

# Summer School Fountainhead

... and the truth shall make you free

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Greenville, North Carolina

Wednesday, August 4, 1971

## Fire threatens Flanagan

Monday night, at approximately 10:15, a "potential bomb" existed on the ECU campus.

That was the description given by Dr. Donald Clemens, chairman of the Chemistry Department, of the chemical fire that occurred on the third floor of Flanagan.

The fire apparently started in a chemical storage closet due to a chemical reaction between some unknown contaminant and potassium chlorate, a very explosive substance.

The fire was first discovered

by a janitor who informed the ECU police. The police then alerted the Greenville fire department, who responded with three trucks. The Rescue Squad also responded to the call with an ambulance.

Due to the heavy chemical smoke, the firemen were required to use an exhaust fan to clear the floor before they began the search for the fire.

Clemens arrived at the scene and assisted the firemen in combating the enlarging fire.

Clemens stated that if the fire had gone undetected for

another ten minutes, a very explosive fire would have resulted.

However due to the "alert janitors and a very alert system of reporting the fire not only to the fire department, but to the chairman of the department as well," the damage was limited to the storage closet only.

Clemens said that whereas the damage was confined to hundreds of dollars, the potential damage was of thousands of dollars.



GREENVILLE FIREMEN WERE called to the campus Monday night in response to a chemical fire on third floor Flanagan.

## Library gains new wing by '74

Hopefully, construction can be started on the new wing of Joyner Library early in 1972 so that the proposed addition may be occupied late in 1973 or early 1974.

The request for a \$3.2 million appropriation for the addition was made to the General Assembly in 1971. At present, the budget has been said to have been cut to \$3.1 million.

The starting date for construction depends upon the acquisition of the property where the building will stand. Sam Underwood, the property owner of the land needed for the site, presently has filed suit against the state with an injunction to prevent selling his land for the university.

The building is to be situated across Eighth Street so that the street would have to be closed. During the past year houses have been torn down along Eighth Street to make room for the new library addition and the new student union.

Preliminary plans have been made for the new addition so that it will more than double the present size of Joyner Library.

The proposed addition will house the undergraduate library so that the old building can be used for the Library

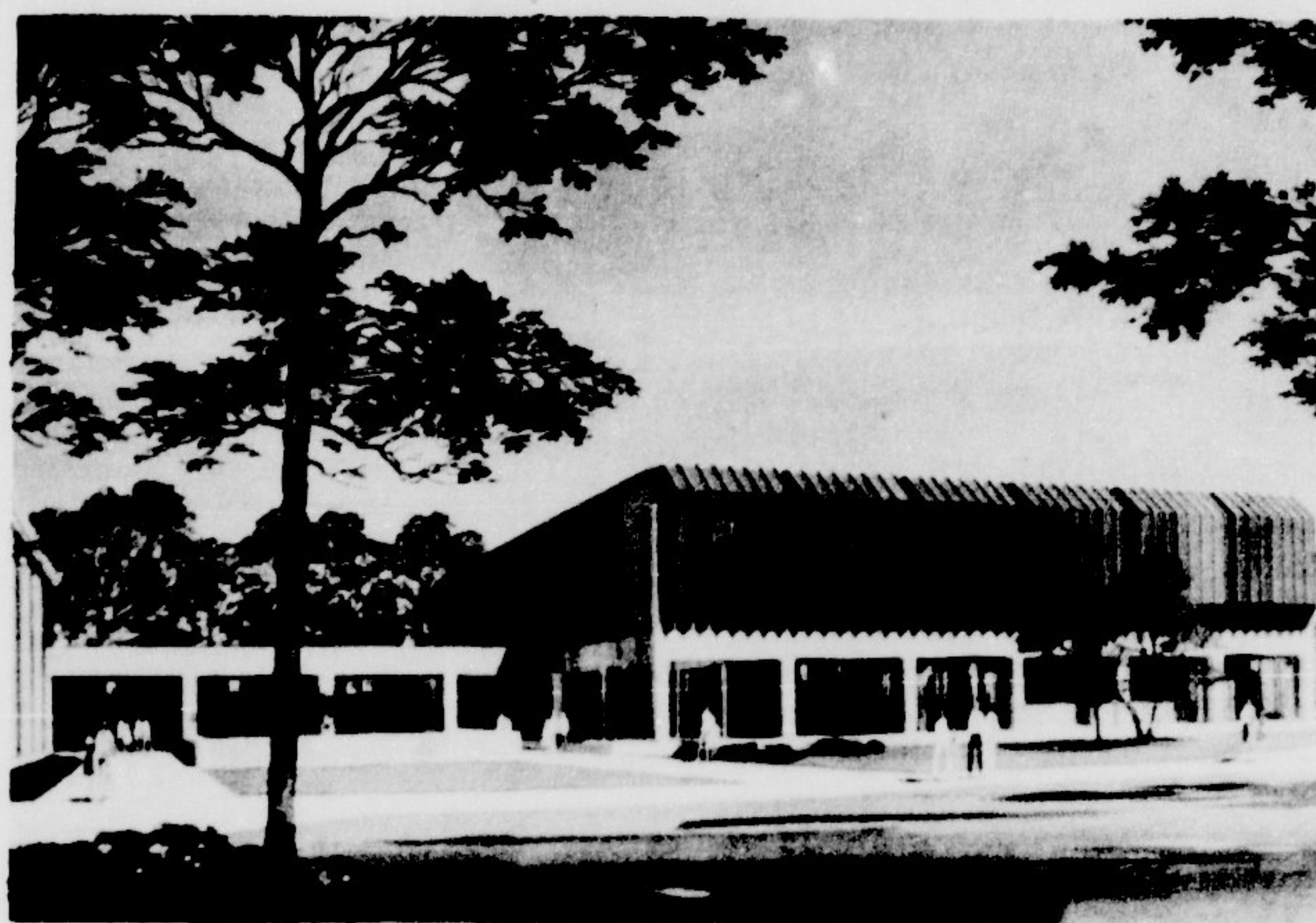
Science Department and research work. The old building will also still house the stacks for the entire library.

The undergraduate addition will consist of four floors. The ground floor, which will be below ground level, will connect with the microfilm section of the old library. It will house the reference room, the periodicals room, and the documents collection. This area will provide about 300 study stations.

The main floor of the addition will house the public catalogue, the general service desk and the reserve reading room, which will provide 200 study stations. The third and fourth floors will house approximately 100,000 volumes on open shelves and provide 500 study stations and 12 private study stations.

A one-story walkway will connect the old library with the new addition. Within that walkway will be the catalogue and check-out desk for both areas of the library. Plans are made so that there will be one entrance to the building and another opening for an exit so that better control can be kept on the regulation of books.

The radio and television stations will remain unchanged on the second story of the old library.



THE PROPOSED ADDITION for the wing on Joyner library will house the undergraduate library. Construction is scheduled to begin early in 1972.

## Dean Beardon charges false weather clearance

Charlotte (AP) The vice chairman of the Governor's Advisory Committee on Economics and Environment, was quoted Saturday as stating that the National Hurricane Center "failed to give the proper designation to the weather disturbances" that occurred as nerve gas was carried to sea in the Atlantic Ocean a year ago.

"I could point out numerous ironies, which, when all viewed together, appear to stack up to something more than just coincidence," said committee vice-chairman and ECU Dean of Business Education James Beardon.

Beardon made the observations during an environmental seminar at the annual meeting of the

Radio-Television News Directors Association of the Carolinas.

Beardon stated that Army officials promised that the controversial nerve gas would not be towed to sea without a "weather clearance" predicting 96 hours of good weather.

However, he said that when the tow began from the Sunny Point Ordnance Depot on the Cape Fear River on Aug. 16, 1970, an intense storm developed off the North Carolina coast.

Beardon said that winds of 75 miles-per-hour were recorded at Morehead City on the coast and about 85 miles-per-hour winds to the northeast. He alleged that the National Hurricane Center termed the disturbance a

"wave" rather than a tropical depression or hurricane because the high winds were not sustained.

However, said Beardon, he has reconnaissance plane data which indicates the winds were sustained.

"I don't think there was a possibility of getting a 96-hour clearance on the basis of the data I have," stated Beardon.

Beardon recalled that the dumping operation was postponed several times because of bad weather, and that a tropical depression did exist in the Atlantic, but that it "miraculously dissipated to a wave" the day before the gas was put to sea.

The dumping operation was carried out without reported incident.

## Marijuana could have some medical potential

CHAPEL HILL (AP) Research at the University of North Carolina has shown that the main ingredient in marijuana does not appear to be addictive and it may be possible to use it in place of the currently used addictive pain-killing drugs.

The most active ingredient is code named THC, which stands for delta-9-tetrahydrocannabinol.

Dr. William L. Dewey of the university's medical school said "marijuana may have potential for treatment of hypertension."

"In tests here animals' blood pressure has been reduced significantly for up to four hours. It is an unusual drug to reduce blood for that long," Dr. Dewey said.

"Our studies have shown that THC has analgesic pain-killing effects in mice, rats and possibly in dogs," Dewey said. Researchers here believe that effects of THC on the brain are "mainly depressant,"

though there may be some stimulatory activity."

However, Dewey says he believes it might be useful as an anti-depressant since users have reported a "heightened sense of well being" while on marijuana.

"We talk in contradictions when speaking of this drug," Dewey said. "Some clinically useful antidepressants sedate lab animals."

While it is possible that marijuana or THC may not themselves have medical value, chemicals related to them may have.

Among the candidates for study are the chemicals into which the body changes THC. THC is not soluble in water so the body changes it into water soluble compounds, which may be active prior to being excreted.

Two of these "metabolites" are now known. To find others and study their effects when given separately is one of the goals of UNC researchers.

## Falcon's deliberate crash reveals much information

By BILL STOCKTON  
AP Science Writer

SPACE CENTER, Houston (AP) Detection of the deliberate crash of Apollo 15's lunar lander by moonquake meters at three widely separated points on the moon is frosting on the cake for lunar scientists.

The lunar lander Falcon's violent death late Monday was detected 30 miles away at the seismometer which David R. Scott and James B. Irwin left at the base of the Apennine Mountains where they landed earlier in Falcon. The crash also registered 700 miles to the south on the Apollo 12 seismometer left in the Ocean of Storms in November 1969 and on the Apollo 14 seismometer left in the lunar highlands at Fra Mauro last February.

The response of the three instruments excited scientists waiting to see if it would happen.

