 a year; participating members, \$100 a year;

senior members, \$1,000 a year; and life members, \$10,000 or more.

All members will be eligible to attend corporation meetings and receive publications of the foundation. Participating, senior and life members will have voting privileges at corporation meetings, to be held annually in May or June.

Governing Board

Affairs of the foundation will be governed by a board of at least three directors, including the dean of the School of Business. The board will elect six officers of the corporation each year for one-year terms: chairman of the board, president, senior vice president, vice president, secretary and treasurer.

Dr. Bearden and two of his faculty members, Dr. James L. Knipe and G. Waldron Snyder, are the official incorporators and initial directors of the corporation.

SGA Approves New Statutes

Statutes to the SGA Bill of Rights concerning student publications, solicitation, and demonstrations were passed in Thursday's special meeting of the Legislature.

The Student Publications Act provides that "Any student, or group of students, may disseminate his, or its, views by any means deemed appropriate as long as the author states his name."

"Any student pamphlet, newsletter, newspaper, or tract which purports to represent the University or SGA, may not be issued without the express permission of the Publications Board."

Charge Of Lying

"Any student who violates this act by disseminating false material, other than clearly stating personal opinion, as fact or by not citing authorship will be subject to action by the Honor Councils under the basic charge of lying."

The right of solicitation gives recognized student organizations privileges of soliciting money on campus. An "Act Defining Solicitation" was also passed by the Legislature.

Solicitation will not be permitted in the dormitories and persons or organizations not defined in the Legal Organizations Act must secure a permit from the Division of Student Affairs allowing them to solicit money.

Peaceful

The statute passed, called "An Act for Lawful Assembly," includes the following:

"The University recognizes the right of peaceful and lawful demonstrations on campus."

"Only those organizations as defined in the Legal Organizations Act can engage in lawful demonstration on campus. All other organizations... must first receive a permit from the proper University officials (Division of Student Affairs) as a prerequisite for engaging in lawful demonstrations on campus. If such a permit shall not have been granted, then the demonstration shall be considered to be unlawful."

"Any form of demonstration by any number of individuals which in any way disrupts the normal operation of the University shall be construed to be unlawful."

Disrupt Operations

"Demonstrations which disrupt the normal operation of the University are those which:

—prevent students from going to class unhindered.

—prevent members of the faculty, staff or administration from performing the duties for which they were employed.

—prevent members of the University from engaging in job interviews.

—impede classes that are in session due to excessive amounts of noise.

—cause damage to University property and/or private property.

—in any manner jeopardize public order and safety on campus."

Off-Campus

"Off-campus demonstrations in which members of the University (students, faculty, staff) participate, shall be considered to be lawful only if they conform to the appropriate civil laws and statutes governing lawful assembly."

'No Curfew' Dorms

The administration has approved the Women's Residence Council's (WRC) plan for "no curfew" dormitories.

There will be two and possibly three such dorms next fall, according to results of a questionnaire sent to all women's dorms, Sorority houses, and the Buccaneer Court. These dorms will be the two newest ones on the campus' extreme west end.

Third Dorm

Whether the third dorm, Greene, will be needed or not will be determined by a second questionnaire sent to the women students last week. This second questionnaire will be a listing of all girls planning to occupy the "no curfew" dorms.

In order to live in such a dorm, a woman student must be 21 years old by Sept. 1, 1969 or a junior or senior under 21 with parental permission, said Assistant Dean of Woman Carolyn Fulghum.

\$25 Per Year

Also, there will be an additional cost of \$25 per academic year to each girl living in these dorms.

Final decision on the number of dorms needed will come this week after results of the second questionnaire are determined.

Any woman student who is interested in this program and who has not had the opportunity to sign the second questionnaire should go, this week, to the Dean of Women's Office, 214 Whichard Building.

Student Legislature Approves Trial Period Of Transit System

The trial period of the transit system has finally received the consent of the student legislature after a long study, a defeat in the legislature, restudy of the proposal, and a student poll.

The trial period will begin the second day of the spring quarter, Tuesday, March 11. During this period there will be two buses picking up and discharging passengers

from 7:30 A.M. to 4:30 P.M.

These buses will carry students to and from class areas: Minges, men and women's dormitories, Buccaneer Court, Pitt Plaza, and a downtown stop at Holly Street.

Quick Exit

The buses will have a dual-door system, allowing for a quick entrance and exit. They will have a seating capacity of 55, with stand-

ing room for approximately 20, totaling 75 on each bus.

The buses will be rented from Raleigh City Coach Lines for a 15-school-day trial period, costing \$4800. Raleigh City Coach Lines will be responsible for the driver, maintenance, insurance, and gasoline.

Routes and schedules are now being planned and will be announced to the student body by printing separate schedules for each student to be distributed before the trial period begins. Being only a trial system, the cooperation of the entire student body will be needed to make this system a success. Students are asked to make suggestions during the trial and to be patient.

Student Vote

If the students wish to have the transit system become permanent, they will be given the chance to decide the day following the end of the trial period by a campus-wide referendum on Wednesday, April 2.

A permanent transit system will be cheaper than the trial system. The permanent system will allow 3 buses to operate for the same price as the 2 buses cost to operate during the trial period. When the system is passed by the student body, \$1.50 will be added to each student's activity fee beginning next fall quarter.

Sorority Starts Scholarship

By SANDY HOLLAND

The North Carolina chapters of Alpha Delta Pi Sorority have initiated a fund-raising project to obtain money for a new scholarship program. The scholarship fund, over \$1,000 will be given in the form of a gift to a deserving high school graduate planning to attend a North Carolina college.

Candidates for the scholarship will be considered in terms of scholastic average and financial need. They will be required to write an essay expressing their interpretation of college life. The recipient will be in no way obligated to repay any of the money.

N. C. Is First

North Carolina is kicking off the scholarship program that will be extended in ADPI chapters throughout the nation within a year. This

initial effort on the part of North Carolina serves as an example that other states will follow.

The scholarship will be awarded this Spring for the following Fall. Next year chapters in every state will be giving individual scholarships to fifty girls.

Delta Omicron Chapter

The Delta Omicron chapter of ADPI on the East Carolina campus sponsored a chicken dinner for their fund raising project. Through the combined efforts of the sorority girls and Alumnae, nearly 300 dinners were distributed in the Greenville area for a profit of \$200.

In addition Delta Omicron is sponsoring a scholarship fund initiated by themselves. The Karen Martin Scholarship will be used to help pay the dues of an ADPI in need of financial assistance.



FINALLY PASSES—Nancy Sheppard, Gary Gasperini, and Richard Waters begin the process of preparation for the trial transit system. It will begin operation the second day of spring quarter, Tuesday, March 11.

Phone Company Policy?

Have you ever been discriminated against?

If you are a day student of this university and have reached twenty-one years of age, the chances are that you have.

That discrimination occurs when the student attempts to obtain telephone service through the office of the local company.

According to the policy of the telephone company, a day student must be prepared to submit a deposit of fifty dollars before having a telephone installed. His only alternative, if he wants a phone, is to bring in a letter from some person who is gainfully employed, stating that this person will assume responsibility should the student not meet his obligation.

It is the contention of the company that such regulations are designed to prevent students from destroying telephones and to prevent students from leaving the area without paying bills.

The theory of the telephone company is basically sound . . . but only as a theory. Its originators failed to consider several aspects of the situation.

Most students do not act in such a manner. The attitude of most of Greenville's businessmen denies the contention that most students act irresponsibly, for very few require such unreasonable deposits from students renting housing or establishing charge accounts.

The company's attitude is perhaps justified in the case of students who have not reached their legal majority, for law prevents them from being sued for nonpayment of debts incurred for such luxury items.

The basic unreasonableness of the company's attitude becomes evident in the case of the student who is legally responsible. North Carolina law provides that any person twenty-one years of age or older is responsible for any debts he might incur, regardless of whether they are classified as luxury or necessity items.

The service station attendant down the street may have a telephone installed for a minimal deposit. The student, who is equally responsible for his debts, must pay fifty dollars for the same service, or else have someone write a letter assuming responsibility, regardless of his having full legal status as a citizen.

The telephone company, of course, has the right to attempt to protect itself from nonpayment or abuse of its equipment. But are the measures employed justified in the light of circumstance?

Pharmaceutical Company Welcome

The addition of Burroughs Wellcome and Co., Inc., to the Greenville business community may well provide ECU President Leo W. Jenkins with an added weapon for his drive for the establishment of a medical facility on the campus.

A well-known and respected pharmaceutical company, Burroughs Wellcome has decided to place its manufacturing operation in Greenville and its research and administrative offices in the Research Triangle Park.

The need for such medical facilities in the eastern part of this state need little reiteration. Dr. Jenkins, throughout this drive, has stressed that the doctor/patient ratio of the area is one of the worst in the country. He has shown how the planned School of Allied Health Professions would both provide some of the much-needed personnel and serve as a starting point for a full-scale medical school.

Funds are the drawback, however, as the legislature has been reluctant to appropriate the necessary six million dollars for the project.

The arrival of Burroughs Wellcome on the Greenville scene may well provide a turn in the tide in favor of the pharmaceutical industry in the East will bring with it a sizeable boost to the economy. It will also induce medical specialists to begin practice in Greenville, thus adding to the team of voices clamoring for such a medical facility.

Burroughs Wellcome, in deciding to establish in Greenville, indicated that they feel the much-needed medical school is at last on the way, and by so doing provided the impetus that may provoke the appropriation of the needed funds for the foundation project.

East Carolinian

Published semiweekly by the students of East Carolina University, Greenville, North Carolina
 Member
 Intercollegiate Press, Associated Collegiate Press, United States Student Press Association
 Subscription rate \$5.00
 Mailing address: Box 2516, East Carolina University Station, Greenville, N. C.
 Telephone: 752-5716 or 758-3426, extension 264

ODD
 BODKINS



ECU Forum

Thank You

Editor:

We, the black students of East Carolina University, wish to express our gratitude to all of those students and members of the faculty who provided valuable and important aid in observance of Black History Week. Important assistance was given by those who served as general consultants and by those who made loans of valuable art objects and paintings.

