September 9, 1969

nce upon a time

Once upon a time in a land far away, a long long time ago, there was a small quiet, peaceful school in a small, quiet, peaceful town. The voice of the students at this school was then known as THE TECH ECHO.

The school is no longer quiet or small. It is not altogether peaceful. Many changes have transpired during the transition from a teachers training school with a student body of 174 to the university of today.

We are talking, of course, about the school in Greater Groovy Greenville. ECU is now a university making its presence felt across the state and across the nation.

The voice of the students has also changed, matching the growth and change of the school. One of the original issues contained prominent stories on a meeting in Atlanta, Ga. and a meeting of the Athletic Association on campus. Also included was a report of a sermon delivered by the president of the school on "Christian Education."

Today's issue contains stories on abortion and birth control, on the 18-year-old vote and students on academic committee of the university.

Also included is a highly controversial reprint entitled, "The Student As Nigger."

Just as the University today is focusing on more than the training of teachers, so the student press is focusing on more than being a newspaper bulletin board.

Just as the name of the University has been changed to reflect the change in its purpose and focus, so the newspaper's name has been changed to reflect its purpose and focus.

With this issue we present a new word to represent the voice of the students. We invite your response.

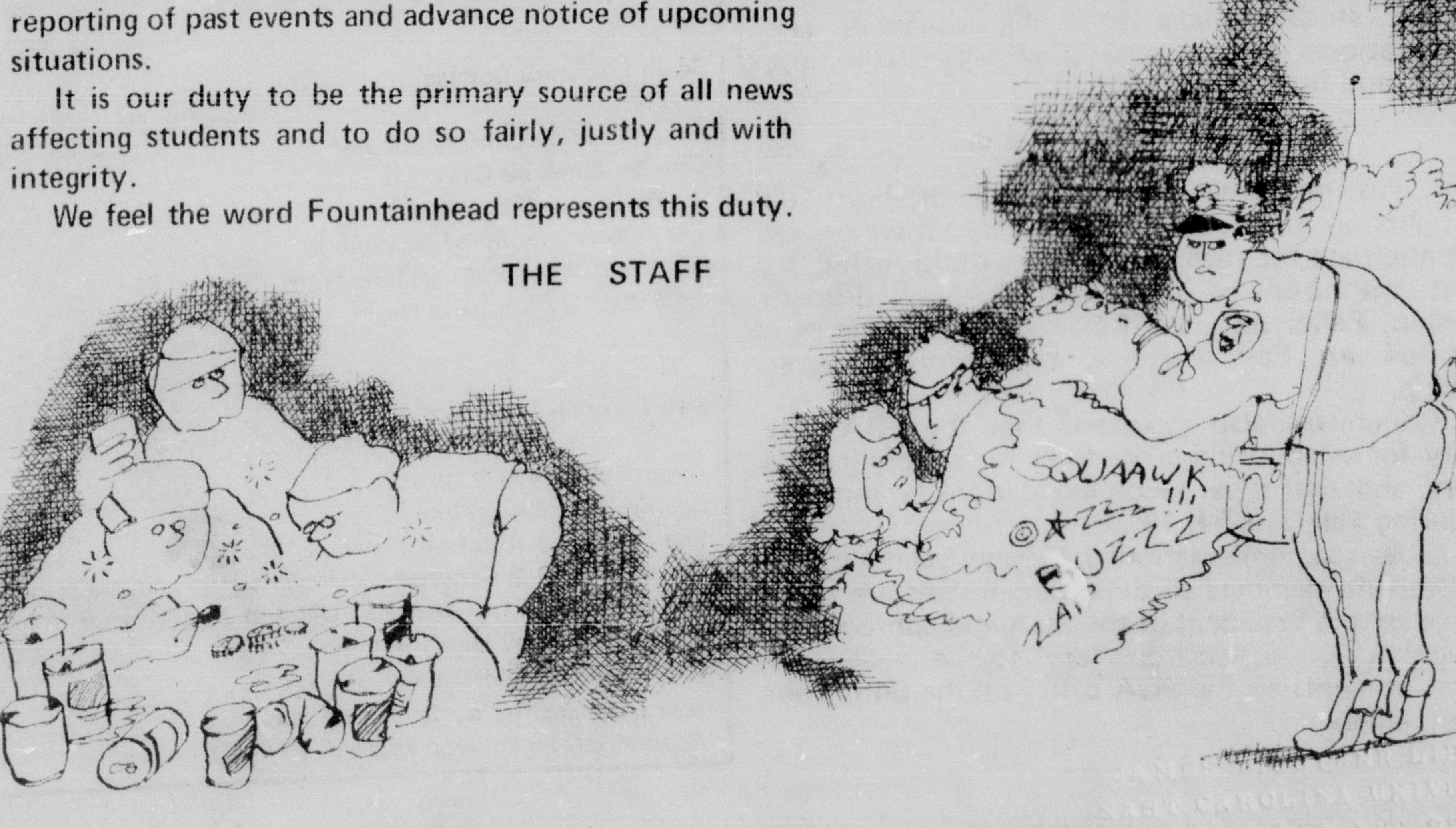
We chose the word Fountainhead because it best reflected the feelings of the staff on what our newspaper should be. The definition of fountainhead is, "a place of origin or issue."

We feel this word is applicable to a student newspaper because the student newspaper should be the origin or source of news and ideas for the student.

It is the duty of the newspaper to focus upon the local, state and national issues affecting students here.

It is our duty to present to the students a qualified reporting of past events and advance notice of upcoming

affecting students and to do so fairly, justly and with



stuaents included on academic committees

By WAYNE EADS

Student membership on academic committees is an issue currently being considered by many universities across the nation. The Committee on Committees of the Faculty Senate, in its program on the analysis and development of the academic committee structure of the Senate, proposed last year and this summer, the matter of students on academic committees of the Faculty Senate.

The members of the Committee studied the question: Will the participation of students in this phase of academic governance make education more relevant for the individual student and enhance the overall educational program of the university?

Twofold study method

In their report to the Faculty Senate the committee showed their study had consisted of a twofold approach. A questionaire was sent to a number of universities asking for information relating to this a key from the main desk of her matter. This showed a sample of the national consensus. Local feeling was sampled through an open hearing on the matter.

The questionnaire was sent to 85 schools in the United States. More than three-fourths of the fifty-nine replies received stated that students were allowed to be members on some academic committees.

According to the report, "Qualifications for students to serve on academic committees varied, but the trend was toward the requirements that a student be a full-time undergraduate or an upperclassman. At most of the institutions, students were selected for service on academic committees through the independent action of the students, but about one school in five indicated that the selection would be subject to the approval of the administration..."

Favorable replys

Eleven written statements were received by the committee. Ten of these were from faculty members and the other was from the SGA. All of these statements were favorable to the proposition of student participation.

To quote excerpts from the report: "I believe that such a policy (student membership on academic committees) would promote the students to a position they deserve in the university community, enhance the relevance of the University's academic program, and enlarge the channels by which student opinion may be heard," "...academic planning should take full advantage of our student body as a resource of information concerning effectiveness;" "...the academic climate can be improved by interchange of ideas between faculty and students which will result from students being added to most of our Faculty Senate committees."

AAUP approval

At the open hearing on the matter, attended by about fifty persons, the President of the East Carolina chapter of the American Association of University Professors spoke and said the AAUP supported the addition of student members on the Faculty Senate committees. The SGA also sent a spokesman to the meeting to speak in favor of student members.

After examining the information available to them, the members of the Committee recommended that at least one student member be added to each of the following committees: admissions, calendar, credits, curriculum, continuing education, library, student recruitment, student guidance, teacher education and career, vocational education, and student shcolarship, fellowship, and financial aid.

Committee recommendations

They also recommended that students have full voting rights on these committees and that there be one student afternate for each committee. Additionally, the student member of the Committee of Student Siddhartha by Hermann Hesse Schotarship, Fellowship, and Financial Aid should be a holder of an East Carolina University academic scholarship.

The Committee also suggested that the SGA have authority for establishing procedures for selecting these members, and that these recommendations be put into effect during Fall Quarter, 1969.

The above recommendations have now been put into effect. Student members of these committees are to be appointed by the President of the SGA and approved by the Legislature. Applications are to be made by interested students to the SGA office on the third floor of Wright Annex.

Women choose "selfdetermined hours'

Albuquerque, N.M. (IP) New hours and a key check out system have been adopted by the Associated Women Students (AWS) at the University of New Mexico. An AWS pamphlet outlines the regulations and expectations of the "self-determined hours:"

Due to the variability of entry times, students will need to observe quiet hours carefully. Quiet hours start at 7 p.m.

An eligible student (one who has an AWS identification card) who wishes to be away from the dorm after hours must check out

Special hours have been designed for key check-out.

East student will be

responsible for checking out and returning her own key. No one may check out or return a key for another girl. It was also emphasized that under the key system, dorm security is left up to the residents.

Immediately upon returning to the hall, the key will be deposited in the key slot.

All keys must be returned to the dorm by 8:30 a.m. the following day.

Any student allowing any other student (including freshmen) to enter the hall will be held responsible for an illegal entry unless the other girl has her own key.

Keys will be checked out on a one-night basis only. Any woman who takes and extended

weekend must return by closing hours, and overnights are still available.

Loss of keys and identification cards must be reported immediately to the residence halls staff.

Unauthorized duplication of keys to University locks by off campus locksmiths is a criminal offense subject to fine and jail sentence.

Freshmar women are not check out keys eligible because VS has designated the first year a period of adjustment. Under the AWS proposal accepted by the Dean of Wornen's office and the Housing Committee, freshman women are now allowed to have four weeknight overnights per month.

Slater Service makes campus debut

Services, will begin serving at all cafeterias on September 8.

Slater School and College and over 250 colleges and Services, a division of ARA universities across the nation.

The Slater Service plans to Mexico and for the astronauts at cooks. All previous university costs.

ECU has given up its hand in Cape Kennedy in July. Its cafeteria workers will be rehired the food service business to professional management serves with possible pay increases make way for the professionals. hospitals, businesses, airlines, depending on their positions. Student help with a pay increase will also be used.

Food prices will remain the improve and provide varied same, recognizing the June ARA Services provided food menus, bring in food preparation increase by the university to services for the Olympics in specialists, and train other facilitate rising food and wage

Collegiate best sellers

San Francisco State College

Soul on Ice by Eldridge Cleaver The Autobiography of Malcolm X Black Rage by William H. Grier and Price M. Cobbs Rights in Conflict: Chicago's 7 Brutal Days by Daniel Walker Report of the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders The Art of Loving-by Erich Fromm Toward A Psychology of Being by Abraham Harold Maslow I Never Promised You A Rose Garden by Hannah Green

Siddhartha by Hermann Hesse Summerhill: A Radical Approach to Child Rearing by A.S. Neill

Harvard University

Portnoy's Complaint by Philip Roth Education and Ecstasy by George B. Leonard Soul on Ice by Eldridge Cleaver The I Ching or Book of Changes, translated by Richard Wilhelm The Electric Kool-Aid Acid Test by Tom Wolfe The Prophet by Kahlil Gibran The Collected Poems of James Agee His Toy, His Dream, His Rest by John Berryman Listen to the Warm by Rod McKuen The American Challenge by J.J. Servan-Schreiber

Sarah Lawrence College

Soul on Ice by Eldridge Cleaver Caim by James M. Cain In Wildenness (Sierra Ctub) The Autobiography of Malcolm X Portnoy's Complaint by Philip Roth

East Carolina University

Airport by Arthur Hailey Couples by John Updike The Source by James Michener The Case Against Congress by Drew Pearson and Anderson Instant Replay The Green Bay Diary of Jerry Kramer A Chosen Few by Hari Rhodes Choice Cuts by Baileau and Narcyac Here and Hereafter by Ruth Montgomery Steppenwolf by Herman Hesse

Miss Jordan joins union

Miss Susan Wynne Jordan of Plymouth, N.C., has joined the staff of East Carolina University as assistant director of the university union.

Miss Jordan, a recent graduate of UNC-Greensboro, has already assumed her duties with union director Cynthia Mendenhall. She replaces Miss Patricia Maynard who resigned the position to be married.

Miss Mendenhall, in announcing the appointment, said, "We are happy to have Miss Jordan. We look forward to her contribution to the union program."

The daughter of Col USAF(ret.) and Mrs. Hugh F. Jordan, Miss Jordan has traveled all over the United States including Hawaii and Alaska and overseas to Japan.

Prior to joining the staff, she trained with the City Recreation Department, Raleigh.

As assistant director Miss Jordan will be in charge of student programs at the university union, the center of student recreational, social and cultural activities on the ECU campus.

Reading period

Washington, D.C. (IP) - A new academic calendar, which includes a three-week reading-exam period, will go into effect during the 1969-1970 academic year at George Washington University and will be given a trial run of three years. Previously, the examination period was only for one week, with some exams beginning two days after the end September 9, 1

Sept. 9 Sept. 27 Nov. 7 Nov. 9

Sept. 16 Sept. 25 Oct. 16 Oct. 22 Nov. 3 Nov. 11

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Fall entertainment planned

	Pop Concert	5	
Sept. 9 Sept. 27	B.J. Thomas Your Father's Mustache	Minges Mall	8 p.m. 3 p.m.
Nov. 7	Dionne Warwick	Minges	8:15 p.m
Nov. 9	Fifth Dimension	Minges	3 p.m.

	Internationa	International Film Series	
Sept. 16	"Bell, Book, and Cand	le" Wright	8 p.m.
Sept. 25	"Throne of Blood"	Wright	8 p.m.
Oct. 16	"Alexander Nevsky"	Wright	8 p.m.
Oct. 22	"Les Mains Sales"	Wright	8 p.m.
Nov. 3	"Bonjour Tristesse"	Wright	8 p.m.
Nov. 11	"Nights of Cabiria	Wright	8 p.m.
Nov. 17	"Closely Watched Train	ns" Wright	8 p.m.

	Football Schedule		
Sept. 20 Sept. 27	East Tennessee State University Louisiana Tech	Away Home	7:30 p.m.
Oct. 4	Citadel	Home	7:30 p.m.
Oct. 18	Richmond	Away	
Oct. 25	Southern Illinois	Away	- 00
Nov. 1	Furman	Home	7:30 p.m.
Nov. 8	HOMECOMING - Davidson	Home	2 p.m.
Nov. 15	Marshall	Away	
Nov. 22	Southern Mississippi	Home	2 p.m.

Lecture Series			
Sept. 18 Oct. 1 Oct. 28 Nov. 13	Stewart L. Udall Stanton T. Friedman Bennett Cerf John Howard Griffin	Wright Wright Wright Wright	8 p.m. 8 p.m. 8 p.m. 8 p.m.

Pop Films			
Sept. 12 Sept. 19 Sept. 26 Oct. 3 Oct. 10 Oct. 17 Oct. 24 Oct. 31 Nov. 6 Nov. 14 Nov. 14	"Bandolero" "The Fox" "The Plainsman" "Sweet November" "Casino Royale" "Waterhole 3" "Harper" "Flim Flam Man" "Rachel, Rachel" "McClintock" "Duffy"	Wright	7 and 9 p.m.

