

Queen treated unfairly ^{3:3} ^{C3}

By KENNETH CAMPBELL
Editor-in-Chief

ECU Homecoming Queen, Jeri Barnes, is disappointed with the lack of recognition and acceptance she received during her reign.

Barnes, the first Black Homecoming Queen in ECU's history, said the student body as a whole did not accept her.

"I was only accepted by the people who voted for me," she said. "There was no effort by the school to allow me to represent them."

"I was hurt by the lack of recognition, but I feel my effort was worthwhile. It was progress for blacks. And I think my election gave blacks motivation."

She further explained that her victory showed that blacks are not at ECU only to attend classes, but also to participate in any part of the university they want to.

After being crowned queen during halftime of the Homecoming football game, Barnes was not asked to sit in the ECU Chancellor's box as previous queens had been asked to do.

Barnes said ECU Chancellor Leo W. Jenkins later explained to her that it was decided before the game the queen would not be asked to sit in the Chancellor's box.

Jenkins said the queens in the past were either uncomfortable in his box, or they preferred to sit with friends, according to Barnes.

"Dr. Jenkins apologized to me, and made an effort to accommodate me," said Barnes. "He asked me to sit in his box at a later game, but I didn't accept that."

She also said she refused to accept Jenkins' explanation because the Homecoming Steering Committee told the contestants, "Dr. Jenkins will ask you to sit in the Chancellor's box. They emphasized that."

"If a change was made, why didn't they tell the Homecoming Steering Committee?"

"Also, Dr. Jenkins showed a negative attitude (during the ceremonies). He didn't smile, and pictures will show it. He seemed disgusted."

Among the other injustices levied against her, Barnes said, she was not allowed to ride in the Greenville (Christmas parade) and she received poor coverage in both the BUCCANEER and FOUNTAINHEAD.

"Personally, I feel my treatment was unjust and unfair. I think the whites said, 'well they (blacks) got it, but so what, we are not going to let them do anything'."

Still, she would encourage any black to run for the position, now Homecoming Pirate, to represent ECU.

"It's not all over," she warns.

Barnes said the title is losing some prestige. She said it began a few years ago, not just this year when it was changed to

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Basie's Orchestra performs at ECU

By JOYCE EVANS
Staff Writer

The Count Basie's Orchestra will perform at ECU's Wright Auditorium Saturday night, Oct. 30 from 8:00 until 12:00. Admission for the homecoming dance is \$2.00 for ECU students and \$4.00 for the public.

William (Count) Basie, a Red Bank, N.J. pianist, who started as a drummer and has become one of the giants of the jazz world.

The best of the swing styles was clearly his, building the bridge to later jazz.

With Basie's jazz, the pace changed and the tempo quickened into "swing".

No swing, no jazz; according to the great jazz musicians. Basie and his band played jazz with "that swing" across the country for decades.

Seventy-two year old Basie has achieved high merits in the jazz field today. His success came late, as do many Blacks.

In 1974, Basie received an award for his work. New York critics, now, pay him respect; although he's been dynamic for years.

Basie's extraordinary touch on the piano, combined with his orchestra, has created an explosive, jazzy sound--a heartbeat type of rhythm that never allows the audience to remain stationary.

Modern jazz is a folk music that started with the blues. Jazz was born of the musical experience of the Black people in America. Into it went the highly complex rhythmic patterns and musical conceptions native to those sections of Africa from

which the Black man came, the spirituals, blues and secular music developed in America following the social and psychological experiences of minority group struggling for equality.

The background was not common to whites, and critics and musicians kept the traditions of adhering to the standards of European music. They had little or no patience with African-rooted sounds and techniques which rebelled against everything they had been taught.

