

Caldwell Seeks Additional Funds

by Hilton Smith

"Our requests for additional funds results from pressures of enrollment, program expansion, and maintaining and improving the qualities of what we do," stated State Chancellor John T. Caldwell.

The Chancellor spoke at a Joint Appropriations Sub-Committee on education hearing of the North Carolina General Assembly yesterday where additional funds were requested by the four branches of the Consolidated University.

Caldwell, who made the presentation for State, expressed appreciation for the budget recommendations of the Advisory Budget Commission and the Governor. However, he recommended increases in all three proposed budgets for State.

"A" Budget

In the "A" Budget, or the budget for presently operating programs, the Chancellor recommended increased funds for increased enrollment.

"Our 1968-69 enrollment is in excess of our projection for the 1970-71 academic year. We request an increase in the "A" budget to accommodate the increased enrollment of 1,300 students," he stated.

Caldwell requested additional funds for the "B" Budget, the budget for new or expanded programs. Included was \$430,000 in additional funds for additional library holdings and staff expansion to keep pace with academic and research needs.

Funds Requested

Also requested were additional funds for campus computer services where he said a 230 percent increase in use would occur within the next two years, \$25,000 for the new Engineering Co-Operative program, and funds for the textile extension service and the Fiber and Polymer Science Program.

Money was requested by Caldwell for the teacher training program because some present funds from one agency are being withdrawn.

The Chancellor put special stress on the additional capital improvement requests, or "C" Budget.

The "C" Budget recommended by the Advisory Budget Commission and the

Governor for State included funds for utilities and renovations only.

No new classrooms, office, or library facilities were recommended.

Largest—\$8.15 Million

The largest single additional request was for a new \$8.15 million, 5,000 seat General Academic Building to be constructed next to the present Union building.

It would house all departments in the School of Liberal Arts except Physical Education. The School teaches 30 percent of the campus teaching load.

"The pressure for classrooms and offices is great. The only similar facility built in the last ten years was Harrelson Hall, completed about 1960.

"We added 1,100 students last year to general enrollment and there will be 1,300 more students by the end of this biennium," stated Caldwell.

"We urgently need this building to relieve existing pressure on Patterson, Winston, 1911, and Harrelson. Harrelson needs to be 100 percent for Mathematics by 1975."

Not Open Til '73

According to Caldwell if this new building is not approved this session and is approved in 1971 it will not be open before 1973 or 1974. By then the campus will be in desperate circumstances.

Two other projects were also requested. One was for \$302,000 for renovation of four engineering buildings on campus and the other was for \$653,000 for an addition and renovation to Broughton Hall.

These two projects had been authorized last session but the money was diverted to the new Nuclear Science and Engineering Research Addition to Burlington Laboratories.

According to Caldwell the project may still be in trouble since only two general contractors bid on the project last month and the project had to be re-advertised for next month.

President Friday made several opening remarks on the additional requests for the Consolidated University emphasizing the growth of the University and its service to the State.



Chancellor John Caldwell (photo by Barker)

"Group" Selects Hudson As Head

"The Group" busied itself with becoming a recognized student organization Monday night.

Filling Harrelson 100 to overflow, 220 persons gathered under the direction of senior Lee Hudson, who was named temporary chairman.

Lou Venturolo's suggestion that "The Group" work through Student Government met with mixed but generally unfavorable reaction.

Hudson then reported on the Steering Committee's findings on organization. A structure comprised of a chairman, co-chairman, and subcommittees, dealing with matters such as educational reform, censorship, and labor and race relations, will gather facts, formulate position papers, and distribute them to the entire group.

At this point, an unidentified student became disturbed with the structuring of "the Group." "Why are we setting up the same bureaucracy we're fighting?" he asked, adding that "We're committee-ing ourselves to death."

But the group's consensus was that some organization, however loose, was needed...only four or five opposed organization.

Nominations for chairman followed. Hudson, Ginny Sims,

and Brick Miller were tapped, but after Miss Sims received a small vote, Hudson was elected by acclamation.

A small group of students who had walked out earlier returned to propose further organizing to be postponed until after today's convocation. However, the elections continued.

Ned Stewart, a freshman, was named co-chairman, amassing nearly double the votes of his nearest competitor.

Dr. Thomas Perry addressed the group on use of non-violence. Perry, organizer of the Raleigh Peace Vigil against the Vietnam War, explained that non-violence was a far more effective tool than force for converting opinions.

"Contrast our signs, which say, 'Weekly Peace Vigil against the War in Vietnam' with 'Hey, Hey, LBJ, how may kids did you kill today?'" said Perry. He offered to help "the Group" but declined to join.

Perry was given a standing ovation.