	Special Cond	ert	
Sept. 17	U.S. Army Field Band	Wright	8:15 p.m.
	Artists Seri	es	
Oct. 14	Osipov Balalaika Orchestra	Wright	8:15 p.m.

Oct. 20	"Rainbow Lands of Central America"	Wright	8 p.m.

Travel-Adventure Film Series

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September

By CHIP CALLAWAY Editor-in-Chief

BOULDER, Colo. "The law does not belong in the bedroom of any woman, married or not," according to Bill Baird, a children who are born addicted controversial abortion advocate to heroin. And it provides, on from New York City.

Baird has helped more than specialists in abortion. Massachusetts.

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birth control information and nonprescriptive contraceptives in ghetto areas by means of a mobile van. It provides aid and rehabilitation to narcotics addicts, particularly mothers and demand, any woman with the For the past several years, names of highly skilled medical

3,000 women get illegal Baird is now awaiting a abortions through his Parents decision in the Massachusetts Aid Society in New York and Supreme Court on his appeal of two convictions under the state's Baird's society disseminates "crimes against chastity" law.

If convicted, Baird could spend up to 10 years in prison.

Of the 3,000 women Baird has helped get abortions, none have died, Baird said.

According to N.J. Berrill, an internationally known developmental biologist, between one and two million women undergo illegal abortions in the United States each year. At least 4,000 of them die.

Berrill also says that about 17 out of every 1,000 babies born in the U.S. each year are illegitimate. Berrill estimates that another 200,000 i adolescents are aborted illegally, 1 or attempt to induce a miscarriage themselves. The abortion death rate for unmarried women is four times as high as for married women.

Baird says he personally is opposed to abortion. How is it, women to obtain illegal ones

the right to make this decision these 3,000 women did not want

then, that he helped these 3,000 herself," he said. "Every child should have as his birthright to "Every woman should have be wanted and loved. Each of

to have her baby. One way or another, she was not going to have it. I've helped judges, professors, writers, TV personalties and others get abortions," Baird said.

Baird is often asked if abortion is not murder.

To this he answers, "No, it's an interruption of pregnancy."

"Look," he says, "I was working in the emergency room of a hospital when I saw a mother bleed to death because she had tried to interrupt her pregnancy herself with a coat hanger. A coat hanger! Every week I see heroin addicts three or five days old. (Babies can become adicted to the drug if the mother uses it regularly during pregnancy.) Who gets murdered, the mother or the child or both? he asks.

"If I could only share with you the suffering I see across this nation...like one mother who threw herself down a flight of stairs to abort herself. She didn't want to lose her husband. They didn't have enough money to feed an eleventh child. I really believed her when she said she would commit suicide unless we helped her," Baird said.

"If you are rich, you can fly to Japan for an abortion, or England or Sweden. Here some states have passed, and others are considering, laws which liberalize the regulation of

abortions." Baird said his society will not refer any woman who shows any desire to bear the child, and each woman is questioned closely on

this point. Baird said the abortion is "a very simple operation."

"There's no incision, no cutting, a trained specialist gently scrapes the walls of the uterus. It takes 20 minutes, a half-hour. He will give you antibiotics and you go home and rest. If you follow his directions, you can go see a movie that night," Baird said.

"However," Baird said, ''quack and unskilled abortionists are mostly murderers. They kill about 10,000 women a year and should be avoided at all costs." Editor's Note:

Mr. Callaway represented ECU at the summer Congress of the United States Student Press Association at Boulder, Colorado last month.



Jarolina Telephone and Telegraph Company

Greenville, North Carolina

September 8, 1969

Welcome Students

On behalf of the Carolina Telephone Team in Greenville, I extend to each of you a cordial welcome to this area.

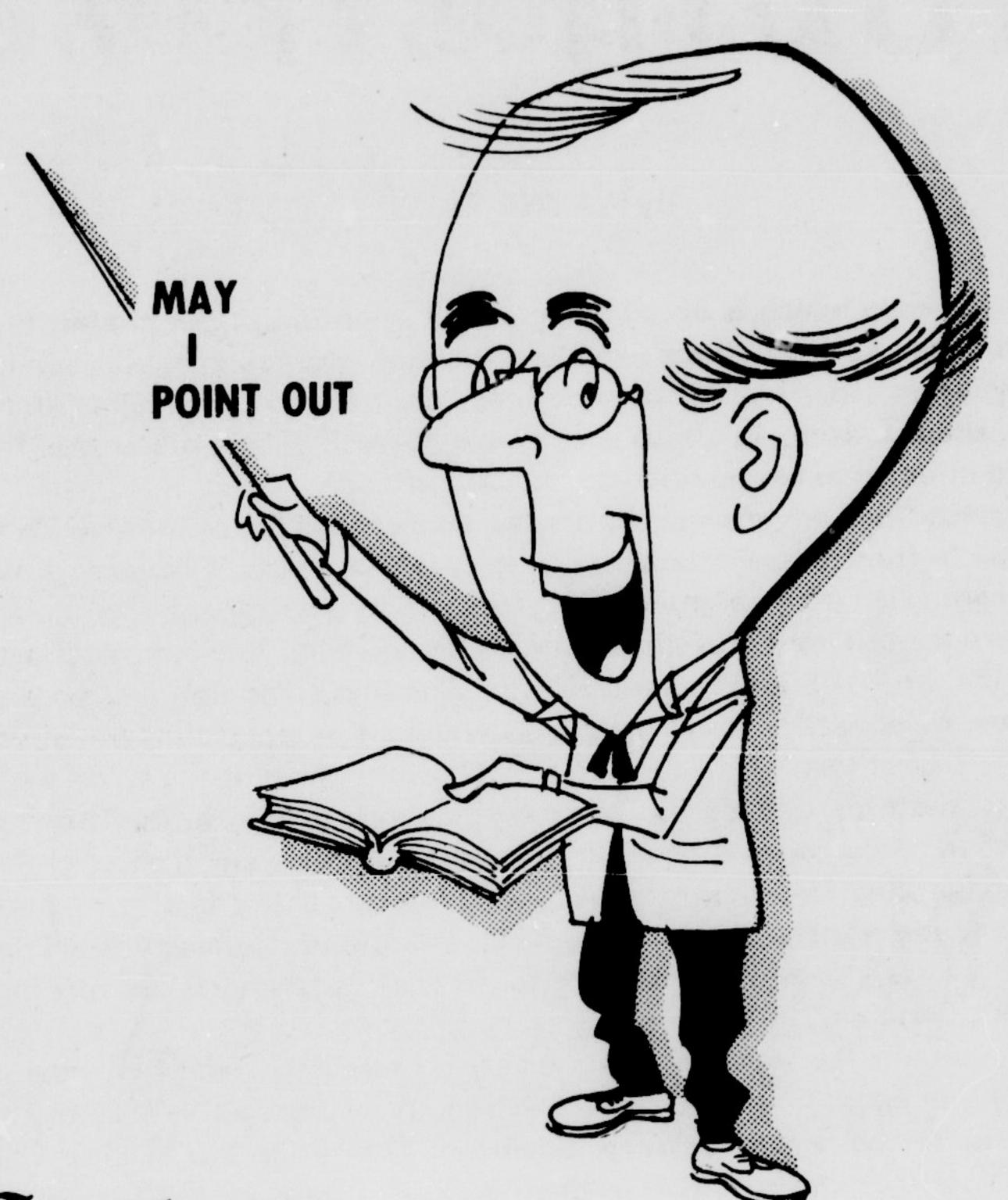
We will be pleased to assist you in meeting both your local and long distance communications needs during your stay here. Please call our business office for details about installing telephones in your dormitory.

We encourage you to remember that an education is of vital importance to your future. When you are ready to choose your career, why not give serious thought to joining the Carolina Telephone Team.

Cordially,

Manager

HARMONY HOUSE SOUTH AND TAPE TOWN



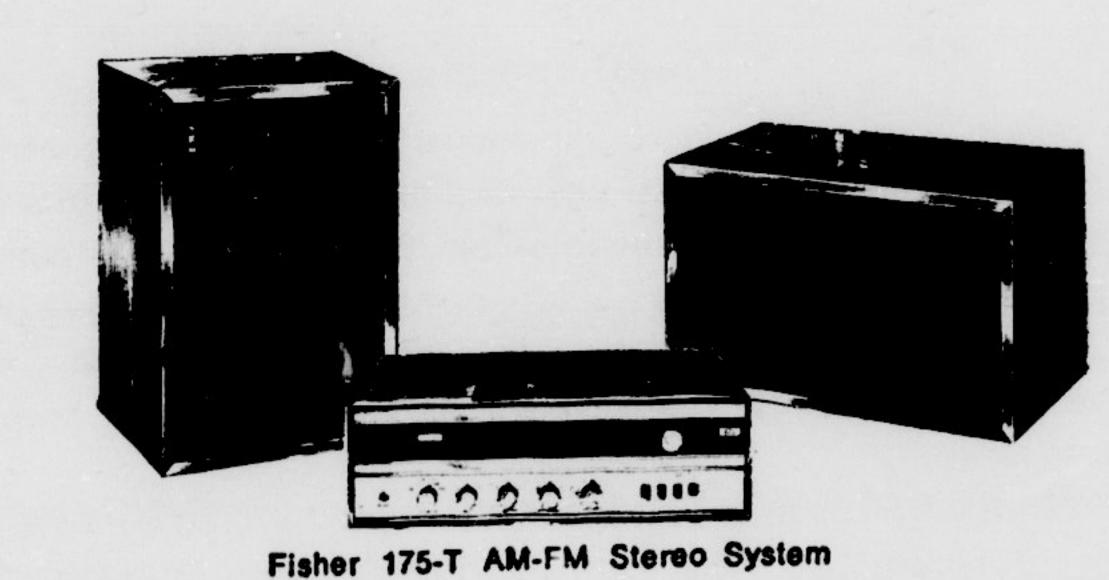
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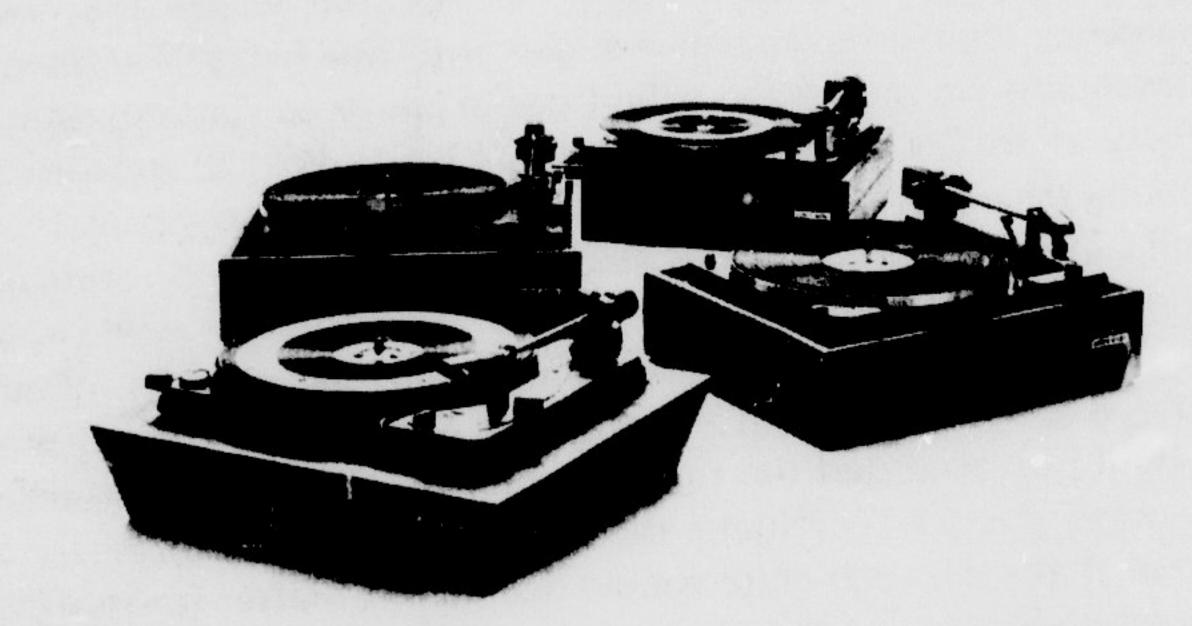


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Youth strive to gain vote

By WAYNE EADS

An issue which is drawing increasing attention at the present time is that of giving the vote to those American citizens who are eighteen, nineteen, and twenty years old. At the present time, only four states in the entire United States allow citizens in those age groups to vote. The time is ripe for this to expand in order to allow other citizens the vote.

Organizations are growing across the country for the purpose of lobbying for the youth franchise. Perhaps the biggest is the Youth Franchise Coalition of Washington, D.C. These groups are often run by young people in the age groups in question, but much of their support comes from those in older age groups.

In the United States Senate, Senator Jennings Randolph and sixty-six other senators introduced a constitutional amendment proposal that would extend the suffrage to eighteen year olds, if ratified by two-thirds of the states within seven years of the time that the Congress sent the bill to the states. This is only one measure in a long series that would give the vote to the eighteen year old.

East Carolina University is now getting into the act with its own group of this nature. Modeled after the national YFC, this group is one which will lobby and act on the state level in order to try to get the eighteen year old vote in the state of North Carolina.

The case for the eighteen year old vote is presented in the following speech of Senator Jennings Randolph, reprinted here by permission of Wayne Eads, state chairman of the Youth Suffrage Coalition. This group has Senator Randolph's permission to use his materials in their work.

Next year — 1970 — will mark the 100th anniversary of the ratification of the 15th amendment to the Constitution of the United States which insures that the right to vote will not be denied "on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude." This was only the first step in the efforts of the citizenry of the United States to broaden the base of our unique system of government. It was not until 1920 that women were given the right to vote. And in 1964 the Constitution was again amended—to insure that the franchise was not "denied by reason of failure to pay and poll tax or other tax." Thus our efforts to expand and to perfect the democratic structure of the United States of America have been continuing.

However, there is yet a segment of our population which is denied the use of the ballot-our young citizens, 18, 19, and 20.

Our youth have waited a long time for this privilege. At the same time we have not hesitated to require them to bear the same responsibilities of those who have the right to vote. They are not excused from paying taxes, including deductions for retirement insurance—social security. They are the first called to bear arms in defense of our democracy and the foreign commitments of our government.

Legal coming-of-age

So-called coming-of-age requirements vary depending on the disposition of the States. In many states 18-year-olds are treated as adults-not juveniles-in our courts of law and are responsible for their actions and can be sued. They are authorized to enter into legal covenants-marriages, wills, and purchase insurance-without the permission of a parent or guardian. They are responsible for the lives of their fellow citizens as they drive cars and purchase guns and ammunition.

In discussing this proposal it must be remembered that we are considering the role of approximately 7 per cent of the total population of the United States in our democratic process. Over 14 million Americans are in this age bracket. In 1970 the median age of all Americans is projected to be 26.4 years. This figure will be steadily decreasing. This is indeed a young America.