We would like to extend special thanks to Dr. Watrous, Chairman of the Anthropology Department; Dr. Finkel, Economics; Dr. Far-

nan, Art; Dr. Ito, Biology; Dr. Kilpatrick, English; Dr. Dixon, Psychology; Mrs. Williams, Library Reference Room; Miss Mendenhall, University Union; and the EAST CAROLINIAN. THANK YOU.

Bro. Bill Owens

'Report Its Loss'

Dear Fellow Students:

For those of you who have been missing your Activity and I.D. cards for approximately four weeks, they might be at the Student Bank. If you accidentally left them there, they are holding them until

you return with your new ones—seven dollars worth!

In case you haven't read the small print under your I.D. picture, it reads in part, "Report its loss (or if found, mail) to Assistant Dean of Student Affairs."

Why don't the employees of our own campus Student Bank follow this policy or at least turn it into the Lost and Found? Yes, it does take a little bit of one's time, but any of us students know how valuable these credentials are in order to survive in this town.

Sincerely,

D. R. Manness

University Operates Extensions

By EDWARD BRODIE

East Carolina University is not located only in Greenville. There are extension campuses of this University located at the military bases in Cherry Point, Camp Lejeune, and at Seymour Johnson in Goldsboro.

Operated by the Division of Continuing Education, these off-campus centers offer the equivalent of a two-year college program for both the military and the civilians of the area.

According to Continuing Education Dean David Middleton, there are usually more than 1100 people enrolled in these centers during the average term.

Junior College

They offer a curriculum comparable to any junior college and

Computer Fights City Hall

(ACP)—Who says you can't fight city hall? All you need is a computer.

Bruce Kusens, a student at Miami-Dade Junior College North proved that as he reeled off computerized facts and figures before a judge and jury in Okeechobee County, the FALCON TIMES reports

Kusens, 19, was arrested for exceeding a 70 miles-per-hour speed limit. The arresting officer, Corp. D. H. Gannon, said he clocked Kusens traveling at 80

Certain of his innocence, Kusens turned the situation into a mathematical problem and fed figures of speed and distance into one of Miami-Dade's 15 million dollar computers. After weeks of programming, the computer reached a decision: The defendant was traveling at 69.7845 miles per hour. Kusens' programming was verified by a Miami-Dade physics professor.

Acting as his own attorney, Kusens presented his data in court. He also showed the jury numerous awards he had received in physics and engineering to prove himself an expert in the field.

The judge ordered the panel to disregard any computer testimony since Kusens had applied all the facts to the IBM machine himself.

But after nearly an hour of deliberation, the jury handed the court a verdict of not guilty. Whether the computerized evidence helped his case or not, only the jury knows for sure.

"I can't help thinking that if the judge had accepted it, and with the impact it had on the jury, maybe someday soon there will be teams of lawyers and computers," said Kusens.

are fully accredited.

Although they are designed and located to provide a basic college education for service men, there are also many civilians enrolled in them. At Camp Lejeune and Cherry Point usually about one-fourth of the students are civilians, and at Seymour Johnson as many as half are civilians.

Many of the service men who enroll in these centers go on to further their education even more. Since they come from all over the country, the majority of them transfer to other colleges and universities.

Middleton stated that the graduates of these centers tend to do above average work.

Full Time Staff

Each of these three centers is staffed by a full time administrator and teaching staff. In addition, some faculty members from the Greenville campus commute to the bases to teach special courses, and even a few approved instructors from the local areas are used.

Flight Gong

Middleton stated that it was unusual for the flight gong to ring while these classes are in session, and for the entire class to be flying over Africa a few hours later.

Camp Lejeune had a problem when three-quarters of its student body was evacuated during the Cuban Missile Crisis in 1962.

At Cherry Point, it is not unusual for the students in weekend flight training to use the libraries in Philadelphia, New York, and Baltimore. This center was established in 1965 and enrolls about 350. Its classes meet in Havelock Senior High School.

Middleton stated that the chief success of these extension campuses has been that they have reached so many military men. Approximately 15,000 people who would otherwise have no opportunity to either begin or continue college work have been able to complete all or at least a portion of their junior college education through these centers.

A Sense Of Style

By Don Pierce

There will never be another like Portago. Don Alphonso Cabeza de Vaca y Leighton, the seventeenth Marquis de Portago, rushing through life with a fool's grin on his face, a fire in his eyes, and a cigarette dangling from the corner of his mouth.

Portago had everything: money, charm, beautiful women, intelligence, and style. You could see Portago's style in everything he did. Flamboyant, daring, he tackled life with the intent purpose of beating fear and death into the ground. The stories about Portago are legendary now. Like the time he flew a borrowed twin-engine plane under a bridge on a bet, or the time he entered two bobsleds in the Olympics and missed winning a medal by a tenth of second—even though the week before he had gone off a bobsled run at sixty miles an hour in his first time ever in a bobsled.

It was inevitable that Portago would turn to racing. He burst upon the Grand Prix scene literally in flames, as he crashed and careened his way around the circuits. Portago had no nerves; he would walk away from a 170 mile an hour crash as casually as if he were buying a newspaper. Other drivers feared him, if not for his skill, then for his courage. Portago never ran anything but flat out—to do less would not be his style.

Drivers who raced with Portago knew that he would die. He had challenged the odds too many times and won; his number would not come up again. It was also true

that Portago would not die in bed—you would not expect it of such a man.

In the Mille Miglia, 1957, Portago ran his last race against death. Portago had not wanted to run the Mille; he felt uneasy about the race. Ferrari had a car, and Portago was obligated.

Portago got Gunar Nelson, a close friend, to act as his navigator, and, the pair of them sped out of Brescia one misty morning in a thousand mile run through Italy. They sped through Padua, Ancona, Rome, Florence, Bologna. Portago was doing well; he was in second place and gaining. Maybe the odds would hold once more.

They were thirty miles from the finish when the Ferrari roared out of Guizzollo, swerved, flew through the air, cut a telephone pole in half, and killed both Portago, and Nelson, and eleven Italian peasants.

Portago had beaten death all his life, but, in the end, he was forced to turn in his cards in a game he could not win. No one, not even Portago, beats death consistently.

There is a moral in this. It is that man should live with flare, with nerve, with courage, with style, to do what he wishes and not fear to challenge death. It is better to fail trying to be the best, than to live the game of life on the bench.

The words of Jean Behra, dead 9 years now after a racing accident, best sum up this aspect of style: "Only those who do not move do not die; but are they not already dead?"

Puttin

GM

MADE IN U.S.A.



rol
 E
 C
 Ma
 Su
 are
 bra
 S

Playhouse Presents Premiere

Frederick the Great ruled Prussia for 46 years, from 1740 until 1786. He had been a sensitive young prince who loved music—whom Voltaire called "the hope of mankind"—but he was destined by fate to become a different king, a king with the blood of thousands on his head.

This complex historical figure, who possessed extraordinary military, political, and artistic talents, comes to life again as the East Carolina Playhouse presents the university premiere of Romulus Linney's monumental new play, "The Sorrows of Frederick." The play opens at 8:15 Wednesday for a four-night run in McGinnis Auditorium.

Frederick came to the throne when Prussia was an insignificant part of the Holy Roman Empire. Acting as his own general, he attacked Austria at once and fought and won many fierce battles in the several wars of the Austrian Succession.

Warrior-Monarch

His fame secure as a warrior-monarch, Frederick was threatened by a coalition of Austria, Russia and France who were bent on destroying Prussia. Instead of waiting to be devoured, he attacked first and plunged Europe into the Seven Years War. But the price he paid for the subsequent victory was great, both in his physical and mental makeup.

In the last years of his life he held intensive military maneuvers and continually inspected his kingdom. But he withdrew from his people. As he noted, "My people and I have come to an agreement which satisfies both. They are to say what they please, and I am to do what I please."

The Author

Author Romulus Linney made an exhausted, documented search before attempting the play. What we see is not only the rich panoply of Prussian history, but also the living presence of Frederick the Great, the character's mind's eye view of the terrible finalities of his life.

A sometime North Carolinian, Linney is a graduate of Oberlin Col-

lege and the Yale School of Drama. An actor and director as well as a writer, he spent six summers in New England stock, and a year's work as a stage manager at the Actor's Studio in New York.

He previously taught dramatic art at the University of North Carolina in Chapel Hill and was Director of Fine Arts at North Carolina State. Mr. Linney is presently on the faculty of the Manhattan School of Music. A critically acclaimed novelist, his most recent book, "Slowly, By Thy Hand Unfurled" was published in 1965.

In Title Role

Cast in the title role of Linney's play is John Sneden, a theatre veteran well known to area audiences. Summer Theatre as well as Playhouse patrons think of him in two capacities: as an actor and as the creator of beautiful scenery.

As a professor in The ECU Department of Drama and as a designer in the professional theatre, Sneden is considered one of the outstanding young theatre artists in the country.

A Phi Beta Kappa graduate of the University of North Carolina, he was a teacher of theatre at Lenoir Rhyne College and at Davidson before coming to Greenville.

A character actor of great skill and finesse, he played numerous roles with the Carolina Playmakers, on the outdoor theatre circuit in "The Lost Colony," "The Stephen Foster Story," and "Unto These Hills," and indoors as a leading man in the Arrow Rock Lyceum Repertory Theatre in Arrow Rock, Missouri.

Playgoers in Greenville will remember him for roles in "The Mikado," "Brigadoon," "The Boys From Syracuse," "Richard III," "The Imaginary Invalid," and "Stop The World I Want to Get Off."

Plays Opposite

Playing opposite Sneden is another Greenville favorite, Amanda Muir, who plays Frederick's long-suffering wife, Elizabeth Christine.

Miss Muir came to East Carolina last year to serve as Guest Artist-in-Residence with the Department of Drama, and stayed to become the wife of Playhouse Director, Edgar Loessin.