Prior to adjournment, Hudson called for aid in drafting a constitution to meet the requirements for University recognition and urged all members to take advantage of the Chancellor's convocation.

Campus Convocation Called By Chancellor Today At 10 O'Clock

Chancellor John Caldwell has called the first University-wide convocation at State in 10 years for this morning at 10 a.m. in Reynolds Coliseum.

The meeting, expected to start 10 minutes after the hour, has been contemplated by Caldwell for several days.

"The confusion on many campuses across the nation, the natural involvement of University people with the issues of our time, the feeling of frustration among youth, the rapid change in our society are evident," noted Caldwell.

"Nigger" Topic At Bar Jonah

In response to views that "The Student As Nigger" controversy should not die a premature death, the Bar Jonah will sponsor an open discussion on Farber's article, education in general, and implications for State Friday, 8 p.m.

Our "expert" panel includes Pete Burkheimer of the Technician staff, Professors Edward Ezell and Clay Stalnaker, and O. B. Woolridge, the Coordinator of Religious Affairs who will serve more or less as moderator and supply the "moderate" viewpoint for the evening.

Plans for the evening include statements from Burkheimer as to why the article was reprinted and the hopes that accompanied its presentation to the State campus and comments from the professors as to its reception and implications for the student body.

Open discussion is invited and hopefully some of the larger issues of current educational ferment can be dealt with during the evening.

well in explaining the convocation.

Caldwell did not directly relate the issues he planned to discuss with recent protest activity on campus, although many students see the two as directly related.

All 10 o'clock classes have been canceled for the event, which is the first meeting of the entire student body, faculty and administrators since Caldwell's own inauguration in 1959.

According to Hardy Berry, Director of Information Services for State, Caldwell will deal with some of the following issues: the quality of teaching here at State, student frustrations, student and faculty commitment and behavior, academic freedoms and responsibilities, black-white relationships, campus unrest, and alleged as well as real grievances.

Berry stated that WUNC-TV, Channel 4, will make a tape of the speech and will broadcast it tonight at 10.

Berry concluded by saying that the Chancellor had been considering "communicating with the students, faculty, and staff of the University directly for many days, but that the actual decision as to the method of doing this was made shortly after noon Monday."

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Glee Club, Band Join Forces

The State Varsity Men's Glee Club will combine talents with the State Symphonic Band in their Annual Combined Concert which will be held in the Coliseum, Friday evening at 8.

Both organizations recently completed successful concert tours which took them into areas of North Carolina and Virginia. The Band, numbering 75 players, is under the direction of Donald B. Adcock.

The Glee Club, a 70 voice group, is directed by Milton C. Bliss.

In addition to their tours, both groups were selected to perform at the inauguration of Governor Bob Scott last January 3rd.

The Symphonic Band, leading off the program, will play Clifton William's "Symphonic Suite" and Vaclav Nelhybel's recent composition "Tritico".

Charles Goodno, first chair clarinet player from Raleigh, will be the featured soloist in the Rondo selection of Mozart's well-known "Clarinet Concerto."

The Varsity Men's Glee Club will sing a short program of a varied nature. Bruckner's "Ave Maria" will lead off the program.

The American composer, Charles Ives, will be represented by "Serenity".

Tom Shaw, Tenor from Durham, will be featured in Schubert's "Omnipotence".

Baritone Bill Williams is the soloist in Faure's famous "Liberia Me" (What Is Man?) from his "Requiem Mass".

The highlight of the concert will be three movements of

Randall Thompson's "Testament of Freedom".

This work, a major choral composition, uses as a text three of Thomas Jefferson's most famous writings, including "A Summary View of the Rights of British America".

The public is cordially invited to attend.

There is no admission charge.

Campus Crier

Persons interested in working at the radio stations should come by the studios Thursday evening at 7:30 for a short meeting OR call David Brown, 755-2400 or 2401.

The Christian Science Organization will meet tomorrow at 8 in Danforth Chapel.

The Monogram Club will meet tomorrow at 6:30 in Leazar Cafeteria.

The Arnold Air Society will meet tomorrow at 7:30 in 131 Reynolds Coliseum.

The American Institute of Chemical Engineers will meet today at 7 in 117 Riddick.

The Engineer's Council will meet tomorrow at 6:30 in 11 Riddick.

There will be a discussion session Friday at 8 in the Bar-Jonah. Topics will include the "Student as Nigger" article. Leading the discussion will be Pete Burkheimer, Ed Ezell, Clay

Stalnaker, and O.B. Woolridge.

LOST: Pair of Ray-ban sun glasses with gold rim. Wain Barber, 8330824.

The PSAM Council meeting for Wednesday has been rescheduled for March 11 at 6:30.