In the last presidential election there were over 13.75 million U.S. citizens between the ages of 18 and 21. They could not vote. In 1972, the next presidential election year, these same young people will be 22, 23, and 24 and for the first time will have the opportunity to vote for the Chief Executive of the United States.

Our young people of 18 years of age have attained the knowledge, ability, and maturity to participate as responsible members of the democratic electorate.

Today's 18-year-olds are far ahead of their counterparts of previous generations in educational growth. In the not too distant past a sixth or an eighth grade education was looked on as a significant achievement. As recently as 1940 only 14.1 per cent of our 18 and 19 year olds were graduated from high school. Today this figure has risen to 53 percent.

Communications improvements

An additional element is the advent of television by which young people witness the historic, the tragic, and the inspiring developments of out time—the assassination of a President, a Senator, and a civil rights leader, and the first landing of men on the moon. They are literally tuned in on the times in which we live.

The improvements in the transportation systems of the highways and the airways have significantly increased the mobility and the horizons of all.

The activities of this age group in pursuit of the goal of all humanity—a better world in both individual and collective terms—are well known. We are using their vitality, their energy, and their enthusiasm for important tasks from world peace to helping rear America's children. In the Peace Corps, they are our personal ambassadors carrying our good will and good works to foreign lands. As VISTA workers, they are bringing help and hope to the economically and socially disadvantaged at home. And as volunteers they stimulate and spearhead creative and constructive civic programs.

Not long ago a voluntary task force, composed of 22 Members of the House of Representatives, after visits to over 50 universities, emphasized the "candor,

sincerity, and basic decency of the vast majority of students" who have not lost faith in our system and who wish to contribute to making it work even better. Included in the recommendations of the task force is the need to lower the voting age to 18. I believe that this is particularly significant.

The YFC has established a national network of organizations. In every State, they are bringing local voting groups and interested individuals together to create steering committees for a unified campaign—to lower the voting age. Additionally, YFC is working with members of the Senate and the House of Representatives.

It is exciting to see the development of this effort. Truly, the members of YFC are working diligently and effectively on the State and national level in support of 18-year-old voting.

State activity on this subject is mounting. Although I am a strong advocate of amending the Constitution of the United States to authorize the extension of the franchise, I welcome action by the individual States. To date, four States have a voting age below 21--Georgia and Kentucky at 18, Alaska at 19, and Hawaii at 20. This issue was actively discussed in 44 of the 50 state legislatures this year. Fourteen states took the initial step in lowering the voting age by approval of the proposal in the legislature. But this is a helter-skelter approach to an important change in our electorate. Prior to approval of the 19th amendment to the Constitution giving women the right to vote, 15 States had made them equal participants. In the Territory of Wyoming, women had the right to vote 50 years before ratification of the amendment in 1920. It is interesting that the arguments against giving the right to vote to women are the same we hear today against 18, 19, and 20 year olds voting-emotional instability and lack of experience. It is my firm belief that the most direct and expedient method of bringing this proposal before the States is through a constitutional amendment requiring approval by three-fourths of the States for ratification. My colleagues in the Senate are convinced, as am I, that this should be done in 1969.

Not arbitrary age

Eighteen is not an arbitrary age. It is the threshold year in the lives of young citizens. For the majority, it signals the end to their formal education. They have learned the democratic process through participating is student and extracurricular activities. They have studied and relived America's rich history and the principles on which our country was founded. They are informed and alert. They actually work now in local, state, and federal elections. They anticipate full partnership in society. The use of the ballot will make this a reality.

Youth faces a military obligation. Our Selective Service System is authorized to draft young men of 18. There is truth in the words, "if they are old enough to fight they are old enough to vote." Young men under arms are carrying out the policy of our Nation without the privilege of participating in the determination of that policy.

Eighteen-year-olds are no longer juveniles in our courts of law. In many States they can make wills and purchase insurance. They are responsible for their actions and can be sued. They are responsible for the lives of their fellow citizens as they drive cars and purchase guns and ammunition.

This the the age of recognition and responsibility—not 21.

Youth are activists in today's society. They learn, they help, they achieve. They are, in fact, the defenders of the American system. I am thinking of the system under which our country was born, continues to grow and will prosper in the future. They participate in activities from local involvement to representing America abroad. Young people of 18 to 21 years bear responsibility, I repeat, but they cannot vote.

Youth is responsible

The decisions they must make and the responsibilities they must accept give them a close touch with the realities of living. They are aware of the problems and difficulties of our complex society.

Youth generally have high ideals and hopes. They have enthusiasm. They have energy. They view our society and Government with a fresh outlook. However, we do not truly recognize their right to fully participate as responsible citizens. We must channel the spirit of youth in a constructive direction; we must allow them a personalized expression of citizenship by use of the ballot.

Our democratic process blends the wisdom and experience of the older citizen and the energy and ability of the young. The better balance can be achieved with 18-year-old voting.

Ours is a rapidly changing society. The voting age of 21 was based on an old European custom at which time a young man becam eligible to be a knight. This is not the age of knights but the age of astronauts.

I am encouraged by the 1968 commitments of the Democratic and Republican Parties in their platforms. The Democratic document advocated the following:

The Democratic Party takes pride in the fact that so many of today's youth have channeled their interest and energies into our Party. To them, and to all young Americans we pledge the fullest opportunity to participate in the affairs of our Party at the local, state, and national levels. We call for special efforts to recruit young people as candidates for public office.

We will support a Constitutional amendment lowering the voting age to 18. The Republicans declared:

In recognition of the ability of these younger citizens, their desire to particiapte, and their service in the nations's defense, we believe that lower age groups should be accorded the right to vote. We believe that states which have not yet acted should reevaluate their positions with respect to 18 year old voting, and that each such state should decide this matter for itself. We urge the

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University acquires new transit system

Dreary early morning walks to class in the rain will end for most East Carolina students as soon as they learn that there is now a transit system in operation for their benefit.

This system is the result of a trial transit system that was in operation last spring quarter for fifteen days. During that trial, the Raleigh City Coach Lines provided two buses for a total of \$4,000, including the cost of maintenance, insurance, two drivers, and the fuel. That system was a huge success.

Student Government Association, represented by regular term President John Schofield, and the Raleigh City Coach Lines signed an agreement for the institution of a transit system for East Carolina University. The agreement, 1970.

The buses will have a seating capacity of not less than 45 persons and will run on two schedules, similar to the two summer routes which ran between the girls' dormitories and the classroom buildings and between the boys' dormitories, Buccanneer Courts, Pitt Plaza, Minges, and the classroom buildings.

Bus leaves every hour* from - 25 till 7:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m. daily

GREEN SCHEDULE

Leave - 25 till ... Green Dorm Area Arrive - 22 till . . Library & Cafeteria Arrive - 19 till . . . Wright Auditorium Arrive - 17 till North Cafeteria Arrive - 14 till Green Dorm Arrive - 9 till . . . Library & Cafeteria Arrive - 5 till Wright Auditorium Arrive - on the hour ... Green Dorm Leave - 5 after . . . Wright Auditorium Arrive - 18 after Arrives at Pitt Plaza Leave - 19 after Leaves Pitt Plaza Arrive - 30 after . Wright Auditorium Arrive - 25 till Green Dorm

RED SCHEDULE Leaves - 25 till Belk Dorm Stop Arrive - 20 till . Education and Psych. Arrive - 15 till Belk Dorm Stop Arrive - 13 till Minges Arrive - 9 till Belk Dorm Stop Arrive - 5 till . . Education and Psych. Arrive - on the hour Belk Dorm Stop Arrive - 5 after Minges Arrive - 9 after Belk Dorm Stop Arrive - 13 afterEducation and Psych. Arrive - 17 after . . Buccaneer Courts Arrive - 22 afterEducation and Psych.

*Except from 11:05 to 11:35 a.m.

Students may ride the buses without cost. The transit system is financed by a two dollar requisition from the student activity fee and by the Student Government Association.

The SGA has agreed to pay the company \$128.00 per day per bus for the service of the two vehicles. Additional charges will be slight, if any, and will be carried by the SGA.

This new transportation system for the students should help to reduce the traffic and parking problem so apparent on During the summer, the campus. The increasing numbers of students who need to use the buses for transportation to Minges Coliseum and other points that cannot be traveled on foot in ten minutes make the buses a welcome relief.



Raleigh City Coach Line official (L) and SGA President John Schofield (R) sign contract for campus transit as President Leo Jenkins looks on.

Signed on July 25, 1969, provided for the utilization of two buses during the nine month period beginning September 10, 1969 and ending on May 25, 1970. Student government involves participatory democracy

By WAYNE EADS

Leadership of the student body at East Carolina University is vested in the Student Government Association. It is a governing body which is modeled after the basic concepts of democratic government.

The SGA summer administration this summer voted unanimously to abolish the separate summer school SGA and institute a twelve month system of student government.

Structure of government

For the benefit of those freshmen students and transfer on a smaller scale and modified to fit the needs of a university.

The executive branch of the ECU student government consists of a president, a

John Schofield; vice-president, welfare of the student body. Bob Whitley; secretary, Carolyn Breedlove; treasurer, Gary Gasperini; and historian, Sip Beamon.

that body.

policy-making part of the SGA. students, as well as those who It has power over matters absence, the organization of the campus publications, SGA SGA is similar to that of the agencies, salaries of SGA United States government, but officers, and other expenses that the Legislature deems in the interest of the student body and the academic community.

Other powers

The Legislature also has vice-president, a secretary, a power to override presidential treasurer, and a historian. vetoes, to approve or reject Arrive - 27 after ... Belk Dorm Stop Qualifications for these offices presidential appointments, to can be found in the 1969-1970 make laws for the governing of

edition of The Key, annual the student body, and to make students or predominately made campus publication. The present other laws that it deems in the up of students. The judges of executive officers are: president, interest of promoting the general courts are appointed by the SGA

Judicial branch

The second branch of the is the judicial. This branch University can be found in the SGA is the legislative. This consists of a number of courts new edition of The Key. branch consists of ranging from the Men's and The Legislature is the main higher court, always made up of reason.

President with the approval of the Legislature.

Further information on the Student Government The third branch of the SGA Association of East Carolina

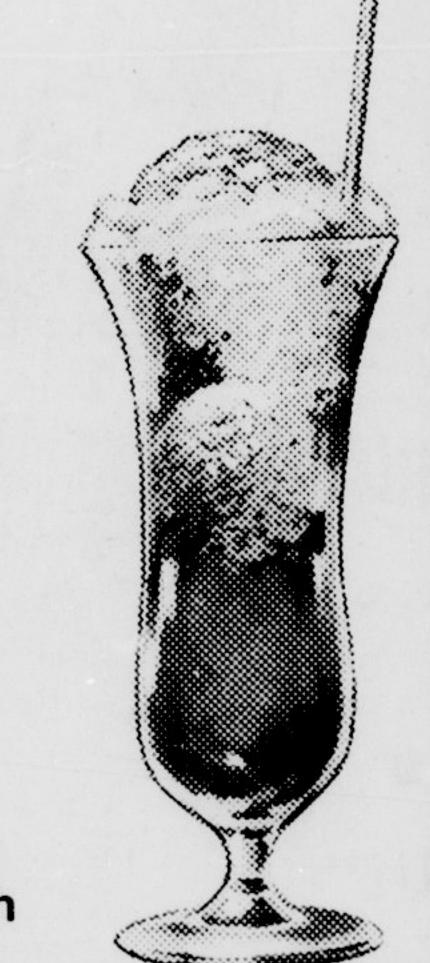
In order for the SGA to representatives elected by the Womeri's Residence Councils at govern the students, it must student body to serve in the the bottom of the jurisdictional know what the students want, Legislature. Forty-one ladder to the Review Board at and a familiarity with the representatives are elected to the top of the system. The final organization on the part of every appeal from one court to a student is necessary for this

Colonial Height's Soda Shop and Restaurant

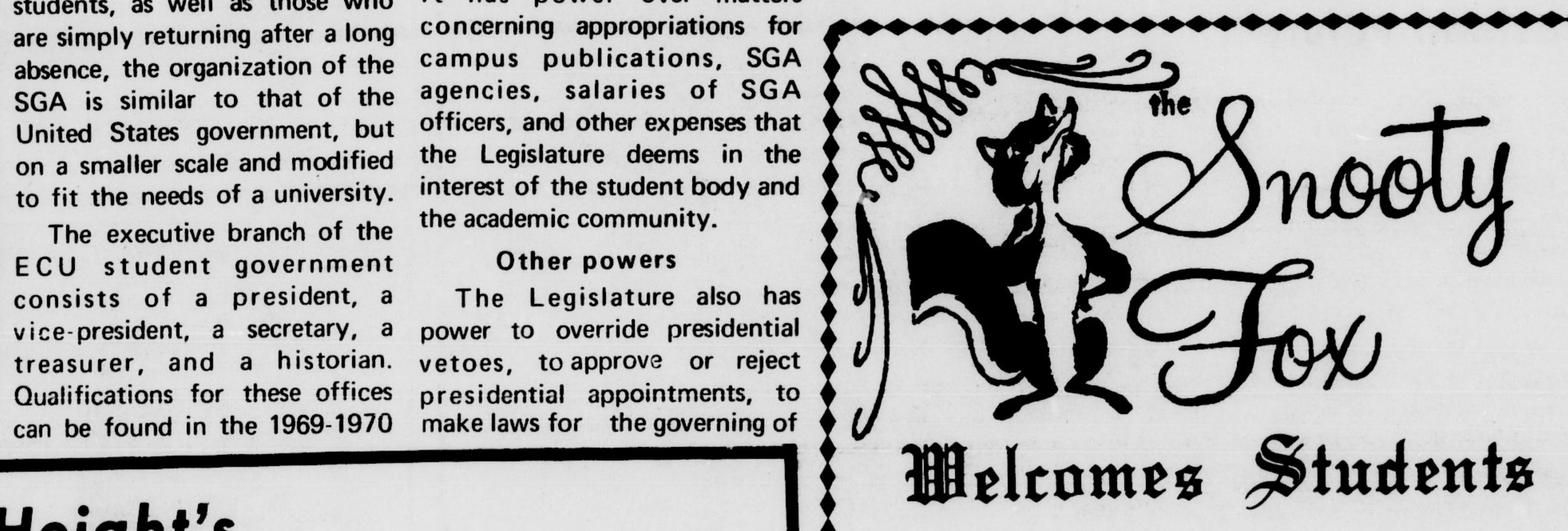
"EVERY DAY IS A HAPPY DAY PHYSICALLY AND FINANICALLY IF YOU DRINK AND EAT." DRAFT BEER

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Septembe

Atlanta, Ga. (IP)- The United Campus Ministry at Emory University has published a report entitled "Selective Admission-Models and Proposals," which made several recommendations to both the Office of Admissions and the Faculty Committee on Admissions and Financial Aid.

1 aye U

The first UCM proposal is "that immediate steps should be taken to implement a new approach to 'selective admissions' by the Admissions Committee and Admission Officers utilizing personnel and resources now available. Expeditious steps toward immediate and long-range goals seem appropriate and desirable if not mandatory..."

