

Technician

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Monday, January 31, 1972

Registration data reveals discontent of students on SG

by Perry Safran
Staff Writer

The Office of Student Affairs Research released Friday the partial results of a random student survey which showed that students indicated the actual role of student government was falling short of its goals.

The survey was done in conjunction with the Self-Study Commission as part of the decennial evaluation of the University for re-accreditation purposes. The survey was conducted during Spring registration.

Responses to questions concerning student government and its role at State showed a lack of confidence on the part of the student body in its effectiveness and actual role.

In the area of representing student body opinion, 48 per cent of the students responding did not feel that Student Government was doing its job; even though 85 per cent felt that ideally SG should indeed represent the opinions of the whole student body.

Most of the responses revealed students consider SG a viable institution and a necessary part of the University, but they indicated the actual role of SG was falling short of its goals.

Remaining questions dealt with the idea of student input into university governance. The responses showed a lack of understanding on the part of the interviewees as to the actual role of students in decision making on campus.

Fifty per cent voiced an opinion that students should serve as voting members on some committees and as non-voting members on others. There was no strong response from students for a more active role by students in university governance. The majority said the SG system as it stands should be used to convey student input into the university decision-making process.

While student government was being evaluated as subpar, the data also showed a lack of effort on the part of the student body to get involved. Twenty-five per cent indicated they were not interested in SG, and 22 per cent responded that getting involved takes too much time away from studies and social life.

Committees will argue sandwich controversy

The University Campus Stores Advisory Committee is expected to consider today whether a change should be made in the current policy regarding sandwich vendors to the Student Supply Store snackbars.

Committee Chairman Joe Kessler stated Friday that the Committee would take up the issue.

Since the change of sandwich suppliers was ordered by the Business Office in February of 1970, sales have dropped dramatically and resentment has grown among students over both the method of the change and the quality of the product.

The Business Office gave the contract to ARA Services in order to increase income to both that company and to the University. It was hoped that this would be sufficient to keep Leazar Hall Cafeteria open. It was not and Leazar closed in December 1970.

The consideration by the Campus Stores Committee of the issue was precipitated by an interview last week in which Caldwell stated that "the two appropriate committees, the University Food Service Committee and the Campus Stores Committee should take this matter under consideration and make some decision

on it." The University Food Service Committee is expected to take the matter up at its regular meeting next Wednesday.

Caldwell acknowledged the policy decision two years ago to switch to Slater sandwiches in the snack bars to help Slater and the University out financially has been a failure.

"Anyone can see that the decision on switching the sandwiches to Slater has just not been successful. The benefits we anticipated have just not been realized," he said.

Parking fee

Committee considers options on enforcement

by Hilton Smith
Associate Editor

The question of whether the University should start enforcement of a rule requiring registration of all vehicles operated by students was discussed at the Parking and Traffic Committee meeting last Wednesday.

Currently the rule, which is included in the Traffic Rules and Regulations booklet states that "every student is required to register his vehicle(s) with the Traffic Records Office and pay a registration fee. In addition, to park any such registered vehicle in non-metered parking spaces of designated parking areas on campus, a parking fee must be paid."

However, at the present time no distinction is made in the two fees other than in the Regulations book where the registration fee is listed at \$1 and the parking fee is listed at between \$1 and \$24 depending upon the vehicle and the period of the year involved.

A student who purchases a parking decal has the registration fee included

in the price of the decal, but a student who operates a vehicle and does not buy a parking decal is not now forced to register his vehicle or pay the \$1 registration fee.

Committee Chairman Louis A. Jones announced at the meeting that University Traffic Administrative Officer W.L. Williams has recommended "that the registration fee for vehicles of all students that is now in the Regulation booklet be enforced as it is now at UNC-Chapel Hill.

"Williams recommends that if the rule is not to be enforced, it should be removed from the regulations," stated Jones.

Ex officio committee member N.B. Watts, who is Associate Dean of Student Affairs commented that the Committee has discussed enforcement of the regulation, for the past three or four years but concluded that such enforcement was unworkable.

"It is enforceable. At Chapel Hill, if a car is not registered and it is involved in some type of situaion

such as an accident, the student who operates it is immediately turned over to the Dean's Office and told to register it," stated Williams.

Watts pointed out however that a student who has not registered his car can only be discovered if such a situation occurs and that no student from Chapel Hill has ever been suspended for not registering his vehicle.

Better Planning

Williams pointed out that such registration would give the Committee a better idea of the number of cars being used by students and would aid in identifying vehicles.

Student Chairman John Ferguson recalled that there is a question on the student registration form asking whether the student will operate a motor vehicle in Raleigh. Ferguson said this information might be just as useful to the Committee.

Jones referred the issue to the Parking Planning Sub-Committee for study.



MAN'S BEST FRIEND will—more likely than not—follow him anywhere, sometimes to the ends of the world. Winston Hall, although not exactly the end of the world, is home of some fiendishly clever English professors, and they here await one unsuspecting student. Meanwhile, Fido trots merrily alongside with ne'er a sign of warning bark. (photo by Cain)

Drop information

For the remainder of the semester, all course drops are to be transacted with a late drop form, the Counseling Center announced Friday. Students must initiate course drops with their advisers, and students dropping all courses must initiate an official withdrawal process at the Center in 210 Peele Hall.

Undergraduates dropping courses during the first four weeks of each semester need only the approval of their adviser. After the fourth week, course drops without penalty (grade

of W) must be approved by the dean of the school in which the student is enrolled.

A student's situation can be considered serious enough to warrant a course with grade W if there is a documented illness, a change of curriculum or extenuating circumstances, the Center reported.

Students having specific questions regarding late drop practices in a given school should direct them to their advisers or the Dean's office.

In other business the Committee approved a revised fee structure presented by Finance Committee Chairman Richard D. Gilbert.

Gilbert explained that the structure was predicated on having a transit system this fall. Every member of the University Community would be levied a \$10 transit fee, including students, faculty and staff.

This would be in addition to the registration and parking fees.

The current fee scale, aside from the transit fee would remain the same except for two areas. Lots at Fraternity Court and at McKimmon Village plus the West Lot would have only a \$10 fee. Reserved spaces, which are used mainly by Deans and other top administrative personnel would increase from \$50 to \$100.

"We don't feel we can justify an increase in fees because we really aren't offering any more than we are offering this year," stated Gilbert.

The transit system, which the Committee hopes will be

self-supporting, is tentatively scheduled to begin at the beginning of the fall semester. It will be financed entirely by the \$10 transit fee.

Parking deck sites were also discussed. Debate centered around whether the first parking deck should be located in the East Coliseum Lot or on part of the Athletic Field across from Carmichael Gym and behind the Coliseum.

The advantages and disadvantages of the two sites such as cost, access, function and disruption of existing parking during construction were examined.

Gilbert made a motion to "start planning, financing arrangements and design using the East Coliseum site, but not authorizing construction." The motion was defeated.

The Committee is expected to continue the deck discussion next week at its regular meeting Wednesday afternoon at 5 in room 3511 Gardner Hall.

Upgrading hot - food service difficult

Hot-food services on this campus have steadily declined in recent years as an increasing number of students find it more attractive to dine off-campus.

ARA Services—operators of the hot-food service at Harris Cafeteria—are also concerned about decreasing business. Last week, representatives of the company were on campus seeking student responses to their operations. According to representatives, ARA has tried everything possible to appeal to a larger segment of the State student body. Yet their profits have steadily declined, more competition has sprung up on the other side of Hillsborough, and now the sandwich concession contract which they currently hold is under scrutiny by campus committees.

The problem of decreasing sales of hot-food services is the same throughout the nation and not just unique to this campus. And now ARA is trying to uncover the reasons.

State has about 6,000 students residing on-campus. Of these, on any given night, perhaps four-fifths eat somewhere other than in Harris. Students today are more affluent than in recent years. They either have automobiles on-campus or access to some form of transportation. Students have more funds

to spend on food—they want variety, and locations across Hillsborough offer variety. Students desire uniqueness, other Raleigh locations offer uniqueness. But students—probably most of all—desire “to get away from it all” at the end of the day. After spending all day on an academic campus, viewing nothing but other students, why should they want to go to an “institutionalized” cafeteria packed with more students?

Solving these particular problems of on-campus hot food service is not going to be an easy one. ARA has its work cut out, but they have indeed taken a commendable first step—soliciting consumer opinion. Not administrative opinion, mind you, which would more than likely give them another “dollars and cents” decision, but consumer opinion—the kids who eat the food. Behind ARA is a multimillion dollar business with almost unlimited human and financial resources. But applying this expertise is a different story.

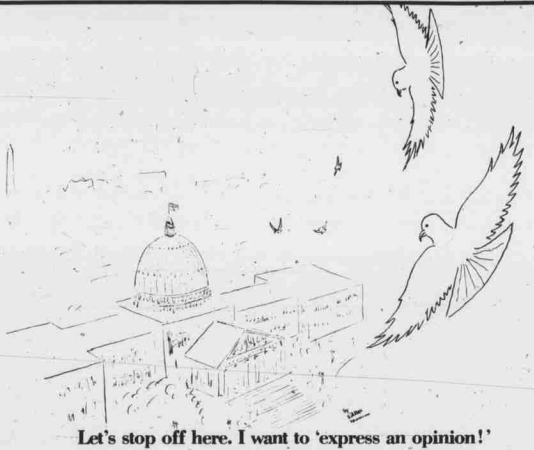
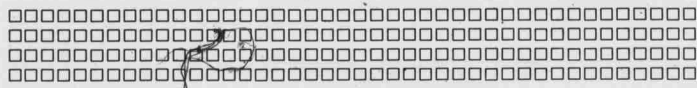
ARA must operate under the guidelines set forth by state government and University administration. Renovation of Harris Hall is high on their priority list, for instance, but any building renovations—even including such things as kitchen equipment—has to be

approved. And dealing with any governmental bureaucracy—especially this state government and administration—is particularly slow, difficult and usually unrewarding. If State government and University administration desires such a hot-food facility on this campus, one that is to be operated by an independent caterer, more concessions are going to have to be made. For one reason, it is important for the University to be able to offer such facilities, particularly to incoming freshmen. Freshmen's parents—who have a great deal to say about the choice of institutions—aren't going to take kindly to the idea of their son or daughter living on nothing but hamburgers and pizzas.