A veteran of stock, Off-Broadway, Network television, and period of study with the internationally famous drama Coach, Lee Strasberg, Miss Muir received her academic training at UNC, where she won robust acclaim for her prowess as an actress.

Versatility

With a long list of theatrical credits that attest to her versatility as an actress, she has been featured with numerous companies in such plays as "Gigi," "Antigone," "The Lark," "A Streetcar Named Desire," "The Importance of Being Earnest," "Picnic," and "The Comedy of Errors."

In Greenville she has captivated audiences with her portrayals of Ellen in "Any Wednesday," Gillian in "Bell Book and Candle," and in the title role of Jean Racine's "Phaedra." Last season she also staged the popular Playhouse production of "The Knack."

Joining these two for the production is an all-star cast of students and faculty which also features New York Actor, Frank Geraci.

The campus performance of "Frederick" promises to be what might be best termed a "gala" affair, since important personages from all over the state and country are expected to attend the opening performance and such noteworthy North Carolina authors as Paul Green, Bernice Kelly Harris, William Styron, East Carolina's own Ovid Pierce, and Governor Bob Scott have been invited to the performance.

Tickets for THE SORROWS OF FREDERICK are now available at the Central Ticket Office, Wright Auditorium.



FREDERICK AND HIS QUEEN—John Sneden and Amanda Muir in a gripping scene from the East Carolina Playhouse university premiere production of "The Sorrows of Frederick" which plays at 8:15 nightly, February 12-15 in McGinnis Auditorium.

Impressive Lineup Of Movies

By ROY C. DICKS

This week's line-up of movies is most impressive. It includes two big Academy Award winners, a great classic, and the return of a beloved star.

Beginning tomorrow, the 12th ("Candy" plays through tonight) at the Plaza Cinema, will be the film version of the Pulitzer Prize-

winning play "The Subject Was Roses." This movie hails the return of the great actress, Patricia Neal, in her first role since her tragic illness (she was last seen in her award-winning performance in "Hud.") The film, which also stars Jack Albertson and Martin Sheen recreating their Broadway roles, is the story of a young veteran returning home to the Bronx after WWII. His return rekindles the battle between his possessive mother and his aggressive father for the favors of their son.

"West Side Story"

"West Side Story," the great American musical, will run through tomorrow night, the 12th, at the Pitt Theatre. Winner of 10 Academy Awards, this film is a must-see for everyone. Beginning Thursday, the 13th, the Pitt Theatre will be closed for approximately two weeks for renovation.

Free Flick

"Cool Hand Luke," one of Paul Newman's best efforts of late, will be shown at the Friday Free Flick in Wright at 7 and 9 p.m. Newman was nominated for best actor for his portrayal of minor offender sentenced to a chain gang. Sentenced for a relatively short time, he is the model prisoner until his mother dies and he is not allowed to go to her funeral. He escapes only to be caught again, but he undauntedly makes escape after escape until his fate is finally sealed.

David Copperfield

Don't forget the International Film next Monday night, the 17th, in Wright at 8 p.m. The film will be the early American classic, "David Copperfield," from the famous Dickens novel. The film is gem of great performances by some of America's great film actors, including Lionel Barrymore, Freddie Bartholomew, Basil Rathbone, Elsa Lancaster, and last, but certainly not least W. C. Fields.

Putting you first, keeps us first. '69 Camaro Sport Coupe, "The Hugger"



Most of the cars that are competitive with Chevrolets are clamoring for you to buy them now.

Big deal. (You hope.)

Chevrolet offers something even better than hope. Many popular items are priced less than a year ago. Such as Powerglide and large V8's. Head restraints are now standard. New advanced-design power disc brakes are priced over a third less than our power disc brakes were last year.

So we're offering a '69 Camaro Sport Coupe for less

money than last year.

\$147.00* less if you equip it with the new 350-cu.-in. 250-hp V8 (as compared with last year's 327-cu.-in. 275-hp Eight), the Powerglide and power disc brakes, whitewalls and wheel covers.

Help us deflate inflation.

Show up at your Chevrolet dealer's Showdown. You'll win.

*Based on manufacturer's suggested retail prices, including federal excise tax and suggested dealer new car preparation charge.



Value Showdown:

\$147.00 less than

last year's Camaro with comparable equipment.

Saad's Shoe Shop

Prompt Service
Located—Middle College View
Cleaners Main Plant
Grand Avenue

PITT PLAZA DAIRY BAR

25 Delicious Flavors
of Ice Cream
Try a Delicious Banana
Split or Sundae
264 By-Pass, Greenville

YOUR FACE
A TO ENAIL





OLD AUSTIN SOUVENIR—Mrs. Robert B. Morgan and President Leo W. Jenkins receive gavels mounted on photographic plaques from IT&E Club President Earl Bunch.

Students Make Souvenirs

Unusual souvenirs of East Carolina University's original classroom building have been made by ECU students for their president and board chairman.

Salvaged
Pine gavels turned from wood salvaged from Old Austin Building

were given to President Leo W. Jenkins and trustees Chairman Robert B. Morgan. The gavels were mounted on photographs of Old Austin Building, demolished last summer to make room for new campus construction.

Members of the Industrial and

Technical Education Club got the idea and made the gifts. They also made usable cherry wood gavels and presented them to Dr. Jenkins, Chairman Morgan and Vice President Robert L. Holt.

Bunch A Junior

Earl W. Bunch of Rocky Mount, club president and a junior at ECU, presented the gifts at a campus dinner. Morgan, who is North Carolina's new attorney general, was unable to attend, but his wife accepted his gavels for him.

Other students participating in the project were club vice president Stanley Peaden of Greenville, a senior; and gavel committee members Bob Pate of the I&TE faculty, chairman; Herbert F. Denton of Tarboro, a senior; Francis Foster of Littleton, a senior; Tom Graverick of Alexandria, Va.; and junior Ronald Sessoms of Tarboro.

Republicans The Future

Harry Bagnal, senator from Forsythe County and minority leader in the Senate, told the YRC "The future of North Carolina is in the hands of the Republicans."

Bagnal, leader of the 1968 election sweep in Forsythe County, said that for the first time the Republicans will initiate a legislative program in the General Assembly. He felt this would be constructive for N.C. and would strengthen the party.

During the question and answer period, Holhouser said that he favored lowering the voting age to 18. "Such a measure will probably pass, if not in this session, then in the next."

A short business session was held at the close of the meeting, President Charles White presiding. Plans were discussed for having the annual state convention of the YRC at ECU this spring.

Holhouser Speaks To Young Republicans

State Rep. James Holhouser told the East Carolina Young Republican Club Thursday night that young people held the key to the future of the Republican party in North Carolina.

"The Republican party has opened its arms wide to the young people of North Carolina; and young people are the ones who are providing leadership for the Republican party," said Holhouser.

Holhouser, a 1956 graduate of Davidson and a 1960 graduate of the UNC law school, has served in the 1963 and 1965 sessions of the General Assembly as well as the current session. He is also chairman of the North Carolina Republican party. He lives in Boone, N.C.

Largest

Holhouser told the young Republicans that the N.C. Republican party is growing. It has the largest delegation in the General Assembly in 40 years.

Even though there are no Republican representatives from the eastern part of the state, Holhouser is confident that the party will grow in the east.

"There is a clear pattern of growth. Representation is about

Ligislature Puts Off Offset Motion

Purchase of offset equipment for the "East Carolinian" was tabled for the second time in a special meeting of the SGA Legislature Thursday afternoon.

Legislator Bob Robinson introduced an amendment to the original motion to purchase offset equipment and hire a full-time receptionist-secretary to operate the equipment.

Tabled

Since Robinson's amendment was tabled until the next legislative meeting, it was the feeling of the body that the entire matter should be brought on the floor at one time rather than voting on the motion at one meeting and the amendment at the next.

The amendment allowed the Publications Board to purchase IBM Selectric composing equipment and Varityper headlining and waxing equipment.

It further read that "The Board is also authorized to employ one full-time employee capable of operating this equipment, to serve as its operator, and that this person be salaried on a scale comparable to the salary of the SGA executive secretary."

Other Users

The amendment also suggested that other publications use the new equipment and schedule machine time through the Publications Board. A separate budgetary category entitled "Composing" would be created under the authority of the Publications Board.

IBM sales representatives spoke to the Legislature and answered questions from the body.

John Morris, an IBM sales manager, pointed out the immediacy of news possible through use of the machines. He also explained the terms of leasing the equipment.

Debate Team Returns

The local debate team returned Sunday night, Feb. 2 from the Mardi Gras Invitational Debate Tournament, Tulane University, New Orleans, disheartened by their mediocre record.

Lack of Competition

"The lack of frequent intercollegiate competition and consequent unawareness of changing affirmative cases is our only excuse," said Barry Dressel, team captain.

ECU entered two teams in the tournament to debate this year's national collegiate debate topic, **SHOULD EXECUTIVE CONTROL OF U.S. FOREIGN POLICY BE SIGNIFICANTLY CURTAILED?** The number one team, Barry Dressel and Bob Bowman, finished 59th among the 112 teams attending the tournament and the number two team, Nathan Weavil and Jim McCullough, finished 96th.

The next tournament scheduled for the local talk crew is the weekend of Feb. 14-15-16 at Columbia University in New York.

"To Do Better"

"We are definitely going to do better in New York," said Dressel. "We are in the process of writing a new case based on the diplomatic

service and we think its a brand new idea, one that has not been heard before."

Students Elected

Four political science majors have been elected by a student election in the Political Science Department to sit on the first Student-Faculty Advisory Committee at ECU.

Representatives

They are Linda Tetterton, Mitch King, Steve Morrisette and Bruce Summerfield.

Faculty members of the committee are Dr. T. E. Yarbrough and Dr. H. A. I. Sugg.

Express Themselves

According to Yarbrough, the purpose of the committee is to give "undergraduate students in the department an opportunity to express themselves in departmental matters of concern to students, and to air their grievances and offer suggestions for improvements."



You have to look for the "W" because it's silent

How to Wrecognize a Wreal Wrangler.