The report drew a distinction between "selective admissions" and "high risk student," the

latter term being appropriate by traditional standards but a "misnomer" when a totally different set of criteria is used for admitting educationally disadvantaged students.

Thus the report uses the term "selective admissions" while "realizing, of course, that admissions committees have always been selective in a variety of ways."

The second UCM recommendation reads: "That for the College.

recognition that the history of segregated secondary education, etc. in the South and elsewhere in America has militated against

new criteria be adopted that University Senates. may include all or some of the The new structure "is a following: special talents, single-body governing system exceptional maturity, strong not modeled after anything," determination, personal said R. Stephen Jenks, chairman recommendations from of the Committee on secondary school officials, class Government Organization and rank, etc."

policy that recognizes that no such that our economy can produce by four schools." Jenks added

"This would be an overt directly involved in manufacturing represented in equal numbers but dropped the idea in favor of products, mining, growing crops, constructing buildings." legislative level."

FUTUREM AKERS

MICHEL SILVA

Schools undertake new system

the possibility of affirming one Durham, N.H. (IP) - The criteria for judging the University of New Hampshire's qualifications of all applicants. new unicameral system of members of the caucuses. The The third UCM suggestion is governance replaces the former plan calls for monthly forum related to the second: "That system of separate Student and

Emory College take immediate "The Puritan concept . . . is now and and Economics. "A true will increasingly be out of touch reorganization of university all the things the society needs by few schools," Jenks added, directly involved in manufacturing with faculty at the highest

> The new senate is composed Careers Today-Jan. 1969 of 30 students, 30 faculty, 12 administrators and five graduate students. All student and faculty members will be nominated and elected on a "district" basis.

Senators representing faculty and undergraduates will respectively constitute a Faculty Caucus and Student Caucus of the University Seante. Each group will meet monthly with its system seems to offer more. "forum."

Student Forum will respectively consist of all faculty and all students at the University, with members of each being of opinion of the forums would

be advisory, and will be transmitted to the Senate by regularly-scheduled monthly meeting of the University Senate.

"If there is objection to the smaller size of the Senate." Jenks said in reference to the reduction, "we could increase an assistant professor in the the numbers slightly. But we Whittemore School of Business don't want to change the student-faculty ratio."

Prior to approval, several Jenks committee members considered a tricameral system uniformly in selecting students with only a fraction of the total labor "and none have come out with (with three separate senates force. By 1975, no more than plans as bold as to have students student, faculty and university) the former as a working "model" by attempting to work hypothetical problems through

> "The system was inefficient," said Jenks, "even more so than our former bicameral system. But the absolute number of voting people is larger and I suppose this could be used as an argument against the unicameral idea. Superficially the tricameral After study, however, we feel The Faculty Forum and the unicameral system is more liberal despite appearances."

The committee sees three basic advantages for the new government structure. In completely free to speak, initiate addition to greater participation resolutions and vote. by students and faculty the Resolutions or other expressions committee feels students will (cont'd. on Page 13)



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Students are niggers. When you get that straight, our schools begin to make sense. It's more important, though, to understand why they're niggers. If we follow that question seriously enough, it will lead us past the zone of academic bullshit, where dedicated teachers pass their knowledge on to a new generation, and into the nittygritty of human needs and hang-ups. And from there, we can go on to consider whether it might ever be possible for students to come up from slavery.

First, let's see what's happening now. Let's look at the role students play in what we

like to call education. At Cal State L.A., where I teach, the students have separate and unequal dining facilities. If I take them to the faculty dining room, my colleagues get uncomfortable, as though there were a bad smell. If I eat in the student cafeteria, I become known as the educational equivalent of a nigger lover. In at least one building, there are even rest rooms which students may not use. At Cal State, also, there is an unwritten law against student-faculty love-making. Fortunately, this anti-miscegenation law, like its Southern

counterpart, is not 100 per cent effective. Students at Cal State are politically disenfranchised. They are in an academic Lowndes County. Most of them can vote in national elections -- their average age is about 26 - but they have no voice in the decisions which affect their academic lives. The students are, it is true, allowed to have a toy government of their own. It is a government run for the most part by Uncle Toms and concerned principally with trivia. The faculty and administrators decide what courses will be offered; the students get to choose their own Homecoming Queen. Occassionally, when student leaders get uppity and rebellious, they're either ignored, put off with trivial concessions, or maneuvered

Students told what to think

A student at Cal State is expected to know his place. He calls a faculty member "Sir," or "Doctor," or "Professor" -- and he smiles and shuffles some as he stands outside the professor's office waiting for permission to enter. The faculty tell him what courses to take (in my department, English, even electives have to be approved by a faculty member); they tell him what to read, what to write, and frequently, they set the margins on his typewriter. They tell him what's true and what isn't. Some teachers insist



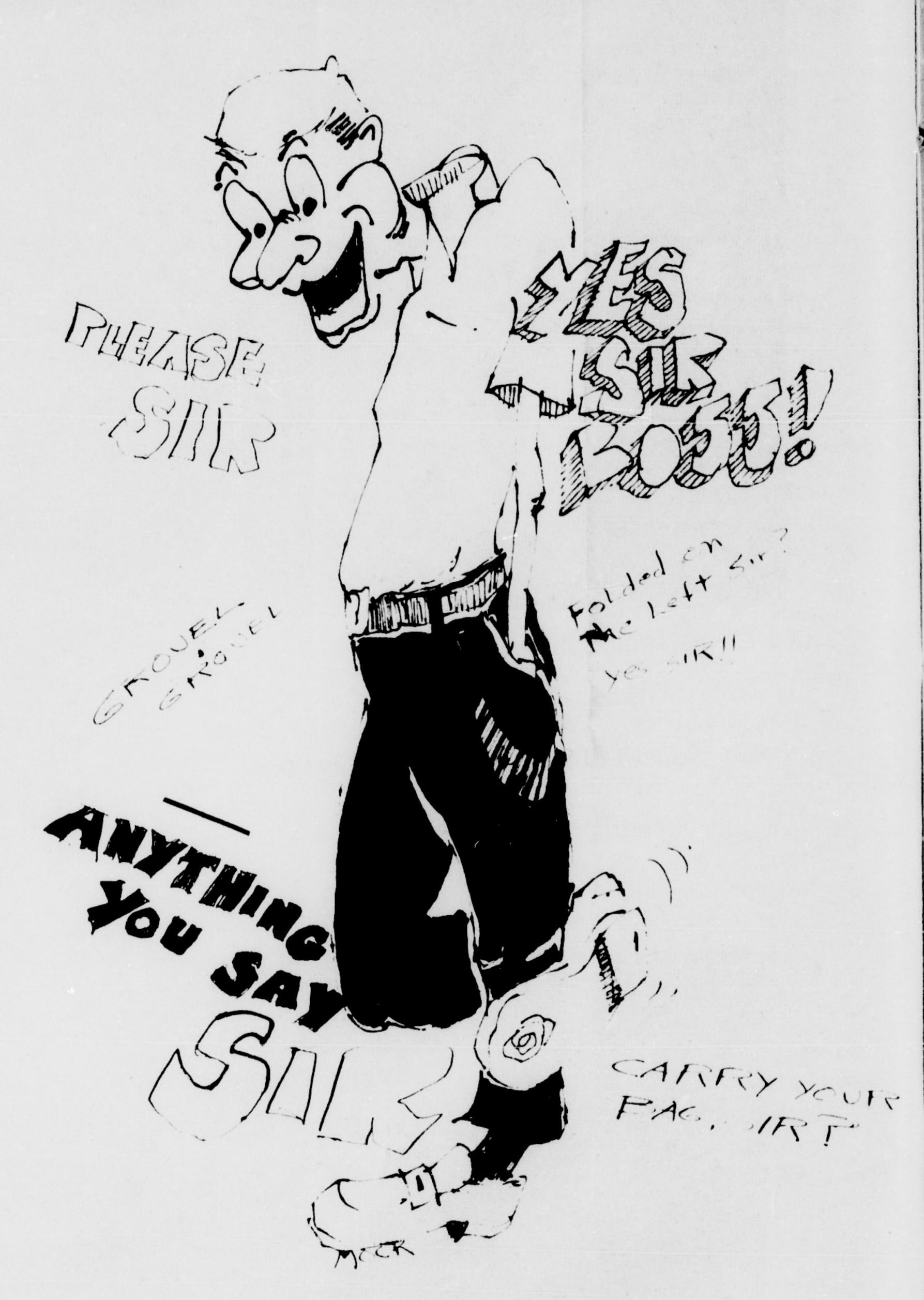
that they encourage dissent but they're almost always jiving and every student knows it. Tell the man what he wants to hear or he'll fail your ass out of the course.

When a teacher says, "jump," students jump. I know of one professor who refused to take up class time for exams and required students to show up for tests at 6:30 in the morning. And they did, by God! Another, at exam time, provides answer cards to be filled out -- each one enclosed in a paper bag with a hole cut in the top to see through. Students stick their writing hands in the bags while taking the test. The teacher isn't a provo; I wish he were. He does it to prevent cheating. Another colleague once caught a student reading during one of his lectures and threw her book against the wall. Still another lectures his students into stupor and then screams at them when they fall asleep.

Just last week, during the first meeting of a class, one girl got up to leave after about 10 minutes had gone by. The teacher rushed over, grabbed her by the arm, saying, "This class is NOT dismissed!" and led her back to her seat. On the same day, another teacher began by informing his class that he does not like beards, moustaches, long hair on boys, or capri pants on girls, and will not tolerate any of that in his class. The class, incidentally, consisted mostly of high school teachers.

Auschwitz Educational Approach

Even more discouraging than this Auschwitz approach to education is the fact that the students take it. They haven't gone through twelve years of public schools for nothing. They'v learned one thing and perhaps only one thing during those twelve years. They've forgotten their algebra. They're hopelessly vague about chemistry and physics. They've grown to fear and resent literature. They write like they've been lobotomized. But, Jesus, can they follow orders! Freshmen come up to me with an essay and ask if I want it folded and whether their name should be in the upper right hand corner. And I



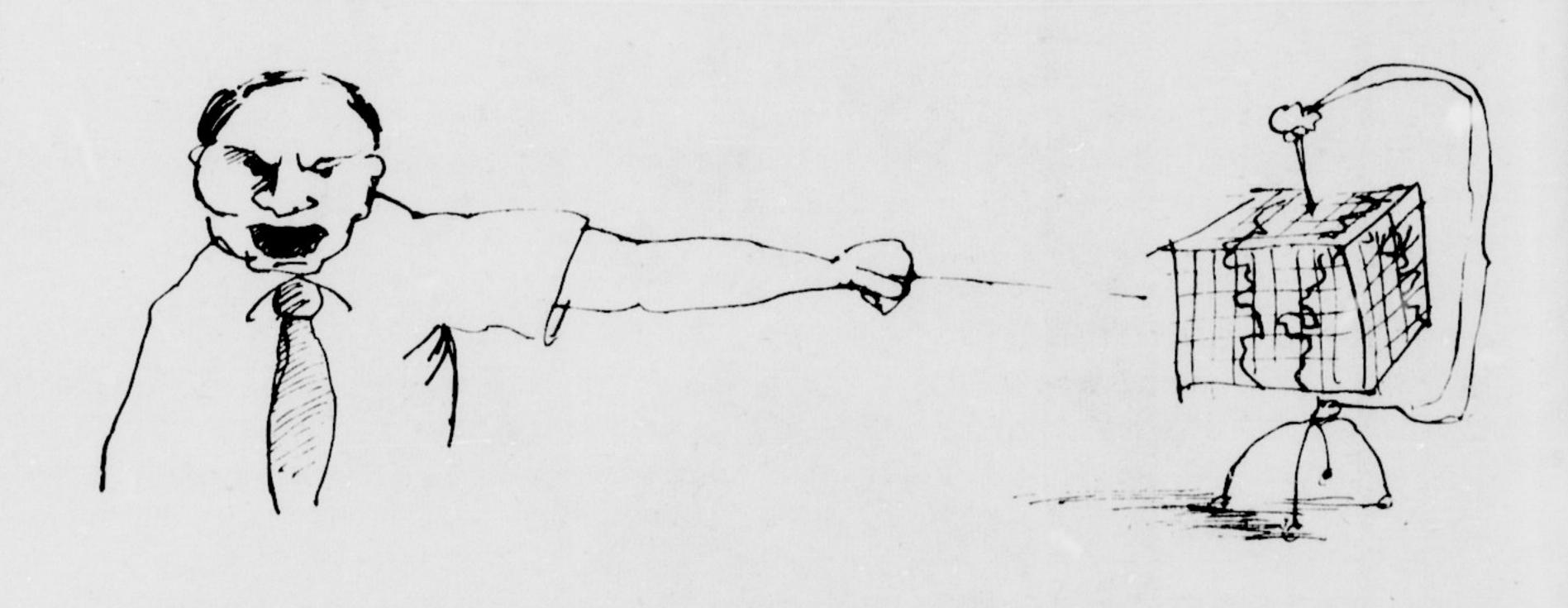
want to cry and kiss them and caress their poor, tortured heads.

Students don't ask that orders make sense. They give up expecting things to make sense long before they leave elementary school. Things are true because the teacher says they're true. At a very early age, we all learn to accept "two truths" as did certain medieval churchmen. Outside of class, things are true to your tongue, your fingers, your stomach, your heart. Inside class, things are true by reason of authority. And that's just fine because you don't care anyway. Miss Wiedemeyer tells you a noun is a person, place, or thing. So let it be. You don't give a rat's ass; she doesn't give a rat's ass.

The important things is to please her. Back in kindergarten, you found out that teachers only love children who stand in nice straight lines. And that's where it's been

ever since. What school amounts to, then, for white and black kids alike, is a 12-year course in how to be slaves. What else could explain what I see in a freshman class? They've got that slave mentality: obliging and ingratiating on the surface but hostile and resistant underneath.

As do black slaves, students vary in their awareness of what's going on. Some recognize their own put-on for what it is and even let their rebellion break through now and then. Others -- including most of the "good students" -- have been more deeply brainwashed. They swallow the bullshit with greedy mouths. They're pathetically eager to be pushed around. They're like those old, grey-headed house niggers you can still find in the South who don't see what all the fuss is about because Mr. Charlie "treats us real



good.

College entrance reentirely, of course. So perfectly well what's I their egos are strong e down deep somewhe They're unexplainable misread simple quest chapters while meticul

The saddest cases a so throughly introjecte Cal State, these are the shake when they spea they're called on in cl. festooned with fresh p was a Last Judgement,

So students are nig long look at Mr. Charli

The teachers I know group, their most strik Just look at their begun to fight and wi to improve on their p screwed regularly and don't offer any solid

mumbling catch-phras Professors were n McCarthy era; it was recent years, I found t much approval or cor

Now of course th teachers. Some suppo what's happening are Stillness reigns.