Secondly, Harris will have to compete next year with the new facilities in the Student Center. The new Union's opening will not brighten the profit picture at Harris. Neither will dorm room refrigerators or residence hall floor kitchens.

• And if someone doesn't act soon to alleviate the situations surrounding the decline of hot-food services here—making the cafeteria more attractive, providing more variety and uniqueness—ARA may pack up its spatula and leave. If companies the size of ARA cannot make a profit in Harris, smaller ones are not going to either. Harris Cafeteria could be without hot-food services soon, and not because of the lack of a market.

EDITORIALS



Can Americanism withstand scrutiny ?

Editor's Note: The article following this editorial is reprinted from the editorial file of WRAL-TV. Since it is the aim of good journalism to offer different views on an issue, we present the following to give you an idea of what others are thinking.

We violently disagree with both the implicit and explicit meanings we find in this expression Jesse Helms read on Channel 5 last Wednesday night. Explicitly, he is saying university students should be sheltered from learning the complete facts in the development of history. If we interpret Helms correctly, he is saying there is not place at State for the study of ideas which do not agree with the economic ideas of the American establishment. We feel he is asking us to accept our country's standards without question, without looking at any others, which appears to be one of the faults of communism about which this same Jesse Helms continues to denounce.

Many times we have heard Helms criticize the Communists for using propaganda to influence the people to one way of thinking, but it now appears as if Helms is suggesting the same intellectual stifling for this country.

Helms asks these questions: “Where do our young people get their ideas? Why do so many of them hate their country? Why have so many joined with mobs to denounce America?” He summarizes that this history course and textbook supply one answer. But we feel Helms has either missed the entire point of study, or else he just wants to avoid the truth. We do not feel young people “hate their country.” Just because one feels that a study of other systems is important to understanding our own is no reason for concluding that he hates his country. Were Jesse Helms to have the real faith in America he claims to have when he wraps himself in the flag, he would welcome a comparison of our system with any other, for he would feel that the United States could pass the test. Obviously, he

does not have this kind of faith.

Quite to the contrary, many young people have enough faith in America to risk comparing it with other systems in hoping that such a comparison would make this country a better place. Perhaps we could learn lessons from others.

We also feel Helms has implicitly attacked the character of several men in his editorial. We are all too familiar with Helms' previous attacks on outside

Yankee agitators to miss this underlying point in noting that the instructor is a native of Connecticut and a graduate of Yale. And references to the Harvard authors of the text contain the same attacks on their integrity.

Those who have listened with any frequency to WRAL are used to this kind of narrow-minded expression. In typical fashion, Helms offers no arguments to support his opinion that other economic

systems should not be studied, or that America is not “imperialistic.” He merely says that it is not pro-capitalism and does not say “hooray for the red, white and blue,” and thus we should reject it.

We are not asking you to agree with us or disagree with Helms. But you should read his opinion and ask this question: “Is this a man whom I would want to call my United States Senator?”

Helms: ‘Capitalism stinks’ teaching has no place at State

A bright young man, a student enrolled at N.C. State University, signed up for a history course a few days back. But after purchasing the first textbook assigned to his class for study, he dropped the course and selected another in its place. Life is too short, he told a friend, to be devoted to being taught that the principles of his country's economic system are wrong and therefore should be overturned.

It was our own view that the young man perhaps should have remained in the class. It may well be that his voice was needed to argue in favor of the capitalistic, free enterprise system of America. One thing is certain: Somebody needs to do it.

The first two words of the textbook's introduction are: “Capitalism stinks.” And from there, the authors of the textbook move into 458 pages of absolute denunciation of America. The book's title is “Up Against the American Myth.” And it begins by declaring: “We can only solve our social problems . . . by doing away with capitalism and the institutions that support it.” This, the authors of the textbook declare, “is the point of (this) book, and we make it again and again.”

And indeed they do. One cannot review this incredible book in a few minutes or with a few words. It is difficult to believe that such a violent diatribe against America would be assigned as a mandatory textbook for students at North Carolina State University.

What does the textbook advocate to replace the American free enterprise, capitalistic system which—the students at N.C. State are supposed to believe—must be done away with? Turn to almost any page for an answer. At random, we opened it to page 439. There the student is told: “. . . it is only through developing and expanding (the) socialist rationality that the

advanced industrial countries can hope to overcome (the ills of society).”

Throughout this textbook, there is an unrelenting drumfire of denunciation of America. The United States is repeatedly described as “imperialistic.” Our system—the textbook declares—is deliberately operated to oppress the people. Only socialism can correct the thousand-and-one ills that plague the country—if one is to believe the textbook. Sadly, all too many young people do.

We telephoned the young instructor who teaches the course and who assigned the textbook. He is a native of Connecticut and a graduate of Yale. We asked him what he would recommend to replace capitalism in America. Socialism perhaps? He hedged. “None of the systems work,” he finally replied. Then he qualified his response: “Oh, capitalism works for some people, but it doesn't work for others,” he said.

He bristled momentarily at the suggestion that it was capitalism that had built the university at which he teaches; and that it is capitalism that supplies his salary. “I cannot,” he said, “accept that theory.”

The conversation, though pleasant, was pointless. Here is a young man, an instructor at a great university built and maintained by the people, who made clear that he agreed in substance with the first two words of the textbook he had assigned to his students. “Capitalism stinks,” proclaims the textbook. And only socialism can supply a solution to the problems of mankind!

In parting, we inquired if there were a textbook he planned to assign which would suggest that capitalism does not “stink.” He was candid: No. He did not, in fact, know of one defending capitalism. The name Ludwig Von

Mises apparently was not familiar to him—yet Von Mises is the country's leading scholar in defending the capitalistic, free enterprise system.

So history students at N.C. State University are assigned a textbook declaring that the system upon which their country was built is a system that “stinks.” And, it is interesting to note, this is a textbook written by three militantly radical graduate students at Harvard—three young men named Tom Christoffel, David Finkelhor and Dan Gilberg. One wonders about their credentials to condemn and revile America!

The question is often raised in our time: Where do our young people get their ideas? Why do so many of them hate their country? Why have so many joined with mobs to denounce America?

Maybe this history course at N.C. State University—and, more precisely, this particular textbook—supplies one answer.

Technician

Editor Richard Curtis
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The *Technician* welcomes reader comment on public affairs. Letters must be typewritten, triple-spaced, signed, and include the author's complete address, telephone number, class and major. Letters may not exceed 300 words in length; all are subject to condensation. Generally, only one letter each month will be published from the same writer. Neither libelous statements nor those which go beyond the bounds of simple good taste will be published.

Attack unfair

To the Editor:

I am an ex-marine, full of patriotic trust in democracy, and a student of Mr. Guy Gran. In response to Mr. Jesse Helm's recent attack on Gran's method of teaching, it should be recorded that Guy Gran does not preach the overthrow of capitalism. Many ideologies are discussed and criticized based on their performance, but no individual creed is asserted by Mr. Gran. Perhaps Mr. Helms can not admit the inevitable failures within each system of government, be it capitalistic or communistic. Mr. Gran is guilty of one thing, being respectful enough of his students' intelligence to tell it like it really is.

James Panton
Fresh., history

Dorm unclean

To the Editor:

Being students at North Carolina State University, we are accustomed to hearing about our fellow students being "dumped on." Now we feel that we have a legitimate reason to complain. It centers around the sanitary conditions around the dorms, Berry Dorm to be specific. Complaints to the Housing Office have brought no results, so now we feel that other channels are necessary.

At the end of last semester, things were beginning to get grubby in the halls. After we returned from the semester break the floors were cleaned and waxed. However, they have not been touched since. The floors have not been mopped this semester. The stairwells have not been mopped either. The custodians sweep the floors three times a week (if we're lucky), but they leave piles of trash in the corners. There are milk stains on the floor and catsup on the stairs, both of which have been there for over two weeks. Everyone who walks on the stairs notices these things, but it seems like the

ones responsible for cleaning them up ignore them.

We have seen what our custodians do with all of their spare time. Our dorm lounge can be found locked up in the mornings, but not to protect our property. The custodians can be found shooting pool, watching our color TV and also eating and drinking. The small mop rooms are also favorite gathering places for our friends. They can frequently be seen leaving the mop room, holding a brown paper bag, and the distinct odor of alcohol can be detected.

We are not asking anything unusually hard or out of the ordinary. Keeping the dorm clean and neat is the custodians' job. Since we pay dorm rent at State, we feel that we are entitled to what we paid for, namely a decent place to live in. Is this too much to ask?

The Residents of Berry Dorm

Symposium

To the Editor:

The *Technician* editorial of January 19 performed a valuable service in calling the attention of the University community to the Symposium on American Foreign Policy which was so well-launched with the appearance of Dr. Ernest May. The editorial, however, has one sin of omission in its apparent assumption that programs like the Symposium "just happen." Support and sponsorship are indeed essential, but neither provides the long hours of hard work that actually get the venture underway. Without minimizing the valuable suggestions and assistance from many persons on campus, we can all be grateful to Dr. John Gilbert of the Politics Department, who gave without limit of his time and energy in planning, recruiting, organizing and promoting what promises to be a major contribution to the intellectual life of the campus.

William J. Block
Professor
Politics Department

'Clear the air'

To the Editor:

After attending the latest Friends of the College performance, an idea occurred to me that I thought you might consider for an editorial.

Smoking is prohibited at these events, which definitely makes for a more enjoyable evening. Couldn't this "atmosphere" exist for basketball games also? Has it ever been tried? Certainly smoking is prohibited in other coliseums during basketball games. Why not at NCSU?

If there are those who MUST smoke, then allow them to do so only outside in the aisles (the current practice at FOTC performances).

Maybe you can help "clear the air" in the coliseum—it might even help the Pack.