The ASME Luncheon will meet today at 12 in 216 Broughton.

The ASME meeting will meet March 17th at 7 in 216 Broughton.

The Archaeology Club will meet tomorrow at 7:30 in 254 Union.

LOST: Brown wallet—vicinity Winston. Keep money but return cards and wallet. 8347654.

The Agri-Life Council will meet tomorrow at 7 in 101 Patterson.

The Concerned Campus Conservatives will meet tonight at 10 at the usual meeting place.

Honored For Dedicated Service To State

Clogston Retires After 19 Years

By Art Padilla

Before Roy C. Clogston arrived as Athletic Director, the sports scene at State was in a bad bag.

Check out Frank Thompson Gymnasium, where the Wolfpack played basketball before 1948, and compare it to Reynolds Coliseum and the now-defunct Riddick, where State's footballers played only thrice per year to keep the monetary system in balance, to beautiful Carter.

These and many, many other such feats, that have brought the Wolfpack's athletic program to par with the other great universities, are some of the things that Clogston will cherish when he retires at the end of this academic year.

Recalling when he first got to State, Clogston said that "there were only five sports played at that time. They were football, basketball, baseball, track and swimming, and there was little frosh ball."

"Now," continued Clogston, "there are 13 sports, many of which have freshman teams. We have real good equipment and the finest coaches around."

Came To State In '49

A five-sports letterman at Springfield College in Massachusetts, Clogston's interest in sports goes back to his childhood days in Ballston Lake, N.Y. Shortly after graduation in 1928, Clogston joined the staff at Middlebury College for a year. He then proceeded to St. Lawrence, and was their athletic director until 1948 when he came to State.

Having been athletic director for 21 years has given Clogston opportunity to associate with men such as Betty Feathers, whom Wallace Wade called "the greatest athlete to come out of the South," and Everette Case.

"Case was tremendous," said Clogston. "He came to the South and brought great basketball here. His life was basketball, seven days a week, four weeks a month, 12 months a year, and very little else counted. This was one of his strengths as well as one of his weaknesses."



For his dedicated service, Roy Clogston, Athletic Director, was presented a silver punch bowl. It will go in the A.E. Finley Fieldhouse. (photo by Canning)

"Everette was, of course, vital in the building of the Coliseum. We outdrew every other team in the nation for ten straight years. Frank McGuire is doing the same with his team now. When Case and McGuire were both coaches in the ACC, there was great rivalry among the two."

The future of Wolfpack sports is looking even rosier, according to Clogston. There are plans for a new nine-lane, all-weather TarTan track, and a new athletic center, which should put State ahead of all the other ACC schools in athletic facilities.

New Center Will Help

"The new center, if and when it is completed, will be a tremendous help in recruiting. It will definitely solve the problem of feeding our athletes during school breaks, when all the other kids have gone home, and will give our coaches new office space."

The selection of the successor to Clogston will be up to Chancellor Caldwell. The Chancellor will have the help of the Athletic Committee, which includes faculty, students, and alumni. The Committee, under the chairmanship of Dean Ralph Fadum, will present three names to the Chancellor, and the next director will be chosen from these three men.

"The future is optimistic," said Clogston, "what with fine Carter Stadium and our other great facilities. We have the best home schedule for next fall at Carter ever planned by a school in these parts of the nation."

The Wolfpack will host all the Big Four teams, plus the teams from Penn State and the University of Houston.

The next athletic director will have a challenging job, but, said Clogston, "the potential here is tremendous. We have one of the finest coaching staffs anywhere, very dedicated, and the cooperation of the students and administration has been incredibly good."

Clogston is looking to retiring with much anticipation. "We have a home in Hounds Ear, and I will be going there just to relax and play golf as much as I can."

Roy C. Clogston's name will be long remembered by all that have associated with State.



Picture sideways? Nope, that's the way you smoke "grass." The filter's an often-used luxury of those who "roll their own." To get the latest dope on the subject, see p. B-1. (photo by England)

Editorial Opinion

Constitution Endorsed

The inside pages of our Section B contain a complete text of the new Student Body Constitution, as approved by the Student Government Senate.

We endorse this document wholeheartedly, and urge its passage in the March 19 referendum.

Our support is based on several considerations. First, this version of the constitution has been discussed, criticized, modified, and approved by a large number of student leaders already.

Second, it involves more students more directly in student government. Drawing direct input from academic councils, it places SG's power in the hands of a far more democratically derived body which should be a good bit more responsive to its constituents.

In the past, most SG senators based their legislative actions and voting on their own opinions, or at most, the casually canvassed opinions of suitmates or friends.