Most Wrangler® jeans have the "W" stitched on in plain sight, but other kinds of Wranglers are a little more modest. They're made just as well and they fit just as well, but the "W" is tucked away on a tag or label. You'll find it's worth looking for.

These Wrangler jeans and sportswear of Dacron® polyester and cotton. Permanently creased plaid slacks, \$8.00. Jacket, \$7.00. Shirts \$4.00 each. Tapered, permanently pressed jeans, \$5.50.

Wrangler® Jeans and Sportswear with Dacron®

White's Stores
Greenville, N. C.



Auto Specialty Company, Inc.

917 W. 5th Street Greenville, N. C.

FOREIGN CAR PARTS and ACCESSORIES

All types of general repair work
Radiator repair and service
Pick-up and delivery service
Phone 758-1131

Why go further? Buy your drug needs from your University drug store!

- Revlon Costmetics
- Ladies Hose
- Drugs
- Magazines

Cigarettes \$2.10 per carton

Georgetown Sundries

Hours: 8:30 a. m. - 7:00 p. m.
Located Georgetown Shoppes

DOCUMENTS D
rary which is c

'Whi
Blac

By BRO. I

It is not surpr
petive black gener
students. Blac
sparked the move
cation more rel
man and have ex
ments with unpre
success. The ed
ments for the b
peak utility in
thinking of the
ration.

The nucleus o
education and
tion is situated o
colleges and uni
nation. In coop
black students w
and economic w
called "white
white students
the need for re
side to remedy t
black man in so

In reviewing
in the integrati
role of the whit
junction with th
and leaders shou
ed and proper c

Be

The college o
the proper begin
form movement
the students are
the society sho
that the student
with these probl
then that these
be formulated an
students who b
and justice and
edgeable positio
about the probl
One of the se

By BRO. CA

In the presid
1960 and 1968,
extremely close.
American societ
the closeness in
"Black Power".
power" in the
in the political

To comprehen
a look at the A
the polls must b
earliest America
the Black man l
as far as his o
a ballot in public
cerned. In the
days of America
gro was handica
requirements fo
vote. After the R
for restricting th
ed from proper
tax-paying qual

Even though
were not aimed
specifically, they
for how many
were able to pay
This pattern fo
American vote w
the release of a

Alternatives For The Black In A White Man's World

By SISTER JANICE HORTON

Sometimes, the aspects of a child linger on in the sensitive person. A child trusts people more so than an adult because an adult has had the type of experience which enables him to know whether or not another man can be trusted. All persons are sensitive to a certain extent, but some more than others. Each person has his reason for being sensitive. For some, it is their red hair, for some their bow legs, for some, their funny names. As a person grows older, he learns to live with his features that cause him so much ridicule.

But how does one live with a black skin in a world that is superficially a white man's world? What does one do? He can learn to feel inferior as he is being taught; he can ignore the world altogether; he can establish a black identity; or he can try to live in a white man's world on white man's terms.

Inferior

All of these alternatives offer problems. To feel inferior would create a feeling of hatred for oneself and others in his race. To ignore the world as it is may create a "happy go lucky" person or a mental patient. To establish identity would create pride for the black within, but it would cause conflict with the white people who do not understand the motives behind a black man's assuming pride in himself.

To live in a white man's world is the alternative which more often results in the open minded blacks becoming prejudiced strong-

ly against whites.

A liberal white man may ask, "Why should a black man become prejudiced?" He must remember that all whites are not like he is. Some whites hate blacks to such an extent that they refuse to try to change. Some whites may like blacks as fellow human beings but are afraid to show this because of what other whites may think of them.

Present Truth

The white man who is afraid to present his true feelings to the world around him presents instead a double face to an open minded black man who does not know whether to like white people or to hate them. Just as the white man is a product of his society, the black man is a product of his.

The black man, who is nearing adulthood, enters a world which has never before been open to him. The black man enters the white man's schools, jobs, and other aspects of the white society. The part of the white society that he enters may be small, but the small things make the most lasting impressions upon a moldable mind. The black man intermingles with white liberals, "nigger haters," and double-faced whites.

The "nigger hater" poses no problem. The black man has been told that these whites exist, or he has come in contact with a "nigger hater" at some time in his earlier life. The liberal becomes accepted by the open minded black man. The double-faced whites become the black man's problem.

Two-Sided

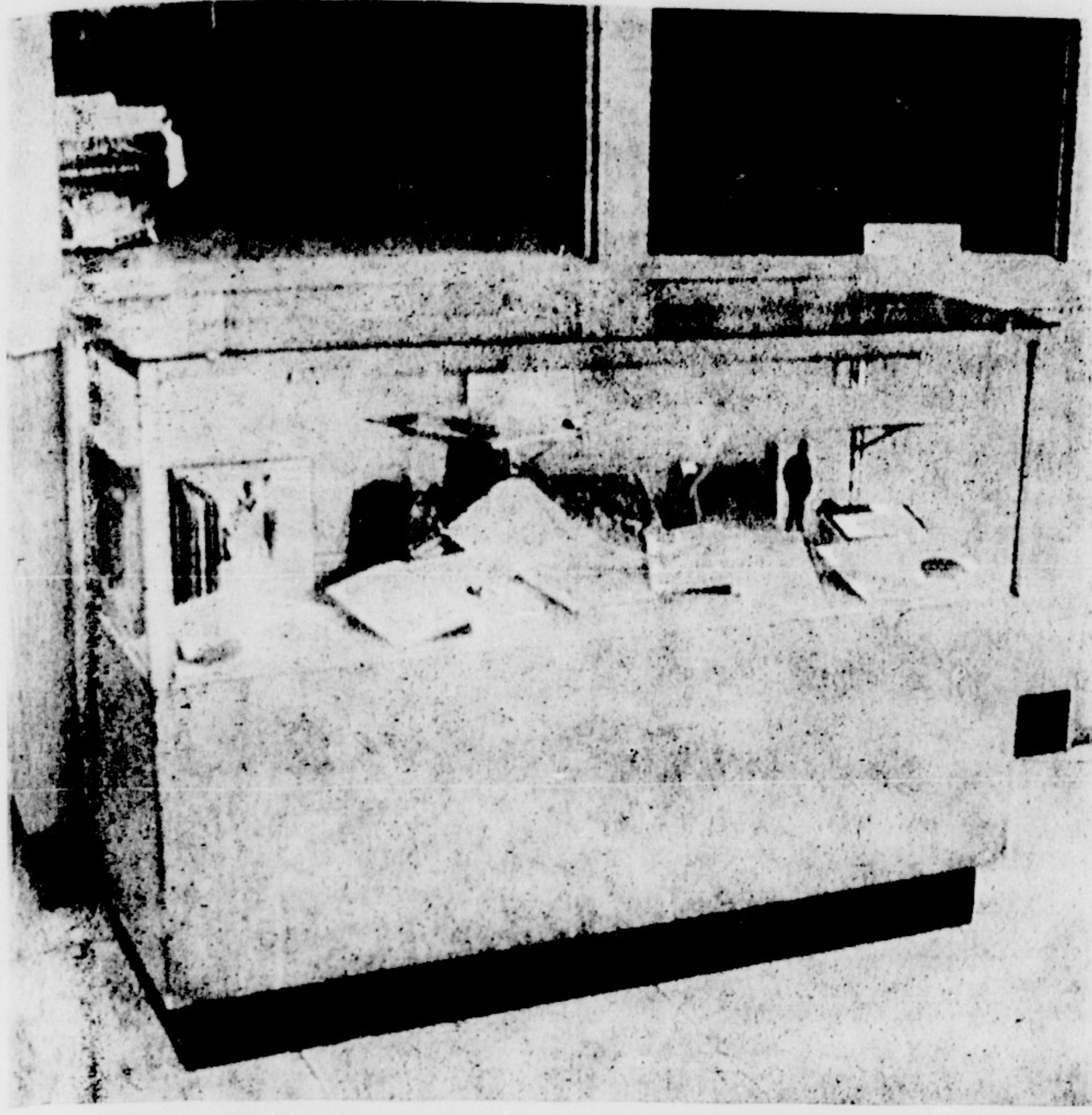
The two-sided white man is governed by what he thinks is condoned by the white society. He wants to keep his white friends whom he thinks are prejudiced. They, in turn, may be just as he is, afraid of what he may say about them if they associate with blacks. Therefore, these white people show one face to the black and another to their white friends.

For example, women students in dormitories establish a friendly relationship with each other. The black woman student begins to feel as if she is a part of the dormitory society. Out on the campus, the black woman walks to class just as the other students and she speaks to friends that she meets. She sees one of her white "friends" who also sees her. The white girl turns her head to avoid speaking to her. Or the white business man has known the black business man for a long time. Both men call themselves friends. Yet, the white business man may never invite the black business man to his home. These little things are not noticeable unless one happens to be sensitive.

Sensitivity

Sensitivity is heightened in many ways. One way of heightening sensitivity is to imagine yourself a black man. Another way is to realize that all men have feelings.

All men must realize the sensitivity of others and must strive to reach the goal wherein each considers the other as a man, not a black man or a white man, but as a man.



DOCUMENTS DISPLAYED—This is one of the displays in Joyner Library which is commemorating "Black History Week."

'White Liberals' And Black Students Unite

By BRO. BILL OWENS

It is not surprising that the impetus symbol of the new progressive black generation is the black students. Black students have sparked the movement to make education more relevant to the black man and have executed these movements with unprecedented speed and success. The educational improvements for the black man find its peak utility in the actions and thinking of the young black generation.

The nucleus of the black social education and economic revolution is situated on the campuses of colleges and universities across the nation. In cooperation with these black students who work for social and economic reforms is the so-called "white liberals". These white students who are aware of the need for reform work side by side to remedy the problems of the black man in society.

In reviewing the progress made in the integration movements, the role of the white students in conjunction with the black students and leaders should not be overlooked and proper credit given them.

Beginning

The college campus should be the proper beginning for these reform movements. It is here that the students are educated as to how the society should be. It is here that the student learns how to deal with these problems. It is logical then that these programs should be formulated and executed by those students who believe in equality and justice and are in a knowledgeable position to do something about the problems of society.