Bill Hunter
Graduate, CE

Enforce all laws

To the Editor:

On the front of Friday's *Technician* there was a big photo of one of the "boys in blue" ticketing a bicycle on the fence adjacent to Syme Dorm. Before the big crackdown on illegally parked and unregistered bikes, the fence was full of bikes—but no longer. Upon noticing that my bicycle was gone, I went to the station to inquire about it. I was informed there

that the whole hassle over bicycles was caused by some Physical Plant man who complained to the Chancellor about bicycles being attached to all his pretty trees and fences. I was also informed that I would be charged three dollars to get the bicycle back (two dollars for registration and a one-dollar fine).

I think this is an infringement on our rights as students at this University to be subjected to such needless and unfair hassles. They choose to enforce only certain laws at certain times. By this I mean, what about the rule of no bikes in the dorm but everyone still does it and how many of those bikes do you think are registered? But what is so ironic about the matter is that the designated bike rack was removed about two weeks before the crackdown.

This University is here for the students so why do the Security Police insist on making life miserable for everyone by finding loopholes to take the student's money? I think they should enforce all their laws or none at all.

Nick Kisley
Fresh., Eng.

DOC'S BAG

Address letters to Dr. Arnold Werner, Box 974, East Lansing, Mi. 48823

Over a period of about three months my girl friend and I have had sexual intercourse about 15 times. In all of these encounters, she claims never to have had an orgasm of any kind. With this in mind, we use no protection in bed. Now she's pregnant! How?

You have performed the experiment necessary to disprove the theory that the woman has to have an orgasm in order to become pregnant. Obviously, this is not the case. Unfortunately, you and your girl friend have fallen prey to one of a number of misconceptions about pregnancy. I am sure that some readers will find it hard to believe this letter. Sadly, many people lack basic education in sexual function. A short ninety-five cent paperback that deals with many areas of sexual ignorance that can lead to pregnancy is *Sex is Never an Emergency* by Elaine C. Pierson, published by J.B. Lippincott Company. I recommend it highly.

I would like to know the incubation period for infectious mononucleosis (number of days).

So would I. No one has been successful in experimentally transmitting infectious

mononucleosis from one person to another. In spite of all the stories you hear about how one gets this viral illness, no one knows for sure. Therefore, without the exact mode of transmission being known, the incubation period cannot be calculated.

Can repetitious masturbation using one grip cause pinched nerves in the hand? I get "writer's cramp" very easily with the thumb and first finger, the same appendages that I use to masturbate. Can this be an early sign of arthritis? (This question was written by a man).

Relax your grip! What you describe is not pinched nerves or arthritis. It is merely some spasms or cramps in muscles. The small muscles in your hand and forearm are not used to being held in a tensed position for as long as it takes you to masturbate or write. Most muscles are designed to contract and relax rather than hold a fixed position. Such cramps can be enhanced by hyperventilation (rapid breathing) which can also produce numbness and tingling in your extremities. As well, spasms of the muscles of the hands and feet are common during sexual excitement. If relaxing your grip doesn't work, try using your other hand.

CAMPUS CRIER

RUGBY CLUB football practice every day at 4:30 p.m. on lower intramural field.

ANY GRADUATE student who would like to be on the Commencement Committee please call or come by the student government office (755-2797).

ANY STUDENT interested in working on the student handbook for next fall please call or come by the student government office.

ANYONE HAVING complaints or suggestions regarding seating and ticket distribution for athletic events please leave a note in the student government office or call Mike E. at 834-6958.

CLASSIFIEDS

AUTO REPAIRS done at night. Reasonable prices. Foreign and domestic. 834-0407.

AUSTIN-HEALEY 100-6, excellent condition. New tires, top and engine. 834-0407.

WORK: 4 nights, Sat., \$2.50-\$4/hr. Go full time in summer. Car necessary. 833-6883. 24 hours.

1957 MGA in drivable condition. New top, windows. \$175. Call Les Thornbury at 722-5313 after 11 p.m. or leave message at Union information desk.

EXPECTANT MOTHER needs work to pay for hospital bills. For example, willing to babysit full time. 828-9617.

FOR SALE: Mattress and box springs, regular size, extra long (54x80"). \$20. 828-1327 after 5 p.m.

PARTTIME student, 20, female, desires 20-30 hours work weekly: clerical, typing, library, babysitting, lab what have you? Call 834-8089.

ARE YOU interested in an expense paid luxury cruise to Nassau during

ANYONE INTERESTED in being a dorm representative for the Pat Taylor for governor campaign call 833-8313.

STUDENTS INTERESTED in participating in a creative writing workshop please contact the student government office. The course is non-credit and free for students.

THE FRESHMAN Technical Society will meet today at 7 p.m. in room 242, Ridick Hall.

TRYOUTS WILL be held Jan. 31 and Feb. 1 for "Homecoming" by Harold Pinter, studio production, in Thompson Theatre at 6 p.m.

DAVID ROSS, who collaborated with Ralph Nader on "Action for a Change," will speak Tuesday at 7 p.m. in the Union ballroom on PRG and consumer interest.

THE SPEECH COMMUNICATION Club will meet Tuesday at 7:30 p.m. in room 114, Tompkins Hall. There will be tryouts for an Oral Interp. Festival to be held in Orlando, Fla. Need males for parts in "The Film-Flam Man"; also males or females wishing to try for reading prose or poetry should bring selections they would enjoy reading.

ZPG, Tim Barthalmus, presented by Graduate Dames Tuesday at 8 p.m. in room 256 of the Union. Anyone interested in Zero Population Growth is invited to attend.

THE ASAI will meet Feb. 1 at 7 p.m. in room 123, D.S. Weaver Hall.

THE FORESTRY CLUB will meet Tuesday at 7 p.m. in Biltmore.

THE JUDICIAL Reform Commission will meet Jan. 31 at 6 p.m. in Harrellson Room of the D.H. Hill Library.

REGISTRATION for craftshop classes will begin Jan. 31 through Feb. 4. Classes will be offered in batik, copper enameling, decoupage, textile flowers, and mold casting ceramics. Interested students, faculty, staff and their dependents should register at the craft shop in the basement of the Frank Thompson building. Craft shop hours are 2-10 p.m. Monday through Friday.

A RID CROSS Bloodmobile will be at the WRAL-TV studios today from 10 a.m. until 3:30 p.m.

LOST: blue, wet look jacket; glasses inside pocket; needed desperately. If found report to Union Reward.

CALL MONTY Hicks for the best in life insurance. 834-2541.

STUDENTS! Get your taxes done at Hancock's Tax Service, 706 Glenwood Ave., 828-4213. For students, by students.

LOOKING FOR roommate in Jefferson Gardens Apts. for remainder of semester. 828-5960.

HFLP A LONELY child: Volunteer to be a Big Brother or Big Sister. For more information call Becky Hayes at 834-6484.

KNAPSACKS: \$1. Field jackets, \$8.50. Ponchos, \$3. Shelton Furniture, 2642 S. Saunders Street. Phone 833-5548.

State of the Union

What's Nixon plan?

by John Hester
Staff Writer

Even though President Nixon was busy last week presenting his "optimistic" State of the Union address to Congress, the Democratic presentation to the American people seemed more realistic. Nixon did not mention, as the Democrats so ably pointed out, his secret for ending the war; his unannounced policy of "benign neglect" for minority groups; and his private war on education.

The Nixon Plan for ending the war in Southeast Asia was, as Nixon stated in 1968, a secret project for bringing a generation of peace to the United States. Evidently Nixon's secret plan of 1968 has remained his own personal secret. For the past three and a half years Nixon has demonstrated that he has either forgotten the secret plan or will be using it immediately before the November, 1972 election. In both cases Nixon has proven to the American people that they are his pawns to be tricked and used for his political expediency.

Nixon has often used the phrase in announcing a policy. "This is what a vast majority of my fellow Americans want." The essence of the democratic principle of government on which this nation is founded contains two essential concepts. Nixon often refers to majority rule and certainly this is one of the essential elements in a democracy, but it does not in itself create a democratic situation. The equally important concept which assures democracy concerns the guaranteed rights of the minority. The Executive Department has

initiated the informal policy of ignoring the needs of the minority groups in our nation. Ethnic, racial, and economic minorities have suffered from the phasing down of federal programs related to services to these groups. The problems of the urban and rural areas have increased as federal concern declined. The Democrats questioned the ability of the U.S. to spend \$5.5 billion on one space project and yet allow minority groups to go hungry, ill-housed and increasingly unemployed. "Benign neglect" cannot continue and this nation attempt to maintain its democratic image.

The President did refer to one new program during his message. Because Nixon finally sees education in a financial crisis due to public rejection of increases in local property taxes, he proposed a national sales tax to begin paying for public schools. The plight of education is severe and the financial situation is critical, but why does this crisis exist? Nixon, as reported by the Democrats, has vetoed every major education bill that has come out of Congress for the past three years. This unannounced administration war on education could be as deadly as the one in Vietnam and its victims could be the youth of America.

The Democrats in response to Nixon's State of the Union address certainly presented a clear and accurate case for the actual state of the nation without flag waving, meaningless rhetoric and false hopes. Nixon's address seemed empty in comparison to the presentation of the Democrats. Perhaps most importantly the Democrats presented their case for changing the present political situation with new faith, materials, programs and personnel.

Dorm life changes

by Cash Roberts
News Editor

Associate Dean of Student Affairs Gerald Hawkins hopes to see several alternatives in student housing at State, a general trend at several campuses approaching State's size.

"We feel that when 6,000 students are on campus, this is where the major emphasis ought to be put," remarked Hawkins in a recent interview.

Hawkins, a leader in the recent reorganization of the Division of Student Affairs, feels the University should decentralize its living areas into the smallest possible units and at the same time still build a sense of community.

"One of the things we hope to speak to is reorganization," Hawkins said. "In essence we (Student Affairs) denote control, discipline, authority," he noted, but the Division is seeking a decline in the *in loco parentis* concept.

Freshmen and sophomores, who make up the bulk of the residence hall population, are also largely responsible for the high attrition rate, Hawkins offered.