It was the latest achievement for Apollo 15-a mission lunar experts say may bring more fundamental knowledge about the moon than all past moon landings combined. The achievements include:

- Possible discovery of a piece of the original lunar crust.
- Samples of bedrock that might lie just beneath the moon's surface.
- Discovery of probable

layering in the sides of Hadley Rille.

Scientists are trying to determine how the moon was formed as a way of finding the origin of the solar system.

"That's exciting. That's just very nice," Dr. D.W. Strangway, a geophysicist at the Manned Spacecraft Center, said when the Apollo 12 and 14 instruments began recording seismic waves generated by the Falcon's crash, which equaled an explosion of more than two tons of TNT. The waves had reached the closer Apollo 15 seismometer several minutes earlier.

"It suggests you can see impacts on the moon from very, very far away. This has been a subject of considerable controversy," Strangway said.

The principal scientist working with the seismometers, Dr. Gary Latham of Columbia University's Lamont-Doherty Geological Laboratory, was studying the data last Monday and was unavailable for comment.

But before the crash he said detection by the Apollo 12 and 14 instruments would be strong evidence that present theories about the interior of the moon are correct.

These theories are that the moon's interior is a broken, crumbled material that scatters the waves intensely and the

material becomes more dense with increasing depth.

Crashes of previous lunar landers and spent S4B booster rockets have been only short distances from seismometers. As a result, seismic waves they generated gave data on the interior of the moon to a depth of only about 50 miles.

But detection of seismic waves generated by the crash of an object 700 miles away might give soundings as deep as 150 miles.

Data from other experiments has suggested there might be a mantle or lunar shell at this depth. Detection of the mantle, if it exists, would help in determining if the moon ever had a liquid core.

Scott's report Sunday during a lunar excursion that he had found a piece of coarse-grained anorthositic rock led to speculation it might be a piece of the original lunar crust.

The crustal rock might have been carved out of the moon's primordial surface more than 4 billion years ago when an object probably 50 miles wide gouged the 500-mile-wide Imbrium Basin.

Anorthositic are composed largely of aluminum, calcium, sodium and silicates. Some scientists think they might represent crustal material.

## Congressional committee agrees to extend draft

By BRUCE SAVAGE  
Staff Writer

The hopes of many young men between the ages of eighteen and twenty-five may have been shattered by a congressional conference committee.

For a while it seemed that the selective service of the United States would be a thing of the past. However, on Friday, July 30, a congressional conference committee agreed on a two-year draft extension bill.

Some hopes were raised by Senate action on June 22, when, by a vote of 57 to 42, the Mansfield amendment was added to a bill to extend the Selective Service Act after the June 30 expiration date. The amendment stated that it was "the policy of the United States" that a deadline be set for withdrawal of U.S. forces from Indochina not later than nine months after the enactment of the measure, with the provision that all U.S. war prisoners' release be secured within ninety days.

However, the House of Representatives refused to go along with the amendment. Following the arrangement for such disagreements in the congress, a conference committee was called.

For the last month the conference committee was unable to reach any accord on the issue of setting a date for withdrawal. With the expiration of the draft on June

30, local draft boards all over the nation virtually closed shop, confining activities to regular paperwork.

Then on Friday the committee gave approval to a compromise which urged President Nixon to set a date for total U.S. troop withdrawal from Indochina, but without a deadline.

However the agreement by the conference committee does not insure quick extension of the draft.

The bill, with its amendment, will now go back to the House, where passage is likely. It will then return to the Senate, where its fate is uncertain. Senate anti-war forces have vowed to filibuster against the compromise bill.

If no agreement has been reached by Friday, the bill will have to wait until September. The Congress adjourns for a summer vacation on Friday, August 6. Such quick action by the Congress is doubtful.

Therefore the draft will have to wait another month before extension and another month before the next call-up.

But don't be surprised if people are still drafted. The Selective Service says it still has the power to draft those men whose deferments expire and those who turn 18.

If and when the draft resumes, changes are to be expected.

\*The President will be permitted to end student deferments. Freshmen of the 1970-71 class will be allowed

to retain deferments; students entering later are not expected to get them.

\*After the draft notice has been mailed, men will no longer be able to volunteer for one of the other services.

\*Pay for recruits could double to more than \$5,000, largely as an incentive for volunteers.

\*For the first time since 1961, a congressional limit will be imposed on draft calls - 270,000 over a 24-month period ending July 1, 1973.

While the extension legislation provides the major barrier to the continuation of the draft, there are other problems, basically the increase in appeals and the evasion of the draft and the refusal of men to serve.

The appeals focus mainly on the conscientious-objector question. Already, the number of men holding the CO status is believed to have doubled in the past year from 40,646 last June to an unofficial estimate of 75,000 at present. CO claims alone range from 7,000 to 10,000 a month.

The appeal also applies to the health qualifications. In January, 1970, the rejection rate was 18.5 per cent. Twelve months later it has climbed to 28.6 per cent.

Draft experts say these rejections generally reflect a more intensive effort by the young men to seek professional, legal and medical help in their physical examinations.

## ECU will become 'barrier-free'

This fall ECU will become the first barrier-free state supported campus in North Carolina.

"Barrier-free" means that barriers which prevent physically handicapped individuals from easy access will no longer be an obstacle on the Greenville campus. Ramps and handrails to aid physically handicapped persons, such as wheelchair occupants will be installed. Other adjustments will also be made.

The barrier-free condition at ECU is being made possible by a grant from the N.C. Department of Vocational Rehabilitation, with 20 percent matching funds from ECU.

According to Dr. Sheldon Downes, coordinator of Rehabilitation Counselor Education at ECU, there are many barriers, things which physically able people take for granted, which prevent handicapped people from easy movement and access.

Take curbs, for example. Some 70 walkway ramps at ECU will be installed to provide easy accessibility over curbs to sidewalks which can safely facilitate wheelchair movement about campus.

And then, there are restrooms which must be augmented. Some 55 toilets - men and women - which need to be outfitted with handrails and adjustments in partitions so that they may be

used by wheelchair users.

Some drinking fountains will be lowered and a limited number of showers in dormitories will also be adjusted.

Although ECU will be the first, there are plans to soon make UNC-CH and UNC-Asheville also barrier-free. Pitt Technical Institute, also located in Greenville, will get some barrier-free construction this year.

With the new eastern North Carolina Vocational Rehabilitation Center to be located adjacent to the new Pitt County Memorial Hospital with ECU's newly formed School of Medicine and very active Allied Health Department which trains physical therapists, and the vocational rehabilitation training center in the School of Education, Downes sees Greenville soon becoming a center for training the bodies and minds of those who have permanent or temporary physical handicaps.

Downes hopes to see ECU eventually make other adjustments on the campus to more easily facilitate convenient living for the handicapped.

He hopes to see items such as telephones and mirrors lowered in the dorms for use by the physically handicapped. However, he warns that even these seemingly simple changes require financial resources.

"We hope to have a special section in the library, too, which will be equipped with tape recorders and books in Braille for the blind," he adds.

At the present time, ECU has several sightless students on campus. This fall, at least two students will be entering ECU who are totally dependent on wheelchairs for motivation.

Downes has emphatically stated that all students who are

physically handicapped at ECU must be independent. He says, "We have found that most of the handicapped persons, such as those in wheelchairs, do not need attendants. Most of them could function quite well on their own, if they would. We encourage independence. We will not permit attendants on the campus."

According to ECU vice

president and business manager, C.G. Moore, the N.C. Department of Vocational Rehabilitation is providing \$35,200 of the necessary \$44,000 for the barrier-free construction and ECU is providing the remaining \$8,800.

Moore says that the funded construction at ECU will begin as soon as plans have been approved.



THE BARRIER-FREE PROGRAM to be initiated at ECU this fall will include some 70 ramps to provide easy wheelchair movement around campus. The barrier-free condition at ECU is being made possible by a grant from the N.C. Department of Vocational Rehabilitation with 20 percent matching funds from ECU.



# Dr. Abernathy to open lecture series



DR RALPH ABERNATHY, noted civil rights leader, will visit the ECU campus on Tuesday, October 19, to speak on "Civil Rights and Black Power."

Dr. Ralph Abernathy will begin the 1971-72 lecture series by speaking on "Civil Rights and Black Power" on Tuesday, October 19.

Dennis Hopper, who gained fame as co-star with Peter Fonda in "Easy Rider," will follow on Thursday, October 28 speaking on "I Love Making Movies."

Heywood Hale Broun, reporter-at-large for CBS News, will appear January 17, to speak on his experiences as a correspondent.

Also appearing on the Lecture Series will be Norman Baker and Peter Nero. Baker will speak on "The Voyages of Ra I and Ra II" January 26. Nero will give a lecture-demonstration on jazz, February 2.

First on the Popular Entertainment schedule will be the Trinidad Tripoli Steel Band on Parents Day, October 2. October 8, Alex Taylor and the Nitty Gritty Dirt will appear in concert.

Pat Paulsen, John Stewart and Jennifer will perform on October 30.

Bread will appear at Homecoming, November 5. The Popular Entertainment Committee is in the process of securing other entertainment for the Homecoming weekend.

The Artist Series will begin on Monday, October 18, with the Sierra Leone National Dance Troupe. The schedule for the rest of the year will be as follows:

- The World's Greatest Jazz Band - November 16
- Jerome Hines - January 19
- London Symphony Orchestra - February 8
- Grant Johannesen - April 6 and 9
- Isaac Stern - May 1
- The Travel-Adventure Film Series will feature films of international scope. The countries of Australia, Korea, Holland, and others will be highlighted in this series.



DENNIS HOPPER, CO STAR of "Easy Rider," will lecture on the subject, "I Love Making Movies" at ECU on October 28.

# News Briefs

## Nixon failed to respond

WASHINGTON (AP) - A group of delegates to the White House Conference on Youth accused President Nixon today of failing to respond to the conference.

"Paramount among our concerns and frustrations is the total and tragic silence of the President of the United States regarding this conference," the group told a Senate subcommittee hearing on conference followup.

"We want a total end to the war in Southeast Asia, now," a spokesman for the group said.

"We want an emphasis on the needs of the people: a guaranteed annual income, not loans to Lockheed; an end to discrimination, not a Southern strategy."

"We want food for hungry children, not subsidies for wealthy farmers. We want protection of civil liberties, not whitewashing of campus killings."

## Dr. Burden appointed

Dr. Hubert W. Burden, a native of Elizabeth City, has been appointed assistant professor of anatomy in the ECU Medical School. Dr. Michael R. Schweisthal, chairman of the anatomy department made the announcement.