Under the new system, legislators cannot help but be responsive to the feelings of their respective school councils. Thus, those drafting the constitution found it necessary to specify that the school councils be democratically derived.

Third, it offers a more sophisticated yet more workable judicial system. The men's and women's Campus Code Boards have been consolidated, eliminating a long-standing "double standard."

Furthermore, the Judicial Branch is now coordinated by a single person, and several functional new positions have been created. Appeal routes are more clearly delineated.

On Reflection

"The Cycle"

The Realization. It is not until a man realizes that success is often the outcome of failure to succeed; Defeat being mere education is, too, candid persuasion, that he finds true contentment in his secondary success.

But when the man had ascended the stair and discovered the worthlessness of his gain, his moans could be heard in the deepest chasms of hell and melted in his own.

Up, Up to the stars, Success, glittering and unmarred A dream tossed to the sky Only for the victor to die.

Gold, Gifts and Success Trailing up-beyond best Merciless Struggle to be, Suffocating these men and me.

Once more.

-Mary Porterfield

the Technician

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Fourth, it streamlines the legislative organization, by reducing the group to a workable size. Tangles on technicalities are simply less frequent in a smaller senate.

Finally, it is as flexible as prudent limits allow. While the constitution itself offers a strong framework to the governing body, many of the specifics and details are left in the Student Body Statutes, which may be amended by the Student Senate.

The passage of this constitution can involve enough students in such an effective governing body that "working within 'the system'" may be sufficient to expand student rights and welfare to their ultimate.

Read it, anyway. And vote—Wednesday, March 19.

READER OPINION

Opening Minds

To the Editor:

It seems that many people have already decided that "The Group" is a bunch of crazy, long-haired, communist agitators that are determined to overthrow the administration, the government, and the world in general.

This letter is directed to those students, those faculty members, those administrators, and those other people that have an open mind, and who are willing to think about serious matters. There is no institution that is above the level and need for change.

If you see something that must be changed on our campus, and want something done about it, come to the next meeting of "The Group."

Before we decide to label "The Group" traitors to our country, let them do something that is an act of treason. Before we decide to punish, mock, sneer, despise, or ridicule them, let them do something that is worth the trouble.

Until all of us come together and talk and think rationally, we can never get any changes made. Let us throw off our bonds of apathy and show that change is necessary; let us divorce ourselves from bigotry and prejudice and go on to make "A free university in a free society."

Charles Alston, III Freshman Textile Senator

No Comment

To the Editor:

In the February 28th edition of the Technician I was accused of introducing "another attempt by the school councils to water down the provisions of the new Student Body Constitution."

The reason that I introduced my amendment, and the reason that it did attract support, is that many senators have asked themselves—Should Student Government have ANY authority over the now autonomous councils, and if so, how much?

The councils are supported by mandatory fees required of students in their respective schools. It is only right then that the students have some say in how their money is being spent. This then is what Student Government should guarantee.

I think that your staff should learn to separate its opinions from its reporting, and relegate them to the editorial page. Maybe they can also learn to spell my name correctly.

Glenn Friedman Sophomore PSAM senator



South African Questions

To the Editor:

Some time ago the International Committee invited us, as well as all other foreign students, to participate in the International Fair of 1969.

As you know we never did get the opportunity to make a meaningful contribution to the International Fair. A number of thoughts now come to mind:

Having been invited, were we not entitled to a chance of putting our exhibit on display? We can appreciate the fact that some people do not agree with the political structure in the Republic of South Africa.

The point was raised that our exhibit was not representative of all of South Africa. We challenge anybody with the time and resources of two students to put up a display truly representative of a progressive and dynamic country.

One other objection against our exhibit, as put forward by the "official" poster of the demonstrators, was that no black students can leave South Africa for study purposes.

On speaking to the demonstrators and also to their sympathizers we were once more reminded of how pitifully misinformed or totally ignorant most people in the USA are about life in South Africa.

To ensure the continuing success of the International Fair we make an earnest appeal to all concerned not to interfere with the proceedings of the Fair; the foreign students will do their best to bring you as much of their countries as they possibly can.

In response to the gracious letter of Mrs. B. J. Zobel (February 28) we can state that we have had a wonderful time here in Raleigh. The American people have been most kind to us and we can assure her that we will always have the fondest memories of our stay here in North Carolina.

Barrie Boshoff Albert de Beer South African Students

To The Tracks!!

To the Editor: Cheers for initiation of the southern branch of SDS on a traditionally conservative campus! Just think! Now, at the basketball games, the once-flat:

"Lean to the left, Lean to the right, Stand up, Sit down, Fight, fight, fight!" will have some meaning.