One of the serious drawbacks in

the progress of campus centered social reform organizations is the campus administrations. In the typical black college or university, the paternalistic attitude of the college administration stifles the students own opinion of the sickness of society and kill his attempt to remedy the situation through campaigns for reforms.

On the typical white university campus, the administration is so public opinion conscious that it is highly critical and in most cases simply prohibits the students from participating in social reform activities. It would seem that just the opposite would be true. For the purpose of an effective college administration is to properly prepare students for real life situations. But the college administration forbids the students from taking actions to make this world a better place in which to live.

Restrain Students

But college administrations are finding it increasingly harder to restrain students—black and white—in expressing their opinions and taking action about unjust situations in society. The sit-ins, picket lines, walk-outs, and marches are almost weekly occurrences across the nation on college campuses. This should suggest that the youth of today are not the apathetic, lazy, corrupt people that they are often portrayed to be in news media and by the older generation.

Yet there is still much to be done. There are hungry stomachs to fill, jobs to be created, slums to clear, and grievances to be examined and acted upon. Who will be in the spotlight as leaders in these movements, the youth of today, the men of tomorrow.

Black Power In Elections

By BRO. CARLTON HADDEN

In the presidential elections of 1960 and 1968, the results were extremely close. One element in American society that determined the closeness in these elections was "Black Power". It was not "Black power" in the popular sense—but in the political sense.

To comprehend what is meant, a look at the American Negro at the polls must be taken. From the earliest American period of time, the Black man has been restricted as far as his opportunity to cast a ballot in public elections was concerned. In the pre-Revolutionary days of American history, the Negro was handicapped by property requirements for the "right" to vote. After the Revolution the basis for restricting the vote was changed from property qualifications to tax-paying qualifications.

Even though these restrictions were not aimed at the Black man specifically, they did restrict him, for how many American Negroes were able to pay taxes at this time? This pattern for restricting the American vote was intensified upon the release of a significant number

of slaves between 1792 and 1838. Several states, generally those confined to the South and border areas even altered their constitutions so as to exclude the Negro.

Pattern Stopped

This slowly emerging pattern was stopped by the Civil War. As a result of this war, some four million Negro slaves were suddenly free. Almost overnight they had become citizens who possessed the right to vote. It was during the post-Civil-War period that the American Negro used anti-South feelings to boost his political power. Such a use could be termed the original "Black Power" movement in America.

As a result of this movement, several Negroes were elected to the Senate and House of Representatives. North Carolina sent several black men to Washington, as representatives. Among these were: John A. Hyman, a self-educated ex-slave born in Warrenton, North Carolina; James F. O'Hara, one of the most effective black congressmen who sponsored one of the first bills to grant Negroes equal access to public facilities; Henry P. Cheatam, a Henderson, North

Carolina native with B.A. and M.A. degrees.

This early "Black Power" movement soon came to an end with the return of restrictive measures for the American Negro. Among such measures were the Grandfather clause, the poll tax and the literacy test. By 1902, not a single black man sat in either a state or federal legislature.

Continues

Despite all the restrictive measures in effect, the American Black man, continued to press for his right to vote. From 1905-1908, W.E. B. Dubois fought hard for Negro suffrage. He also played an important role in the eventual establishment of the N.A.A.C.P. It is with the help of this organization that the Black man in America was able to re-gain his suffrage rights.

It was the N.A.A.C.P. that through the "Guinn vs. U.C." court case had the "Grandfather" clause abolished. But with all the progress that has been made to give the black man his fullest voting power, much still remains to be done to completely eradicate the limits placed on him at the polls.

Today's Trend Toward 'Blackness'

By BRO. JAMES WHITTINGTON

"I am a Black man, not a Negro!" This phrase is stimulated by the present day trend toward "blackness" by young Negroes. They consider a Negro as being a black man in a white man's society, where he has been educated to the white man's ideals. He patterns his actions, thinking, and life after the white man's definition of the perfect way to live for the Negroes.

The definition of a "Black man," is an "Afro-American who recognizes his true heritage and also the faults of the present social systems that he is subjected to". He identifies with his race, its values, mores, culture and history, and accepts them as his own. He is a proud man who works for the advancement of his people and the liberation of the oppressed. Some people have the misconception that there is no difference between being a Black man or a Negro. However, in the modern sense, there is a difference which is just as plain as the difference between being "black" or "white." The difference is not physical, however, but mental.

Satisfied

The Negro is satisfied with the present "status quo" he has ob-

tained. He is satisfied with the second-rate education he receives. He is satisfied when his children receive second-rate housing and second-rated jobs. In other words, he is satisfied with a second-rate "existence." Sometimes he works for reforms in these areas with some success. But reforms are not enough. Instead of merely reforming, his ultimate goal should be to revolutionize.

The Black man works for revolution. He wants to, and does, revolutionize the black man's position in education, jobs, housing, and in the complete society. He believes in the dignity of the Black man as a man and has a genuine love for his race.

Militant

The Negro, when bringing about reforms, is sometimes called a "militant." A militant creates disturbances for his own personal gains. He does not have the well being of his people at heart. For example: When Dr. Martin Luther King was killed, some militant Negroes started burning and looting.

They were under the illusion that they were doing this to avenge the death of Dr. King. Actually, it was for their own personal gains. Racial demonstrations which ended in riots should not be blamed on the black as a race, but on small groups of men.

The Black man is a "revolutionist." His actions are justified by the fact that he considers the well-being of this people before himself. His action may be hostile only to gain for his people, some things that would not be gained by negotiation. He seeks to protect his people and works to revolutionize the society to the recognition of all men as men. He believes that the present social system must be broken down, and a new one built in its place. This system should start all men off on the same level, not one free and one a slave.

Economic Gains

Throughout the course of history, many Negroes have strived for personal economic gains with the amount of change in the social make-up of the country as a whole. Many have been satisfied with hand-outs and lower classed jobs. He has, in a sense, been educated.

The Black man strives to upgrade himself and his people. He accepts only what is his in society "but," he fights to own what is rightfully his. He believes in inter-racial and intra-racial equality. He is educated to manage.

Every Negro is a potential Black man and only through unity among the Black people of the world will the ultimate goal of total equality be reached.

Lift Every Voice

The black people also have a national hymn. Today the song is still sung, especially during Black History Week. When the song was written by James W. Johnson, it expressed the desires of a depressed people. The hymn, "Lift Every Voice and Sing", expressed that a faith the size of a "mustard seed" can move mountains. It expresses hope for a brighter tomorrow.

LIFT EVERY VOICE AND SING

Words by: James W. Johnson
 "Lift every voice and sing, Till earth and Heaven ring,
 Ring with the harmonies of Liberty;
 Let our rejoicing rise, High as the listening skies,
 Let it resound loud as the rolling sea.
 Sing a song full of the faith that the dark past has taught us,
 Sing a song full of the hope that the present has brought us.
 Facing the rising sun of our new day begun,
 Let us march on till victory is won
 Stony the road we trod, Bitter the chastening rod,
 Felt in the days when hope unborn had died;
 Yet with a steady beat, Have not our weary feet,
 Come to the place for which our fathers sighed?
 We have come over a way that with tears has been watered
 We have come treading our path thro' the blood of the slaughtered,
 Out from the gloomy past. Till now we stand at last,
 Where the white gleam of our bright star is cast.
 God of our weary years, God of our silent tears,
 Thou who has brought us thus far on the way;
 Thou who hast by Thy might, Led us into the light,
 Keep us for ever in the path, we pray.
 Lest our feet stray from the places, our God, where we met Thee,
 Lest our hearts, drunk with the wine of the world, we forget Thee;
 Shadowed beneath Thy hand, May we for ever stand,
 True to our God, True to our native land."



BROUGHT TO US—One of ECU's Black Students makes ready a display in the University Union. There also will be a special program Thursday night at 7:30 in Rawl auditorium entitled "Black Trace."

From Their Native Land Comes Today's Unwanted Revolution

By BRO. BILL OWENS

From the shores of Africa they came, some bought and many stolen, chained, bewildered, afraid in the white man's ships. Landed on a strange and different shore, but still chained. Beaten and forced to work the fields and care for the livestock and die on their knees, but still chained. Forced to envy the positions of animals and forced to substitute metal chains for the heavy irons that slowed their work.

And then, ironically, a flash of light in a time of dark death and hard struggle; a war and emancipation. And then a return of the forgotten right to walk around free. Allowed to vote, later to be educated. And then migration and expansion and jobs and homes. Then a bloody fight for integration into society and equality before the law. And now, a black revolution. This is the story of the Afro-American.

From The Shores of Africa

From his native home, Africa, the black man was taken and chained and transported to another world. His native identity was stifled by the white man's complete dominance. The black man was not allowed to talk to anyone of his same native language and gathering in large groups for observance of the black man's religious beliefs was punishable with severe beatings.

All practices suggesting the recognition of an identity other than American were suppressed. The slaves were forced to speak the English language only, for the white man knew that to take away the language of the African slaves, was one way to break the bonds which kept them united and struggling.

Next came an attempt to destroy the African slaves' sense of freedom. But freedom is an idea that dies only with the man and so the slaves frequently sacrificed their lives for the freedom that they believed in.

"It is ironic that these states set up to escape the oppressions of a master country and dedicated to freedom would indulge in oppression and become themselves masters of the oppressed."

To The Cotton Fields of the South
The slaves were subjected to unconditional obedience and domination. The forced superiority of the white man as the master and the slaves as property brewed hatred which still exists today in the hearts of many black descendants.

The African slaves were forced to accept an inferior position and because of the complete dominance of the white man, many soon expected that this position was permanent. Not so with others. Others like the organizers and workers in the Underground Railroad that freed hundred of slaves by secretly transporting them to free territory. But thousands still toiled

in the fields and were beaten and were hanged.

The black man's native identity was disguised and suppressed in the white man's culture, and the color of his skin was the only recognizable characteristics of his native Africa. Slavery was growing, and the African as a man was shrinking.