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At any rate, teach pointed out, the class can exercise their wi attendants may intim shit on you; but in grade is a hell of a w gun, but in the long choose -- you can kee walk into the classro with title page, MLA

The general timidi includes a more spec different just like bla interests, their values worse, you may susp can protect you from the policeman's gun You wither whisperer heavy irony. And wo awesomely remote. Y

You might also wa really gotten over it. sociological than ps meantime, what we've particularly grim is the his bag. Because the happening in higher e

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College entrance requirements tend to favor the Toms and screen out the rebels. Not entirely, of course. Some students at Cal State L.A. are expert con artists who know perfectly well what's happening. They want the degree or the 2-S and play the game. If their egos are strong enough, they cheat a lot. And, of course, even the Toms are angry down deep somewhere. But it comes out in passive rather than active aggression. They're unexplainable thick-witted and subject to frequent spells of laziness. They misread simple questions. They spend their nights mechanically outlining history chapters while meticulously failing to comprehend a word of what's in them.

The saddest cases among both black slaves and student slaves are the ones who have so throughly introjected their masters' values that their anger is all turned inward. At Cal State, these are the kids for whom every low grade is torture, who stammer and shake when they speak to a professor, who go through an emotional crisis every time they're called on in class. You can recognize them easily at finals time. Their faces are festooned with fresh pimples; their bowels boil audibly across the room. If there really was a Last Judgement, the parents and teachers who created these wrecks would burn in hell.

So students are niggers. It's time to find out why, and to do this, we have to take a long look at Mr. Charlie.

Professors afraid to better status?

The teachers I know best are college professors. Outside the classroom and taken as a group, their most striking characteristic is timidity. They're short on balls.

Just look at their working conditions. At a time when even migrant workers have begun to fight and win, college professors are afraid to make more than a token effort to improve on their pitiful economic status. In California state colleges, the faculties are screwed regularly and vigorously by the Governor and Legislature and yet they still don't offer any solid resistance. They lie flat on their stomachs with their pants down,



mumbling catch-phrases like "professional dignity" and "meaningful dialogue."

Professors were no different when I was an undergraduate at UCLA during the McCarthy era; it was like a cattle stampede as they rushed to cop out. And in more recent years, I found that my being arrested in sit-ins brought from my colleagues not so much approval or condemnation as open-mouthed astonishment. "You could lose your job!"

Now of course there's the Vietnamese war. It gets some opposition from a few teachers. Some support it. But a vast number of professors who know perfectly well what's happening are copping out again. And in the high schools, you can forget it. Stillness reigns.

I'm not sure why teachers are so chickenshit. It could be that academic training itself forces a split between thought and action. It might also be that the tenured security of a teaching job attracts timid persons and, furthermore, that teaching, like police work, pulls in persons who are unsure of themselves and need weapons and other external trappings of authority.

At any rate, teachers ARE short on balls. And, as Judy Eisenstein has eloquently pointed out, the classroom offers an artificial and protected environment in which they can exercise their will to power. Your neighbors may drive a better car; gas station attendants may intimidate you; your wife may dominate you; the State Legislature may shit on you; but in the classroom, by God, students do what you say - or else. The grade is a hell of a weapon. It may not rest on your hip, potent and rigid like a cop's gun, but in the long run it's more powerful. At your personal whim - any time you choose - you can keep 35 students up for nights and have the pleasure of seeing them walk into the classroom pasty-faced and red-eyed carrying a sheaf of typewritten pages, with title page, MLA footnotes, and margins set at 15 and 91.

Fear of students

The general timidity which causes teachers to make niggers of their students usually includes a more specific fear — fear of the students themselves. After all, students are different just like black people. You stand exposed in front of them, knowing that their interests, their values, and their language are different from yours. To make matters worse, you may suspect that you yourself are not the most engaging of persons. What can protect you from their ridicule and scorn? Respect for Authority. That's what. It's the policeman's gun again. The white bwana's pithhelmet. So you flaunt your authority. You wither whisperers with a murderous glance. You crush objectors with erudition and heavy irony. And worst of all, you make your own attainments seem not accessible but awesomely remote. You conceal your massive ignorance — and parade a slender learning.

You might also want to keep in mind that he was a nigger once himself and has never really gotten over it. And there are more causes, some of which are better described in sociological than psychological terms. Work them out, it's not hard. But in the meantime, what we've got on our hands is a whole lot of niggers. And what makes this particularly grim is that the student has less chance than the black man of getting out of his bag. Because the student doesn't even know he's in it. That, more or less, is what's happening in higher education. And the results are staggering.

For one thing, damn little education takes place in the schools. How could it? You can't educate slaves; you can only train them. Or, to use an even uglier word, you can only program them.

Educational oppression is trickier to fight than racial oppression. If you're a black rebel, they can't exile you; they either have to intimidate you or kill you. But in high school or college, they can just bounce you out of the field. And they do. Rebel students and renegade faculty members get smothered or shot down with devastating accuracy. In high school, it's usually the student who gets it; in college, it's more often the teacher. Others get tired of fighting college, for a rebel, is a little like going North, for a Negro. You can't really get away from it so you might as well stay and raise hell.

How do you raise hell? That's a whole other article. But just for a start, why not stay with the analogy? What have black people done? They have, first of all, faced the fact of their slavery. They've stopped kidding themselves about an eventual reward in the Great Watermelon Patch in the Sky. They've organized; they've decided to get freedom now, and they've started taking it.

Students, like black people, have immense power. They could, theoretically, insist on participating in their own education! They could make academic freedom bilateral. They could teach their teachers to thrive on love and admiration, rather than fear and respect, and to lay down their weapons. Students could discover community. And they could learn to dance on the IBM cards. They could make museum. They could raze one set of walls after another and let life come blowing into the classroom. They could raze another set of walls and let education come blowing out and flood the streets. They could turn the classroom into where it's at -- a "field of action" as Peter Marin describes it. And believe it or not, they could study eagerly and learn prodigiously for the best of all possible reasons -- their own reasons.

They could. Theoretically. They have the power. But only in a very few places, like Berkeley, have they even begun to think about using it.



By GERALD FARBER, reprinted from DAILY SPECTRA, Tuesday, April 4, 1967. Gerald Farber is Associate Professor of English at Cal State LA.

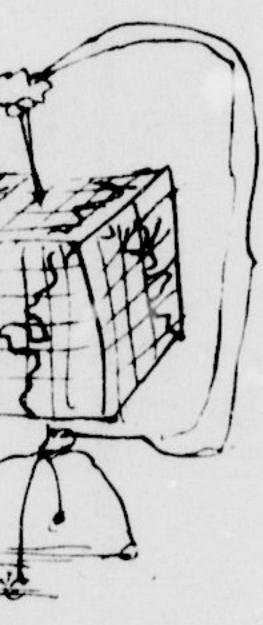
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By BEVERLY DENNY

he 1969 Summer School SGA was an active one, to say the least. Its leadership included Robert Adams as president, Craig Souza as vice president, and Nancy Cannady as secretary. Wayne Eads was elected speaker of the 11-member Legislature.

The election was unique in that ballots were both printed and counted by the computer, making results known just several hours after the polls closed.

Opening the Soda Shop at 7:30 a.m. instead of 8:30 a.m. was one of the summer administrations's major campaign promises which was actualized.

Blue books and pens were placed in the Soda Shop for sale to students with 8 a.m. classes who needed supplies for the early classes. Fall students will have the same benefits.

John Schofield, current SGA President, signed the contract for a permanent transit system for the ECU campus to aid students to and from residences and classes.

The height of the summer SGA's action came when it abolished itself. A 12-month system of student government was initiated. The Legislature was unanimous in its decision and a student referendum which followed favored the abolition by a three to one vote.

entative plans for a large, new student union building were released this summer.

(Pm \$)

The plans, drawn by a Raleigh architectural firm, call 12-lane bowling alley, separate

billiards, and a large soda shop.

the Student Government Association, the photo lab, and all student publications will also be housed in the building.

A site on Eighth St. between the library and James St. has been approved by the Board of Trustees.

The plans have been under study during the summer by a Mary H. Greene, long-time committee composed of professor of English and former representatives of the director of the ECU News The new hours are 7:45 administration, The SGA, and Bureau. the University Union. The committee is trying to decide dormitory has been completed what type of facilities are and is now being occupied for needed and will suggest changes the first time. in the plans.

A poll of students has been planned for fall quarter to help determine what students want to be included in the building.

CU's second 10-story women's dormitory will be named in honor of Ruth A. White, dean of women who returned this summer after 32 years at ECU.

Announcement that the new 400-student housing unit will director and dean of the ECU bear Dean White's name was Graduate School. made by University President Leo W. Jenkins at ECU's 60th annual commencement exercises last May.

Jenkins said he recommended that the facility be named after Dean White following numerous requests by students that the Approval of the request came Science." from the ECU Board of Trustees.

"This is a fitting honor for graduate degree programs.

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rooms for table tennis and dean of women for 19 years. She received both her AB and MA The Central Ticket Office, degrees from ECU. She has also served as a dormitory counselor and assistant dean of women.

The new facility was ... constructed at a cost of nearly \$1.3 million and was first west of the University's first 10-story women's dormitory which was named after the late

A third 10-story women's

r. John O. Reynolds, dean of the Graduate School, retired in July after 22 years of service at ECU.

Dr. Reynolds' retirement concluded an active career spanning more than 38 years in education as a teacher, basketball and baseball coach, professor of mathematics and the

earned Dr. Reynolds recognition in several publications, including "Who's Who in the South and Southwest," "Who's Who in American Education," "Who's Who in America," "N.C. Tar retiring dean be honored. Heels" and "American Men of

> Under his direction, the Graduate School has added 16

Dean Ruth White," Jenkins said, Dr. Reynolds retired in "in recognition of her Greenville and will reside at a outstanding service to East home to be built in Brook for two large lounge areas, a Carolina over the past 32 years." Valley. Following an extended Dean White had served as vacation, during which he

intends to "just enjoy life," he plans to resume his activities as

occupied last fall. It stands just onger library hours have been secured for students and faculty through a combined effort of the Student Government Association and the administration.

> a.m.-12 p.m. Monday through Thursday; 7:45 a.m.-6 p.m. on Friday; 8 a.m.-5 p.m. on Saturday; and 1 p.m.-12 p.m. on Sunday.

> After 9 p.m. each evening only the reserve, periodical, and reference rooms will be open.

In making the announcement, the SGA Secretary of Internal Affairs T.J. Clune said that the library hours are tentative and will remain in effect only if fall quarter responses deem longer hours a necessity.

L'Jenry B. Howard, ECU's His contributions to his director of public relations, profession over the years have resigned his position in July to take a position in the public relations department of Burlington Industries in Greensboro, N.C.

> Howard was the first full-time director of the News Bureau. He came to EC in 1963 as a graduate of the UNC School of Journalism and as a former reporter for Greenville's "Daily Reflector."

> A replacement for Howard has not yet been announced.

hristie Roberson, an Alpha Delta Pi sister, was crowned the highlight the annual Summer School Dance.

Sponsored by Pi Kappa Alpha fraternity, Miss Roberson was chosen from ten candidates by student balloting. In previous years the queen has been elected by penny votes.

Nancy Cannady was named first runner-up. Sponsored by South Fletcher Dormitory, Miss Cannady is a business education major from Powellville who served as secretary of the summer Student Government Association.

ohn S. Ayers Jr. assumed duties this summer as assistant to the president of ECU.

In announcing the appointment, Dr. Jenkins said, "John Ayers is a competent, well-rounded young man who will be of great value to the University. It is to our advantage to have a young person closely associated with the office.

"We feel that his presence ! (S) will give us a closer laison with our students and enable us to better interpret their needs and

an educator on a part-time basis. he creation of this post is a restructuring of the college administration.

> Ayers, 24, is a graduate of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill where he received a BS degree, and he also holds the MBA degree from ECU. He has taught business courses at Camp Lejeune, Goldsboro, and Cherry

> In the spring of 1968, Ayers taught business here making him familiar with this campus from the standpoint of administrator as well as student.

> Many facets of student life interest Ayers. He is particularly concerned with the growing size of classes on campus and with the pressure many students feel while in school.

> Besides participating directly in the student life here, Ayers will also address Beta Clubs and other high school organizations on behalf of the college.

small group of people celebrated Independence Day by distributing copies of the Bill of Rights on the Greenville Post Office steps.

Raeford Bland, group spokesman for the "concerned citizens," said that the purpose of the demonstration was to "affirm our faith and belief in the Constittion and particularly in the Bill of Rights."

The group had about 500 copies of the Bill of Rights and one sign which read, "Get Your Free Copy of the Bill of Rights

Participants offered the document to passersby from noon until 6 p.m.

When the group first assembled early Friday afternoon, acting Police Chief Thomas Gladson informed them that they would not be allowed 1969 Summer School Queen to to demonstrate because they had not obtained a permit.

> The leaders of the group explained that they were not planning to demonstrate anywhere except on the post office steps. No permit is needed to demonstrate on Federal property.

> Several demonstrators noted that the police seemed unsure of the size of the demonstration. They were told that the police had alerted 70 state patrol officers.

The group was warned that if they displayed their sign on other than Federal property, the officers would arrest them.

During the day patrol cars maintained regular surveillance of the demonstrators and the Mobile Crime Lab photographer took several pictures.

When some of the demonstrators asked why the pictures were taken, Gladson reportedly said, "So that we will know who to look for if you get out of hand."

r. Robert Williams, former dean of academic affairs, has been given the new title of Provost.

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students be more freedon to develop the and knowledg their "transi world." It's many cases, a find they go done.

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Rules and cost force students to move

(Reprinted from THE CHRONICLE OF HIGHER EDUCATION)

development.

world." It's also cheaper in men and women. many cases, and students often find they get more studying done.

That was the message that five Boston-area students delivered to persons attending the annual meeting of the Association of College and University Housing Officers here. The students had all lived both in dormitories and in off-campus housing.

They predicted that students

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Many students feel would continue to move off dormitories are too impersonal, campus in increasing numbers. have too many rules, cost too Although most students much, and stifle personal probably will rent apartments, Edwin T. Mellor, a graduate Living off campus, these student at the University of students believe, gives them Massachusetts, predicted a more freedom, an opportunity growth in the number of to develop their "individuality," communes, in which a number and knowledge that will aid in of students share a large house. their "transition to the real Communes often include both

Complain of curbs

The students' major complaint about dormitories was the lack of freedom.

"It's about time you as housing officers realized that we don't want our hands held any graduate student at the University of Massachusetts.

"When you're living on campus the administration makes all your decisions for you," said Carol Ramsey, a graduate student at Springfield College, "They act like we're not capable of managing our own affairs."

Mellor said, however, that universities should try to meet the needs that students now feel can be met only by moving off campus.

Some institutions have tried to do this by building dormitories made up of suites or

apartments, but the students rejected that as a solution. John Briggs, makers and program planners in the U.S. Office of Education and the Congress."

Copies of the resolution were sent to President Nixon, to Robert H. Finch, Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, and to members of Congress.

To form association

The presidents also agreed to form a Washington-based educational association to infuse the needs and concerns of the nation's 113 predominantly Negro colleges into federal policy planning. Martin D. Jenkins, Jr., president of Morgan more," said Steven Kramer, a State College, was chosen as head of an ad hoc committee to establish the new organization.