"The causes for leaving the University are other than curriculum," he said, citing a

"lack of relevance."

"I personally feel if we could provide an intensive living experience in residence halls, we could decrease the attrition rate," he pointed out.

"That's what we're about," Hawkins continued. "How much we can accomplish, I don't know."

The Associate then suggested some alternatives to campus housing.

"Why couldn't you have a hall where the rooms are unfurnished," Hawkins offered, or carpeted buildings and more single rooms.

"The idea is not to build any new residence halls,"

Hawkins added. However he recognizes some of the frustrations residents have over present housing and Student Affairs' desire to offer them a better deal, financially, and educationally.

"We ought to go out of business," Hawkins remarked, "and turn it (student housing) over to a real estate firm and let them just rent them (residence halls)."

But the real philosophical thrust in student housing, Hawkins said, is to decrease the landlord-tenant relationship and increase the living-learning concept of student housing with as many living alternatives as possible.



Roger Wagner directs the Westminster Choir which performed last Wednesday in the Reynolds Coliseum under the auspices of Friends of the College. (photo by Cain).

Fanfare Band presents concert

The day the music dies will have to be postponed until after Thursday, Feb. 3, when N.C. State's 70-piece Fanfare Band and vocal group, the Grains of Time, will present a special Horns and Voices Concert.

Fans of the 180-piece N.C. State Marching Band may not realize that after the gridiron season is over, the band breaks into three unique concert groups, the Fanfare Band is one of these.

Including selections ranging from the classics to Broadway, the band will feature "Amparito Roca," an exciting Spanish march, and highlights from Mitch Leigh's famous "Man of La Mancha." Bill Amey, Mike

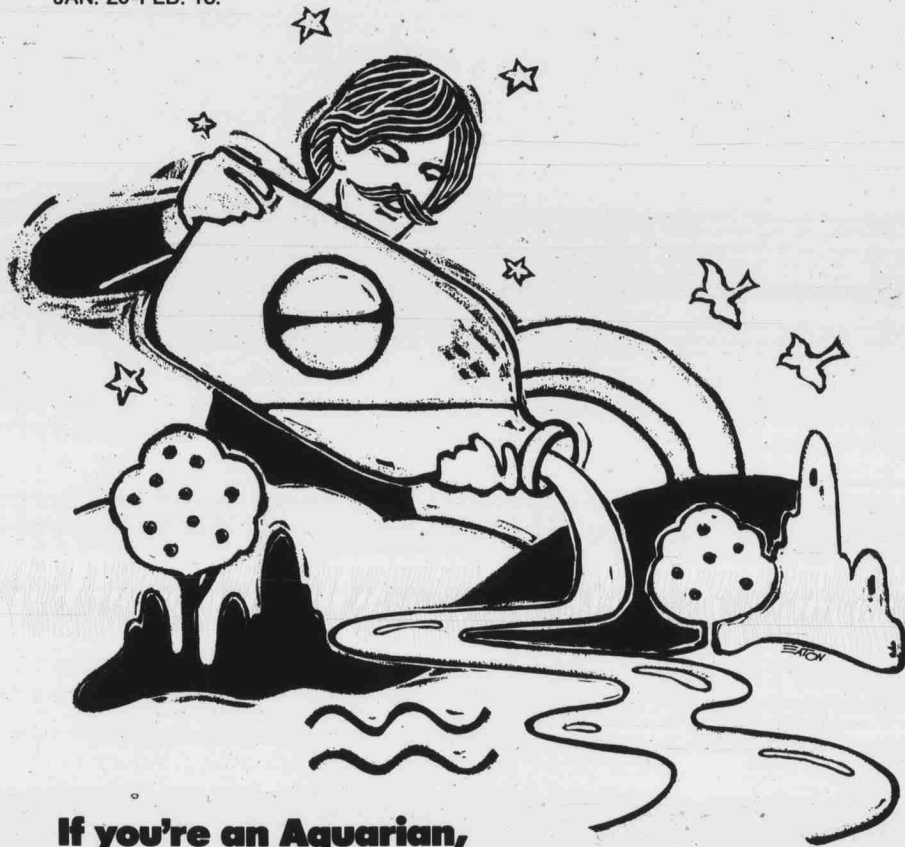
Black, and Joe Boggs will add a little more Spanish to the program as the featured trombone trio in "Trombrero."

The Grains of Time, one of the area's outstanding pop vocal groups, will perform a number of the latest pop, rock and folk hits. In competition at the Intercollegiate Music Festival in Tampa, Fla., the Grains of Time have won second place for the past two years. Members of the group are Dan Moore, Robert Bell, Max Isley, Curt Kiser, Mike Hargett and Ray Scott.

The concert, which will begin at 8 p.m. in the Erdahl-Cloyd Union ballroom, is free. All campus and community guests are cordially invited.

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The Bridge, a Jesus Rock Group, will perform today at 5:30 PM in the Harris Cafeteria and at 8 PM in the Union Ballroom. They play country, folk and gospel rock, but the theme of all their music is Jesus. They are sponsored by the Full Gospel Student Fellowship.

Reel World

Death in Venice: fight against sleep

If you care to notice the director has included several forms of visual arts such as painting and photography. He employs a woman as the artist, I think to represent Mary Cassatt whose pictures he attempts to emulate.

God Bless White!... This was a view of the sterile society before the disillusionment of World War I... It said something about the plague, and commercialism... Death is a long and agonizing fight against life and *Death in Venice* is a long and agonizing fight against sleep. The movie is overly long (130 minutes) and surprisingly little occurs during this time. The movie is long and boring; a poor attempt at discovering an artist's drives and at the same time a color feast. Many people will rationalize the bad and, in an attempt to be positive, laud the cinematography and technical color.

This happens too often, it was held as the saving grace in *Elvira Madigan* and *Claire's Knee* (in the case of the latter

this excuse was used because the film asked you to think and who wants to think?) and *Adrift*, where the use of color wasn't anything special. I feel this color technique may in fact be due to the use of a new color stock now in wide use.

Disregard the visual splendor and what is left? Not much. Oh I suppose a case could be made for the argument between sensual beauty and pure spiritual beauty that is dappled throughout the film, but this is a very weak thread indeed; it is old and brittle and easily breaks.

So we are left with the obsession of an aging Victorian man for a young Adonis-like boy, whose teasing and silent stares soon become (ho hum) a bore.

There may be good things to say of the film but I might suggest picking up a copy of Thomas Mann's book (of the same title) and reading it while listening to third and fifth symphonies of Gustav Mahler (whose biography it is meant to be). You can always close the book and do something else.

—Jeffrey London

Ceramics show in Union

"The ceramics display now in the Union Gallery is actually an afterthought," said Howard Ostrout.

"Last semester Al Ballard and I were part of a ceramics class that was taught by Dr. Delmar Olson of the Industrial Arts department. At the end of the semester we realized that some really good work had been done, and to display this work we organized the show in the Union."

"The emphasis of the course was on self expression and creativity," Dr. Olson explained, "and this accounts for the great variety of things you see on display. Some of the works were hand built, and some of them were turned on a potter's wheel." "The display is a good representation of what was done in the class," he added, "but not necessarily the best work. Some of the most beautiful things were given away for Christmas presents."

The display was supposed to end on February 29, but it is being extended for several more weeks. This week students will give pottery making exhibitions on potter's wheels set up in the Union.

These exhibitions will be given at random times as students are available, but on Saturday and Sunday, February 4 and 5 they will be continuous from 8 a.m. to 9 p.m.

Many of the students' works play will be set up on tables that there is no room to display and also offered for sale.



This ceramic madonna is a student creation which is part of the display now in the Union. (photo by Wright)

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As 'Longest Week' begins

Pack hosts Maryland

by John Walston
Sports Editor

"The Longest Week," an epic production directed by Norman Sloan with assistance of associate producers "Lefty" Drisell, Bill Gibson and Dean Smith starring Tommy Burleson, Tom McMillen, Barry Parkhill, Dennis Wuycik, Robert McAdoo and a host of others begins its world premiere tonight with the first of the three part series.

The week ahead of the Wolfpack will be exactly that and an unenviable task by any standards. Coming off a ragged victory over Lehigh, State hosts the Maryland Terps

tonight at 9:07 in Reynolds Coliseum.

The nationally-ranked Terrapins, still reeling from a 92-72 setback in Chapel Hill Saturday, will be seeking to save face as they encounter the Wolfpack tonight.

State remembers the first of January and their poor performance in College Park, Maryland and have plans to make amends tonight.

The Terps feature highly-recruited Tom McMillen backed impressively by 6-9 Len Elmore, Jim O'Brien, Howard White and Steve Porac. Coach "Lefty" Drisell as recently as Saturday began utilizing his

bench strength, mixing the game with numerous combinations.

Against Lehigh individual performances stood out for the Pack. "(Paul) Coder (20 points) came through with a good effort," commended Coach Sloan. "He had a good game on both offense and defense.

Individual Performances

"It was good to see Paul play so well. (Joe) Cafferky (19 points) did some good ball handling at times," said Sloan. Overall he wasn't pleased with the team's performance. Rick Holdt added 18 points and

Burleson led with 22 points and 15 rebounds.

Looking ahead to the "Longest Week" Sloan commented, "The next three ball games are going to be tough," as all three are nationally ranked teams. The Pack plays Virginia Saturday and Carolina Monday. "These three games will have a lot to do with the final conference standings," he said.

Speaking about Maryland, Sloan remembered, "Foul trouble hurt us up there. Tommy (Burleson) didn't play but half the game. We've worked hard on eliminating fouls since then."



No, it's not Don Drysdale coming off the pitcher's mound, instead it's Rick Holdt (22) preparing to make his outlet pass after a rebound. (photo by Cain)

Frosh survive scare, dump cadets

by Timothy Watts
Staff Writer

State's freshman basketball team was on the losing end of the score at halftime for the first time this year Friday night against Frederick Military Academy, 43-42, but came back strong in the second half to capture a 107-71 victory.

Early foul trouble and an unbelievably cold percentage of 32.7 hurt the Wolflets. Their shots simply would not fall. When they tried to make up for their impotent offense with their foul court press, they got into full trouble.