And then a flicker of light. A Great Civil War. A war that meant only one thing to the black slave; that he was to be free. And so it was. His chains were broken and thrown away but not his troubles.

The slaves were placed into a society of great complexity and to place an animal or piece of property into society to take the place of a white man, poses serious problems for the white man and the property. "But freedom breeds ambition, and ambition breeds progress. The black man progressed." **To Second Class Citizenship**

Then came "citizenship" and the voting power and EDUCATION. Though it was a white supported, white administered, white decided education, nevertheless, it was an education. The black children were not taught of the glory of African civilization in the history of mankind; they were taught about Africa; the dark continent inhabited by man-eating savages.

They were not taught of the thousands of black martyrs who died resisting the whites. The black man progressed, for a mind hungry for freedom, hungry for education, hungry for advancement is like moist fertile soil and every seed of knowledge is eagerly cultivated for the highest possible yield.

Because of the rapid advancement and the eagerness of the slaves for education and social and economic progress, the white man found it necessary again to resort to suppression of the black man.

The most famous of the brutal white control organizations is the Ku Klux Klan. The Klan, however, and other organizations of its type were not strong enough. The black man progressed and he increased in number and he migrated across the country. He became farmers, craftsmen, and industrial workers. But everywhere the black man was exploited. His citizenship was not accepted.

To Integration

Yes, the Black man progressed. His education enabled him to evaluate his proposed role and position in society. In his analysis, the black man found that he had no position in the white man's society. But, in order for the black man to enjoy the protection and benefits of the law, in order for the black man to be educated and make the contributions to society that he is capable of making, he must first be recognized as an integrated part of society and he must be recognized and treated as any other man in society. And so the integration movement began. Dr. Martin Lu-

ther King, the black man's minister of non-violence stands out in the early integration struggles in the South.

A milestone in the struggle for integration was the 1954 Supreme Court decision which destroyed the euphemism for inferior education of "separate but equal." But to integrate the educational systems and public facilities accomplished little. He was merely tolerated—he was still exploited.

He found that laws existing ineffectively on the books were of no value, that voting without fair representation, was often worse than not voting at all, that being hired only to dig ditches when his mind was capable of constructing tunnels accomplished little. And so integration and mere toleration were not enough. A complete revolution in the thinking of every American concerning the worth, acceptance and assimilation of the Afro-American was necessary.

To A Revolution

What causes a social revolution, great force or great men? The black man thinks that it takes both. The great force, the black force, charged with the powder of racism and add ignited with the spark of an identity, of pride, and of a heritage. There has emerged a new black man, an Afro-American personified most actively in the young black generation whose values he in the complete liberation of their people.

The young black generation is an impatient, tired generation; impatient from the time it has taken to gain complete freedom. Tired of the continual delays in the realization of total liberation. He is tired of the lag in law enforcement. He is tired of the lag in society.

To the young black revolutionist, his life is a weapon if the liberation of his people require that he give it—he gives it. John F. Kennedy, Dr. Martin Luther King, and Robert Kennedy were all great men who died for their beliefs. No matter how old they were, they were still an active part of the young revolutionist generation.

We Shall Overcome . . .

Whether the black man's struggle is a dream to make real, a mountain to climb, a sea to sail, or a river to cross, he must and will make that dream real, he must climb that mountain, he must sail that sea, and he must cross that river. The lives that have been lost in the struggle for liberation, must not be unavenged by failure.

For America was founded upon a revolution and it must withstand this black revolution. For it is here. It shall continue. "The Black shall overcome. He will fight in the Congress, in the city hall, in the school and colleges, in the news media, and in the streets.

Black Political Party

Bro. Wm. Lowe

The Black Panthers is a Black political party, which advocates a radical change in the political structure of the American Society. These changes are expected to be brought about by the clashes between "power structure" and the Black Panthers.

This, then, is the story of the Black Panthers.

The Black Panthers was formed in the fall of 1966. The organizers of the Black Panthers were Huey P. Newton and Bobby Seales. A predecessor to the Panthers, Soul Students Advisory Council was established by Newton. This council was established to develop black leadership to go to the black community and serve the black community in revolutionary manner.

Symbol

The Black Panther party used the black panther as a symbol following the example of the Lowndes County Freedom Organization which was the political party of the South in Alabama. They chose the black panther because of the nature of the panther.

The black panther doesn't attack anyone, but if he's pushed into a corner he will certainly use self-defense and if the assailant is persistent then he'll wipe out his aggressor thoroughly, wholly, absolutely and completely.

The organizers of the Black Panthers Party are young but experienced with police matters. Huey Newton, a former law student, is supposedly the brains behind the Group. He went to Merritt College for 3 years and even went to law school for a while. Seals also went to Merritt College and later became a partner of Newton.

Political Reasons

The reason for organization of the Black Panthers were political. Newton and Seals from their observation concluded that it was necessary to organize a black political party in order for black people to seize control of various institutions within our community.

They felt that the American political arena had been somewhat fallaciously analyzed. They felt the chief themet of the black movement

since 1905 centered on a very abstract thing called integration.

Huey Newton, Bobby Seals and Eldridge Cleaver set forth ten basic points which the Black Panthers back.

1. We want freedom: We want power to determine the destiny of our black communities.
2. We want full employment for our people.
3. We want housing fit for the shelter of human beings.
4. We want all black men to be exempt from military service.
5. We want decent education for black people.
6. We want an end to the robbery of black people in their own community by white racist businessmen.
7. We want an immediate end to police brutality and murder of black people.
8. We want all black men held in city and county, state, and Federal jails to be released.
9. We want black people accused of crimes to be tried by members of the same social, religious, historical, and racial background.
10. We want housing, we want clothing, we want education, we want justice, we want peace.

Called "racist pigs," the police are pictured by the Panthers as the occupation forces of the Establishment—"brutalizing Negroes keeping" contained," protecting white interest and blocking Negro control of their communities.

Fear

There is fear of the extremism of Black Panthers in white and some black communities. Some black psychiatrists see it as a unifying factor in the black community.

White America sees the Black Panther in two ways. First we have the young white liberal or radical. He sees the organization as a means of getting the brothers together. He backs the Black Panthers strongly. The other segments of the population are indifferent to the whole Black Panther Party. As long as they make money, and their families are not endangered, the Blacks can do what they want.

God And Music: 'Second Heart'

By JANICE McNEIL

The two basic factors which have greatly influenced the Black Man's life have been God, and the black man's music. Music has been the Black Man's second heart. Music has been a powerful inspirational factor in his survival. Music was the one thing the black man brought with him to America that he could identify with as characteristic of his native land and that he could freely express. The Black slaves, chained together in the slave boats, chanted and beat out African rhythm.

After being sold as slaves and placed on plantations, the Black Man still had his music. It might be said that music was his release for "pinned-up frustrations". The black man's emotions were clearly expressed in his music.

Religious Music

As far as categorizing the Black Man's Music, religious music was first. If a person of today could have walked over the cotton fields of the Old South, he might have heard the black man singing spirituals and hymns. Some of the songs were "Swing Low Sweet Chariot", "Wayfarin' Stranger" and others.

The Fisk Jubilee Singers were the first group to sing spirituals. The spirituals still live today in the souls of black man. Some of the more famous black gospel singers of today include: Mahalia Jackson, Clara Ward, Robert Martin, Thomas A. Dorsey, and James Cleveland.

Jazz

The next category is jazz. Jazz was born in New Orleans. The late Jelly Roll Morton (1885-1941), Buddy Bolden, and King Oliver were among the early jazz (originally spelled "jass") musicians.

Today jazz still lives in black men such as Louis Armstrong, Duke Ellington, and Count Basie.

Blues

The Blues walked almost along beside the jazz, for they greatly influenced each other. The late Bessie Smith (1896-1937) was known as "The Empress of the Blues." Other blues singers include Blind Lemon Jefferson, Ma Rainey, Nina

Simone, Ray Charles and Etta James.

The chief black music as far as the young black generation of today is concerned is the rock and roll. There are many black artists in this category. Included in this area are the Supremes, Temptations, Aretha Franklin and many others.

'A Day Is Coming'

By BRO. JOHNNY WILLIAMS

A day is coming
Maybe near, can not be far
When the crooked gets straighter
And the establishment comes ajar.
But when? Why not now?
For time's clock is unbound.
Its hard to see a change
And the crooked seem Heaven bound.

We've tried and tried
To resort to love, adverse to hate,
Yet this deferred not the crooked
Used my hide for purpose bait.
Still with no malice
We put our feet to the test.
But while in the sit-ins,
For many Brothers, a final rest.
Where to from here?
Africa, Africa, America?
Hard to decide, cause
For all, its here for.
Africa, why not?
Once was my home—
I did get along there
Plenty of land to roam.
Africa, why not?
Could be my home—
Have a lot in common—
A homogenous genome!
America, why not?
It is my home—
I helped to build its joy
Got to have a piece of my own.
Don't want it all
Just want to be fair
Of no relation to the glutton
Just want my share.
We've tried
Some still didn't care.
Still no changeful changes
Now no Great Land is there
Fate took its course,
For it warned with its chime
Now the haves and the have nots
Leave equal prints in the sands of time.

WINNER'S—Wim
to discuss plans

God

By CHIP

John M. God
explorer, cinemat
turer will appear
Wednesday in W
as a guest of the

The topic of C
ture will be "Co
This documenta
periences of Go
plores the world
water course, th
Congo River.

For the first
journey, Goddard
by a British expl

Compan

While shooting
rock cataracts
both men capsiz
Yowell is sucked
pool and lost.

Goddard then
and in the com
African tribes.

With his cam
thousands of sho
biggest game
scenes of elepha
and hippopotamu
tances of less th

Other film high

Non
defe
and
like
can
H

Pierce's Novel Wins Acclaim Of Critics

Almost one year to the day after release of its original hardback edition, Ovid W. Pierce's critically and popularly acclaimed novel, "The Devil's Half," will appear in a paperback edition of more than 100,000 copies.

The novel, most successful of three books by the East Carolina University writer in residence, is expected to be released by Popular Library next week.