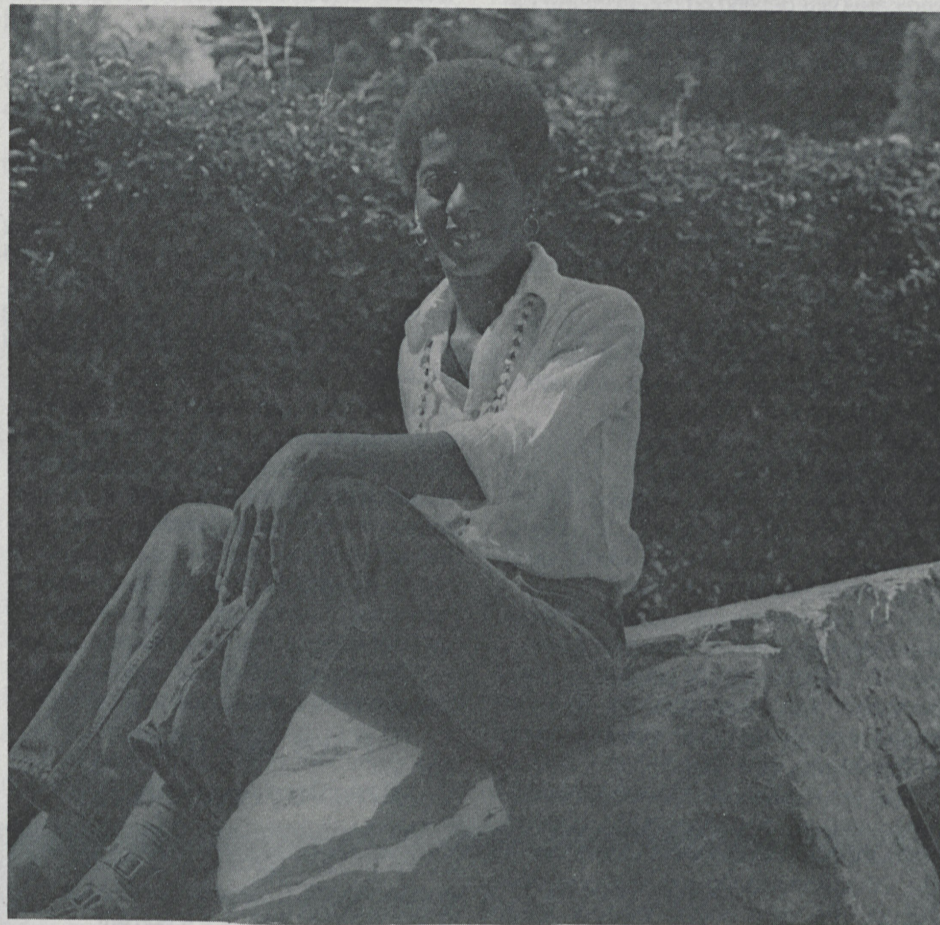
Blacks had been playing jazz in and around New Orleans since the 1880's, but this revolutionary new music was not accepted until the Original Dixieland Jazz Band, a white outfit, came out of the South.

Black bands such as those of Duke Ellington, Count Basie, Bennie Moten, Louis Armstrong, and a number of others had been swinging mightily for years, but it was not until Benny Goodman based a big white band on Black style that swing became popular with white America.

Soul and disco music became more acceptable to larger white audiences when hip white artists started picking up on it.

In spite of all the problems, jazz grew, and became not only the music of the U.S. but of all sections of the world influenced by U.S. culture.

Today, the Crusaders, Black Byrds, Earth, Wind and Fire, Ohio Players, Grover Washington, Ramsey Lewis, Donald Byrd, and the list gets longer; are enjoying wide acceptance from both races. And the great giants of jazz are now very famous and have contributed greatly to a music that, at one time, was cast aside by people out of sheer prejudice.



JERI BARNES, ECU Homecoming Queen

As far as the boos from the crowd, Barnes said she heard them, but "I was too happy and they didn't affect me."

Another reason the title was worth the effort, said Barnes, is because it was a personal achievement as well as an achievement for blacks.

"The achievement for blacks was a higher honor than the personal achievement," she said.