"FMA has a good team, no one can deny that," remarked Coach Art Musselman. "In the first half we were too impatient. We've been impatient before, and taken shots that we shouldn't have, but a lot of them have gone in. In the first half tonight they didn't.

"We didn't look good at times," he continued, "but overall we weren't that bad.

I'm not concerned. We're going to have some games like this. We got into foul trouble early, which is something we don't normally do. We usually pick up a lot of loose balls, but we didn't. We were standing around, not moving as much as we should."

The fans were stunned at halftime. It was hard to believe the score, but the general feeling was that the Wolflets' shooting would improve. The second half would probably be different from the first.

They just did not know how right they were.

With 36 seconds gone in the second half, Leo Campbell tied the score with a free throw and then moments later put State ahead with a jump shot. After FMA's Dwight Kempf made a free throw to put the score at 45-44, State outscored them 10-0 to break the game open.

The scoring burst was capped with Monte Towe's five straight points during a 25-

second span.

"We came out in the second half and started hitting the shots and moving the ball well. We didn't stand around as much," commented coach Musselman.

"As I said before, these things are going to happen, and we just have to learn to overcome them. I'm pleased with the way they responded to the challenge of the first half. They really hustled."

The freshmen scored 65 points in the second half while holding FMA to 28 points with David Thompson, the virtually unstoppable scoring machine, scoring 21 to match his first half score.

Following Thompson's 42 points, were Tim Stoddard and Monte Towe with 17 each, and Leo Campbell with 13. John McNeely added eight, Mark Moeller four, Mike Dempsey and Nelson Nicholls two each and Craig Kaszmaul one point.

After Friday night's "close

cali," the freshmen are undefeated in eight games and will play the Duke freshmen tonight at 6:45 in Reynolds Coliseum.

Grapplers suffer losses

by Chip Raymond
Staff Writer

Saturday the Wolfpack wrestling team dropped two matches to powerful Appalachian State University and the College of William and Mary. State, however, rallied to beat a stubborn Old Dominion College in the Quadrangular Matches held at Williamsburg, Virginia.

"It was a tournament-style match, with three matches for each team," said wrestling coach Jerry Daniels.

The team leader for the Wolfpack was Mike Boroughs, weighing 118 lbs., who won two and lost one. Other standouts for State were Bob Reeder and Charlie Williams, who both won one, lost one, and tied one.

"It was a frustrating match against very strong teams," said Coach Daniels. However, on

February 5, State participates in another Quadrangular Match when they travel to Durham to take on a "very good" Duke Blue Devils wrestling team, along with Georgia Tech and the University of Virginia.

Consequently, Daniels says that he would "hate to predict what the outcome would be" this year at the Durham Quadrangular.

Jerry Brinton is expected to

be a "standout for the Wolfpack" at Durham. He tied all three of his matches at Williamsburg over the weekend, in what was "a frustrating day for him."

The schedule lets up for the Pack after their meeting in Durham, as they finish out the season on the road. "The hardest ones will be over," said Daniels, "except for Maryland and possibly Duke."

Indoor track team

Coach Jim Wescott's indoor track team gave an impressive performance in a quadrangular track meet Saturday in Chapel Hill.

State captured both distance runs with captain Neil Ackley winning the two mile (9:14.4) and Jim Wilkins taking first in the mile (4:10.8). Joe Robinson (7.9)

and David Bracy (8.0) were first and second in the 70 yard high hurdles. Jerry Spivey, John Phillips, Jim Hudson, and Steve Kood paced the winning mile relay team with a 3:26.9 clocking. Charlie Young (6.7) was third in the 60 yard dash. Jerry Spivey took third in the 440 yard dash with a 51.8 time.

-John Barnes

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Gators drown State swimmers, 70-43

by Ken Lloyd
Staff Writer

The Florida swimming team shattered six pool records and allowed State only one victory in the swimming events as they whipped the Wolfpack 70-43 Saturday afternoon in Carmichael Natatorium.

"It was a terrible meet for us, we swam poorly," lamented State coach Don Easterling, whose squad lost their first meet of the season and their second in two years. "But Flo-

rida has an awfully fine team. We just got beat by a better club."

The Gators could have easily demoralized the Wolfpack early as they had record-setting performances in the first three events. The 400-yard medley relay team got the ball rolling, and Pete Orschiedt and Jim Griffith kept it going with wins in the 1000 freestyle and 200 freestyle, respectively.

Florida continued winning, but with no records, until Griffith, one of the visitor's world

class freshmen, erased a record, this time in the 100 freestyle. Freshman Tim McKee, another of the world's best, shattered the mark in the 200 backstroke, and Gary Chelosky, still another world class swimmer, ended the assault on the record book with his win in the 200 breaststroke.

Even with their dismal performance Saturday, the Wolfpack still had a few bright spots. The divers continued their intrateam battle as they

swept the first two places on both boards. In actuality, the divers finished 1-2-3, but Florida still received credit for third place since a team is only allowed two places in an event.

Sophomore Mike de Gruy won the one-meter competition over teammate Randy Horton, who came back to take the three-meter diving. Dave Rosar was runnerup on the three-meter board.

"We dove pretty well, nothing fantastic, but still good," said diving coach John Candler.

"De Gruy had a solid performance; but he made a few basic mistakes. Rosar is showing definite signs of consistency. He is starting to settle down."

Easterling also had praise for three of his swimmers who he thought turned in good performances.

"(Mark) Elliott had a heckuva 100 free," the coach remarked. "He didn't give that guy (Griffith) a thing." The freshman teamed with Ed Foulke, Rusty Lurwick and Tom Duke to give State its only swimming win of the day in the 400 freestyle relay, the last event.

"(Richard) Hermes was great," said Easterling of the freshman who finished third in the 1000 free after starting out the fastest he had ever been. "He died a natural death, he didn't quit."

Senior Tom Evans was singled out for his first leg on the 400 medley relay. He also was runnerup to McKee in the 200 backstroke.

The Wolfpack travels next to Chapel Hill Saturday to tangle with the fired-up Tar Heels who have been pointing to this meet all year. "If we swim like we did today (Saturday)," offered Easterling, "we'll be in trouble."

Pack fencers fall to strong Illini

by Jeff Watkins
Staff Writer

State's fencing squad fell behind early to a strong Illinoi team Friday afternoon and could never muster a comeback as they lost 18-9 to the Illini.

"We were beat bad in the first round," Coach Ron Weaver admitted. "Big Illinoi scared them (State)."

Indeed that is what happened as the Wolfpack fell behind 0-4 before Dave Sinodis scored a victory in sabre to put State on the scoreboard. However, after the initial round was completed, the Pack fencers were on the short end of a 7-2 score.

"When you don't win the first round, you get down in the dumps," sighed captain Phil Lownes, "and it carries over into the other rounds. I won my first bout and I was really up. Then I lost my second one and I had to get up again for the third bout."

However, Lownes did get up enough to win his third bout to finish the contest with a 2-1 record as did Dick Whitehead, also in sabre.

"Phil did an excellent job, I thought," stated Weaver, "and Dave Sinodis did a good job too." Also performing admirably were Ray Burt and Cliff Montague, both of epee.

One of the highlights as far as State was concerned occur-

red in the second round when Burt completely dominated his opponent while running up a 4-0 lead before finally subduing him 5-1. He displayed an aggressive attack that was not consistent in the Wolfpack's showing.

An unexpected surprise was the arrival of Chancellor John Caldwell at the match. It was a thoughtful deed to take time out from a busy schedule to watch the 17th ranked Pack in action.

State improved as the match went on, but was just too far behind the Illini fencers. The third round was the closest,

when Illinoi nipped the Wolfpack 5-4.

"I thought we performed well toward the end," remarked Lownes, "but we just weren't ready. We were afraid."

Pete Powers noted, "They were tough, and they fenced differently than I expected. But I beat the man whose form was close to what I was used to."

"I thought it could have ended 16-11, although we would have still lost," added Weaver. Indeed, a closer match could have resulted, but of the seven bouts in which a single touch made the difference,

State managed only two wins.

"Illinoi had a tougher foil team than I expected," Weaver said. "They had a freshman named Littell who was good. But now we will have to see how much we learned from Illinoi."



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TOUCHE

January, 1972

Technician magazine supplement

In the shadow of magnificent oaks gracing the state Capitol's lawn in the City of Raleigh, North Carolina, spreads a festering eyesore. Stretching southward from the Capitol in a moon-shaped crescent, Raleigh's ghetto is indeed an open wound in the side of an otherwise prosperous and progressive city.

Southside—synonym for unpaved city streets, ramshackle condemned housing, dirty ill-clothed children playing in desolate street-playgrounds—is known by local inhabitants as something they wish would go away.

The now-alien smell of a wood fire warming a shack in the midst of plenty, the nostril-clogging coal dust pouring from hand-laid stone chimneys, and the far-away malnourished look in a black man's eyes as he buys day-old bread, are all reminders that North Hills—five miles on the other side of town—is the place to build a new home. Out of sight, out of mind.

In ever-increasing efforts to become more relevant to the outside world which supports them, the state's universities are bringing their resources to bear not only on the problem of a city's Southside, but problems of poor and hungry throughout the state.

This month's *Touche* deals with

problems of the poor—not just Raleigh's Southside poor—but disadvantaged minorities everywhere and this University's attempts to address itself to those problems.

Problems as varied as any encountered in classroom situations, textbook problems, or professional lectures, are addressed by seemingly obscure groups within the University community. The majority of their work goes without notice—exposure to the public's eye is limited to small notices buried on inside news pages.

Professors, teachers, staff members and students involved in these projects were all of a similar opinion: there are problems "out there in the real world" to be solved, problems which are not only meaningful as a public service, but indivisible from a total learning experience. The groups' undertakings are more than just important to benefactors and recipients, they are indeed vital to the future of the state and nation.

The responsibility of success lies with us all.

Staff this issue: Lane Atkins, Paul Tanck, Henry White, Hilton Smith, Willie Bolick, Ollie Wright, Cash Roberts, John Walston, Richard Curtis.