Critical Praise

Released last February by Doubleday, "The Devil's Half" met immediate critical praise, soon won widespread popularity and subsequently sold out of the first edition.

As it was released, the book got this solid send-off from famous New York literary critic Orville Prescott: "This is the best novel I have read in many months. It is beautiful, moving and sad with all the dramatic intensity of human grief and all the poetry of language and feeling which so rarely gets into fiction today. . . . This is a book Turgenev and Chekhov would understand and admire."

Reviews

One of the most recent reviews was by Sylvia Stallings of the Washington (D.C.) Sunday Star: "The Devil's Half" strikes its roots firmly into Greek tragedy where life—or the Olympian Gods, (in another time and place—is the tyrant that destroys us all His immediate setting is the South of the Reconstruction, but no mention is made of magnillas; the landscape is more that of Chekhov's shuttered country houses or the dusty spaces of provincial French towns."

The book, according to Roy Marston of the Greensboro Daily Record, "is the study of the human heart, written by a masterful scholar"

"The Plantation"

Pierce is the author of "The

Plantation; and "On a Lonesome Porch," works which gained him national recognition as a writer of fiction and twice won for him the coveted Sir Walter Raleigh Award for the best work of fiction by a North Carolina author.

Pierce, a native of Halifax County and a graduate of Duke and Harvard Universities, joined the faculty of East Carolina in 1956.

He teaches courses in literature and creative writing at ECU and spends most of his weekends at his own restored "Plantation" near Weldon where he does much of his writing.



"THE DEVIL'S HALF" — Ovid Pierce's most successful of three books will soon appear in a paperback edition. One critic says the book "strikes its roots firmly into Greek history."



WINNERS—Winners of the local games tournament sponsored by the University Union met Thursday night to discuss plans for the regional tournaments to be held February 20-22.

Goddard Appears In Wright

By CHIP CALLAWAY

John M. Goddard, professional explorer, cinematographer and lecturer will appear here at 8 p.m. Wednesday in Wright Auditorium as a guest of the lecture series.

The topic of Goddard's film-lecture will be "Congo Conquest."

This documentary details the experiences of Goddard as he explores the world's second largest water course, the 2,900-mile-long Congo River.

For the first 450 miles of the journey, Goddard is accompanied by a British explorer, Jack Yowell.

Companion Lost

While shooting the last series of rock cataracts in their kayaks, both men capsize in the water and Yowell is sucked into a huge whirlpool and lost.

Goddard then continues alone and in the company of primitive African tribes.

With his camera he captures thousands of shots of some of the biggest game ever recorded—scenes of elephant, lion, antelope and hippopotamus made from distances of less than 50 feet.

Other film highlights include the

ancient native technique of copper smelting, the running of the Stanley Falls in dugouts; the coronation of a new Congo chief; a visit to the Topekes, a cannibalistic tribe; and the huge Zongo Falls.

First To Explore

Goddard is the first explorer in history to explore the ancient Congo from its fountain head to the Atlantic.

He received a bachelor's degree in anthropology and psychology from the University of Southern California and is now working on his doctorate.

Goddard has his own television show, "This Exciting World," and has made numerous appearances on national television shows such as "I Search for Adventure," "Bold Journey," and "True Adventure."

Sign Post

LOST: One girl's gold signet ring with gold chain. If found please contact Gary Wilfong, Room 280 Aycock, 758-9350. Reward offered.

FOUND: Watch in men's room on Graham 2nd floor, Feb. 3, 1969. Contact Chuck or Lloyd, 203C Scott.

Any woman student interested in living in a "no curfew" dorm next fall, but who has not signed the questionnaire distributed by the WRC, should go to the Dean of

Women's Office, 214 Whichard Building, this week.

The Society For the Advancement of Management will meet Wed., Feb. 12 All members are requested to be present because officers will be elected.

There will be a general staff meeting of The Faculty Evaluation Wednesday night, Feb. 12, at 7:00 in room 301 of the UU. There are salaried positions open to students. Anyone interested please attend.

Rip up our instructions on self-defense. After all, it's Valentine's Day.



Normally, we insist that every man read the instructions on self-defense that we put in every package of Hai Karate® After Shave and Cologne. But we've got a heart. So on Valentine's Day, we'd like every woman to tear our instructions to shreds. That way you can give your guy Hai Karate, with some instructions of your own. **Hai Karate—be careful how you use it.**



©1969 Leeming Division, Chas. Pfizer & Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.

Winners Discuss Trips

At a meeting Thursday night, winners of the local tournaments, sponsored by the University Union, discussed plans for their trip to Charlotte.

Out of 90 participating students, 20 winners were chosen to go to the regional tournament, Feb. 20-22.

The group will leave Greenville Thursday, Feb. 20 and will stay at the Holiday Inn in Charlotte until Saturday, Feb. 22.

In Charlotte

All tournament events will take place on the campus of the Uni-

versity of North Carolina at Charlotte except for the bowling tournament, which will be held at the AMF Lanes.

The overall tournament director is Miss Gail Clay, Director, University Center, University of Tennessee.

Local ECU tournament directors include Adrian Pharo, Hank Byrne and Leo Buck. Miss Patricia Maynard, Advisor to the Intercollegiate Games Tournaments, will accompany the winners to Charlotte.

Winners

ECU winners in men's bowling include Bruce Steinberg, Gary Weaver, Jim Miller, Glenn Gull-edge and Ron Cundiff. In women's bowling, the winners are Alice Gregory, Vicki Johnson, Jill Mowen, Gerry Harmon and Abby Graham.

Winners of the bridge tournament are Rick Johnson, Judson Duffee, Danny Bell and Jerry Boyd. Raymond Novicki, John Lippincott and Joe Gaddis are table tennis champions.

Chess tournament winners are Donald Rosser and Satoru Tanabe. The winner of the billiards tournament is Anthony Reger.

BREAKFAST	.55
DINNER	1.00
RIB STEAK	1.65
-- QUICK SERVICE --	
Private Dining Room	

FAMOUS FOR GOOD FOOD
CAROLINA GRILL
ANY ORDER FOR TAKE OUT

- 3-HOUR SHIRT SERVICE
- 1-HOUR CLEANING

Hour Glass Cleaners

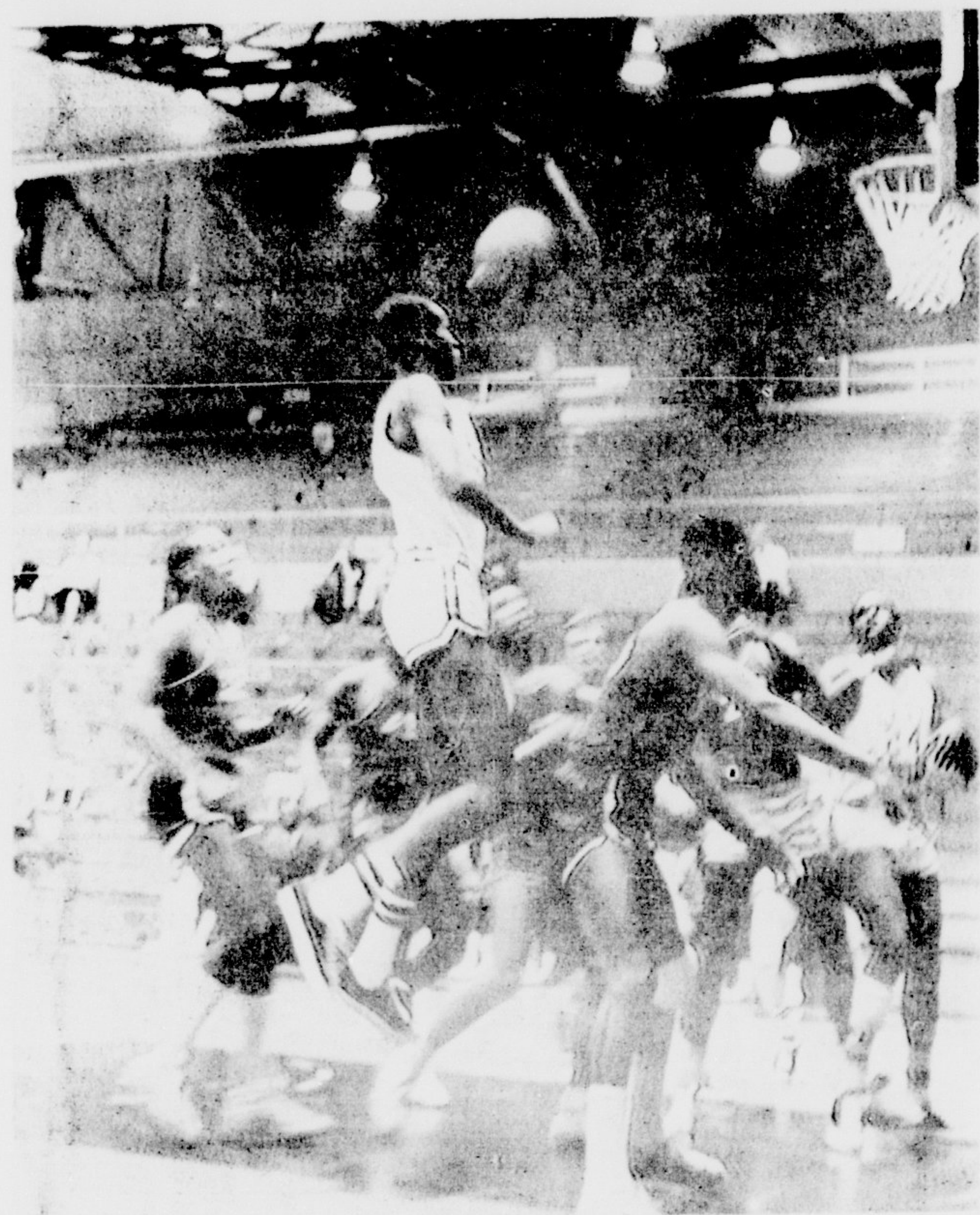
DRIVE-IN CURB SERVICE

14th and Charles St. Corner Across From Hardee's

Complete Laundry and Dry Cleaning Service

State Bank and Trust Co.