'The Student Prince'

ECU Drama Theatre presents musical

"The Student Prince," an ECU Drama Theatre Production, is being presented nightly in the McGinnis Auditorium.

Student Prince is a musical based on a character, Karl Franz, who has been allowed to live court-life and attend Hiedelberg University.

The plot centers around Franz, the Prince, his romance with a waitress, Kathie, and his fiance. His fiance eventually discovers his secret.

But, is it all innocent love as the Prince and his fiance, who is also his cousin, find each other in the end.

The Prince has a valet named Lutz. Lutz has a companion also. You could say, the valet has a valet. The two characters supply comic relief along with antagonism supplied by Lutz.

allow both sexes to compete for Homecoming Pirate.

"Women aren't feminine anymore," she said, "because society doesn't want them that way anymore. Things that were once traditional aren't anymore because society doesn't see a need for them."

The title is constantly losing prestige. It will be one of those things where people say, 'why should I be it, society doesn't value it anymore'."

Marshall McAden is the valet's valet. "My part is what I make it because most of the dialogue given me is, 'yes, your majesty,'" McAden said.

Another black in production is Clarence Williams. He is an invaluable dancer in Act III. Williams also sings in the chorus along with Linda Clark and Alphonso Phillips.

Linda Clark and Alphonso Phillips are also in the chorus.

Members of the Department of Drama and School of Music make up the rest of the cast.

Edger Loessin of the Department of Drama directs the play, and Dr. Joseph Distefano of the Department of Music is music director.

HOMECOMING ISSUE

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Read
on

Tom Eamon and John East

Blacks do have a choice in Nov.

By KENNETH CAMPBELL
Editor-in-Chief

Blacks do have a choice for President in November, according to two ECU political science professors.

The candidates may have the same objectives, a prosperous America and peace around the world, but each is proposing different ways for obtaining them.

Now that the debates are over, the candidates will depend on campaigning for a further discussion of the issues (if they can be further discussed).

Prepared speeches and carefully planned advertisements will be the bulk of the rest of the campaign.

Although at times the campaign may appear to present a well-balanced discussion of the issues, in each instance the material is designed to gain votes for the candidate sponsoring it.

The issues concerning blacks in the campaign are primarily domestic ones — like unemployment, and the foreign policy issue of the South African situation.

Democratic presidential nominee Jimmy Carter has made it clear he supports a comprehensive national health care program, full employment, and peace at home and throughout the world, each important to blacks.

President Ford is also concerned about such domestic issues too, according to Dr. John P. East, an ECU political science professor. But Ford doesn't want to achieve them by big government spending as Carter does, said East.

East is a Republican. He was a member of the platform committee at the National Convention in August.

"Grandiose and big spending programs are not the only way to attract black voters," said East. "I think that is patronizing to blacks. Republicans put greater emphasis on the private sector. Our programs are not intended to discriminate.

"The election of Asa T. Spaulding (a black) as the Republican candidate for Secretary of State shows that the Republican party is not prejudiced."

Eamon says Carter not a racist

Referring to Carter's programs, Thomas F. Eamon, ECU professor of black politics and a Democrat, said, "The programs may not be a cure-all, but Nixon and Ford policies have proven themselves bankrupt in so far as problems of the cities are concerned."

Eamon also attempted to dispell any rumors that Carter was or is a racist.

Some things Carter is accused of doing while in local politics, such as supporting a pay raise for white teachers while not supporting a pay rise for black teachers, may appear to be racist acts, said Eamon. But Carter did them because he wanted to stay in politics.

In most instances where Carter is accused of racist acts, only half-truths are being reported, said Eamon.

"Carter since has changed," said Eamon referring to Carter's present attitude on blacks.

He hired blacks on his staff when he was governor of Georgia. Hiring blacks was not the thing to do at that time.

Carter succeeded Lester Maddox, a segregationist, as governor.

Carter is also making use of many blacks during his presidential campaign. They include Georgia state representative Andrew Young, Ben Brown, and Martin Luther King Sr.