David Fisher Soph, Biol. Science

Gringo Dialogue

Dear Amigos:

As a Gringo I would like to wholeheartedly say that I agree with the article "Latin Dialogue" in the Wednesday's, February 26, 1969, issue of the Technician.

Technology does not make a people great. It is the quality of the people themselves. If I am justified in judging other Latin Americans on the basis of those who are here at this university, I unhesitatingly say that they are the superior ones, not us.

I was born and raised in this country over twenty years ago. I have had to grow up with these people, and in my twenty years I believe I know them very well.

I will readily say that I have not yet met one Latin American whom I did not like. All have been friendly and courteous. I just wish I could say the same about the people who live in this country.

Always remember that your continued friendliness and patience with this people will not go unnoticed. That is one of the factors that has led me to love your people and to decide to live in Latin America and eventually become a citizen of one of her countries.

Gary Wellmaker 304E Metcalf

Law N' Order and Justice

To the Editor:

There is alot said today about law and order. Apparently there is little reason for State students to think seriously about law and order. Here at N.C.S.U. we have a very orderly campus.

It is necessary for any civilized community or country to have laws and see that the laws are justly enforced. One of the chief problems with the law is that most laws are necessarily loosely constructed. It would be impossible to have laws covering every particular case.

Letters Continued Next Page

Washington Calling

by Marquis Childs

TOKYO—As traveling trouble shooter President Nixon should have Japan high on his tour itinerary. For this astonishing country, with its astonishing recovery from the depths of defeat and destruction, is the pivot of Asia, and any realistic American policy in this part of the world must be based on collaboration with the Japanese.

But before he can even think of coming, before Premier Eisaku Sato could risk an invitation, the President will have to take strong, decisive steps to resolve the deep divisions between the two nations.

The Japanese-American security treaty expires in 1970, and no one has forgotten that the conclusion of that treaty in 1960 brought perhaps the most furious upheaval in postwar Japan.

Today observers here believe that feeling runs even deeper beneath the prosperous, busy surface of Japanese life. The Vietnam War and America's persistent effort to isolate China—the lengthening shadow of a posture in Asia that has often seemed deliberately designed for disaster—complicate the relationship with the Asian power ranking third in the world in production.

The first stage obviously is to take those steps that will win over all but the extremists to acceptance of the security treaty for another term. That means at the start, Okinawa and, at a minimum, reversion of control over the Okinawan population to Japan.

Okinawa is a festering sore with, one gathers, a large segment of opinion. The resentment and concern have been accentuated by the Vietnam War. Unhappy accidents seem to conspire to undermine the good feeling toward America that has grown up since 1945.

Initially it was understood that Okinawa would not be a base for bombers attacking Vietnam. Then came the Pueblo incident and the alarm of a widened war in Korea. As a security backup B-52s were sent to Okinawan bases and today those B-52s regularly bomb targets below the 17th parallel.

But, while incidents may bring a rise or fall in anti-Americanism, opinion here is rooted in a pacifism embedded in a constitution renouncing any armed force and the resort to war. The catastrophic defeat of 1945, the atomizing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki and, interestingly enough, the wise counsel of Gen. Douglas MacArthur as American pro-consul after the war—all contributed to the profoundly held conviction of peace.

Under the governing party, the Liberal Democrats, a self-Defense Force has reared a total strength of 275,000—ground, air and navy. Even this force so minuscule in contemporary terms for a nation of one hundred million, is the source of bitter political dispute.

The fact that probably less than half of one percent of Japan's gross national product goes into defense costs is one reason for the flourishing state of Japan's economy. The industrialists are quite content that it should be so. Any suggestion from Washington that Japan's forces should be enlarged would be ill received by almost every element.

On the nuclear issue there is a curious ambivalence. It is an open secret that nuclear weapons are stored at American bases on Okinawa. That is one source of the continuing agitation on the left, not merely to see the administration of the Okinawans in Japanese hands but to force the Americans out of a base the American military regards as vital to security in the Pacific.

Yet most Japanese are content to shelter under the American nuclear umbrella. As a practical people they are fully aware of the standoff between the two nuclear giants, and China's threat is too remote for immediate concern.

In preparing for a relatively calm acceptance of the continuation of the security treaty, some modification, some scaling down possibly, of the American military presence in Japan proper may be essential. Twenty-five years after the end of the war there are 35,200 Americans in Army, Navy and Air Force units. With civilian employees and dependents it adds up to 46,000, which, with the bases they occupy in these crowded islands, is a lot.

On China, Nixon has been saying the right things from the Japanese viewpoint—try to break down the barriers raised high for two decades. But change is coming so swiftly, with Italy, Canada and possibly Belgium preparing to recognize Peking, that Japan, holding off in deference to the American position, may be caught in a difficult squeeze.