> The presidents said in their statement that they "are faced with crises in increased demands for relevance and enrichment of our educational programs for greater numbers of black students. Yet the national programs amounting to tens of millions of dollars are conceived not result in our benefiting in and operated in a way that does them commensurate with our enrollment of over one half of all black undergraduates in college in America."

"The larger portion of money the disadvantaged minority education of the disadvantaged." student.

"In fact, a major use to which these funds are put by white colleges and universities is to lure away creative black teachers and administrators from our have gained a much stronger campuses to implement their newly funded programs."

Educational Personnel Development, and coordinator during the 1969-1970 fiscal teacher training.

They continued, "Despite our for such programs, by far, historic and our future continues to be diverted to commitments to and white institutions that have no involvement in the education of history of significant enrollment the disadvantaged, our and hence no deep institutions have been understanding of and notoriously bypassed in the appreciation for the programs of allocations of funds for the

System is replaced

(cont'd. from Page 8)

voice in campus decision-making. The committee's report W. Thomas Carter, director of states that the unicameral the division of program system allows debate and resources for the Bureau of decision on an issue "in a single University Senate meeting." Additionally, the report states, a for the conference, said that unicameral system should allow a reduced committee structure year, the nation's predominantly in the university, replacing the Negro institutions were receiving tangle "of overlapping about \$1-million of the committees with a unified \$80-million to be granted by the structure representing all Office of Education to improve members of the university community."

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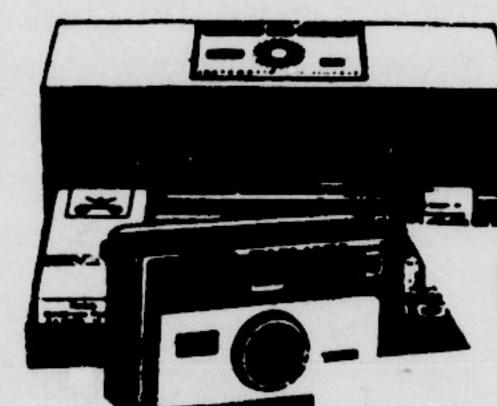
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Fountainhead

Cohn-Bendit leaves aftermath of confusion

OBSOLETE COMMUNISM: THE LEFT—WING ALTERNATIVE by Daniel and Gabriel Cohn-Bendit (New York: 1968, 256 pages, \$5.95).

The more daring commentators on the French revolutionary movement of April and June 1968 have estimated that the revolutionary students and striking workers came within one hour of overthrowing the French regime of President

Charles de Gaulle. Certainly the turmoil created by the strikes and the mass assemblies of the students and workers forced the collapse of the Gaullist government. Ironically, it also forced the election to a similar government dominated by Gaullist

factions.

The masses, clearly, were not converted. Despite the failure to revolutionize the political, economic, and social structures, the students and workers did gain valuable experience in opening communications between their groups and in establishing organizational units,

the "Action Committees," for the prosecution of future struggles. Daniel and Gabriel Cohn-Bendit were contracted by a capitalist publishing house to document the events of the revolution from the students' point of

Recognizing their inability to characterize the struggle in any sort of historical perspective, the authors have attempted to analyze revolution from its beginnings in the March 22 movement for student control of the university to the massive strike of French industrial workers which forced the call for a new

election. At Nanterre, the suburban campus of the Sorbonne, the students boycotted

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their May examinations, demanding the liberation of the curriculum from capitalistic purposes. The students demanded a "critical university" that would repudiate the university's previous collusion in producing "future," non-critical leaders for the capitalistic bureaucracies.

Moderates persuaded

The use of disproportionate repressive force, including the arrest of Cohn-Bendit, polarized the disinterested students who heretofore had limited their alternatives to passive resistance in the form of boycotts, petitions, and so forth.

The transformed "moderates" were to prove instrumental in erecting the barricades which sealed off "liberated" parts of their universities from easy frontal assaults by members of the police department.

The students' erection of barricades and their willingness to defend them is symbollic of the way in which ideology is transformed into action.

Gradually the workers went back to their jobs and the students returned to their universities. A few hardcore activists remained in the streets. Some of the leaders were deported, including Daniel Cohn-Bendit, a West German citizen.

Thus there was little lasting reform. The university curriculums might be reformed; the workers might be appeased.

But the system remained the same.

"Obsolete Communism: The Left-Wing Alternative" is purposely devoid of the egotism and polemic which characterize most leftist documents. In fact, the book is greatly an ideological-philosophical treatise on the practicality of anarcho-syndicalism.

Cohn-Bendit concludes that both the French and Soviet Communist Parties,

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Chon-Bendit concludes that both the French and Soviet Communist Parties, as well as the Maoists and the Trotskyites, have removed themselves from the goals of the workers by establishing "class" bureaucricies which purpost to represent the people but in actuality represent only the bureaucrats.

Reasons for failure

Now a student of law in Frankfurt, Cohn-Bendit has no illusions as to the causes of the failure of the May-June revolution. It failed because the students and the workers failed to achieve a level of solidarity commensurate with the movement's goals; it failed because the apologists for the Gaullist regime, in the form of the Communist-controlled labor union leaders and French Communists, were allowed to sway the masses

and lead them from their immediate opportunities. This book was writeen and published in three languages so that the opportunities will not be overlooked the next time, so that the lessons learned on the streets of Paris will not be forgotten, so that the people will never forget their inherent power over the

decision-making process. For one glorious moment during the evening of May 24, 1968, the people of France, the workers and the students, were capable of overthrowing the government and occupying its buildings with

little resistance available from either the CRS or the army. But the workers allowed themselves to be persuaded to give up their opportunity for a bloodless revolution, and the moment was lost -- perhaps forever.

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RFK--A memoir

By BOB McDOWELL

ROBERT KENNEDY: A MEMOIR by Jack Newfield (New York: Thas an equal and opposite reaction) E.P. Dutton & Co., 1969, 320 pp., \$6.95).

Seldom does a biography capture the essence of a man so completely as Jack Newfield's Robert Kennedy: A Memoir. The author's understanding of the subject transcends the bonds of sentiment, achieving a higher plane of criticism strengthened by direct involvement in the events chronicled.

Jack Newfield was Robert Kennedy's friend-and critic. One of the original founders of Students for a Democratic Society in 1962, Newfield often found himself at variance with Kennedy's views and actions. His attitude, therefore, is not that of an idolator but of a colleague.

Newfield's aim is to correct the "mistaken public image" of Robert Kennedy by personal testimony derived from association with Kennedy during the years "between the gunshots of Dallas and Los Angeles." The book is intended to be a political record of Robert Kennedy's unfinished transition from the "old politics" to the "new politics," but it is also a record of the "changes and convulsions in America between 1963 and 1968-a half-decade of war, violence, racism, and social chaos-that first threatened, then educated, and finally began to change Robert Kennedy."

A passionate record

Newfield's testiment is passionate, without invoking sentiment, and emotional, without resorting to morbidity or excessive dramatization. Newfield's attitude is indicative of the spirit of the "new" journalism, the journalism of involvement. As he states in his "foreword": "My goal here is to be fair and truthful, but not neutral."

Consequently, the reportage of Robert Kennedy's political odyssey and his last 81-day campaign reflects both the personality of the author and the subject. The author's analyses of personalities and events is invaluable in elucidating the true character of the enigmatic Kennedy.

Many of Newfield's observations do much to expose the popular stereotypes of Robert Kennedy was not ruthless, the author tells us; but rather, he was impatient with the "small contrivances of politics," the egotism and special interests of other politicians, and the intransigency of certain parts of the government.

A politician of the people

Robert Kennedy was a politician of the people, born to affluence but educated by poverty and human suffering. He drew his strength-and his direction-from the needs of America's dispossessed: the poor, the black, and the young.

Kennedy was not a saint, but a "conflicted, vulnerable man" who was often troubled by the conflict between his own morality and political necessity:

"He was 'a good and decent man,' as his younger brother eulogized him, but he allowed himself to be trapped in the compromising snakepit of American politics and so he did things he must have been ashamed of."

He was aware of his contradictions, his past record and his future goals. When he objected to United States' involvement in Vietnam in February, 1968, he repudiated the past for the sake of the future. He admitted that he, and his brother, had been wrong in strengthening U.S. participation, and he called for a change in policy.

Confronting Lyndon Johnson

When he confronted Lyndon Johnson, he defied precedent by risking fragmentation of his party in an election year. His actions in the last years of his life made manifest his changing political views. Furthermore, it showed that Robert Kennedy was not afraid of change, was not bound to past mistakes; rather, he was motivated by what he felt to be the requirements for the future peace and fulfillment of the American people.

Pussycals

appreciate

214 East 5th Street

rumors

They will not be persuaded every word

words except these whispered among members) ah They have small means

for responding

to seduction

(no

change is not something we can do to them.

Imperatives futile

as CHANGE! or LEARN! or LOVE!

Agents are secret architects or farmers godly we parcel the void

with impersonal walls clearing the gardens where nature can occur.

"Structure/Process/Attitude"

(Goodwin Watson)

change structure and the attitudes will change create environments propitious forms

Change

(and may we not walk there naked you and I in our electric mist of squirming light?

how their shoulders would unslope their mouths untwist, voices unwhine their eyes grow soft and steady seeing how we must feel

I heard one mutter in soliloquy "He hath a dayly beauty in his life, That makes me ugly."

(lago)

being us)

Backlash is a physical phenomenon and our

realm is the real let us not walk there glowing

but take our skin, hot from the day's labor, home to a sound sleep and harves evenings

lean on the fence by the full field silhouetted A in the bulging sun sucking a spear of wheat

Reserve corps cut back

The three military services discussions were taking place. Seniors! have announced or will The Army and Air Force did not announce shortly plans to remove their Reserve Officers Training Corps units from the campuses of Dartmouth College and Harvard University.

The Air Force will abandon it ROTC program at Harvard and Dartmouth on June 30, 1971. The Navy has indicated it will leave Harvard by 1971 and credit and faculty status have Dartmouth by 1973.

The Army has not announced criticism. specific dates for removing units from Harvard and Dartmouth, but a spokesman said plans for the withdrawals were nearing completion.

The end to ROTC at the two institutions was spelled out after faculty votes to terminate the programs. The Navy also plans to end its ROTC programs at Brown and Columbia Universities in 1972.

Future Discussed

In addition to the announced withdrawals, spokesmen for all three services confirmed that they were negotiating with other institutions about the future of ROTC units there. The Navy listed Cornell, Princeton, Stanford, Tufts, and Yale Universities and the University of Pennsylvania as those where

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Juniors urged to order rings

Attention Juniors and

You can avoid the fall rush to order class rings by ordering Most of the negotiations now. There will be an early ring sale beginning on Thursday, ROTC courses and faculty status September 11 and ending on Friday Septembe 19.

This is not the regular Balfour Vietnam has generated many of the student protests over ROTC ring sale; that sale will be held later in the quarter. This sale is on the campuses, the issues of simply to give students an extra chance to order rings. been the main targets of faculty

The sale will be held at the ring case in the Student Union between the hours of 2:00 -5:00 p.m.

BLOW YOURSELF UP



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for military officers who teach

them. Although the war in

(Reprinted from 'THE

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EDUCATION

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ECU graduate comes back home

By PHYLLIS BRIDGEMAN

Jerry Paul looks like a delegate to the Interfraternity Council's fifth reunion. His build suggests that he might have once played collegiate football, but five years show above his belt.

His mannerisms and dress it belies the unproud, almost humble slope of his shoulders and the slow, nearly shy grin that invariably lights up his lawyer's solemn mask.

depends on the Jerry Paul you are talking about: the '65 graduate of ECU who came here on an athletic grant for football or the American Civil Liberties practicing for eleven months in other viewpoints. Greenville.

an interesting ironic touch.

obtaining a biology certificate it's supposed to." on the side. He moved to Washington, D.C. in his every human being and his

childhood. Three children and a lovely wife in suburbia complete the picture.

In a superficial manner of speaking, that completes the picture. A look at the American Civil Liberties Union may help color the rest.

This nonpartisan organization's sole purpose is to bespeak a businessman on the defend the Bill of Rights way up. Strange...for though his for everyone. John F. Kennedy stride shows a feeling of said of it: "...During the 43 confidence and therefore pride, years of its existence, the American Civil Liberties Union has played a significant role in defending our basic democratic freedoms. Your voice has always been raised clearly and sharply Who is Jerry Paul? Well, it when our liberties have been threatened."

David Lawrence, syndicated conservative writer, described ACLU along with the American Legion as two ultra-conservative Union lawyer who's been organizations. There have been

Paul is currently amongst Not even a proponent of those Greenvillites interested in radical politics who knows Paul forming a chapter in this area. the man-at-work would ever "We desire to develop label him part of the bourgoisie. communication with students But Paul the ECU graduate adds and minority groups and convince them that there is a Paul graduated from here way within the system to redress with a degree in both Social grievances. The problems is to Studies and Physical Education, make the system work right, like

Typical of Paul's obvious and Washington, N.C. from avowed belief in the dignity of



JERRY PAUL, cooperating attorney for the ACLU.

freedom to be his own man in a been convicted of only three "We feel like it's not the system that's bad, it's people. We want

not only through the courts, but through legislation. For instance, Charles Lambert appeared before the N.C. General Assembly this year on behalf of those seeking abolishment of the death penalty.

Paul also pointed to Charlotte last spring where the ACLU enjoined police from harassing "hippies."

"They say the answer is not to put a policeman on every block. Obviously you'll lower the crime rate if you kill every person suspected of a crime. We we'll pay. A happy person just does not commit crimes."

Law 'n order is a two-way proposition for Jerry Paul. He noted that the 73 biggest corporations in the country have

self-governing society, he said, violations of law each in the last 40 years.

An individual with two to make it (the system) work as previous convictions would the constitution intends for it to probably bring himself long-term room and board in the ACLU attacks that problem penitentiary the third time of another, I'll fight you! around.

Furthermore, school districts in the South have been violating law 'n order since 1954. By the same token, criminals should be able to decide which laws make them mad - or so this kind of law 'n order logic goes, if you carry it out to cases.

But Jerry Paul also levels his displeasure at the other end of the night stick. "Dissent and discussion are the lifestream of a democratic society. But I have no sympathy with people who say I'm only one person, what have to stop and ask what price can I do? Nothing is accomplished by sitting back and griping."

The American Civil Liberties Union is probably the "love instruction. generation" of the American Bar Association. Though he has defended the civil rights of drug users, he feels that "heavy drug users are empty shells." Change and reality are two inseparable complements.

His personal philosophy emphasizes that the politics of this area should no longer be the business of a few, but the business of all. "Concepts are changing and some don't understand it. I hope this area does not run into the problem of

becoming completely irrelevant to the rest of the nation."

Something about the five years showing above the belt of this member of the ACLU love generation suggests that he means it when he says:

On Nixon's latest appointment to the Supreme Court, Edmund Burger, he pointed out the fact that regardless of the situation, there will be no radical changes in the Supreme Court because of the nature of the court itself. "Chances that the Court will be as active in the field of human rights are that it will not be."