However, it must be noted that Carter does not have the support of all of Georgia's blacks such as Georgia state representative Julian Bond.

Bond, a democrat, and Carter have personality and ego clashes, according to Eamon.

East said he believes Carter isn't activist enough for Bond.

Ford used few blacks as advisors or as appointees in important positions, according to Eamon. Eamon said he does not believe Ford's Secretary of Transportation, William Coleman, a black, is one of Ford's important advisors on problems of the cities.

Other important blacks close to Ford, in one way or another, are Republican Senator Edward Brook of Massachusetts, and Pearl Bailey, entertainer and representative to the United Nations.

Ford's approach in domestic issues is not a racist one, although it may appear to be so, according to East. Ford and the Republicans just do not believe in big government spending to create jobs as the Democrats do.

"There is such a thing as too much government," said East, "and the Republicans have fallen heir to wage that battle.

"Government spending does not produce permanent and enduring jobs."

Ford opposes employment bill

The current unemployment rate for blacks is 12.7 percent, 7.5 percent for women, and 7.1 percent for whites. The overall national rate is 7.8 percent.

The Humphrey Hawkins full employment bill is a much talked about piece of legislation designed to cut the unemployment rate to about three percent.

However, Ford opposes the bill.

"Ford doesn't support it," stated East. "If it passes, the cost of carrying it out would be tremendous. Ford sees government spending as a last resort because it causes inflation which sets the stage for recession."

Carter supports the bill in principal, believes Eamon. But, he said, Carter probably prefers another approach. He would encourage the private sector more than the bill suggests.

Getting the private sector moving is the crux of Ford's approach, according to East.

"The President's emphasis is on the private sector. He wants to create a more productive and creative economy which will be helpful to both blacks and whites.

"Rather than big government financing and 'make-work' jobs which patronize blacks, Ford will provide tax incentives for business in an area where there is large unemployment. This will provide jobs for everyone."

Ford's approach is sometimes criticized as providing tax relief for the middle class while neglecting the lower class.

"Carter will put a major emphasis on people in need, problems of the cities, and providing job opportunities," said Eamon. "Ford doesn't claim he is going to do much in this area.

"Ford emphasizes tax relief for the middle income class, not programs for the needy."

The principal problem of joblessness of black versus white is not attributable to the

Ford administration, according to East. The problem can be solved by getting blacks more involved in education. It can be eliminated by providing opportunities and jobs for blacks, rather than depending on "quick-fix" big government spending programs of the Democrats.

"Some people have a paternalistic attitude about blacks," said East. "They seem to believe blacks won't make it. So they say, let's give it to them."

East said he feels jobs created by big government spending reflects that attitude.

Black unemployment can be reduced to that of whites without the Humphrey-Hawkins bill and other such legislation or government programs, said East. Blacks and all minorities benefit from enduring and satisfying jobs created by a productive economy which is a result of putting emphasis on the private sector.

Republicans support black capitalism

"Republicans support black capitalism," according to East. "It puts emphasis on blacks being in the private sector as employees and employers.

"That's where they ought to be. That's Republican philosophy."

Eamon said if Carter has done anything wrong in the campaign, he has overpromised. Balancing the budget is an example.

"I don't think either Ford or Carter can balance the budget in the period they are talking about," said Eamon. "I think Carter can be a better manager of federal bureaucracy."

East explained that England is an example of what can happen when a government overpromises.

"England is an example of where the government has overpromised," said East. "England has 13.6 percent unemployment and the country is not producing."

The Ford administration doesn't know where it is going, according to Eamon.

"Ford often accuses Carter of being fuzzy on the issues," explained Eamon. "Ford has been in office two and one-half years, and after two and one-half years, I still do not know where he stands on many foreign and domestic issues."

Eamon said Ford has absolutely no program to improve ghetto conditions, and his record is poor on quality-of-life type issues.

He said Ford reversed himself on American foreign policy toward Israel after Carter attacked his stance.