Caldwell: elements for service

State Chancellor John T. Caldwell, while acknowledging the work of departments and schools, said the greatest service to the local community by the University comes from the individual participation of its members.

"This is the greatest service this University can perform in the Raleigh community. We defend the right of every employee to speak out as an expert in his field and as an individual. They are a group of free individuals who don't have their jobs threatened when they speak out," he said.

"They are a group of free individuals and experts who enrich the citizens of a community as nothing else can. I believe the new 18-year-old vote will make this just as true for students as it is for faculty and staff."

About a year ago a prominent Raleigh citizen who had been attacked by a School of Design instructor for alleged environmental abuses phoned Chancellor Caldwell and asked him what he was going to do about the professor.

"I told him the instructor had every right as an expert in his field and as an individual to attack what he thought was wrong. I would not even think of calling him or taking any action against him," stated the Chancellor.

"I think most of the political involvement of the University should be among individuals. Otherwise, the University would presume to act for sovereign individuals."

He said that the hundreds of individual students engaged in volunteer efforts in Southside and other areas are an important measure of the University's effectiveness in the Raleigh community.

The voluntary efforts of the some 3,000 employees in local and civic affairs, neighborhood meetings and in policy-making boards were also cited by Caldwell as a major University contribution to its community.

In contrast to individual involvement, Caldwell views the University's institutional role in local community affairs as limited.

"Of course we are a part of this community. Our resources are far more than just a community role, but for all of North Carolina. Our resources are mainly geared to serving our students and faculty.

"We do have a real obligation on a self-serving basis to make Raleigh as good a community as we can. Going beyond this we should in every appropriate way within the limits of our capabilities contribute to the alleviation of problems and the betterment of our community," he said.

Citing the University's resources as physical facilities, money, people and expertise Caldwell pointed to the knowledge base and expertise as the most important contribution of the University, as an organized entity can make.

"Because we have this it ought to be used by public officials, government agencies, entrepreneurs and individual citizens. We encourage this. Time and resources are not unlimited but we have to make a place for raising the standard and outlook of human beings in Raleigh."

Examples pointed to by Caldwell included the Urban Services Center for working with city and housing officials, semi-volunteer activities of members of the School of Design and the Cooperative Extension Service that is working to raise nutrition standards, especially in low-income poverty areas.

Caldwell was asked specifically what role the University has in the Southside housing area, one of Raleigh's worst slums.

"I don't think there is an official role there. There are so many official agencies working there already. That is talking about the University as a corporate entity. We do have a role in the work that is going on by various campus groups there such as Circle K and others."

One problem the University has wrestled with is the use of campus facilities by underprivileged groups. This is particularly true of Carmichael Gymnasium.

"The facilities of the University can be used for only officially-sponsored educational purposes. If some University group wants to sponsor some type of activity and they make the proper arrangements, this can be done," stated Caldwell.



Speaking their language

Helping combat hunger and nutritional deficiencies in 9,000 families totaling over 47,000 people, N.C. State's Expanded Nutrition Program has utilized its University resources extensively to help what it has termed as "the hard-core poor" in North Carolina.

"The program's purpose is to improve the nutritional status," said Minnie Brown, state home economics agent who helps supervise the program, "and to increase the participation in food assistance programs."

"We have drawn on our own resources extensively. We have utilized the Sociology and Anthropology departments," she commented. Other areas frequently called upon include Adult Education and Food Science departments.

"Dr. Selz Mayo (head of Sociology and Anthropology) has a great deal of interest in the program. He has emphasized social action processes.

"The idea is to identify with these people. There are leaders in the indigent population. The object is to get in touch with them to find out their problems. It's all on a one-to-one basis.

"Mayo emphasizes to use the leadership that is already there," continued Mrs. Brown.

The program operates with aides, people who go into underprivileged homes. These aides, normally from economic backgrounds similar to the people they are assisting, teach and demonstrate nutritional practices.

"We've done a pretty good job of recruiting aides. The turnover is very low. There have been only two cases concerning poor judgment in hiring aides."

Aides are also trained to refer things as mental retardation, alcoholism, and disease to the proper departments in order to help the underprivileged get the proper treatment.

"Part of the aide's training is how to work with the disadvantaged people. The important thing is talking in their language," explained Mrs. Brown. "Part of the training also is equipping professionals and aides to relate to and identify with poor families."

Operating on the level of the underprivileged and undereducated requires aides to be people in the same basic situation. This enables the poor to help themselves out of their own dilemmas.

"I've really been impressed with the development of our own aides. Some have gone back and taken high school proficiency tests, taken technical courses and some have returned to high school. Their education ranges from the eighth grade to two years of college," commented the black supervisor.

"In one of the southern counties (New Hanover) one of our aides had been a welfare recipient. The program gave her a chance and now she is independent. We don't assume the welfare people can't learn. We believe they can learn to be teachers."

Continuing on the role the University plays in helping the hard-core poor, Mrs. Brown talked about the role of Adult Education. "We use Dr. Edgar Boone (head of Adult Education). He focuses on teaching and learning of



undereducated adults. His work is supervising agents. The agents in turn teach the aides and the aides get it to the poor."

Expanded Nutrition Program, part of the North Carolina Agricultural Extension Service at State, helps the mother in the family, but aims some education programs at the children.

"There are more than 12,000 low-income youth in the program," she added. "We feel if you educate the children on nutrition you can make a greater impact on the mother.

"While teaching a mother, the kids watch. She (the aide) helps direct the importance of food to the kids."

"From the national level they provide us with literature for this poorer level. Such things as a recipe book using few words but a lot of pictures demonstrating utensils and methods. We are also using cartoons to teach children the nutritional concepts."

The program reaches all parts of the state in its fight against poor nutrition affecting over 47,000 people in 95 counties and the Cherokee Reservation. Sixty three percent of its participants are blacks, 34 percent are whites and the rest are primarily Indians.

"When this program was started in 1969," said Mrs. Brown, "Congress said this would be a program of nutrition for the hard-core poor. This gave us a lot of room to take in a lot of areas, such as food preparation, food consumption, food storage, and food buying.

"We teach the basic principals of nutrition. We put a lot of emphasis on sanitation. It's hard to go into someone's kitchen and try to teach them how to make a casserole if there are roaches running around.

"We hired a specialist in entomology for teaching aides on getting rid of roaches, etc. He has his Ph.D. in entomology and we really use him.

"We have a nutrition specialist," she continued, "and we have a home management department which concerns finances. In other words 'making the best of what you have.'"

The program now has a work force of 265 aides scattered throughout the 95 counties.

"We don't force counties to participate in the program," she commented. "But people are generally receptive to it. We started in 11 counties in '69, more on a pilot basis. Before three months passed it spread to all the other districts. The program sold itself."

In an effort to constantly update the program, the Expanded Nutrition Program agents hope to bring even more resources from University departments into the scene.

"We hope to seek out help from the psychology department on a project of motivation," revealed Mrs. Brown. "Dr. Howard Miller, head of the department, would like some of his students to work with us. We hope to pursue this further with emphasis on motivation... motivating the poor to want to help themselves."

Considering what would happen if this program were separate from the University, she shook her head, "We'd have to recruit and pay all these people. There's no way—at least not on the same scale."

"Last year? Last year, there were 313 blacks at this University. This year there are 191 and 40 of those are graduate students. Where did they all go? I don't know. I do know, however, they didn't all flunk out."

Bill Davis, a black student hired by the Admissions Office to help in recruitment of black students to N.C. State, spoke convincingly and knowingly of the black enrollment problem at this University. He leaned back in his chair and continued about the future for blacks at State:

"I think the black enrollment will increase here next year. Right now, there are only 83 black applications for this fall semester. But last year, there were 211. How do I explain this? Well, one thing for instance is the \$100 deposit required here when you file for admission and most students wait until the last minute to pay it. But perhaps black students are going elsewhere. It's hard otherwise to explain the drop from last year's enrollment."

"Last year, Eric Moore and I worked pretty hard at visiting high schools throughout the state and trying to recruit more blacks. We tried to visit 50 schools, I think. Eric got 26 and I got 23. We almost got all of them."

"When black high school students ask me how many blacks are at State, I say around 200. It isn't much of a dent in 13,000 is it?"

"I have encountered some very biased situations in visits to schools. Some counselors which we contact—they're almost always white—set up meetings for us with groups of students in their schools. Usually the groups are predominantly white."

"I went to Charlotte recently. And to Greensboro. I try to visit two schools on each trip, because we don't take many trips, the funds are kind of limited. Charlotte is the farthest west in the state we've been; and Raleigh, right here, the farthest east," he said with a chuckle. "That isn't very far east."

"On the trip to Charlotte I had told the counselor at that high school I wanted to speak to black kids. When I got there, the group consisted of whites. After asking a couple of times I finally got two or three blacks, but then I didn't get to speak to them for very long. Maybe I picked a bad time to go to Charlotte. It was when they were having all the busing trouble."

Davis said he didn't think integration, especially in primary education, was hurting blacks academically, but psychologically there were some problems.

"A lot of blacks aren't making it in integrated schools because of psychological reasons rather than academic ones. If, for instance, a black had to go to the principal's office, he'd probably just leave school altogether rather than go and face a white principal who didn't or wouldn't attempt to understand his problems."

"And most of the time, the

principals are all white. Especially in the situation where a black school has just been integrated with a white one. In those cases, the white principal becomes the principal of the integrated school and the black principal the assistant principal. Fair? Who knows. But I can say the white principals usually don't understand the black problems."

"At State the Student Affairs branch is very sensitive to the black dilemma," Davis said. "Very sensitive. Some of the other departments though are not quite sensitive enough but that may be due to the really heavy load they all have."

"As for a black studies program, one wouldn't be necessary if the present courses presented a true picture of the facts. Particularly history courses. Some call history a science, but that just isn't quite true. For instance, if you mention the date 1492 to a lot of people, most of them will say it's when Columbus discovered America. But I say it's the date Columbus got here and found out he wasn't the first one."