Burden comes to ECU from Tulane University Medical School, from which he received the PhD degree. He received the AB in 1965 from Atlantic Christian College and the MA in biology from ECU in 1967.

Burden has done extensive research in the area of anatomy and physiology of the mammalian ovary. The research, results of which have been published in national medical journals, was funded through grants from the U.S. Public Health Service and the National Institute of Health.

He is a member of the honorary societies Chi Beta Phi and Sigma Xi, an associate member of the Southern Society of Anatomists and a member of the American Society of Zoologists.

He was selected as a National Institute of Health predoctoral trainee in anatomy, 1968-71.

"We are most pleased to have a native of eastern North Carolina on our teaching staff to help develop and implement the School of Medicine at East Carolina," Schweisthal said.

Burden's appointment is effective at the beginning of the fall quarter.

## Profs attend meeting

Two ECU Medical School professors are attending international medical conferences during the summer.

Dr. S. Jerome Putnam is presenting a paper related to his work in neurology at the International Physiological Conference currently in progress in Munich, Germany. Putnam will be joined by

Dr. Irvin E. Lawrence Jr. at the Tenth International Embryological Conference which will be held in Glasgow, Scotland, Aug. 30-Sept. 3.

The Embryological Conference, which is limited to only 400 participants from all over the world, will be conducted on the campus of the University of Glasgow.

## U.C. announces schedule

The University College of the Division of Continuing Education has announced its schedule of evening courses offered for the fall term.

The University College offers an opportunity for individuals within commuting distance of the University to earn their first two years of college credit toward the Baccalaureate Degree or to take occasional courses by attending classes at the University at night. Many individuals may enroll for day classes through the University College. It is also possible for students to transfer from the

University College to the regular day program at ECU.

Students over 21 years of age need not take an entrance examination to be admitted to the University College. Application for admission should be made by August 25.

Educational offerings for the fall term include basic courses in biology, business, English, geography, history, math, political science, and psychology. Four and five-hour credit courses will meet twice weekly from 6:30 - 9:30 p.m. Courses beginning Sept. 8, are offered Monday through Thursday evenings.

## Adzug declares war

WASHINGTON (AP) - Rep. Bella Abzug is asking Congress to declare war on the sex prefix.

The New York Democrat, wife of a stockbroker, is doing her thing for women's liberation by preceding her signature with "Ms." She figures that can be taken for Mrs. or Miss if reference must be made at all.

But women, she said, should be considered as "individuals and not wives of individuals."

"Women are harassed daily by government interrogations as to their marital status," she told the House. "Thus, the thousands of government forms which make up red tape require women to designate Miss or Mrs., while men, apparently, are sufficiently described by the term Mr."

Each time a woman is required to designate either Mrs. or Miss, "she is reminded that her identity is perceived not only by her sex but also by her marital status," Mrs. Abzug said, but such "governmental curiosity does not apparently extend to the private lives of men."

She said there is no justification "for such idle

curiosity about women. In view of the vast number of forms which must be completed by anyone associated with the United States, its elimination will do much to enhance the personal respect for the individual."

Thus, she prepared for introduction today a bill to prohibit any "instrumentality of the United States from using as a prefix to the name of any person any title which indicates marital status," as well as a resolution designating Aug. 26 as Women's Equality Day to commemorate the day in 1920 when women first won the right to vote.

Discrimination against women in employment, she said, permits supervisors to rationalize extensively "usually on the basis that a married woman is apt to get pregnant, or she is a 'second breadwinner,' or some other unsubstantiated myth."

Under her bill, Congress, courts or any federal agency would be blocked from indicating anyone's marital status in correspondence, records, certificates or written documents.

## Fred Martin

### dies of stroke

Dr. Frederick Carlyle Martin, director of graduate studies in the Romance Languages department, died suddenly at his home Monday evening of an apparent heart attack.

Martin came to ECU in 1960 with degrees from Emory University and the University of North Carolina. He had earlier taught at Furman University and UNC-CH.

At ECU he taught Spanish and French courses and later served as coordinator of French language courses. In 1969 he became director of graduate studies for the Romance Languages Department and launched the Spanish graduate program in 1970. Before his death, he was preparing for a French graduate program for 1971-72.

He served as chairman of numerous committees in the Romance Languages Department and was also a member of the Association of Teachers of Spanish and Portuguese, Phi Beta Kappa, Phi Sigma Iota, Pi Delta Phi, and Pi Kappa Alpha.

The funeral was conducted in Greenville after which the body was to be returned to Martin's home city, Augusta, Ga. for burial.

## 'Gypsy' ends theater season

By HARRIET FLANAGAN Staff Writer

"Gypsy" the last show of the Summer Theater season will open August 10.

This show, based on the memoirs of Gypsy Rose Lee, was first produced in 1959 with Ethel Merman in the title role.

The script for the ECU show is by Artur Laurant with music by Jules Stein ("Funny Girl") and lyrics by Steven Sondheim ("Forum," "Follies," "West Side Story").

The action begins in Seattle in the early twenties. Baby Louise and Baby June are rehearsing for a kiddie show in a vaudeville theatre ("May We Entertain You") supervised by their domineering mother. Her children's success in show business is Rose's life.

Leaving Seattle, Rose collects some boys for an act and under her driving direction, June and Louise enter vaudeville as "Baby June and her Newsboys." On tour she meets Herbie, a former candy salesman, and she charms him into becoming their agent.

older, although Rose keeps their ages secret. On Louise's birthday, Herbie lands the act on the Orpheum Circuit and Rose is overcome with gratitude ("Mr Goldstein, I Love You"). Despite their success, Herbie wants Rose to retire and marry him.

A producer offers to make June a star; however, Mama Rose violently refuses, and June and Louise lament their hard life on stage and their troubles with their strong-willed mother ("If Mama Was Married").

The act continues, and one of the boys, Tulsa, shows Louise a new routine he has worked out for himself and a girl ("All I Need Is A Girl"). It is later learned that June and Tulsa have eloped. Rose is crushed. She accuses June of desertion. However, she summons her indomitable strength and endeavors to make a star out of Louise ("Everything Is Coming Up Roses"). Act one closes on this note.

Vaudeville is dying and so is the act even though "Madam Rose's Toreadorables" are substituted for the "Farmboys." Nevertheless, Rose assures Herbie and Louise that they will stay "Together."

Unwittingly, Herbie books the act into a second-rate burlesque house, where Rose is shocked by the destitute performers. Louise talks her mother into remaining and is instructed by three strippers in the elements of their work ("You Got to Have a Gimnick"). The headlining stripper is arrested, Rose, determined to make Louise a star, shoves her into the act to Herbie's disgust. He angrily leaves. Pasty, the stage manager, introduces Louise by accident as Gypsy Rose Lee, obviously the title adhered.

Months later Louise is famous and popular everywhere and is headlining at Minsky's. However, Rose is still interfering and she and her daughter quarrel bitterly. In the empty theatre Rose endeavors to work out her problem - her ambition, her disappointments, her neglect by her own family ("Rose's Turn"). Gypsy joins her and there is mutual understanding.

In this production Sally-Jane Heit will be performing as Rose, Jane Barrett as Louise, Linda Marks as June, Skip Aronson as Herbie, Jim Miller as Tulsa, and Pat Peralton, Camille Hardy, and Baillie Gerstein as the strippers.

## Benz receives PhD

Carlton R. Benz, associate professor of speech at ECU, has been awarded the PhD degree from Wayne State University, Detroit.

A specialist in television broadcasting, Benz wrote his doctoral dissertation on the effects of time-compressed speech upon the comprehension of a visually oriented TV lecture.

His research indicated that students viewing a televised lecture compressed one-third of the original presentation time could comprehend and

remember the lecture material as well as students who viewed the lecture presented at the normal rate of speed.

Benz is director of closed-circuit TV operations at ECU. Prior to his appointment to the ECU faculty in 1966, he taught at Stephen Austin State College (Texas), Indiana State University and Wayne State College (Nebraska).

He has also worked at television stations in South Dakota and Kansas and in advertising in New York.

## Eric Slaughter calls for recycling trash

By MITZY BRYANT Staff Writer

Does it bother you to find paper and aluminum cans on your favorite resting place? How about broken glass bottles where you tread barefoot?

Eric Slaughter, a graduate student in the Biology Department, has come up with some ideas which might possibly solve these problems.

One idea Slaughter has in mind is to have civic organizations in Greenville set up deposit areas for a waste paper drive. Newspapers and possibly magazines could be taken to a paper company and sold for a profit.

But transportation costs in getting the papers to the companies would cut the profit considerably, according to Slaughter. "The city would have to be shown that there would be a profit," said Slaughter. He added that one solution to the problem may be to put all the money brought in as profit into a fund for setting up recreational parks.

Slaughter stated that it may also be possible to include aluminum cans in the drive.

Companies able to handle the cans are located in Charlotte and Norfolk, Va. which would call for shipping by train.

Another idea of Slaughter's is to set up an environmental council. "Parks, urban renewal, sanitation, all things would come into play under a council of this type," said Slaughter.

The best way to get mobilization on these environmental problems is to start a recycle campaign through the environmental council, according to Slaughter. "There are many project-oriented groups waiting for ideas," said Slaughter. "All they need is for someone to hand them the ball."

As a long-range idea Slaughter said regional incinerators could be set up to burn what materials could be burned. The heat could be captured and used as a power source.

In the fall Slaughter plans to begin work with the campus ecology club (ECOS) for the environmental projects.

Together students, faculty, and city people can form a dedicated, powerful and political group," he said.

ECU LIBRARIAN WENDELL Smiley (right) discusses the use of ECU's new microform library with an Encyclopedia Britannica consultant.

## Library receives collection

"The Library of American Civilization," a new microfiche library of about 19,000 volumes on the subject of America from its beginning to the outbreak of World War I, has been added to Joyner Library.

More than 150 college and university libraries are currently receiving this collection of resource titles, published by Library Resources, Inc., of Chicago, a subsidiary of Encyclopaedia Britannica.

"Many of the books in this collection are rare, others are out of print, and not all are available in even the finest libraries," said Wendell W. Smiley, ECU's Director of Library Services.

Each volume in the Microbook Library is reproduced on a single 3 x 5-inch Microbook film card, a form of microfiche. There are

up to 1,000 pages on a single fiche, an achievement of high reduction photography which reduces individual pages 55 to 90 times.

Each fiche in the Microbook Library can be stored, retrieved, and circulated as are most actual books. Ordinarily the 19,000 volumes in the Microbook Library would occupy 2,000 feet of shelf space.