Ford just responds to immediate challenges. Carter will have long range plans," said Eamon.

American foreign policy should have a special meaning to blacks during this election because of the recent developments in Angola and Rhodesia.

Presently, both candidates favor majority rule in Rhodesia.

However, the Nixon and Ford administrations went seven and one-half years favoring white minority rule there.

Did Ford change his stand to attract votes?

"Ford changes his stand because of changes in administrative thinking," said East. "It was not a move to get votes."

If it was a move to get votes, it backfired, said East.

"The move has alienated more voters than it has gained for Ford," said East.

Since Carter has not been in federal office, he can only be judged in foreign policy on the basis of what he says on the issue.

"Judging from what Carter has said, he is more interested in black majority rule in Rhodesia," said Eamon, "than in the protection of the white minority regime.

"Sure he is interested in the way whites are treated after black rule."

Candidates want same in Africa Rhodesia

Ford wants majority rule with the protection of minority rights according to (Secretary of State Henry) Kissinger," said East. "Kissinger seems to be the spokesman on foreign policy.

"Ideally, Ford would like to see a bi-racial rule in Africa. The importance of rights of the minority must apply in Africa as in America."

As far as foreign policy in general, Carter would put more emphasis on the interest and sensitivity of developing nations. He can't be but so specific now, said Eamon.

Carter has allowed Andrew Young to shape his foreign policy ideas on Africa, according to Eamon.

Both candidates are offering the same ends — jobs as well as national and international peace. But each has different means for achieving the desired ends.

Carter appears intent on fighting joblessness now.

Ford wants to fight inflation now, thus providing jobs as inflation slows.

On foreign policy, both the candidates share the same philosophy.

Letter to the editor

Would you believe there are more than 600 blacks at East Carolina University? Not so, if you were to judge by the number who take an active role in SOULS (Society of United Liberal Students) and other organizations here.

Of course, I realize the main reason for the lack of participation is little or no communication among us.

How can we get better communication? The problem can be solved only if you and I are willing to help ourselves.

A good start would be to attend SOULS meetings which are held the second Thursday night of each month. There is also the EBONY HERALD, and a bulletin board in the Cultural Center with news.

After we obtain better communication, will we participate and get involved? I hope

so. It is needed for the betterment of us all.

Doneil Croom
Black Awareness Committee
of SOULS

Letter policy

Letters to the editor may be sent to EBONY HERALD, c/o Secretary of Minority Affairs Office, Mendenhall Student Center, Greenville, N.C. 27834. Please include your name, ID number, and local address on the letter. This information will not be printed on request.

As majorette Clark serves fourth year

By TIM JONES
Staff Writer

Linda Clark, a senior from Chesapeake, Va., is the first and only black majorette on the East Carolina squad. She is serving her fourth year.

Since high school at Indian River High in Chesapeake, Clark has marched on the fields and in parades as a majorette.

Remembering her first year at ECU, Clark said she had not intended to audition for the squad, thinking it would only prove to be a disappointing effort accompanied by frustration.

Encouragement from her band director led her to the tryouts and on to the honor of being ECU's first black majorette.

Clark said that she felt pressured when she first began as an ECU majorette, but during her years here she has learned to relax and easily concentrate on her performance.

Expressing a desire for more black girls on the squad, Clark said that black girls seem uninterested in becoming a majorette. During her four years of auditions she has seen only two other blacks try out.

Being a majorette, Clark enjoys the advantages of publicity, and an opportunity to exemplify her years of training and



LINDA CLARK, Majorette

discipline of a beautiful art. Through her position on the squad Clark has come in contact with many people. She enjoys performing for an audience and hopes to become a professional performer one day.

She urges black girls to audition for majorette. According to Clark being a majorette requires a lot of practicing and experience before auditioning.

"Not only is twirling a necessity," she said, "but matching showmanship, coordination of feet and arms, and body lines and positions are just as important."

Are blacks pawns of ECU?