Addressing himself to another of Nixon's programs - the police and crime in the streets - Paul noted that there has got to be a radical change in the police force. The crime rate is climbing and the police are having trouble

"The problem is low pay, long hours, inadequate training and refusal of legislators to follow numerous commissions who have studied the problem.

"No matter how you are, how high your ideals are or how liberal you are - if you ever attempt to infringe on the rights

Marine lab is installed at Manteo

A biology-geology research laboratory has been installed at Manteo to be used by the faculty and students of ECU for instruction and research in

Dr. Stanley Riggs of the geology faculty will direct the geology phase of the program and Professor Francis Belcik will be in charge of the biology

instructional programs.

Scheduled to begin operation this quarter, the center will offer formal courses in biology and geology to approximately 15 seniors and graduate students

Both students and teachers will live on Roanoke Island for

marine science.

Located in the Roanoke Building, the Marine Science Center will be utilized on a year-round basis for estuarine research and marine science

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September 9,

By WA The purpo column is to questions tha to students and specifica University: W

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The role of a university

By WAYNE EADS

The purpose of the following column is to answer these three questions that will be of interest to students of any university, and specifically East Carolina University: What is the purpose of a university and how do the students relate to the role?

Many students across the country are looking for the answers to questions of this general nature. My answers are based on my experience in student government and may be of some value to the student population.

The role of a university in general is to provide its students with a liberal and practical education in order to better the society through the innovation of new ideas and better methods of accomplishing its aims. In light of this goal, the university must provide an atmosphere which is conducive to learning and to expanding cultural horizons of the student, as well as the community itself.

cognizant of new ideas and a practical education to which a wide diversity of opinion, and university student should at least must provide an atmosphere in be exposed. His education must which these challenges may be be as complete as possible in heard and debated. This is not order for him to cope with the only desirable, but vital to the massive problems of the growth of the university.

Furthermore, the university must expand in proportion to Summer SGA Legislature, I was the expansion of the community the leader, in theory at least, of

expansion must be both physical strong position for influencing several years.

A progressive university is role of the university in such. necessary to the progression of students of today will be the nation's leaders tomorrow.

In order for these men to lead the nation on a progressive path and that is vital to the existence of any nation in today's world -- they must have the proper background in their university years. Therefore, the university must get away from the "ivory tower" concept and take an active part in the affairs of the community.

The present political and social upheaval, resulting in the discontent of many people, not just in this country, but across the world on scores of issues, must be answered with constructive programs within the next decade. The university is perhaps one of the best suited laboratories for finding these answers.

It is the role of the university The university must be to try, for this is part of the contemporary era.

As past Speaker of the

and academic, and must policy and innovating programs accomodate the insurge of new that would be of benefit to the college students of the next student in the context of the academic community and the

The SGA should be the the nation, for the university spokesman of students' rights and academic freedom, both of which are important in the maintenance of the atmosphere universities. Since the SGA if they were simply children. govern the students and since in such matters as the SGA has great power, both real and extrajurisdictional, in these matters, students with problems that are in the power of the SGA should go to the

officers for answers. The role of the student in regard is to familiarize himself with the workings of the student government and to take his questions to the SGA, which is his elected governing body. Every student should vote in the SGA elections for the candidates

election district.

In addition, the student that they must live by. committees are a necessity for the student to have a responsible voice in the formulation of policy that will directly affect him. These committees will deal with problems such as curriculum, admissions, financial aid, and the university calendar, all of which directly concern the

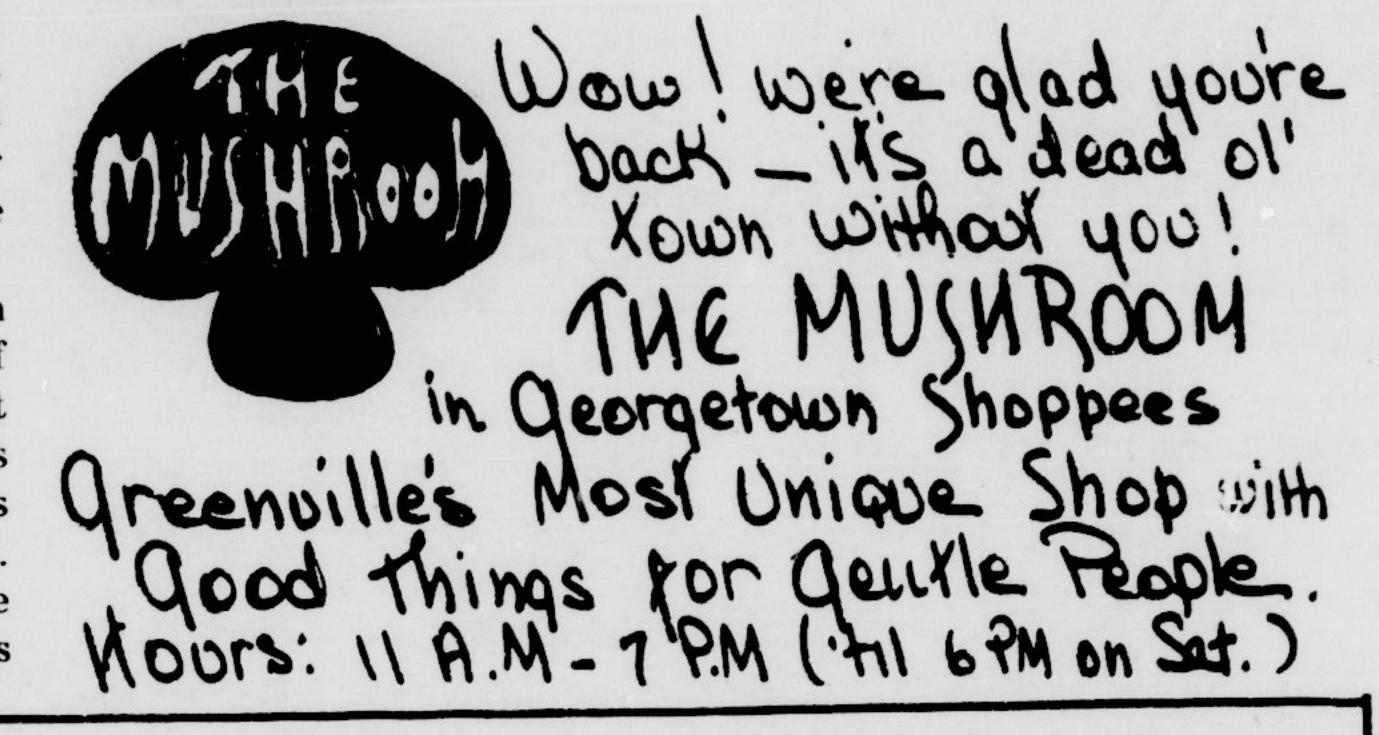
University students are necessary to the process of intelligent members of society learning in one of the nation's that should not be controlled as

Legislature makes the laws that Students want more freedom

that most nearly hold the dormitory hours and outlook of the students in his restrictions, and they want a bigger voice in making the rules

should work toward improving Their gripes are legitimate the atmosphere of the and should be heard. In fact, university. Voting student they must be heard in order to members on all Faculty Senate improve the university in proportion to the community's expansion.

> And finally, the student should take an active part in the life of the academic community, not necessarily in some public office, but in some phase of the activities on campus. In this way, each student will be doing a little bit to improve the university, and all the little improvements will add up to one big improvement, and this will cause a noticable improvement in tha nation itself.



Shirley's Georgetown Barber Shop

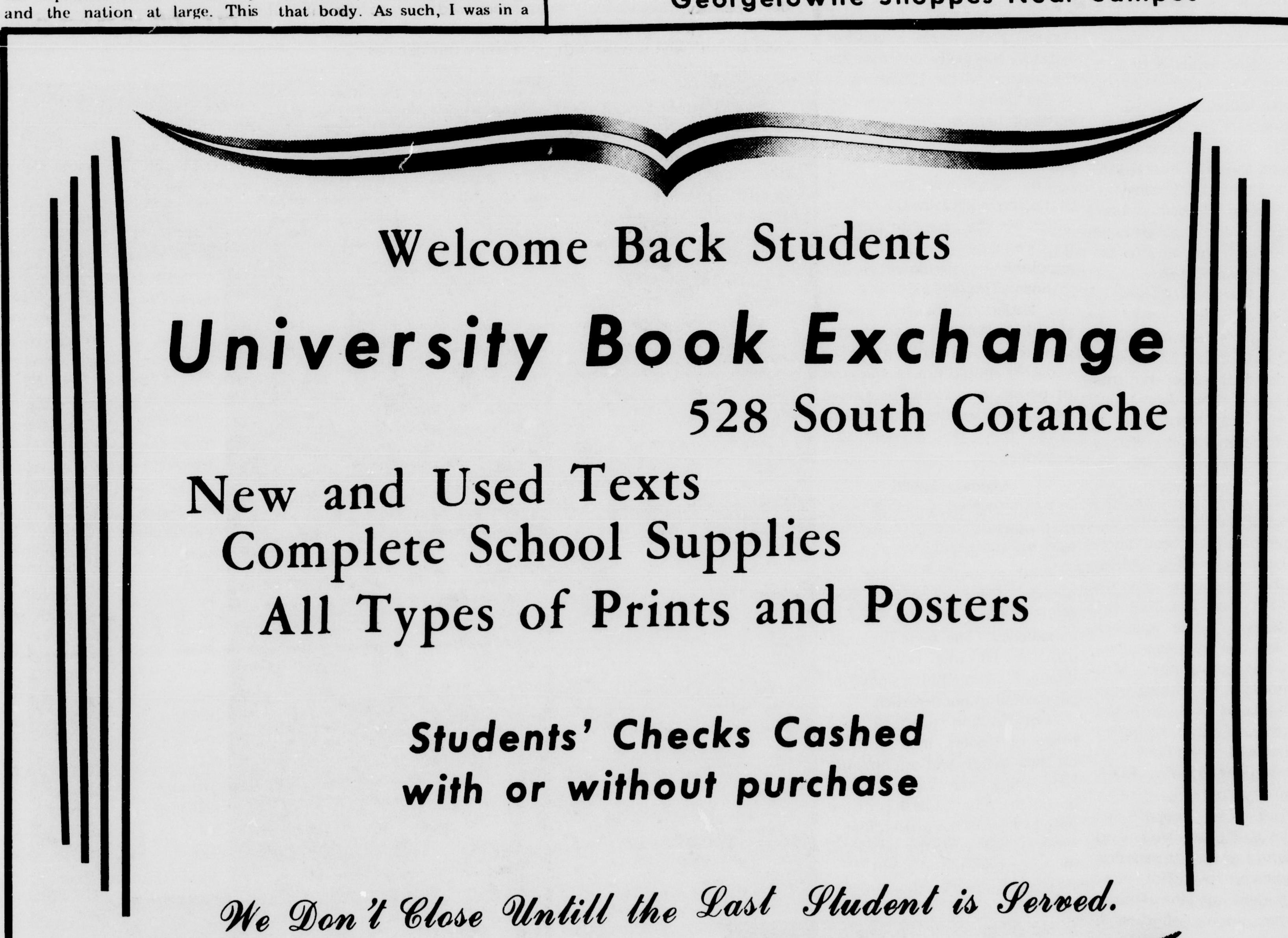
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Haircuts

Razor Cuts

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Mrs. Black--A poor choice?

President Nixon recently announced the appointment of Mrs. Shirley Temple Black to the American delegation to the twenty-fourth United Nations General Assembly, opening on September 16, 1969. This appointment is a political tragedy, for it makes a mockery of the basic concepts of peace and freedom in the modern world.

Consider for a moment the qualifications of Mrs. Black. In the 1968 elections she had ran for Congress on the Republican

her election district and decided that for her to win, she must run as a Vietnam hawk. She thoughtlessly took that advice too ignorant of the consensus of opinion on the issue to know that she could not win on that platform.

Remarkable campaign

To quote from "Nation" magazine (Dec. 4, 1967): "Mrs. Black's campaign was remarkable for her contemptuous attitudes toward political debate and contact with the voters...She guessed wrong on Vietnam (she was a fierce hawk, dropping remarks to the effect that the bombs hadn't even started falling...)

The''Reporter''(Nov. 2, 1967) continued: "She even seems to be a fatalist about a Third World War, noting that U.S. strategy in Vietnam should not be based on fear of setting off a conflagration. 'We musn't be afraid of this war that may come some day,' she says. 'I think it will happen anyway."

Her campaign proved to the voters of California that she was not the kind of leader that this nation needs. She was easily beaten by Pete McCloskey, a lieutenant colonel in the Marine reserves and a strong Vietnam dove.

Political expeciency

Her campaign had been based on what she believed would be politically expedient, not on true beliefs. The fact that she would hire a public relations firm to tell her what the voters wanted will prove this. Mrs. Black should have retired from political life at that time; she would be much better off buried in the annals of movie fame.

The thought of Mrs. Black holding any public office is appalling. The people of California knew this and consequently refused to sanction her candidacy for office. Now the President of the United States has appointed such a person to a national office of high importance. His appointment was based on the fact that she had aided the Republican Party and his candidacy in the elections.

Other than that, her only possible qualifications for her job with the United Nations are the facts that she worked for a time in a clinic near her home, she worked for a time in an qualifications for an office of "and so should they be." vital importance not only to the extremely absurd.

Communist propaganda.' "

"McCarthyism" hinted

That statement reeks of Joe McCarthy and is certainly not the best attitude for a UN delegate to hold.

Even the thought of her appointment makes a mockery of the purpose of the United Nations. If all appointments to the UN consisted of such unqualified persons, the organization as a peace-seeker would soon reverse and become another dictatorial power.

The last thing that this present world needs is another dictator, especially one that has the support of the 126 members of the United Nations. And this will not happen, for the world would quickly denounce such an organization.

The people of the United States, especially the U.S. Senate which has the power to confirm or reject Presidential appointments, should act in like manner. The United States, as the leader of the free world, should act to ensure that freedom. Representatives certainly should not be the kind of person who would be a dove or a hawk on the sole basis of what they feel is politically expedient.

Leaders needed

Politicians have in the past been notorious for that attitude. Boss Tweed of New York City is a good example of what can happen when a person gains political power for the sake of expediency. The same principle applies to one who would 'believe' in something simply to get elected to public office.

This nation needs a new breed of leaders, men who act on their beliefs and not on what they think may be politically expedient. The leadership of the past few years has proven that it cannot cope with the problems of the contemporary world.

Many Americans thought that the election of Richard Nixon would bring about this change. But it obviously has not. After eighteen years of playing the loser, Mr. Nixon has now proved that, even as President, he is still just a loser. Congratulations to the court jester.