In Microbook form the entire collection is stored in 30 card files which measure less than eight cubic feet.

Microbook titles are read on a desk reader or a small, portable reader. Most material displayed on the desk reader is enlarged to greater than original size on an 8 1/2 x 12-inch screen, making it actually easier to read than the original volume.

Individual pages are easily

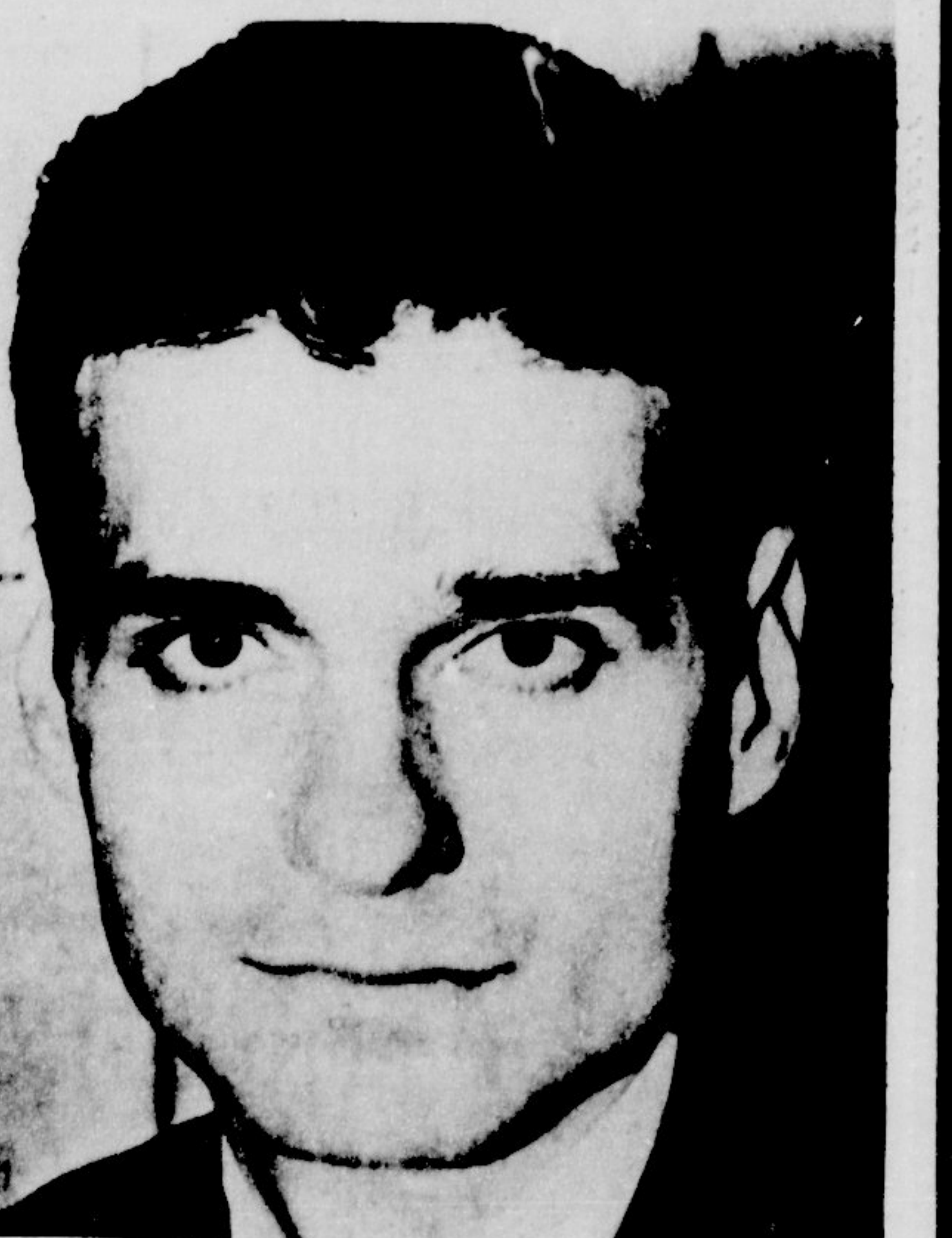
selected and centered on the screen using two control knobs.

Hard copies of Microbook pages, similar to Xerox copies of printed pages, can be made using a special reader-printer which will shortly be available in the ECU library.

ECU acquired the Microbook library at about five percent of its estimated cost in book form.

Future collections, now in the development stage, include a collection of English literature, featuring microform reproductions of medieval manuscripts and early printed folio and quarto editions of Shakespeare's plays.

According to Ernest Connelly, director of Joyner Library's Public Services, ECU will purchase each forthcoming microfiche collection as soon as it becomes available.



CONSUMER ADVOCATE RALPH Nader has called for punishment of federal employees who do not carry out existing consumer laws. He has endorsed a bill which would set up a five-man consumer commission, and would place consumer-related problems under the commission.

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# He writes of prison experiences

By WHITNEY HADDEN  
Managing Editor

*The Prison Diary of Ho Chi Minh*, translated by Aileen Palmer (Bantam Books Q7165), \$1.25.

In his introduction to *The Prison Diary of Ho Chi Minh*, Harrison Salisbury describes Ho as "a poet with the soul of a dragon."

It is an apt description. This little volume reveals a great deal about the enigmatic, frail-looking man who held the gigantic war machine of the world's mightiest nation at bay in a "David and Goliath" struggle unprecedented in modern times.

This "diary" is a collection of quatrains and Tang poems in the classical Chinese style which were written during Ho's captivity in various South China jails during World War II. Notwithstanding the limitations of any translated work, the *Prison Diary* is filled with many powerful and lyrical statements.

How can a man deal with severe trials and physical deprivation? How does he escape from the harsh confines of prison?

*The rose at evening blossoms, and then it fades away.*



HO CHI MINH WRITES with a sensitivity born of deprivation and a strength of will hardened by adversity. He is a "poet with the soul of a dragon."

*Its opening and its withering continues all unnoticed.*

*But the fragrance of the rose floats into the depths of the prison.*

*Telling the inmates there of life's injustice and sorrow.*

For Ho, the "body is in prison, the mind escapes outside." He dwells on the sounds and smells of life going on outside the walls, on nature, on the people around him, and on the struggle that he is anxious to join.

*Warily to the wood the birds fly, seeking rest.*

*Across the empty sky a lonely cloud is drifting.*

*Far away in a mountain village a young girl grinds out maize.*

*When the maize is all ground, the fire burns red in the oven.*

Ho is somehow able to harden his mind and will like steel, and yet retain his sensitivity and concern for humanity in the face of the most brutal and dehumanizing conditions. He is indeed a poet with the soul of a dragon.

*People who come out of prison can build up the country.*

*Misfortune is the test of people's fidelity.*

*Those who protest at injustice are people of true merit.*

*When the prison doors are opened, the real dragon will fly out.*

Throughout the poems, Ho reveals a gentle sense of humor, a serenity that seems imperturbable.

The *Prison Diary* is an affirmation of the power of the human spirit to face hardships, and to grow from them. Listening to the pounding of rice outside, Ho observes:

*How much the rice must suffer under the pestle.*

*But, after the pounding, it comes out white like cotton.*

*The same thing often happens to men in this world.*

*Misfortune's workshop turns them into polished jade.*

Ho is somehow able to harden his mind and will like steel, and yet retain his sensitivity and concern for humanity in the face of the most brutal and dehumanizing conditions. He is indeed a poet with the soul of a dragon.

*People who come out of prison can build up the country.*

*Misfortune is the test of people's fidelity.*

*Those who protest at injustice are people of true merit.*

*When the prison doors are opened, the real dragon will fly out.*

# Eugene McCarthy still something of an enigma

By SAUL PETT  
AP Special Correspondent

WASHINGTON (AP) — As he did in the chamber of the United States Senate, he has a way of drifting in and drifting out of the rim of our vision, a distant, casual man who floats like a butterfly and stings like a bee and is gone.

He is like the patron of the British pub who shows up with some regularity, who takes a lethargic interest in the bar talk from his end of the bar, taking part but not becoming a part of, who drops a few remarks, some wise, some funny, some nasty, and floats out again, a familiar man of mystery, a type known in the pubs as "our regular stranger."

With all that we have seen of Eugene McCarthy over the years, he remains someone we only see but don't know, a unique, cloudy enigma in a field of transparencies.

Now he floats in again, this time talking of a new political party to take over the White House in 1972. He stirs a ripple of interest. His many critics smile knowingly. Clearly, they say, McCarthy has less of a base than ever, not even a Senate seat; the war fades as an issue; his own personality remains an obstacle; he led the disillusioned once but, in his turn, disillusioned some or many of them himself. Thus, the skepticism of the critics rolls on, inhibited only by one sobering memory: in 1968, Don Quixote did, at least, knock over the windmill.

Now McCarthy is back, saying that unless the two major parties offer the voter a real choice next year, a new party must be formed with a commitment to end the war realistically and finally not merely "to change the color of the corpses," a party that would reform American political processes and reorder national priorities.

He does not say that he expects or wants necessarily to lead such a movement himself. The answer depends on the wording of the question. Does he want to run again? "Oh, I don't know. I'm pretty scared up from the last time." After the scars and the tedium, he was bored much of the time of the last campaign, does he really have the stomach for another? "Oh, I don't know. I'm pretty competitive, you know," says Eugene McCarthy, moving up and down, out and in.

McCarthy has also talked about running himself in several Democratic primaries as a way of testing his viewpoint and pressing the Democrats into meeting what he considers are today's political realities.

But mostly he has indicated he does not feel the party will prove responsive. Mostly, he talks about a new party.

In 1968, the McCarthy candidacy uncovered a profound discontent in the country. Now, there are signs that the discontent may be wider, if not deeper, and no longer confined to the young and the blacks. A recent Roper poll, for example, indicated that two-thirds of Americans think the country has lost its direction, that "things have pretty seriously gotten off on the wrong track."

A new liberal party could win, says Richard Goodwin, political theoretician and tactician, "by putting together a series of discontents, the emerging prongs of a middle-class revolution."

McCarthy, the poet-politician, chatting recently at a poetry workshop at the University of Colorado in Boulder, offered a compelling diagnosis of the current American political anatomy.

"The center of the Republican party," he said, "is still Main Street, the Chamber of Commerce, the small owners. The center of the Democratic party now is the labor union men, who are also property owners. All around these centers you have the young, the poor, the blacks, the professional people, the business managers out of jobs, the people who want change but feel politically impotent."