There are federal regulations which state that a certain percent of students at an institution that receives federal money should be minorities. So to keep federal money the minorities have to be catered to, right? Wrong! The regulation states that the institution should have minorities but nothing requires that they be made happy.

Sometime in the history of this university, or any predominately white school, a plan was devised (of course there is no concrete proof but it is conceivable).

The plan had three main points. One, the school wanted federal money. Two, the white school had to remain predominately white. Three, open discrimination had to be avoided. All three statements had to be made to work to the advantage of the institution. So, this was accomplished through Conditioning, Eliminating and Maintaining.

Students who go to white institutions confront conditioning first. It starts in English I. The instructor asks the class to write a paper on a topic of their choosing. The black student writes a paper exemplifying black greatness, in the form of Rev. Jessie Jackson, Charels Drew, Jackie Robinson, exc. The students receives his paper back with a grade of D. He looks at a white friend's paper and sees a B plus. He reads it. Red, white and blue is the central theme. So, the black student who is no fool writes his next paper about how beautiful the campus is and how grateful he is to be at the school. However if he is stubborn, he persists with his pro-black papers and flunks the course.

This brings us to Eliminating. It's obvious that if you are to return to school each year a grade point average has to be

maintained. There is only one way to get good grades. Do what the instructor wants. You to. If you don't it's impossible to have the grade point average necessary to return. This is the most effective method of removing potential trouble makers (black radicals as they are called).

Now that the black students have been conditioned and trouble makers eliminated, they have to be kept at a controllable number - maintaining a hypothetical example makes it clear. Year 1976-77 400 minorities are accepted. The total number of minorities now equals 600 (400 old plus 200 new). Year 1977-78 400 minorities are accepted. The total now equals 600. Wait! Shouldn't that be 600 plus 400 minus 30 that graduated to equal 970? There is no regulation that states that a school has to increase the total number of black students from year to year so the school doesn't. It's a known fact that the more people you have the more you will have to list out to them.

The three methods, Conditioning, Eliminating and Maintaining work for the institutions. Conditioning and eliminating keeps the white institutions white. While maintaining keeps federal money coming and makes the school appear non-discriminatory.

There is a white saying, "You can fool some of the people some of the time, but you can't fool all the people all the time." It can also be stated, "You can use some black people some of the time, but you can't use all black people all the time."

A new generation is emerging!

DALTON NICHOLSON,
President of SOULS

CARE worker speaks

By JERRY SIMMONS
Staff Writer

Mass starvation, disease and death are three undeniable realities prevalent throughout the world.

Al Sondej, a C.A.R.E. worker, travels around the world trying to get aid for starving and underprivileged peoples of the world.

Speaking to Sociology 110 classes recently, he told of people dying from starvation and disease.

He told the classes about Nuns who have to fight off the healthy people who are hungry in order to feed the sick.

Eventually the healthy people became sick, and the Nuns can no longer fight them off. They have to be fed.

The Nuns have to indirectly play God, he said.

Sondej also related stories of boys picking up grains of rice from ox droppings. He told about a man named "No Face",

who because of an advanced case of epilepsy is missing lips, a nose and eyelids.

However, "No Face", makes a monetary profit from his condition. Tourists think he is sick and give him money.

But, No Face's condition can not be helped. Other than his missing facial features, he is a healthy person.

COMMENTARY

When I think this planet can support 33 billion people, yet it only supports four billion, and when I think that 20 percent of the people use almost 90 percent of the resources, I believe Sondej's revelations should be enough to anger any person.

There are, of course, countries where the rich are rulers and the poor are the servants. But that is not how it has always been. Yet, we as a people are still concerned with the present.

I urge compassion, and when you can, help solve such problems mentioned here. But even closer to home, realize what has happened to us.

Homecoming talents vary

The Marching Pirates, ECU's marching band will provide entertainment during homecoming at the game and in the parade. With the increasing black population on campus so has been the increase of the band's black membership.