"I think the administration is making a conscientious effort to recruit more black professors but they're using the grapevine method. If you're using a white grapevine you aren't going to find many black grapes."

A Student Affairs Research study entitled "Admission and Enrollment of Black Students at NCSU" led to the adoption of a new University policy for admission of disadvantaged students to State.

The study examined enrollment statistics and the validity of the SAT as a reliable means of predicting the grade point average for black freshmen.

In conducting the study, Student Affairs Research used the academic performance of 135 black freshmen from 1965 to 1970; the grade point averages of these students were used to determine the relationship of Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT) scores and high school rank of black students to the formula for the University Predicted Grade Average (UPGA).

Student Affairs researchers derived a separate formula for determining a black applicant's GPA and compared it to the UPGA then applied to all students who applied for admission to the University. The black equation turned out to be a slightly better prediction formula in determining an applicant's PGA, according to Director Dr. Thomas Stafford.

"After we looked at this, we discovered that the UPGA equation was overpredicting for blacks at the upper end of the scale, and, at the lower end, the equation was underpredicting," Stafford pointed out.

This meant that marginal black students were predicting under the minimum 1.6 requirement for admission, but by using the black equation, their PGAs would have been 1.6 or higher.

"About seven per cent of the completed (rejected) black applications would have been admitted if the black equation had been used," Stafford said.

The study findings later led to the adoption of the new admissions policy for admitting disadvantaged students, but the overall problem regarding admission is the small number of students who actually apply to this campus.

The major conclusions from the study were as follows:

—Black enrollment at NCSU is very low in terms of the actual numbers and proportion of the total enrollment.

—The low level of black enrollment is the result of three factors combined: a very low show-rate of applications from blacks; the denial of proportionately more black than white applicants; and a lower show-rate for black than for white students. The major constraint, however, is the first factor.

—The UPGA prediction equation is very slightly biased against marginal black students.

N.C. State apparently is lagging, as are other colleges in the southeastern United States, in black student enrollment a Student Affairs Research study showed.

In the fall of 1971, 191 black students enrolled at State, constituting only 1.6 percent of the total enrollment. In 1970, the University total was 202 black students.

The report termed the enrollment "embarrassingly low" concerning the reported rise in black enrollments at predominately white state universities and land-grant colleges across the country.

But State's situation may be misleading, for the figure is only slightly more than 3 percent for the nation and slightly lower than 2.4 percent in the southeast.

In North Carolina, only 1.9 percent of the undergraduate enrollment is black at state senior institutions. Public community colleges, with 9.0 percent lead the state in black enrollments.

At the graduate level, however, State is doing slightly better; 2.1 percent of its graduate students are black, compared to a 2.7 percent average for the nation.

A school-by-school breakdown for fall 1971 showed Liberal Arts led all degree granting schools at the University with 44 undergraduate students. Engineering followed with 30; PAMS, 26; Ag and Life, 20; Education and Textiles, 8; Ag Institute, 5; and Design and Forest Resources, 3.

The graduate school breakdown was as follows: Education 23; Ag and Life 7; PAMS 5; Liberal Arts 2; Design, Textiles and Engineering 1; and Forest Resources none.

On a state-wide basis, blacks from ages 18-24 (college age) make up 23.4 percent of the population in that age category but make up only 16.0 percent of the total enrollment at all institutions of higher learning.



State's Head of Admissions Kenneth Raab and his office will be largely responsible for implementing the new University policy for admitting students who come from disadvantaged backgrounds.

The new policy was established this semester after a thorough review by the Admissions Committee and Chancellor John T. Caldwell of a validity study conducted by Student Affairs Research.

Although the new policy states specifically that it will consider applicants who appear to come from "disadvantaged backgrounds," it is generally believed the policy is aimed toward black students. The hope expressed by several University officials concerning the new policy is it will increase the enrollment of black students.

"This doesn't open the doors for all students," Raab cautioned, "but it does open the door for people the Admissions Committee feels disadvantaged." The Admissions director added he doesn't know how often the new policy will be implemented this year, because it was established so late in 1971. He does estimate, however, between 40 and 50 applicants will be affected by the new policy in 1973.

But the new admissions policy is only a facet of the enlightened concern by the Administration toward enrollment of black students. What is actually plaguing officials is the low number of blacks who apply to State. "They have better opportunities for scholarships at other schools," commented Raab on the competition by predominantly white state supported universities for black students "and I couldn't blame them for going there," he added of black applicants to State who have enrolled elsewhere.

"All schools are trying to find more blacks," he cautioned. They regard a qualified black student as a "diamond in the rough," he noted.

Though the admissions office is actively recruiting black seniors at high schools throughout the state, the Administration feels black students currently enrolled at the University could provide the largest role in recruitment programs.

"We sent Eric Moore and Bill Davis to 35 to 40 high schools to talk with students," Raab said. Although the recruitment efforts of Moore and Davis produced no jump in enrollment, "at least we held our own in the number that came in," he observed.

Raab also mentioned a project known as Talent Search, headquartered in Rocky Mount, which is conducting a recruitment campaign for black students to enter St. Augustine's College and State.

The project operating in a 10-county area, identified 38 students who expressed a desire to attend N.C. State. Of these, 19 applied and 18 were accepted, Raab said, but in the end, only six actually enrolled.

"We wrote the other 19 who did not apply, but they had made other

plans or went somewhere else," Raab said.

Speaking on past recruitment programs, the director commented, "We've always accepted invitations from black high schools since 1956." But in recent years, the Admissions Office has traveled to black high schools without first waiting for an invitation.

Raab stated that he felt the very nature of the University has limited the enrollment of blacks. "They still look at it as an agricultural and engineering school," he said.

He went on to say that many of the programs at State do not appeal to blacks. Those areas that do, such as sociology, psychology and social work, are also available at 40 to 50 other institutions.

Raab also brought out the issue of a new law, passed by the General Assembly, which requires all new students at state institutions to pay a \$100 deposit "within three weeks of the mailing by the institution of their notices of acceptance."

This may hurt disadvantaged students by forcing them to limit their selection of schools from which to apply. They can defer payment upon request, Raab said, adding that such a request is often a criterion for determining disadvantaged students.

The validity of the Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT) and the predicted grade point average (PGA) are not the only factors that determine whether or not an applicant will be accepted, the director stressed.

Under the new admissions policy, the Admissions office will be looking closer into the other information appearing on applications. They will also consider recommendations from outside such as counseling professionals that will hopefully increase borderline applicants' chances for admission to State.

"You'd be surprised to see how much it's used," concluded Raab, on various sources of information included in applications.

"I've been very little progress since I've been here," said Arthur Lee, chairman of the Society of Afro-American Culture at State. "For me personally, it's been less out-and-out discrimination in my later years here. As a freshman, I had a white roommate. For about 12 hours, I walked in the door and put my things down and said 'hi,' and 12 hours later he was gone," he chuckled again.

"I lived in Tucker my first semester here," he continued. "And my roommate and I had some girls in during an open house. Someone kept coming down the hall and kicking our door open. And after we'd closed it, they came and did it again.

"Other things used to happen there also. Someone would tear things off our doors, and we reported the incidents to the floor assistant, but no one ever did anything about it," Lee said.

"After that I lived in a suite and the guys were pretty good, liberal you know," he laughed.

"I think they got to know me better because of the suite but some of them got worse, probably because they *did* get to know me better," he laughed again.

"The history courses they teach here aren't relevant to black students," Lee said. "Africa isn't included in Western Civ, for instance. And in English, you talk about very few black writers. Why should you eliminate the black writers from the preliminary courses?" he asked.

"Why should the black student have to take an elective English course to study a black writer that isn't being taught in English 111 or 112?

"I know the black history course isn't very relevant—it's taught by a white man and how can a white man teach a black man about black history?" Lee asked again.

"The administration says it's looking for a good black instructor, but they're looking for a good black dude that's so dynamite that 50 other colleges are looking for him too.

"To increase the black population on this campus it's going to have to undergo a big change," Lee continued. "There's going to have to be a big change in recruiting—letting black people program for themselves—and a change in the funding of programs.

"To increase the number of blacks they're going to have to give special consideration to them because of the disadvantage they have in education in secondary schools.

"They're going to have to start looking at blacks as men rather than someone who should be out picking cotton. When that black student is on the basketball court or football field he's everyone's hero, but when he comes off the field he's just another black man.

"The black students on this campus are getting tired of being 'your good nigger.'"



Citizens are viable solution

"It's sort of like the drug thing. No one paid much attention until it hit home—for instance, the kid next door or your own son or daughter. That's when people start caring. What better way is there to begin to get involved. The problem isn't across town, it's in your own home," said Betty Wiser of the Department of Sociology and Anthropology and director of the Volunteer Training Project at NCSU.

In cooperation with the State Division of Law and Order, the project is aimed at training effective leadership for volunteer programs in criminal justice and in disseminating information on other successful programs.

"Statistics indicate that some 75 percent to 95 percent of our future felonies will be committed by those who first commit a juvenile offense or misdemeanor such as the possession of alcoholic beverages and drugs, fighting or shoplifting."

Nationwide, an estimated 40 percent of all courts use the services of volunteer helpers, with the greatest number utilized by juvenile courts. In North Carolina, there are only about a dozen courts which currently utilize volunteer help.

Professional probation officers in the State's criminal justice system may average from 100-110 probationers. They must keep in touch with each one—counsel and guide him.

"This is obviously an impossible situation, which can be greatly alleviated by volunteers on a man-to-man commitment," Mrs. Wiser asserted.

"There's a lot of documentation now which shows the one-to-one relationship works," Mrs. Wiser said. "It really works! All that is needed is for someone to care."

"But there are many problems in just attracting the volunteers and many of those within the system itself," she continued. "The judges are overloaded. The courts are crowded to overflowing. And the people have got to be committed. That's the hard thing—Commitment."

"The District Courts have exclusive jurisdiction over the trial of misdemeanor and juvenile cases. These are the so-called 'lesser' crimes, falling short of the more serious felonies such as murder, rape, armed robbery, etc. We must meet the challenge at the District Court level of finding the proper disposition in every case to prevent the offender from committing another crime."