"These are the groups in both parties ready to whiff off from the center. What we have shaping up is a revolt of the insecure against the secure, security being measured in both economic and political terms."

On another occasion, chatting with a reporter skeptical about a new party's chances, McCarthy came up with an intriguing set of statistics based on several assumptions. Assume, he said, that 80 million people will vote next year, that Richard Nixon will be the Republican candidate, that the Democrats "again" nominate a man not far different in program than Nixon, and that Gov. George Wallace of Alabama runs again. Wallace, he said, can be expected to get 10 million or 12 million votes, draining them equally from the two major parties. That leaves 70 million votes to be divided between Nixon, Brand X Democrat and a new liberal candidate. A man could win with only 25 million votes, he said.

Eligible to vote for the first time will be 25 million young people between 18 and 24 years old. If only 15 million of these do vote, said McCarthy, 10 million are likely to go for the new liberal party candidate. That, he said, leaves 15 million to be picked up among older disenfranchised voters who, like the young, can be expected to give the new party man enough strength in the big Northern states to carry a majority in the electoral college.

"The only real question would be what share of the minority vote can a new party candidate get," says McCarthy. The diagnosis may strike many people as being more plausible than the man making it. For example, a veteran Washington reporter, who admires McCarthy and thinks his is "the best mind I've met around here" — a judgment echoed among many politicians, academic and government people — says this: "If I had to go over the rapids with my wife and children, I might not want McCarthy in charge of the raft but if I needed a damned thoughtful analysis of the problem, I sure would go to him."

# Lighting, makeup mar 'The Red Mill' in an otherwise 'well done' production

By DAVID MCGRAW  
Staff Reviewer

ECU's Summer Theatre production of "The Red Mill" was as good as an amateur production can be. The play was basically done well. It had a substantial cast, good choreography, good singing and excellent sets.

However, the play was marred by flaws that should not exist at this level of dramatic production.

The make-up was awful. Gregory Zittel looked like a clown with his bright red cheeks. Paul Buche appeared as the 107th resurrection of Dixie's famed Grey Ghost. The girls looked like Busby-Berky renditions of a 42nd street New York hooker. And the boys came off as modern versions of Howdy Doody.

Part of the spell of a musical is that the actors look right, and anything out of harmony with this "rightness" is sure to break the spell as certainly as a Prince's kiss.

The lighting, though adequate, often presented the wrong mood. The lights were often too dim or too bright. A number of times when two actors were singing alone on stage, they were in a shadow. At other times, for instance Aronson's "Everyday Is Ladies

Day With Me," the singers came off like a lineup in a Jack Webb Production.

Again, the dance numbers lacked spontaneity and enthusiasm. This was not Mavis Ray's fault. Her choreography was extremely tasteful. The dancers were never clumsy, just awkward. Their movements and facial expressions suddenly wooden, and the noise their glittering feet made was enough to overshadow any good performances. At times it was so noisy that the dancers sounded like Hippopotami.

Generally, individual performances were better than any I have seen this season. Stuart Aronson's Governor of Zeeland and Adriana Amelia's Juliana were the bright spots of the show.

He fit his role very well, bringing to it a good voice and fine movements. Amelia's voice filled McGinnis like it hasn't been filled in a long time. She was excellent.

The comedy team of Zittel and Robert Sevrá has the potential for making people laugh. Sevrá had conquered his stiffness by midway of the first act, had copied some of Zittel's movements and had become a fair buffoon. However Sevrá's facial expressions hindered his good vocal delivery. Hopefully, working with Zittel will help



MARK RAMSEY, THE simple-minded sheriff once again baffles the Burgomaster, Paul Buche.

him.

Zittel's portrayal as the leader of the two New York con-men needs polishing, but he has the potential for developing his role into a show-stealer. A few more nights and Zittel will have the audience rolling in the aisles.

The timing of both Sevrá and Zittel was right on the mark. This team could turn out to be the high spot of the entire season if they work on it.

Jane Barrett as Tina and Elizabeth Kirpatrick as Gretchen were good. Barratt wasn't quite as lightheaded as her role demanded, however. The atmosphere of "The Red Mill" was loose. The entire production needs polishing. A few more nights, perhaps, and the dissonant parts should mesh together, forming an entertaining production. The rhythm of this "boy wants inaccessible girl and gets her in the end" musical is fast. With the antics of that pair of con-men trying to avoid jail, work off their bills, and save a love affair, the play has a lot to offer. But only if the cast can come together. In this the director/producer Loessin's bag of corn, this is good corn Mrs. Presky.

## Student teachers host party

Some 90 Wahl-Coates School students, members of last year's fourth grade, were guests of honor at a summer goodbye party at the home of Dr. and Mrs. Leo Jenkins last Thursday afternoon.

Hostesses for the party were three recent ECU graduates who did their student teaching with the guests. They were Mrs. Beth Alexander, Mrs. Suzanne Buck and Miss Suzanne Jenkins.

The King Arthur Taproom and Holiday Inn Restaurant Will Be Open on Sunday



BOB SEVRÁ AS "Kid" Connor the destitute American in Katwyk-Ann-Zee, Holland, listens to the wealthy Mr. Pennyfeather order a gourmet dinner.

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# Viet vet claims ARVN 'hard put to take up fight'

(Continued from page 6)

seeking their liberation from any colonial influence whatsoever, but also we found that the Vietnamese whom we had enthusiastically molded after our own image were hard put to take up the fight against the threat we were supposedly saving them from.

We found most people didn't even know the difference between communism and democracy. They only wanted to work in rice paddies without helicopters strafing them and bombs with napalm burning their villages and tearing their country apart. They wanted everything to do with the war, particularly with this foreign presence of the United States of America, to leave them alone in peace, and they practiced the art of survival by siding with whichever military force was present at a particular time, be it Viet Cong, North Vietnamese or American.

We found also that all too often American men were dying in those rice paddies for want of support from their allies. We saw first hand how monies from American taxes was used for a corrupt dictatorial regime. We saw that many people in this country had a one-sided idea of who was kept free by our flag, and blacks provided the highest percentage of casualties. We saw Vietnam ravaged equally by American bombs and search and destroy missions, as well as by Viet Cong terrorism, and yet we listened while this country tried to blame all of the havoc on the Viet Cong.

We rationalized destroying villages in order to save them. We saw America lose her sense of morality as she accepted very coolly a My Lai and refused to give up the image of American soldiers who hand out chocolate bars and chewing gum.

We learned the meaning of free fire zones, shooting anything that moves, and we watched while America placed a cheapness on the lives of

orientals.

We watched the United States falsification of body counts, in fact the glorification of body counts. We listened while month after month we were told the back of the enemy was about to break. We fought using weapons against "oriental human beings." We fought using weapons against those people which I do not believe this country would dream of using were we fighting in the European theater. We watched while men charged up hills because a general said that hill has to be taken, and after losing one platoon or two platoons they marched away to leave the hill for re-occupation by the North Vietnamese. We watched pride allow the most unimportant battles to be blown into extravaganzas, because we couldn't lose, and we couldn't retreat, and because it didn't matter how many American bodies were lost to prove that point, and so there were Hamburger Hills and Khe Sahns and Hill 81s and Fire Base 6s, and so many others.

Now we are told that the men who fought there must watch quietly while American lives are lost so that we can exercise the incredible arrogance of Vietnamizing the Vietnamese.

Each day to facilitate the process by which the United States washes her hands of Vietnam someone has to give up his life so that the United States doesn't have to admit something that the entire world already knows, so that we can't say that we have made a mistake. Someone has to die so that President Nixon won't be, and these are his words, "the first President to lose a war."

We are asking Americans to think about that because how do you ask a man to be the last man to die in Vietnam? How do you ask a man to be the last man to die for a mistake? But we are trying to do that, and we are doing it with thousands of rationalizations, and if you read carefully the Presidents

last speech to the people of this country, you can see that he says, and says clearly, "but the issue, gentlemen, the issue, is communism, and the question is whether or not we will leave that country to the communists or whether or not we will try to give it hope to be a free people." But the point is they are not a free people now under us. They are not a free people, and we cannot fight communism all over the world. I think we should have learned that lesson by now.

But the problem of veterans goes beyond this personal problem, because you think about a poster in this country with a picture of Uncle Sam and the picture says "I want you." And a young man comes out of high school and says, "that is fine, I am going to serve my country," and he goes to Vietnam and he shoots and he kills and he does his job. Or maybe he doesn't kill. Maybe he just goes and he comes back, and when he gets back to this country he finds that he isn't really wanted, because the largest corps of unemployed in the country-it varies depending on who you get it from, the veterans Administration says 15 percent and various other sources 22 percent-but the largest corps of unemployed in this country are Veterans of this war, and of those veterans 33 percent of the unemployed are black. That means one out of every ten of the nation's unemployed is a veteran of Vietnam.

The hospitals across the country won't, or can't meet their demands. It is not a question of not trying, they haven't got the appropriations. A man recently died after he had a tracheotomy in California, not because of the operation but because there weren't enough personnel to clean the mucus out of his tube and he suffocated to death.

Another young man just died in a New York VA Hospital the other day. A friend of mine was lying in a bed two beds away and tried to help him but he couldn't. He

rang a bell and there was nobody there to service that man and so he died of convulsions.

I understand 57 percent of all those entering the VA hospitals talk about suicide. Some 27 percent have tried, and they try because they come back to this country and they have to face what they did in Vietnam, and then they come back and find the

just as we calmly shrugged off the loss of 700,000 lives in Pakistan, the so-called greatest disaster of all times.

But we are here as veterans to say we think we are in the midst of the greatest disaster of all times now because they are still dying over there-not just Americans, but Vietnamese-and we are rationalizing leaving that country so that those people

other men in Vietnam.

We veterans can only look with amazement on the fact that this country has been unable to see there is absolutely no difference between ground troops and a helicopter crew, and yet people have accepted a differentiation fed them by the administration.

No ground troops are in Laos so it is all right to kill Laotians by remote control. But believe me the helicopter crews fill the same body bags and they wreak the same kind of damage on the Vietnamese and Laotian countryside as anybody else, and the President is talking about allowing that to go on for many years to come. One can only ask if we will really be satisfied only when the troops march into Hanoi.

We are asking here in Washington for some action, action from the Congress of the United States of America which has the power to raise and maintain armies, and which by the Constitution also has the power to declare war.

We have come here, not to the President, because we believe that this body can be responsive to the will of the people, and we believe that the will of the people says that we should be out of Vietnam now.