Black band members include Shirly Caron, Delcia Harper, Myric Grant and Harvey Stokes, all of the woodwind section. John (J.J.) Jones and Willie Everett both play the tuba. Percussionists include Dan Lawson and Rick Walthall.

Also participating in homecoming are the cheerleaders and pom-pom girls.

Dorothy Harrell and Edna Privett are serving on the cheering squad this year. Glenda Palmer, Cathy Gray, Rhonda Grant, and Angela Barnes are our black pom-pom girls.

All of these students are helping to promote black participation in campus organizations that are not affiliated with Minority Affairs. During homecoming we should all be proud to be represented by those who are showing an interest in campus activities as well as the black campus community.

Cedar Grove Missionary Baptist Church Rev. Ken Hammond, Pastor



Located on Old Banks Road. Take Fourteenth Street Extension across Greenville Blvd. [264 By-Pass] to stop sign. Turn left at stop sign and proceed about one-fourth a mile. The church is located across from Camelot.

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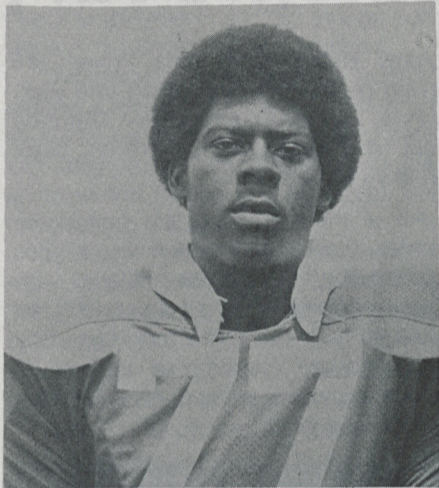
Pirate reserves show talent too

With the ECU Pirates enjoying one of their most successful seasons in recent years, the success can be attributed to many factors, one of great emphasis is the depth of this year's team, which is one of the most talented in the state.

For the last eight weeks you've probably become accustomed to hearing the names Ford, Godette, Randolph, Hawkins, Hicks and the other Pirate stars.

The last couple of years the Pirates have had very successful recruiting years, bringing many heralded names from the prep ranks to Greenville. In 1976 the Pirates were fortunate enough to recruit most of the finest talent in the state, such as Mike Brewington, Leander Green, Noah Clark, Roffin McNeil, Nate Adams, Charley Carter, and others who'll wear the purple and gold for the next three years, and all stars of the future.

We like for you to meet some of the Top Pirate Reserves.



MITCHELL SMITH

Mitchell Smith -- Big Mitch has really made himself a fine football player, while not starting he has seen a lot of action this season, being first alternate at both offensive tackle positions. The 6-4, 240 sophomore hails from Southern Pines, N.C. and played at Pinecrest High where he was a stand-out performer.

It looks almost a sure thing that he will be a starter next year for the Pirates, for he is a tested and proven performer, and has the potential to become one of ECU's best offensive linemen ever.



SAM HARRELL

Fred Chavis -- (Freddie "J") maybe the best all-around athlete on the ECU football team. The 6-0, 195 defensive end, a sophomore from Dunn, N.C., has a lot of natural ability.

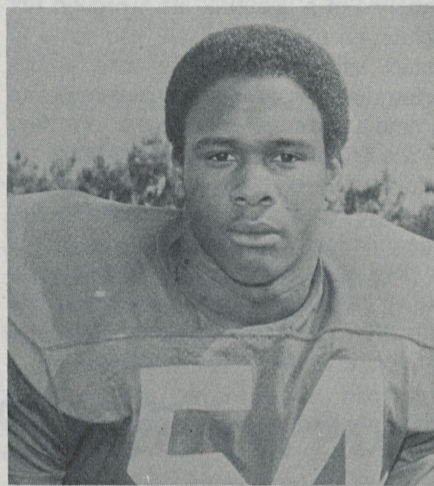
Fred is making tremendous contributions to the Pirates' defense unit this season, being a starter on various occasions being the heir to Cary Godette at strong end position. His speed has proven to be one of his greatest assets, and next may become one of the premier players in the country at his position.