But there is a great reservoir of goodwill to draw on and it would be compounding the tragedy if the past were to defeat the present. The strongest first impression of the visitor is the admiration the Japanese have for most things American. They have a remarkable capacity to adapt to change. With this goes a great respect for inventiveness, modernity, skill, and productivity, and they see in America the epitome of the qualities they admire.

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READER OPINION

Order and peace seem to be the goal of our society. Too many times this means forsaking justice and brotherhood for law and order. It is possible for a nation to have law and order without brotherly love and justice. Hitler brought law and order to Germany. During Hitler's rule there was real respect for the law. Everyone knew that if they challenged the existing order they would get their heads cracked. It appears that many people in the United States today would like to have a police state like Hitler had.

It is past time for every concerned person to ask serious questions about the way our society is moving. Does the end of peace justify the means? Order ought to exist only where there is justice and brotherhood, in a land where there is "liberty and justice for all." It is my belief that peace and order as an end in itself is not worth the price we will have to pay. I propose instead that we make justice and brotherhood our aim. These words are almost obsolete in our society and are rapidly being replaced with law and order. When laws are worthy of being obeyed, when laws are enforced with justice, when we make brotherly love our aim, then we will have peace and respect for the law as a result.

Patricia Watson
Soph, English

Grits And Taxes

To the Editor:

It may have been for the best that Miss Linda Louise Walker refrained from stating her opinions through the Technician's medium in the past. After reading her slurs in the Technician of February 17, I am sure someone else could have expressed her feelings better—or at least with more tact and less name-calling.

Miss Walker completely disregards many of the facts concerning the University which are common knowledge among us "grits" and many students from other states. I'll try to keep this explanation simple so that this "intelligent out-of-state student" may grasp its full meaning, or see why "discrimination in the lowest form" is practiced at State.

The North Carolina university system is state supported. This means that local tax money is used to carry on many of the university's functions. When the needs of the university increase, the local "grits" are asked to shell out a little more tax money. In this manner local students are paying for their education through two channels—payment of fees directly to the university and through taxation. Since out-of-staters are not taxed for the support of the school, it is only fair that they pay more to compensate for the taxes of local students and their families.

The Sounding Board

Education And Resources by Wayne Stallings

Certain individuals who have entered the dialogue currently running in the Technician concerning the proposed increase in out-of-state tuition charges seem, regrettably, to be basing their support for or opposition to the increase on the ridiculous and somewhat paranoid assumption that the intent of the increase is to drive Northern students from North Carolina institutions. Such emotional reactions to the proposed increase in the tuition charges are irrelevant to the actual conditions which have precipitated this necessary hike in fees. Having been an intern with the State government during the summer of 1968, I became acquainted with some of the problems facing the financing of education in North Carolina and thus some of the justifications for the raising of tuition.

In the first place, as strange as it may seem to some college students, college and university education must be considered as only one part of the total educational system. As such it should not claim center stage in the system but rather assume a proper position relative to the other areas of education, such as primary and high schools, technical institutes, and now, belatedly in North Carolina, kindergartens. The average number of school years completed by North Carolinians is eight. Although averages are often misleading, this particular figure does indicate that the State needs to concentrate many resources on education below college level. The quality of our high schools in particular must be upgraded considerably in the coming years. Furthermore, one of the great impediments to industrial development in North Carolina is the lack of available skilled labor, skilled labor which in Northern States is trained by technical schools, more diversified high schools, and even labor union apprenticeship programs. All these latter educational methods are sorely neglected in this State.

North Carolina is a relatively poor state with limited resources, when compared to Northern States. As I have pointed out above, university and college education is only one claimant on the State's limited budgetary resources. I personally believe the State would do well to allot fewer

One might assume from Miss Walker's letter that she is completely ignorant of this policy and that her more progressive northern state does not support a similar institution. Is she also unaware that higher education is not a right, but a privilege? Did she not wonder that out-of-state fees were higher when she first enrolled? Rather unusual for an "intelligent out-of-state student!"

Miss Walker, if you are so contemptuous of North Carolinians, their schools, and the manner in which they are administered and financed, then, indeed—YANKEE GO HOME!

Harold W. Haun
Junior, IAE

At The Circus

To the Editor:

In the world of pseudo-intellectuals in which we, especially as college students, live, there has been engendered an all important and overwhelming predisposition toward that which is always maturely and sophisticatedly intelligent, and away from that which touches, borders, or even approaches the triteness and banality of childish and innocent amusement. The idea has now become "if you can't say something detrimental, don't say anything." If one is really thrilled by the circus, the carousel, or the "Beverly Hillsbillies," he tries desperately to hide the fact by degrading them or by making sarcastic remarks about them. This type of pseudo-intellectualism is respected (almost) as much as the genuine article. We, the authors, as honest "non-intellectuals" find these facts difficult to comprehend. Where has the world of freedom-of-expression without-fear-of-derision gone? Today's world is, supposedly, one in which one can say as one pleases and do his "thing," but this is only true insofar as one complies with generally accepted deviations from the norm.