We are here in Washington also to say that the problem of this war is not just a question of war and diplomacy. It is part and parcel of everything that we are trying as human beings to communicate to people in the country-the question of racism, which is rampant in the military, and so many other questions such as the use of weapons, the hypocrisy in our taking umbrage in the Geneva Conventions and using that as justification for a continuation of this war when we are more guilty than any other body of violations of those Geneva Conventions; in the use of free fire zones, harassment interdiction fire, search and destroy missions, the bombings, the torture of

prisoners, the killing of prisoners, all accepted policy by many units in South Vietnam. That is what we are trying to say. It is part and parcel of everything.

An American Indian friend of mine who lives in the Indian Nation of Alcatraz put it to me very succinctly. He told me how as a boy on an Indian reservation he had watched television and he used to cheer the cowboys when they came in and shot the Indians, and then suddenly one day he stopped in Vietnam and he said "my God, I am doing to these people the very same thing that was done to my people," and he stopped. And that is what we are trying to say, that we think this thing has to end.

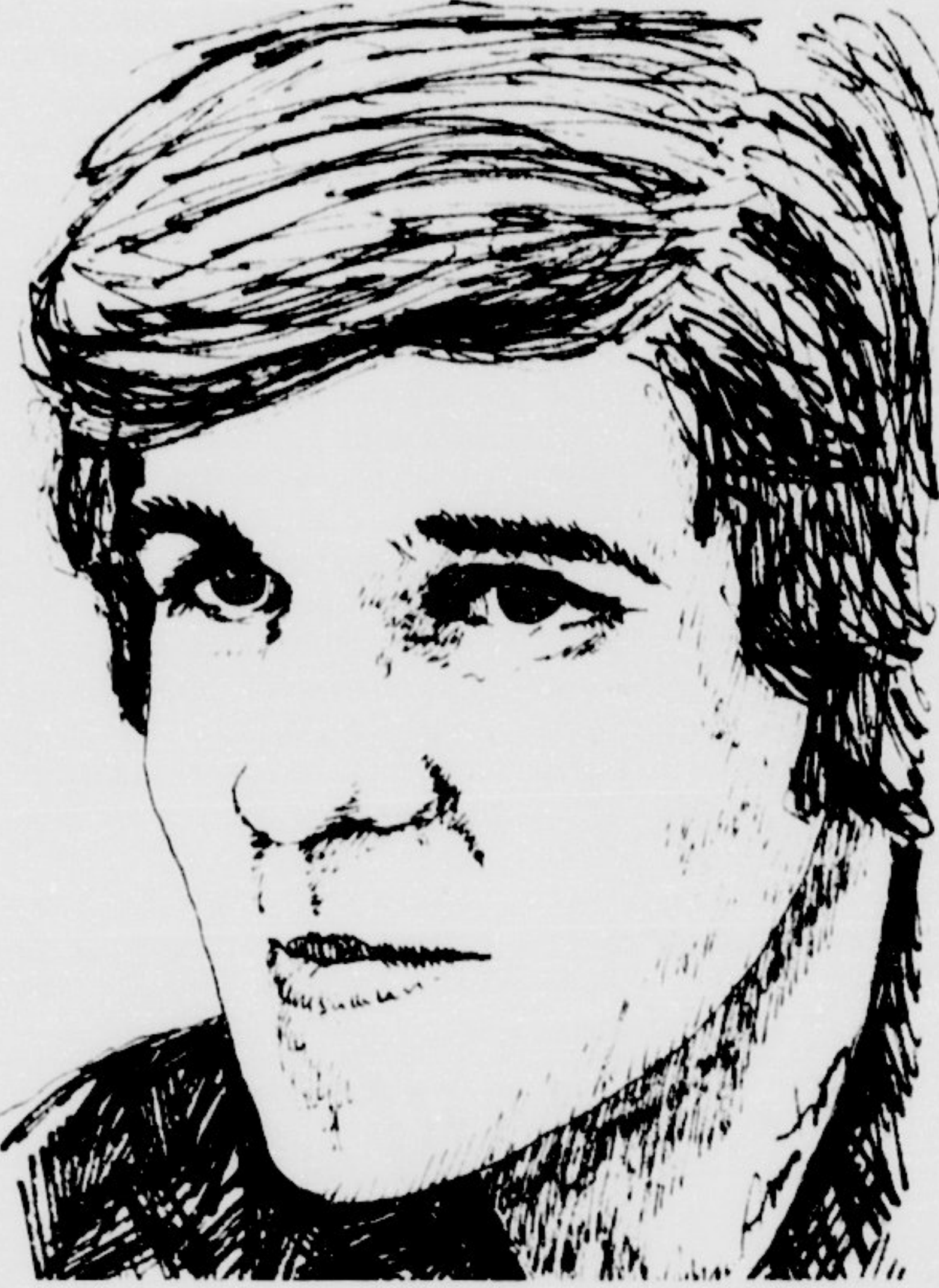
We are also here to ask, and we are here to ask vehemently, where are the leaders of our country? Where is the leadership? We are here to ask where are McNamara, Rostow, Bundy, Gilpatric and so many others? Where are they now that we, the men whom they sent off to war, have returned? These are commanders who have deserted their troops, and there is no more serious crime in the law of war. The Army says they never leave their wounded. The Marines say they never leave even their dead. These men have left all the casualties and retreated behind a pious shield of public rectitude. They have left the real stuff of their reputations

bleaching behind them in the sun in this country.

Finally, this administration has done us the ultimate dishonor. They have attempted to disown us and the sacrifices we made for this country. In their blindness and fear they have tried to deny that we are veterans or that we served in Nam. We do not need their testimony. Our own scars and stumps of limbs are witness enough for others and for ourselves.

We wish that a merciful God could wipe away our own memories of that service as easily as this administration has wiped away their memories of us. But all that they have done and all that they can do by this denial is to make more clear than ever our own determination to undertake one last mission-to search out and destroy the last vestige of this barbaric war, to pacify our own hearts, to conquer the hate and the fear that have driven this country these last ten years and more, so when 30 years from now our brothers go down the street without a leg, without an arm, or a face, and small boys ask why, we will be able to say "Vietnam" and not mean a desert, not a filthy obscene memory, but mean instead the place where America finally turned and where soldiers like us helped it in the turning.

Thank you.



JOHN F. KERRY, a member of the Executive Committee of Vietnam Veterans Against the War, spoke recently to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, asking for "immediate withdrawal" of all U.S. Forces from South Vietnam.

indifference of a country that doesn't really care.

Suddenly we are faced with a very sickening situation in this country, because there is no moral indignation and, if there is, it comes from people who are almost exhausted by their past indignations, and I know that many of them are sitting in front of me. The country seems to have lain down and shrugged off something as serious as Laos,

can go on killing each other for years to come.

Americans seem to have accepted the idea that the war is winding down, at least for the Americans, and they have also allowed the bodies which were once used by a President for statistics to prove that we were winning that war, to be used as evidence against a man who followed orders and who interpreted those orders no differently than hundreds of

## Dick Gregory fasts

CHICAGO (AP)—Comedian Dick Gregory, down to 102 pounds, says he will fast "for 10 years if necessary" but he will not eat solid food until the war in Southeast Asia comes to an end.

Gregory marked the 100th day of his fast Sunday by running 15 miles in a South Side park. He began the all-liquid diet in April to

protest the war.

Later the civil rights and antiwar activist joked with newsmen.

"I think I'm going to enter the Boston Marathon. By that time, I'll have gone more than a year without eating. Brother, that'll really be blowing some minds."

The Boston Marathon is 26 miles.

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# Golf retains appeal

By JOHN TURNER  
Sports Editor

Golf is one of the most popular sports in America today.

The old Scottish game has a general appeal to almost all age groups, but the mere expense of the game tends to ethnically classify the game's participants. The top competition in golf is found on the Professional Golfer's Association Tour. Every Sunday America can tune in their television sets and see the same big names driving the fairways of the great golf courses of the world.

We see the same faces display anguish or joy at their chip shots and puts.

But really, this is not unlike the NASCAR circuit or the Grand Prix racing circuit, where the same people seem to win consistently. Like the Grand Prix races, the PGA tournaments have a certain festive element, a grandeur which lures people to the colorful country clubs or makes them turn on the TV. And, like the other great sports, the PGA has its super-heroes.

Arnold Palmer is the Richard Petty of golf, Jack Nicklaus the Brooks Robinson, and Lee Trevino the Joe Namath. They are the big names in golf, and the game is custom-made to display their true personalities.

to do the trick. The always cool Nicklaus was not at his usual ease, and lost to Mexican-American Trevino.

On another occasion Trevino cursed after coming up short on an iron shot. A woman in the gallery blurted out: "How dare you." Trevino, unvexed, turned around and apologized: "Oh excuse me lady, I thought you were a tree."

Super Mex's humor seems to have added a new dimension to the otherwise serious sport. In the recent Westchester Classic in New York which is the PGA's biggest purse, Trevino was off to a bad start in the qualifying rounds. When asked what his problem was, the burly Trevino smiled and said that his wallet was becoming so fat that it was getting in the way of his swing.

Jack Nicklaus may well be the best golfer on the tour. He seems to put the whole game together better than anyone else. But Jack lacks personality.

One might argue such a statement, but when Nicklaus is compared to Lee or Arnold Palmer he does seem a bit less enchanting. On the other hand, Arnold Palmer probably has more charisma than he knows what to do with.

Palmer is the all-time PGA money winner and has won just about every major tournament. Last week, at the



JACK NICKLAUS IS probably the most consistent competitor in the PGA tour.

was a North Carolinian. Larry Hinson, also on the PGA circuit, has a withered left arm from polio, but this Gastonia native has not allowed his physical ailment to hinder his great competitive spirit.

North Carolina also hosts some of the finer courses of play on the tour. The Kemper Open, held in Charlotte, is played at Quail Hollow Country Club. Gary Player, South African great, said that the fairways at the Kemper were "the finest I've ever seen."

The Greater Greensboro Open is held at Sedgefield Country Club in Greensboro each year. This open has the biggest purse of the winter tour. Also, the Match Play

the Westchester Classic. He has won just about every major tournament with the exception of the U.S. Open.

Ben Hogan is a golfing legend. He had been in a severe car wreck two decades ago, and his physicians said he would probably never walk again. But the determined athlete came back within a relatively short span of time to win a major PGA tournament.