Spring offensive will continue

BY BEN CURRENCE

demands made by black students of that group.

nation, but to the entire United lawfully exercising their political affairs. Because of her her opinion of the UN: "Mrs. football player, occupation of thus the way was paved for ignorance, she hired the public Black supports the United buildings including girls' impatience. purposes.

refused use of university American Revolution). buildings, harassed by racist civil some idea just how peaceful demands. dissent was handled.

subject to both institutional and constantly changes.

individual racism day by day,

and she was a member of the imitating the actions of others "The generation coming up satisfy those who refused International Federation of on various campuses across the behind me will make Rap, relevant change. Multiple Sclerosis Societies. Can nation. It just couldn't happen Stokley, Eldridge and Harry these be considered as here; "I'm satisfied," they said, Edwards look like Toms. They Nevertheless, peacefully and the bullshit ends."

And that's exactly how Black Nations? The idea is at best constitutional rights of dissent, students felt and still feel on this free speech and assembly, Black campus. Months of confering Her campaign speeches, students were met by such and discussing grievances of actress turning to politics, she quoted here again from The reactionary actions as an assault Black students led to no knew little or nothing about "Reporter" (Nov. 2, 1967) show on a female supporter by a satisfactory or relevant end, and

Immediately following the Spring '69 was only a

However, some of the When a group of students is solutions in their simplicity can

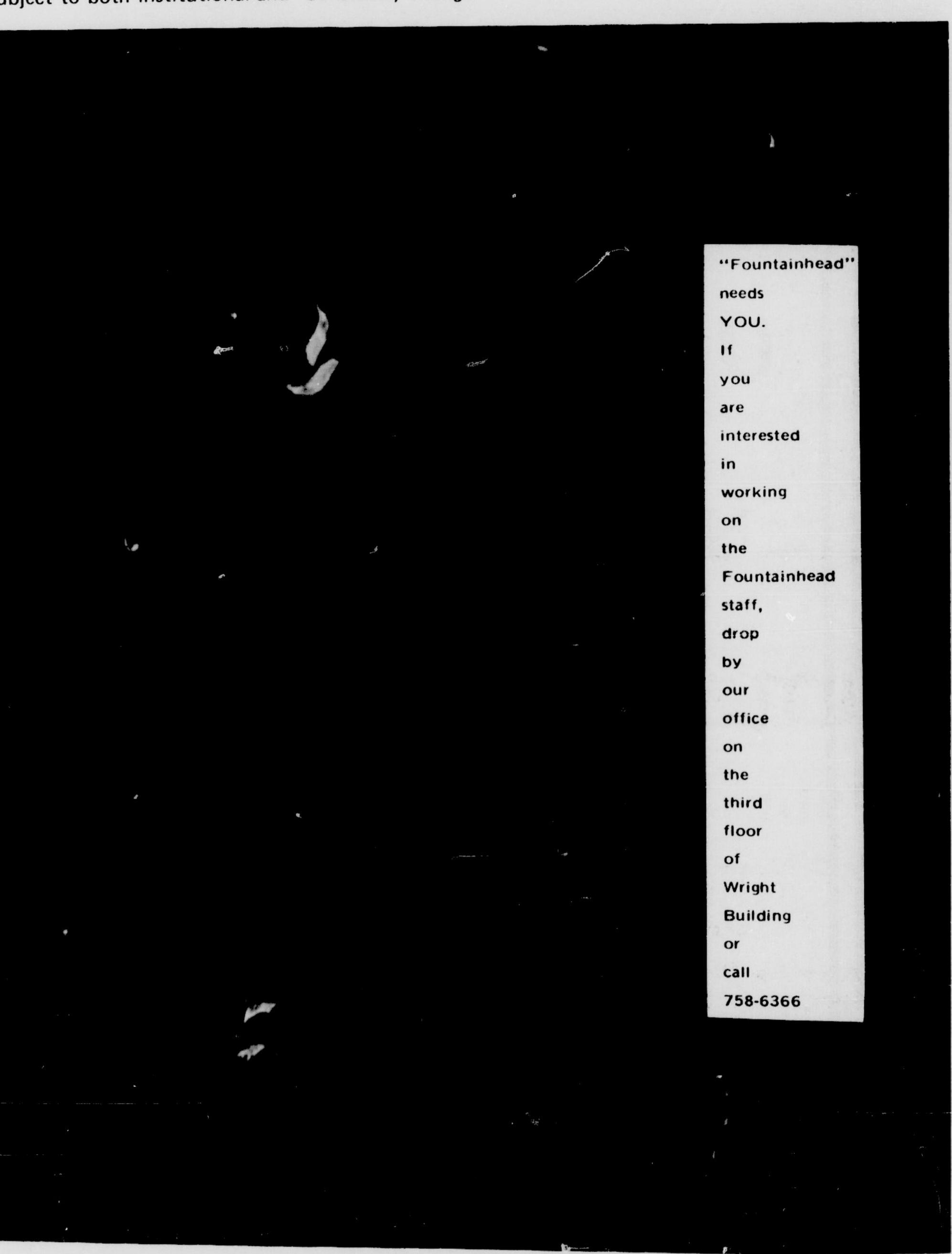
There were those demands the same rebellious spirit as was labeled by some administrators. fermented even in the founders faculty and students as Spring, 1969, some called of this country becomes a part "impossible," temporarily slowing down progressive action. (and their dissenting actions that Harry Edwards, Black The labeling of these demands followed) senseless and only activist, very eloquently put it: served only to psychologically

A student referendum on a part of one demand to abolish racist practices on campus was defeated. What this denotes is merely that the voting student majority, be they aware or not, wishes to perpetuate racist ideology and action within the academic sanctions of our

Problems such as this cannot Nations because 'it does serve to dormitories by football players
The impatience, intensified be solved by a majority vote. If Baxter to manage her campaign. keep the lines of communication armed with no less than baseball with every new conference, that were the case, in many They surveyed the people of open' but says that 'most of it is bat and sticks for 'protective' discussion or any reliance on the instances tax and civil rights They were met with justice, consequently passed. The very high harassment in the dormitories by transformed the grievances into probability that the majority students and hall officials alike, demands (dig the history of the might be wrong cannot be overlooked.

> authorities, bomb threats and transformation, as if by miracle, beginning in the movement to threats on individual's lives. An progressive steps were made to abolish racism and provide analysis of this should give you initiate relevant action on the situation where all students are exposed to equal opportunities.

> Tokenism : J pointless systematically deprived of the be viewed only as temporary and compromises will be rejected. right to learn of their past and superficial answers. Present and The line is drawn, baby. As present history and culture (a future programs should be Brother Eldridge Cleaver puts it, right clearly defined in the structured as to facilitate "you're either going to be part purposes of the university) and constant revisions, as society of the problem or part of the solution."



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Phyllis Bridgema

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Welcome to Greenville

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If nothing else is ever said about East Carolina University, it can be noted that this decade saw the metamorphosis of a teachers college into an honest-to-god University.

Three years ago East Carolina was still tied to ECTC with all the connotations implied by life at a teachers college. University status came along, and to the outside world, Greenville now had a new institution of higher learning.

But for all practical purposes, the seeds for a great university had already been planted and was bearing fruit by the time the smoke had cleared over university status.

Allow us to tell you freshmen what conveniences the graduates of '65 didn't enjoy. There are the three new classroom buildings (music, nursing, science) as well as at least six more dormitories.

The library has supposedly been renovated, and EC definitely renovated Ficklen Stadium as well as building the new Minges Coliseum.

Both the Mid-South Model United Nations and the AAU Men's Swimming and Diving Championship were held on this campus. While this was going on, the campus literary magazine, "The Rebel," was beginning its All-American tradition.

You missed a little more than all these artifacts too.

You unfortunately missed the experience of having a class in the Old Austin Building. There'll never be another building with as much character on this campus. And you missed some of the all-time great professors, such as Napp, Pasti, Adams, Lanfear, and Browne.

Yes, Greenville has never witnessed such gigantic changes in the campus as it ihas seen these last few years. The staff of "The East Carolinian" felt it only fitting and proper that the campus newspaper should keep in step with the university it serves.

So now we present you with the first edition of the new "Fountainhead," and most sincerely invite you to join the movement to keep in step with the times.

Fairness and integrity are our journalistic goals. At the same time, we like to point out that our student government is modeled after our national participatory democracy.

Therefore, it is more complete for us to say that fairness and integrity inservice to and with the rest of the university is the star for which we reach.

More than anything else, we want to recommend by example the new mood of campus involvement. Students now have the right to participate in academic committees. More professors and administrators than ever before are willing to let the student participate in his own education.

We can't let such opportunity for personal growth and involvement slip by. What are YOU going to do during the four shopping days left before 1984?

-PGB



Phyllis Bridgeman, Coordinator Bob Thonen, Business Manager

STAFF

Wayne Eads, Benjamin Currence, Steve Hubbard, Bob McDowell, Beverly Denny, Keith Parrish, Al Dean Chip Callaway

Charles Mock, Artist





Up against the wall ...

By BEN CURRENCE

Military involvement on the ampus of any institution of righer education has been and will continue to be a target for strong criticism and heart-searching questions from students and faculty alike. From it comes connotations of campus involvement in the war in purposes of a university. /ietnam. It's there, standing in MILITARISTIC BRAINWASHING ront of us and we can't get round it.

Besides military involvement on our campuses in the form of research and grant programs, there looms the Reserve Officer Training Corp program. The immediate purpose of ROTC appears to be the provision of a pool of college men from which a small number of highly motivated and well-educated officers will emerge.

EDUCATION

But will this "highly motivated and well-educated" officer have experienced and education which allowed him to develop his personal philosophy of living through inquiry and indoctrination? examination of not only military part?

indoctrination to the single field trips and visits. militaristic interpretation of the "training" and lectures, but also other programs taught during

in the content of such extra-campus activities as field trips to various military bases.

Seemingly, the content of many of the program's courses and the methods by which the program is carried out are in direct conflict with the

It would be virtually impossible to say that the ROTC men are being faced with both sides of military philosophy and techniques within the classroom. The Vietnam war may be viewed by some as an instance in which the white-hat-good-guysavior-of-democracy United States has intervened in its role as protector of the good.

One must then consider it from the view that the U.S. eagle has put its unwarrented imperialistic talons into another country. It is surprising to some to find that the majority of the victimized country's population is fighting against U.S. forces.

Can one call this

Having a voluntary ROTC philosophy, but the moral sides program as an off-campus, of what he himself will be a extracurricular activity would offer the same academic The question can hardly be opportunity as the on-campus answered "yes," for what the version. It would also provide cadets are subject to is an more time and opportunity for

Whether or not these obligations of citizenship. It is programs during the academic evident, not only in on-campus year are more effective than

the summer months away from the academic institution is a matter of opinion.

Marine Corp trainees are schooled during the summer months and have no ROTC program on campus. One could hardly argue that Marine officers are in any way inferior to those of other military branches employing academic-year training.

We are faced with questionable features of ROTC revolving around its academic, moralistic and humanistic values. Some have suggested a binding referendum of the entire university community to find a solution.

MAJORITY VOTE USELESS

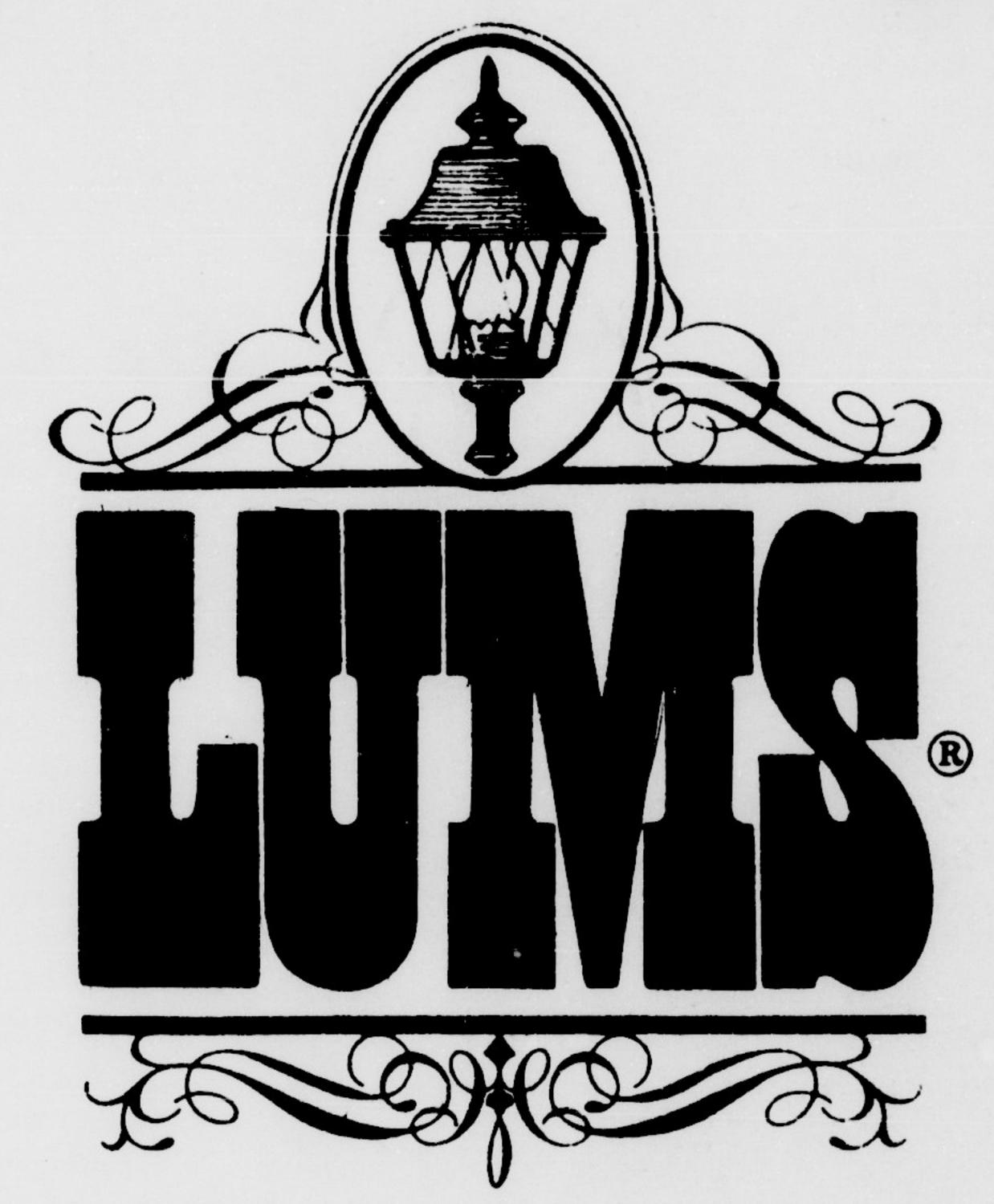
However, as the editors of the Harvard Crimson (April 14, 1969) put it, "The difficulty with this proposel is that ROTC is not a question to be resolved by a majority vote. It is a moral question, binding on those who hold a moral position which happens to be in a minority. This principle is commonly accepted in democratic societies: school segregation, state religion and genocide are examples of policies which could easily win elections in various localities, but which must not be submitted to such a majority rule. ROTC falls in a similar category. The only solution to the ROTC controversy is actively to cease co-operating with the ROTC program."



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