Mrs. Wiser points to the impact of volunteer work in criminal justice, which brings the private citizen into active participation with individuals, court officials, probation officers and law enforcement agencies.



Past experience has shown that the delinquent, parolee or prisoner who is assigned a volunteer tends to become less socially hostile, less likely to have his probation revoked and less likely to commit a subsequent crime.

Citizen volunteers can provide the assistance, but volunteers must be trained to be effective and trained leadership must be provided for management of volunteer programs.

"When a person is drowning, it is not a good time to teach him to swim, or to ask questions or to criticize his performance. It is time to help."

The North Carolina program began when a judge had just finished sentencing a young boy and put him on probation. Realizing the plight of the probation officers and their already overworked schedules, the judge called a personal friend and asked him to help the young boy along and the friend consented. The judge's plan worked so well, other citizen volunteers were drawn in and the program expanded successfully.

"With the things I hear now about the situation the institutions (prisons) are in now. Wow! I just don't know... the situation is serious," said Mrs. Wiser. "The problem is going to have to be solved by the people."

"Citizen involvement is a step towards eliminating these problems," she continued. "At least, a temporary solution is the cooperation between the professional counselors and citizens in helping rehabilitate offenders."

She points out that there is not only a vital role for the volunteer in the criminal justice system, but also a large reservoir of both trained and untrained citizens who are looking for the opportunity to help others.

"The problem is we do not have, nor will we ever have, sufficient fulltime paid professional staff to effectively reach juvenile offenders in a meaningful manner."

She stresses the importance of training. "The trained volunteer, who understands the problems and the solutions, can provide the right kind of help," she says.

"Citizens can be a valuable contribution to an offender's rehabilitation," contends Mrs. Wiser. "They benefit from the experience almost as much as the offender."

The opportunities for citizen volunteers in criminal justice begin with the prevention of delinquency in youth, but range over a wide spectrum of activities. These might include tutoring in academic, vocational or social skills; providing services such as transportation, babysitting or temporary foster homes; assisting the courts with pre-sentence investigations or checking enforcement of court orders; raising funds and locating resources for various improvement programs; or assisting on a person-to-person basis.

Southern court system: 'it's all white . . . all of it'

"In looking at the court system overall, blacks consistently fare worse than whites in prosecuted cases," said Dr. J. Oliver Williams, professor of political science.

"Throughout the judicial process, elites formulate and apply policies which result in varying degrees of harshness on the average black," Williams said in a paper in which he studied the judicial processes of the South.

"I began the study about two years ago," he said. "The study was around how much discrimination one could find in the non-celebrated cases—speeding, drunken driving, non-support, et cetera—throughout the Southern judicial process with regard to blacks and whites."

"It isn't hard to find discrimination in the courts in the celebrated cases," he continued, "but in the misdemeanor cases the evidence is harder to find. The study involves a large number of cases involving blacks in the Southern court system."

Williams and fellow researcher Dr. Richard J. Richardson of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, reported the pre-trial dealings with prosecutors as one of the reasons why blacks, and poor whites, get harsher treatment than middle and upper class whites. "Often intimidated by the bargaining processes, unfamiliar with rights and advantages they can seek, and often without competent counsel, blacks and many poor whites are unable to operate in alien court settings and succumb to the complexities and subtleties of the law," they said.

Williams pointed out the study showed that middle and upper class whites fared much better in the court systems than did middle and upper class blacks. "It wasn't a surprising revelation," Williams said. Lower class whites ranked behind middle class blacks and lower class blacks suffered the most injustice from the Southern court systems. "I would say there was a greater disparity between middle class whites and middle class blacks on that scale than between middle and lower class blacks."

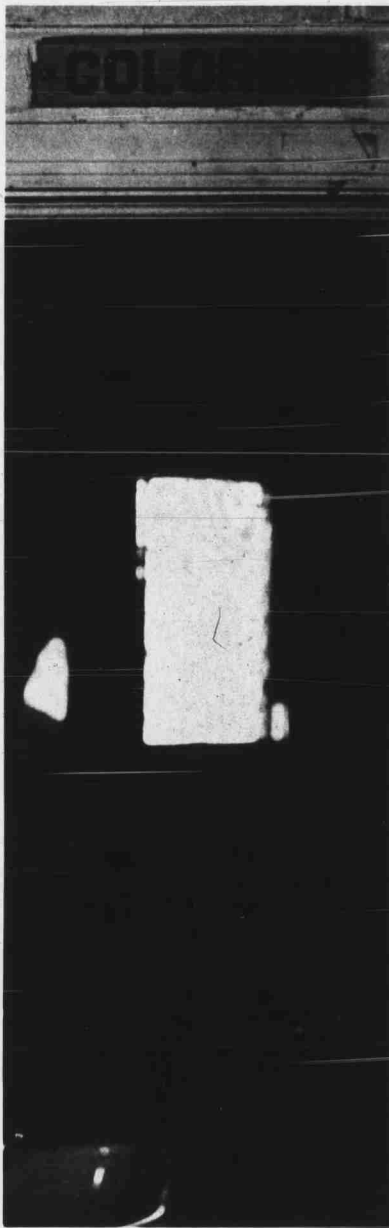
Williams and Richardson based their conclusions on a study of 5,722 cases in 20 North Carolina district court systems.

Williams said that while the study "focuses on the Southern court, the same kind of differential treatment occurs in other sections of the nation."

"There has been a central theme of social scientists of the behavioral revolution—in the last 15 years—and in political science the theme has been the roles of minorities."

"There is more than just the overt discrimination in the Southern courts," Williams said. "Many blacks receive unequal justice because the court system in which they are tried is almost entirely white and courts which don't understand the blacks' problems, their customs and mores."

"There are only about 100 black lawyers in North Carolina," Williams continued. "And only four of them are outside the eight urban counties



of this state. The Southern court system is almost entirely white right down to the defense attorneys. What we need is more black lawyers in this state.

"We only have one black (state) Supreme Court judge who was just recently appointed by Governor Scott," Williams said. "I would say there aren't many—if any—lower court black judges. They're elected by the people."

Williams' study found that the courts dealt lightly with blacks who commit crimes in their own neighborhood against members of their own race. But, he said, the courts "have responded with harsh punishment" when blacks were convicted of crimes in which whites were victimized.

"One interesting fact," Williams said, "is that 60 percent of the court load in this state are cases involving blacks. That proportion far exceeds the proportion of the black population."

Much of the discrimination in the courts comes in the non-celebrated cases, Williams said. Results of such cases as drunken driving, vagrancy law violations and non-support cases prove out this theory, he said.

"Back in the '40's the courts were used to recruit labor," Williams said. "Blacks were picked up for violating vagrancy laws and given the choice of working or going to jail. Most went to work in the fields. After the harvesting season ended, most vagrancy laws weren't enforced quite as strictly."

"Rather than a neutral umpire upholding the law above racial and social conflict, the legal policies have legitimized some criminal behavior as black subculture crime. In other cases, the ruling elites have responded with harsh punishment—in ways which if not responsive to white values are supportive of them," Williams said.

"A double standard of moral expectations of the black community results in an extensive amount of lenient or paternalistic treatment in non-social crime so long as it is contained in the black community," he added.

"Even with the most conscious and deliberate efforts to distribute justice impartially," his report said, "legal elites may find that laws fall with sharpest impact on the black community because social and economic conditions are such that blacks are more frequently susceptible to violation of the law than whites."

"Social and educational inequality puts the average black at a disadvantage compared to whites," Williams said.

"I've talked to attorneys and prosecutors about the inequality of justice in the courts, and they've said 'No, no, inequality doesn't exist,' but I believe the facts bear me out," Williams said. "We all have this idea, or conception, of how the courts operate—an image—and of how the courts are so just; but people, and young people in particular, are beginning to question that image."

He spoke with an understanding of the adolescent mind that denied his youth.

"John doesn't mix with the guys in the suite much. I think he's a bit afraid of white kids.

"But he's grown a lot bigger and more masculine since I've known him. And he's really hyperactive."

'Big Brother' Paul Revell thought back over the three years that he has worked with his 'Little Brother' John Henderson. John, a fifth-grader at Fred Olds Elementary School, had been paired with Paul through the campus Big Brother Program and the Wake County Mental Health Center.

Originating with some residents of Bragaw Dorm several years ago, the Big Brother Program has enabled many students to participate in socially significant projects in Raleigh while in school. Coeds involved in the Program serve as 'Big Sisters.'

Men and women interested in working with underprivileged or emotionally disturbed children as friends and companions are matched with youngsters through the Wake County Mental Health Clinic.

"The kids we work with are referred to the Clinic by schools, courts, truant officers and sometimes by parents," Revell noted. "The staff asks the kids if they'd like to have a Big Brother, and then see how receptive they are."

"The Big Brother or Big Sister works with the kid for about a month to see how they get along. If they don't hit it off, another Big Brother is paired with the child," he added.

Revell emphasized that more Big Brothers and Big Sisters are needed especially those who are black. The group of youngsters in the program now is equally divided between blacks and whites.

"There are about 55 to 60 students at State working with these kids, and about 15 or 16 of these are coeds. We have a few Big Brothers at Shaw, a couple at St. Augustine, and several high school students and adults in Raleigh involved in this project," the senior in Forest Management added.

"John is the only Little Brother I've had, but we just seemed to hit it off from the beginning. He's still very shy around strangers, though," Revell said.

"Most of the things we do with our Little Brothers is on a one-to-one relationship, though," Revell pointed out. "For example, John and I play putt-putt, tennis, ping-pong, go to movies and play basketball."

"Sometimes John walks over here after school, and often I go to pick him up. I help him with homework, and I really think he talks to me more than he talks to his mother, and he doesn't have a father to talk to."

Revell spoke with evident pride when he told of getting John transferred from a special education class for "slow learners" to a regular class. John's Big Brother was also responsible for having the Southside youngster moved from his previous elementary school.

"Everyone thought John wouldn't do well in a regular class, but he makes some of the best grades in there," Revell grinned, glowing like a proud father.