Some of the outstanding teams in the National Team Championship included Lee Trevino and Howie Johnson, Gardner Dickinson and old Sam Snead, former winners George Archer and Bobby Nichols, CBS Golf Classic champs Bert Yancey and Tom Weiskopf, brothers Dave and



ARNOLD PALMER WAS voted the best athlete of the past decade.

Unlike baseball, football, or auto-racing, golf is played slowly, deliberately, and with intense concentration. Thus, fans can study the characteristics of their individual star at work in his victory attempt.

In other sports, the super-heroes are moving fast, covered by a helmet, or belted into an automobile.

Emerging this year as the number one money winner thus far on the PGA tour is Lee Trevino. "Super Mex" has already won the United States, British, and Canadian Opens and done it all in a style that is cocky, yet personable.

Jack Nicklaus and Lee Trevino were tied at the end of regulation play in the U.S. Open and forced to go on the next day to an 18-hole play off. On the first tee, Trevino, a prankster at heart, threw a rubber snake at Nicklaus. Everybody laughed at the left-handed hex, but it seemed

Westchester Golf Classic, Palmer stepped out of a prolonged slump and walked away with a \$50,000 first-place purse, and a course record-not to speak of the approval of the thousands of screaming, trampling golf enthusiasts who follow his every step.

This past weekend, Palmer and Nicklaus again assaulted Lee Trevino's sudden fame claim by pairing up and winning the National Team Championship. This was the third time in the past four years that the dual super-linksters were victorious in National Team competition.

Both Nicklaus and Palmer have won over one million dollars in prize money throughout their careers. North Carolina has had its share of big name golfers in the PGA tour. Julius Boros, current seniors champ and former PGA champion is from North Carolina. Ray Floyd, another former PGA champ



SUPER MEX LEE Trevino, his wallet is getting in the way.

Tournament will be held here in North Carolina this weekend at Pinehurst Country Club in Pinehurst. This five-course country club is a big reason why Pinehurst has been labeled the tour's winter golf capital.

Finally, it would be blasphemy not to mention golf greats Slamming Sammy Snead and Bantam Ben Hogan. Snead, 59, finished fourth last week in

Mike Hill and Australian Bruce Devlin and New Zealand left-hander Bob Charles.

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# ECU hosts Toledo for opening game

On September 11, ECU hosts Toledo at Ficklen Stadium here in Greenville. This "Armed Forces Night" game will be the debut of head football coach Sonny Randle and high school standout Carlester Crumpler.

Toledo makes a very impressive guest for the occasion. The Rockets are one of the top 15 teams in the nation and own the nation's longest winning streak - 23 games. They were 11-0 in 1969 and 12-0 in 1970. Toledo has also won the Tangerine Bowl the last two years in a row.

The University of Toledo, 12th ranked in 1970's final Associated Press football poll and holder of the longest current major college win streak, will begin the 1971 season with a ranking among college football's top 10 statistical champions over the past five years.

According to statistics released July 12 by the National Collegiate Sports Services in New York, Toledo is tied for eighth place, along with Tennessee, Penn State, Louisiana, and Miami of Ohio

were: Number 1 nationally for five seasons in total defense (217.5 yards per game); Number 1 nationally for five seasons in pass defense (97.4 yards per game); Number 6 nationally for five seasons in defense against scoring (11.8 points per game).

Toledo also finished Number 13 nationally over the last five years in winning percentage with a cumulative record of 37-12-2. Number 6 nationally in rushing defense with a yield of 120.1 yards per game, and Number 20 nationally in scoring offense with an average of 25.4 points per game.

Probably the greatest strength in Toledo's squad is the abundance of good athletes in the senior class. Toledo is especially deep in skilled pass receivers and in the defensive backfield and has at least adequate depth at the offensive guards, quarterback, defensive ends, and defensive middle guard.

Their team speed is good, but their strongest point seems to be their overall quickness and agility.

Toledo is not especially deep



HEAD COACH SONNY Randle hopes he has the team to topple football giant Toledo. ECU hosts Toledo, with the nation's longest win streak, in the opening game of the 1971 football season.

in experienced personnel at offensive tackle, running back, defensive tackle, or linebacker. Their kicking game also could be a problem. The team does not appear to have a kicker with the range on kickoffs and field goals that Toledo has had for the last four years. The punting could carry a greater average per kick, but it also may be less consistent and more subject to error in execution than in years past.

Toledo is not expected to spring anything radically different from the style of football that has brought 23 consecutive victories, though coach Jack Murphy may employ a few new variations off the standard 5-2 and 4-3 defenses and the 1-pro

formations that have featured Rocket football the past several seasons.

Basically, however, Toledo can be expected to stick with the 5-2 and 4-3 defenses, perhaps with more odd coverage up front but always with four deep backs.

Offensively, quarter back Chuck Ealey may use more option passes than before and the team may run a few more plays per game with two tight ends and only one wide receiver.

The statistics certainly stack up in Toledo's favor, but if Sonny Randle and his gridiron Pirates could pull an upset at the start of the season, ECU would be recognized nationally as a dark horse to beware of.



EAST CAROLINA BATTERS and pitchers have had their problems this summer. The Pirates are currently 12-14 in the North Carolina Summer Baseball League.

in the number of statistical finishes among the nation's top 10 teams during the last five seasons.

Only Notre Dame, which led all colleges with eight statistical spots among the top 10 during the past five years, Texas, Arizona State, Dartmouth, Ohio State, Nebraska and Houston finished ahead of Toledo in the NCSS study.

Toledo's three top 10 finishes for the past five years

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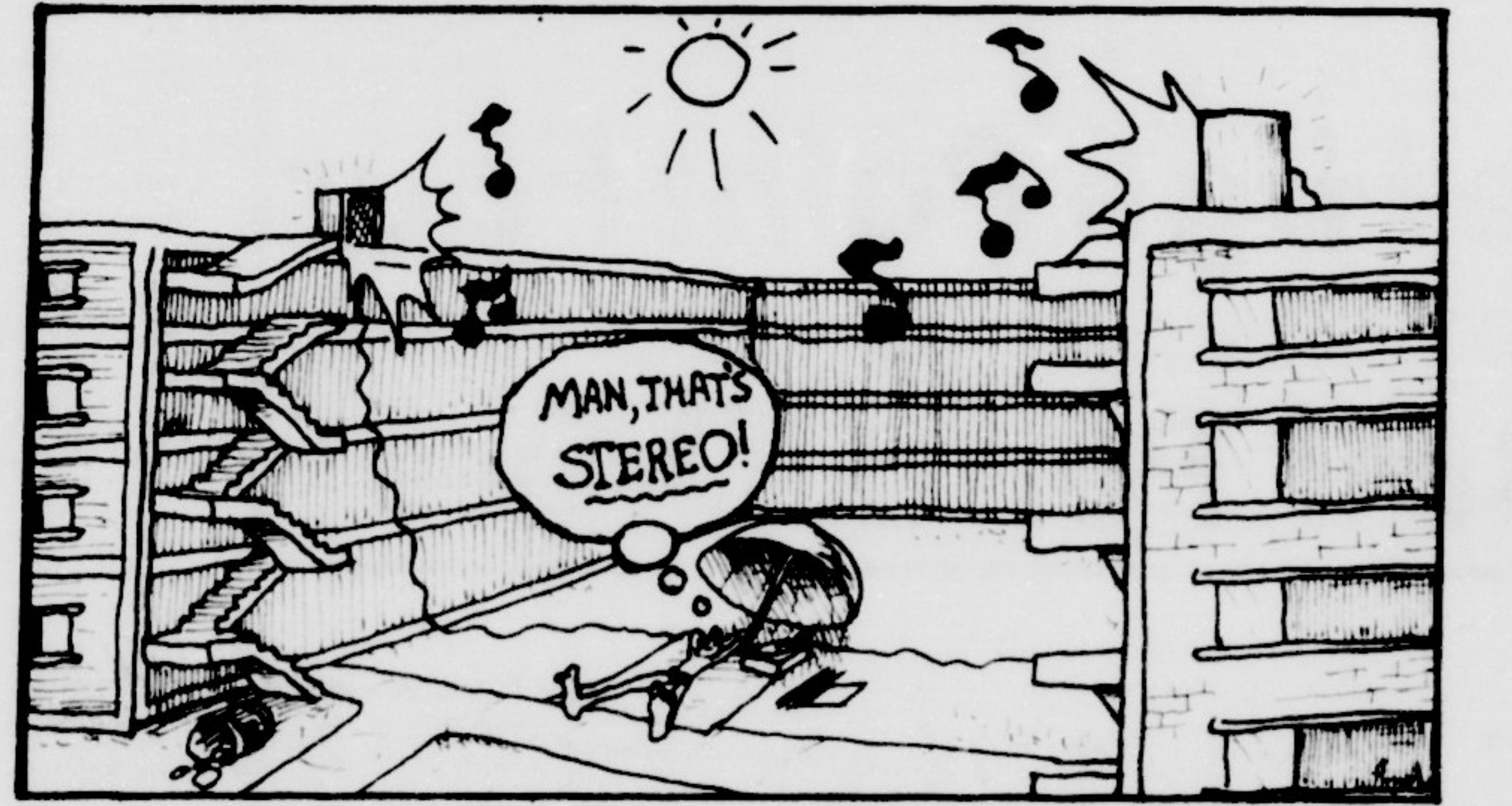
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Editorials and Commentary

## Space program funds defended

Critics have complained that the Apollo 15 mission is using dollars that might better be used here on earth. Yes and no. Yes, moon money might be better spent in saving crumbling cities, cleaning up the people-polluted environment or creating jobs for the unemployed. The money might make a difference in funding some crucial programs. That is, if Congress channeled the funds into domestic projects.

But more likely Congress would use the space money to bankroll military-industrial complex desires for XB-455 Toad Stomper or a plan to save General Motors from bankruptcy.

No. The funds would probably not be better spent here on earth. The problem

is that the majority of moneys that the Congress handles are poorly spent now on a bulging military budget, rather than that a few billions are spent on interplanetary development. The explorations made possible by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration budget might well prove crucial in discovering new raw materials for future industry after the earth's resources are depleted.

In addition, the improvements in NASA rocketry and the planned manned space stations to come will contribute much toward revolutionizing the earth's transportation systems and improving weather and communications systems.



## Teaching assistants' plight serious

The plight of graduate teaching assistants at state-supported institutions of higher learning has gone almost unnoticed on campuses across the state. The ones who notice most, the assistants themselves, are generally powerless to protest their state for fear of losing their jobs or the favor of a department head whose recommendation can make or break a future career in teaching.