In his article of February 24 (Ringling and Co. Offer Revisit to Childhood), Mr. George Pantan says Ringling Bro.'s Circus is "entertaining," but not the "Greatest Show on Earth." His idea is that because of today's technological advancements the "daring" of the circus is no longer appreciated because of its lack of sophistication. He is, however, generous enough to say that it "is not for [him] to criticize the show for being childish... because the circus is for 'children of all ages,' and at times we need to relive the innocence of childhood." We, the authors, emphatically agree with Mr. Pantan's last statement. We contend that the ability to be thrilled and amused by what is "childish" is very important to the well-being and future of the human race, and that when this quality becomes veiled or extinct the excitement and "wonderfulness" of the world will be lost.

Barb Grice, Soph (LA)
Kitty Dunn, Soph (THS)

Tuition: Petition

To the Editor:

Being an out-of-state student, I was quite shocked to read about a bill which was recently introduced to the state legislature that would double the tuition paid by out-of-staters. This bill would raise the present rate of \$700.00 annually to \$1400.00, exclusive of general fees, residential fees, and meals!

The sponsor of this proposed measure, Sen. W.D. James of Richmond County, has, according to the newspapers, designed this bill with the intent of making more space available to North Carolina residents. Whether this is in fact a "Yankee Go Home" policy as that foolish girl stated in Monday's Technician, or simply what it purports to be is unimportant. What matters is what it would actually do. Instead of reducing the number of out-of-state students, it would in fact bring in wealthier ones, because the out-of-state quota would remain at 15%.

WHAT COULD HAPPEN

If, however, this bill or a substitute one should work, think what State students would lose: the opportunity of meeting and working with students from different regions and backgrounds. From other states and countries come students who talk differently, act differently, think differently—creating an atmosphere more like the real world than Sen. James' closed system would offer. I am not saying that these differences make out-of-state students better than North Carolinians, but I am saying that these differences do exist, and that this realization should be a part of the learning process. As N.C. State graduates take their places in the world, they will be able to reflect back to their college lives and make analogies from their varied experiences. This is as it should be, in spite of Sen. James.

LET'S PETITION

To further my cause (and, I hope, the cause of all State students) I would like to present to Senator James and the State Legislature a petition signed by all State students who are opposed to this bill. Maybe even two petitions: one from out-of-state students and one from in-state ones! And maybe from this campus the movement will spread to other North Carolina schools! But I need help. One person can't do it all. I need supporters—actually canvassers—from all corners of the University. If many volunteers the work will be over in a very short time. How about it? My phone number is 834-3306. I'll be waiting.

Robert Koch
Soph., Design

RLT Offers Special

The Raleigh Little Theatre will offer one week of Student nights which will run Thursday, March 20—Sunday, the 23rd and March 26-30.

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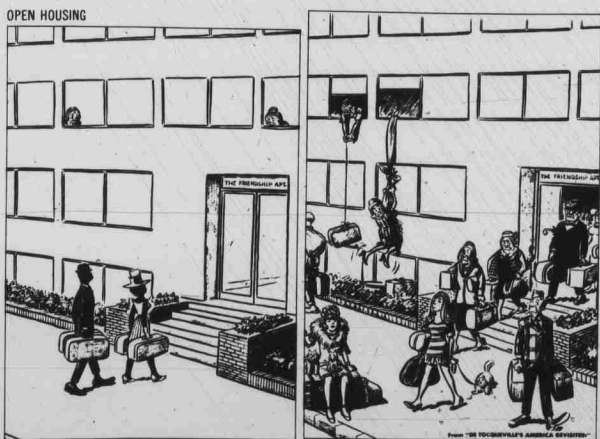
the Technician CROSSWORD PUZZLE

- ACROSS
- Church
 - Barracuda
 - Pronoun
 - Indefinite article
 - Commemorative disk
 - Brick-carrying device
 - Paid notice
 - Engine
 - Gown
 - Young boy
 - Part of "to be"
 - Young girls
 - Household pet
 - Dress border
 - Exist
 - Station
 - Rules
 - Pierce
 - Lifts with lever
 - Passageway
 - Chapeau
 - Crazy (colloq.)
 - Greek letter
 - Flying mammal
 - Organ of hearing
 - Rodent
 - Quarrel
 - 40-in music, high
 - Lampreys
 - Attempt
 - Pronoun
 - Mohammedan name
 - Three-toed sloth
 - Dance step
 - Land
 - Greek letter
 - Born
 - Path
 - Donkard
 - Sicilian volcano
 - Neighbor sheep
- DOWN
- Edible seed
 - Sea eagle

Answer on Page A-4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60

Diagr. by United Feature Syndicate, Inc.