Sam Harrell -- a sophomore from Ahoskie, N.C. has really made great progress toward becoming a great offensive halfback at ECU. Sam is currently listed as second team right-halfback, but has the talent and ability to be first team.

He was a highly recruited athlete in high school as he led Ahoskie High to the state 3-A football championship. He possesses excellent speed and quickness and all he needs is playing time, which is hard with Hawkins and Hicks. Rest

assured Sam will be ready when his time arrives to perform for the Pirates.

Leander Green -- The speedster from Jacksonville, N.C. was one of the most highly recruited athletes in the state in 1975. A quarterback Lee hasn't seen too much action this season with three veteran quarterbacks ahead of him. With the graduation of Weaver and Conaty it looks like Lee will be in a battle with Jimmy Southland for the No. 1 position next year. Leander maybe the quickest and fastest quarterback ever to play for ECU, and with his ability he is destined to become a great player.



HAROLD FORT

Harold Fort -- over-shadowed by the outstanding play of his side-kick, linebacker Harold Randolph. Mr. Fort has definitely come to light. The senior from Raleigh has really played well this year, from his weak-side linebacker position.

Well Harold has always been known for his hard hitting, but in several games this year he's been doing some hard running.

He has had three interceptions this season, returning one for a touchdown against Southern Illinois, and played very well in the N.C. State and Carolina games.

He presently is second on the team in individual tackles. Harold has been breaking in a new way, and in a way no one can complain about, and that's just playing good hard-nose football. So freak on Mr. Fort.

Pirates come home

It'll be homecoming indeed as the ECU Pirates return home from a hard two-game road trip, and play their part in the Homecoming festivities, by hosting the Western Carolina Catamounts, who hope to repeat victory in the same form as last when the Pirates shutout the Cats 48-0.

Things maybe a little different year. You bet they came to town to avenge what happened last year. WCU has a 5-3 record thus far and an upset of the mighty Pirates would be the highlight of their season.

The Catamount are another one of the young and rising teams in the state. They have a very young team, and naturally this brings about the problem of inexperience.

But they do have several outstanding players, with the most noted being half-back Darrell Lipford who rushed for over 700 yards a year ago. They have fine receivers in Randy Tolson and Craig Meadows, while quarterbacks Keith Scugging or Kent Briggs have the ability to get the ball to them.

Defensively, the starter linebackers are Mike Wade and Frank Wilson, and upfront tackles are Ty Smith and Bobby Mason.

Overall the Catamounts are not very big, but they execute very well, with emphasis on speed, quickness and aggressiveness.

Well the Pirates will go mostly with the same lineups offensively and defensively, with Noah filling in for Wayne Poole as defensive tackle, and Gary Newell and Billy seeing action at split end if Terry Gallaher is not ready to play.

If the game gets out of hand like last year, chances are you'll get to see many of the talented Pirate reserves who will be anxious to perform in front of the home folks.

Carolina loss disappointing, but game a classic

Last Saturday's 12-10 loss to Carolina was a great disappointment to the ECU team and fans, but the game was truly a classic. It was the biggest game for the Pirates in recent years.

The Pirates showed a lot of class and character as they fought the battle to the

bitter end, only to come up a little short, but you have to admire them for they kept coming back, a sign of a great team.

The defeat to the Tarheels will be mostly felt by the seniors who have made their last trip to Chapel Hill wearing the

purple and gold for the Pirates.

Another victory over Carolina was a tremendous goal for the team, one that won't be met, but they still have the Southern Conference championship at hand, with the Pirates on top with a perfect 3-0 mark.

SOULS membership dues are being collected daily in the Cultural Center from 8 a.m. to 2 p.m. on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, from 11 a.m. to 12 noon on Tuesdays and Thursdays.

Dues are \$2 a quarter of \$5 a year.

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