The status of teaching assistants varies from campus to campus, as do their salaries and fringe benefits. Because institutional pay rates are scaled within North Carolina's state-supported school system, ECU "junior instructors" receive from \$1,200 to \$2,000, depending upon the number of hours they teach and the amount of departmental duties they perform. A graduate teaching assistant with a comparable job at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill receives \$1,000 more because his institution is farther up the pay scale.

ECU teaching fellows generally teach one freshman class per quarter (although at least one department allows its teaching assistants to teach an upper level course). They have the same responsibilities to hold classes, give examinations, grade student work and observe university regulations that regular faculty members have.

But teaching fellows do not have the same privileges that faculty members do; they cannot get staff parking privileges, they get a minimal amount of office space (in one department 14 teaching assistants share an office with a departmental teaching laboratory), and they have little protection from arbitrary inquisitions and firings by their

departmental heads or University administrators.

Although salary inequities cannot be corrected on an institutional basis, headway can be made on campus in the areas of parking, office space and institutional processes to allow redress for complaints from and a fair hearing for accusations about teaching fellows.

The American Association of University Professors has added some hope to the situation by launching a "junior membership" drive, open to all graduate students at approved institutions (schools on the lists of the established regional or professional accrediting associations). Junior membership costs \$3 per year, and application forms can be obtained at the newspaper office or from the American Association of University Professors, One Dupont Circle, Washington, D.C. 20036.

An AAUP committee is now working on proposals that would affect graduate teaching assistants. Their conclusions should have some influence upon institutional policy throughout the country.

ECU graduate students are urged to join the AAUP's junior branch and to form a Graduate Student Union for collective bargaining purposes on campus. With the aid of the AAUP, local initiative and some concentrated lobbying of General Assembly members by their constituents, steps can be taken to improve the lot of the state's future professors and to encourage them to begin their teaching careers in North Carolina.

## Viet vet spokesman protests

By JOHN F. KERRY

Reprinted from the Congressional Record  
**EDITOR'S NOTE:** On April 22, John F. Kerry, a decorated Vietnam combat veteran and member of the Executive Committee of Vietnam Veterans Against the War, read the following statement to Senator William J. Fulbright's Senate Committee on Foreign Relations as an adjunct to the spring 1971 "March on Washington" asking for the "immediate withdrawal" of all U.S. armed forces from South Vietnam. The statement subsequently appeared in the April 23 issue of the Congressional Record.

I would like to say for the record, and also for the men behind me who are also wearing the uniform and their medals, that my sitting here is really symbolic. I am not here as John Kerry. I am here as one member of the group of 1,000, which is a small representation of a very much larger group of veterans in this country, and were it possible for all of them to sit at this table they would be here and have the same kind of testimony.

I would simply like to speak in very general terms. I apologize if my statement is general because I received notification yesterday you would hear me and I am afraid that because of the court injunction I was up most of the night and haven't had a great deal of time to prepare for this hearing.

I would like to talk on behalf of all those veterans and say that several months ago in Detroit we had an investigation at which over 150 honorably discharged, and many very highly decorated, veterans testified to war crimes committed in Southeast Asia. These were not isolated incidents but crimes committed on a day to day basis with the full awareness of officers at all levels of command.

It is impossible to describe to you exactly what did happen in Detroit—the emotions in the room and the feelings of the men who were reliving their experiences in Vietnam. The relieved absolute horror of what this country, in a sense, made them do.

They told stories that at times they had personally raped, cutoff ears, cut off heads, taped wires from portable telephones to human

genitals and turned up the power, cut off limbs, blown up bodies, randomly shot at civilians, razed villages in fashion reminiscent of Genghis Khan, shot cattle and dogs for fun, poisoned food stocks, and generally ravaged the countryside of South Vietnam in addition to the normal ravage of war and the normal and very particular ravaging which is done by the applied bombing power of this country.

We call this investigation the Winter Soldier Investigation. The term Winter Soldier is a play on words of Thomas Paine's in 1776 when he spoke of the Sunshine Patriot and summer time soldiers who deserted at Valley Forge because the going was rough.

We who have come here to Washington come here because we feel we have to be winter soldiers now. We could come back to this country, we could be quiet, we could hold our silence, we could not tell what went on in Vietnam, but we feel because of what threatens this country, not the reds, but the crimes which we are committing that threaten it, that we have to speak out.

I would like to talk to you a little bit about what the result is of the feelings these men carry with them after coming back from Vietnam. The country doesn't know it yet but it has created a monster, a monster in the form of millions of men who have been taught to deal and to trade in violence and who are given the chance to die for the biggest nothing in history; men who have returned with a sense of anger and a sense of betrayal which no one has yet grasped.

As a veteran and one who feels this anger I would like to talk about it. We are angry because we feel we have been used in the worst fashion by the administration of this country.

In 1970 at West Point Vice President Agnew said "some glorify the criminal misfits of society while our best men die in Asian rice paddies to preserve the freedom which most of those misfits abuse," and this was used as a rallying point for our effort in Vietnam.

But for us, as boys in Asia, whom the country was supposed to support, his statement

is a terrible distortion from which we can only draw a very deep sense of revulsion, and hence the anger of some of the men who are here in Washington today. It is a distortion because we in no way consider ourselves the best men of this country; because those he calls misfits were standing up for us in a way that nobody else in this country dared to; because so many who have died would have returned to this country to join the misfits in their efforts to ask for an immediate withdrawal from South Vietnam, because so many of those best men have returned as quadruplegics and amputees and they lie forgotten in Veterans Administration Hospitals in this country which fly the flag which so many have chosen as their own personal symbol and we cannot consider ourselves Americas best men when we are ashamed of and hated for what we were called on to do in Southeast Asia.

In our opinion, and from our experience, there is nothing in South Vietnam which could happen that realistically threatens the United States of America. And to attempt to justify the loss of one American life in Vietnam, Cambodia or Laos by linking such loss to the preservation of freedom, which those misfits supposedly abuse, is to us the height of criminal hypocrisy, and it is that kind of hypocrisy which we feel has torn this country apart.

We are probably much more angry than that, but I don't want to go into the foreign policy aspects because I am outclassed here. I know that all of you talk about every possible alternative to getting out of Vietnam. We understand that. We know you have considered the seriousness of the aspects to the utmost level and I am not going to try to dwell on that. But I want to relate to you the feeling that many of the men who have returned to this country express because we are probably angrier about all that we were told about Vietnam and about the mystical war against communism.

We found that not only was it a civil war, an effort by a people who had for years been

(Continued on page 4)

## Support

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## Citizens wait and wait and wait for Nixon plan

By BRUCE SAVAGE

Ever since the summer of 1968, the public has been waiting for the "Nixon plan" for extricating the United States from the Vietnam war.

At first, we were told that the U.S. policy consisted of gradual withdrawal accompanied by "Vietnamization," or the turning-over of the war to the South Vietnamese. However with the failure of Vietnamization to make the war a Vietnamese one, we were then told that a "residual force" would be required to insure the eventual release of American prisoners-of-war.

Now with the release of American POW's and the orderly and honorable withdrawal of American forces proposed by the enemy, we are again told a different story.

Our policy now is one of giving the Saigon government a "chance to survive" after our departure.

The evidence suggests that Nixon's primary objective is to preserve the Thieu government at least until after the 1972 American elections.

Nixon maintains that our policy is one that must be followed to give us "the generation of peace" he speaks so often of. He also maintains that setting a date for withdrawal would ruin the prospects for the return of the POW's.

However, with the recent proposal of the Vietcong, the POW issue has "back-fired" on Mr. Nixon. The proposal offers to release all POW's in return for the total withdrawal of U.S. forces from Vietnam.

If the POW's were the main concern of Mr. Nixon, he would accept the offer. The real issue is keeping South Vietnam a non-communist country and establishing another base for our "containment" of communism.

The absurdity of this policy can be seen in the "Pentagon Papers." Not even the Central Intelligence Agency believed in such a policy. And what about Cuba? Isn't it outside our "circle of containment"?

A clear majority of the American public favors an end to the U.S. role in the war before the end of the year. But the President asks for everyone to be patient and not to become restless for a hurried exit from South Vietnam.

The U.S. has been given an opportunity to

end our involvement honorably. However, the President does not see fit to end it. After all, if a coalition government were to establish itself in Saigon, his (Nixon's) predictions of havoc and frenzy might be proven false. And also, the

1972 elections are not far off. So the people of the United States will allow their justifiable demand for an end to the war to be quelled by personal ambition, and will wait...and wait...and wait.

## The Forum

### Low-keyed racism

To Fountainhead:  
 This letter is in response to Mr. Fredrick's letter which appeared in the July 21, 1971 edition of *Fountainhead*. The reason a response to the letter is necessary is because Mr. Fredrick demonstrated a form of low-keyed racism.

This style of low-keyed racism has now replaced the old form found at KKK rallies. The use of moderate language does not make it any less dangerous; in fact, it is more dangerous because it is easier to sell.

Two examples of racism in the letter are found in the following ways: The first example is found in the fact that the white girls did not complain, yet Mr. Fredrick was eager and willing to believe second-hand information about the alleged harassment by blacks. I wonder did Mr. Fredrick ever entertain the thought that the white girls may have enjoyed the so-called harassment or before any others could observe, the white girls may have actually caused the harassment.

The second example of the low-keyed racism is the following quotation: "The whites who harass others are generally non-college students who find pleasure in taking advantage of another person's human rights—most important, the right to be left alone. The blacks who harass others are also not college students and just do not care how they act." The statement voices an attempt to support a generalization by whites that blacks are violent and out to cause trouble, a clearly racist attitude.

I would like to point out that it is the white man who has been violent; from the destruction of the American Indian to the assassination of

Dr. Martin Luther King and the Vietnamese people. Whites have always and will continue to use any form of violence to achieve their own goals.

Since the "Rat" has so-called liberal policies or are liberal about most things, why not try to "free" your mind of the myths about black people. On the other hand, that may not be to wise because then you just might overcome the "niggerphobia" that many of you possess.  
 Power to the People.

Vivian H. Grimes

### Forum Policy

Students and employees of the University are urged to express their opinions in The Forum. Letters should be concise and to the point. Letters should not exceed 300 words.

The editors reserve the right to edit all letters for style, grammatical errors and length. All letters must be signed with the name of the writer. Upon the writer's request, his name will be withheld.

Space permitting, every letter to *Fountainhead* will be printed subject to the above procedures.

Signed articles on this page reflect the opinions of the writer and not necessarily those of *Fountainhead* or of East Carolina University.

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