5 Points
Greenville, N. C.
Member F. D. I. C.



The Baby Bucs' Jim Fairley goes up for a short jumper in the game against Laurinburg Institute, which East Carolina lost by seven points, 91-84. Awaiting a possible rebound is Julius Prince (24). The Baby Bucs, down by as much as 18 points at 70-52 with 9:27 left in the game, rallied strongly to outscore Laurinburg by 31 to 16 in the next eight minutes to come within three points at 86-83 with only a minute to play. However, the Baby Bucs faltered in the last minute to let Laurinburg win. East Carolina missed 19 free throws to account for the loss. Ronnie LePors led the Bucs with 18 points while Jim Fairley had 17 and Julius Prince 15. LePors led the Bucs off the boards with 16 retrieves, while Fairley and Greg Crouse each snared 13 rebounds apiece.

Baby Bucs 'Best In Country'

By CARL TYER

Carolina's cagers pose a problem for any team they face this year, and ECU is no exception. The Baby Bucs travel to Carolina February 22, and Coach Kirk Stewart feels this will be the supreme test of his freshman team this year.

"They are the best freshman team in the country in my opinion," Stewart commented, and we are going to go up there with winning on our mind."

This is Coach Stewart's third year at ECU, and his second freshman team. Hailing from Silver Springs, Maryland, he was an All Metropolitan player in High School and established a 51 points for a single game record that still stands in a Belmont Abby Tournament. After attending High Point College, where he played basketball under Coach Tom Quinn, Stewart came to ECU to obtain his Masters in 1967. After completing his Masters in August of 67, he was signed as Quinns assistant in September of the same year.

This years freshman team now post a 7-4 record, not including Saturday nights game against Laurinburg.

"We should end the season with a 12-4 or 11-5 record if things go as they should," Stewart stated. The Baby Bucs do not have an easy schedule for the remainder of the season, especially with the Carolina team to face in their last encounter. They also play Richmond,

Mount Olive and Chowan. "We are looking forward to meeting Richmond again, we should have beat them in our first game, but got into early foul trouble."

Stewart feels this years team has made good improvement since the beginning of the season, "especially with our ball handling and defense. "At least we can get the ball down court now." "We still have improvement to make, we need to cut down on our fouling, a problem which cost us the Richmond game," he said.

The purpose of the freshman team is to prepare as many boys as possible for the varsity. "I feel we have four or five boys that are good varsity material," Stewart commented. These include Greg Crouse, a 6-3 forward, or guard. Jim Fairley, a 6-6 forward, Ronnie Lepors, a 6-6 center, and Julius Prince, a 6-1 guard.

Prince holds down the top spot in scoring for the Baby Bucs with a 16.1 average, followed by Lepors with 15.6, Crouse with 14.3, and Fairley with a 12.9 average.

"Longworth and Gutshall have also played good ball for us and are much improved," Stewart added. Longworth has a 9.3 scoring average, and Gutshall a 7.6 average.

"I am satisfied with our overall improvement, we need to work on our fundamentals and defense, along with foul shooting and re-

East Carolina Pirates Upset St. Francis Frankies

East Carolina overcame some very suspect foul shooting to register an upset victory over tough St. Francis College by 74-66, as they snapped their three-game losing skein that the Frankies had started with a 100-70 walloping of the Pirates just over two weeks ago. The Pirates relied on the foul line to produce enough points to overcome St. Francis' five field goal edge, and they made it, but not until after thoroughly scaring a partisan crowd by missing 21 of 51 attempts.

The big difference was in the rebounding, where the Pirates out-rebounded St. Francis by 44-40, with Jim Modlin and Jim Gregory each hauling down 14 for East Carolina. Richard Keir chipped in with one of his best rebounding nights with nine retrieves. The Pirates blocked out well and limited Larry Lewis, the Frankies' top rebounder and the nation's leader, to only 11 rebounds, just over 10 under his seasonal average.

The Frankies committed 33 fouls and saw five men march to the sidelines after fouling out, including three starters. The Frankies were unable to adjust to the style of officiating in this area and showed their disapproval as two technicals were called.

The Pirates trailed for most of the game until they got the lead midway through the second half, and then they held it for the remainder of the game.

East Carolina jumped out to an early 8-4 lead, but St. Francis battled back to score 7 straight points for an 11-8 lead as Lewis and Bill Snodgrass did all the work. Lewis

tapped in a rebound and Snodgrass a jumper to tie the game before Lewis hit on a free throw to put the Frankies on top at 9-8 with 14:05 to go in the half.

Snodgrass hit on another jumper before the Pirates scored on a pair of free throws by Jim Modlin to make it 11-10. Lewis hit from underneath and Norm Van Lier scored on a jumper to make it 15-10.

Jim Kiernan scored on a driving baseline layup, but a foul shot by Van Lier and a layup by Lewis pushed the lead out to 18-12, the Frankies' biggest lead of the half.

St. Francis then went to a slow-down offense in what seemed to be an effort to draw East Carolina out of their zone defense. The tactic didn't work as the Pirates were able to whittle away at the lead.

The lead stayed between three and five points until a final flurry of activity in the waning moments saw the Frankies' lead drop to just one point.

After St. Francis built their lead up to 24-19, the Pirates scored two quick baskets on a layup by Gregory and a jumper from the side by Keir to cut the lead down to 24-23.

In the final seconds, each team added a bucket, with Tom Miller hitting for the Pirates right at the buzzer.

Richard Keir scored for the Pirates to open the second half to put East Carolina on top by one point at 27-26. Van Lier then proceeded to sink three straight field goals to return the lead to St. Francis at 32-27, a five point spread.

The two teams then settled down and swapped shots for the next few minutes as the score moved up to 42-38 with 13:18 to go in the game.

The Pirates then started their surge that was to carry them to their 11th victory in 20 contests.

Miller hit on a long jumper and Modlin tapped in a rebound to tie the game at 42-42. Gregory then hit on two free throws and then Modlin two more to push the lead out to 46-42 before Mike Copeland hit on a free throw for St. Francis.

East Carolina then scored the next six points to take a nine point lead at 52-43. Keir hit on two free throws and then Modlin and Greg-

ory each scored on buckets to stretch the lead.

After a Van Lier free throw, Modlin scored again to put the lead at ten points with 8:03 to go at 54-44.

After St. Francis cut the lead down to eight points on a pair of free throws, the Pirates pushed their lead out to 12 on two free throws by Gregory and two more by Modlin at 60-48.

The Frankies cut the lead down several times, but the Pirates were always equal to the task and would return their margin to ten points.

With less than two minutes to go the Pirates held a 68-58 advantage, but a jumper by Guy Kerr cut it to eight. Snodgrass and Van Lier followed with buckets to slice the lead to four at 68-64.

Keir then hit on a layup and added two free throws with 16 seconds left to put the game on ice at 72-64.

Van Lier scored on another bucket and Miller added two free throws when he was fouled just before the buzzer to get the score to its final margin of eight at 74-66.

East Carolina put four of the six players who saw action into double figures with Jim Modlin's 23 points leading the way. Tom Miller had 17, Jim Gregory 14, and Richard Keir 12.

The Pirates will remain at home Thursday night against the Richmond Spiders and also on Saturday night against Fairfield.

Scoring:

St. Francis	26	40-66
E. Carolina	25	49-74

St. Francis—(66)—Van Lier-25, Lewis-7, Snodgrass-20, Copeland-6, Aden-4, Kerr-4, Morsell, Shute, Dalpiaz, and Tabaka

ECU—(74)—Thompson-4, Miller-17, Keir-12, Gregory-14, Modlin-23, and Kiernan-4.

Professional Typing Service

Pat Berry 756-0678

WANTED: Students for part-time sales work during the school year, and changing to full-time during the summer if desired. Full-time work also available after graduation for students who have been successful in this program. Must be 21 years old. Please call Robert Colburn 752-1080. If no answer call 756-4227.

Join The **INN** Crowd

Pizza inn

421 Greenville Blvd.
(264 By-Pass)

DINE INN or TAKE OUT
Call Ahead For Faster Service
Telephone 756-9991



Mr. Advertiser

it pays you
to advertise in the

East Carolinian

East Carolina University

For Advertising Assistance Contact

CLYDE HUGHES, Advertising Manager

or

DON BENSON, Business Manager

Office B, Room 201 Wright Building

Phone 752-5716



Stadium

Drive-In
Cleaners & Launderers

Cor. 10th & Cotanche Sts., Greenville, N. C.
1 Hr. Cleaning 3 Hr. Shirt Service

SAVE TIME

City Launderette

813 Evans St., Greenville

Leave Your Laundry, We do it for you.
Folding and 1-hr. Service on Request.
Bring your Dry Cleaning and Shirts, too.
Serving ECU Since 1949
Down From the Burger Chef

SCHOFIELD DEFE chairman, listens w Western Carolina du

ECU Model

By LYNN H

East Carolina has a delegation from the United Nations which held March 25th at ECU. Also, Bill Hicks elected to serve as has turned in his pe

Several weeks earlina had withdrawn after a series of bac occurred between W and ECU, including Bill Hicks was calle Then, East Carol attend the Model Western Carolina meet three condition was a letter of apol said would close the arrival.

No Lett

As of this past we apology had been re Schofield, Secretary fairs... the Studer Association. A teleph twenty dollars Western Carolina der planation.

Schofield said that olina had not follow of the agreements b schools, that our h challenged, and tha

JenkinsAp

Dr. Leo W. Jenk of East Carolina U been appointed a n Committee on Allie fessions of the Ame tion of State Colle sities (AASCU).

As a committeema with several other c iversity presidents of develop programs in t areas and to pro ways of meeting edu of the nation.

Timely

Dr. Jenkins said t assignment is partic now because of ECU velopment and plan medical and health-t ional programs. The tablished a School of Professions last year Dr. Jenkins was Dr. George F. Budd, Kansas State College of AASCU. The Was association works to s and cultivate opport 236 institutional mem