— joe lewis —
in this corner...

Tomorrow it all begins again. 'It's the Atlantic Coast Conference Basketball Tournament which gets underway at one o'clock with third place (via draw) Duke taking on sixth finisher Virginia. South Carolina takes on Maryland in the second game of the afternoon session; then after the supper break, number one Carolina battles last place Clemson.

No upsets are expected in any of these games. Indeed, there is only limited promise of excitement until State takes the floor against Wake Forest at 9 p.m. in the final game of the first round. Both teams finished in a tie for third with Duke, so theoretically upset is an impossibility.

But, Wake took both regular season games from the Wolfpack, although neither victory was particularly convincing, and must rate the favorite. Carolina was the only other team to beat State twice in the regular season, so the Wolfpack is bound to look toward the Thursday night encounter with some degree of anxiety.

After the Deacs, and you may take this as a prediction of victory, it will almost certainly be Carolina in the semi-finals. Carolina and Indiana were the only teams played this year that completely dominated the Pack from the top. Yet, State has beaten two teams that hold victories over the Tar Heels. The potential of victory cannot be denied, especially when one recalls that the seniors have never beaten Dean Smith.

If Wake goes, the Heels will follow—another prediction. Art Chansky, a columnist for *The Daily Tar Heel*, has an opposing view as to what will happen in the semifinal. He includes a never-before-revealed secret—the real strategy behind the "four-corners" offense. Chansky says:

March 8 IN CHARLOTTE: Carolina will narrowly beat State in the ACC semi-final as the Wolfpack barely miss an upset with their new offensive weapon called the flying wedge. Dan Wells and Dick Braucher will repeatedly stuff a basketball into the mouth of Al Heartley and throw him through the basket enough times to turn the "moos" into "oohs."

Tar Heels will utilize the four-corner offense for most of the game, hoping to avoid the majority of kicks, elbows and bites that the State players will be handing out.

Dick Braucher is indeed talented if he can kick and bite with his hands. Chansky goes on to predict that Carolina will take South Carolina in the finals with Frank McGuire's old pal Lou Bello officiating.

We feel it our journalistic duty to point out that Chansky predicted a 93-79 victory over Duke in that same column. Somehow, we have a lot more faith in our own predictions—and that is: State vs Duke in the Championship. We'll leave it to the ghost of Everett Case to pick the winner.

If fight and determination can still carry a team to the Championship game, State will be there.

Unfortunately, we (that's an editorial we) will not be in Charlotte to see all this. Mr. Lewis finds himself in one of those neat Medieval torture chambers—the ones with the sliding, spike-covered walls. One the left side is a wallet that gets ever flatter, and on the right (with Jesse Heism) are two quizzes and a month's back homework.

But even at that, we would have found time to make the scene, except for the ACC's strict limits on the amount of representation allowed the student press for the tournament. Under the circumstance of "one representative only," we had to send a man who could both write and click the shutter of camera with equal aplomb.

No sour grapes. Just regret that there wasn't enough room for two. And with the team goes our best wishes of good luck. We're sure Wally Ausley and Bill Jackson will keep the home guard informed.



Interested Spectator...

Carolina coach Dean Smith watches State dump South Carolina Saturday night in Reynolds Coliseum while still trying to recover from the disaster he met in Durham earlier in the day. (Note to the team: this is an incentive photograph. Carry it to Charlotte with you.)

Indoor Runners End Season At Carolina

State's Indoor Track team finished its season last Saturday at Carolina participating in the Atlantic Coast Conference Championships.

Points were scored by the two mile relay in which each of four men ran one-half mile. Team captain Pete McManus led off with a fine 1:58.8, and sophomore ace Gareth Hayes followed with a 1:59.7. Jerry Spivey, a promising freshman, ran 2:01.5 and anchor man Gus Thompson blistered the boards with a 1:56.6 as the relay finished fourth, picking up two points for the team total.

Coach Mike Shea felt the

performance of the mile relay merited some attention.

"I might point out," Shea said, "that everyone who ran in these two relays, ran their best times of the season."

In the mile relay, Spivey led off with a respectable 54.0 for the quarter mile. Junior Fred Bell handled the second leg, running 52.7. Thompson, who earlier (with Spivey) had run a fast half mile, came back with a 50.6 clocking. Anchoring the mile relay was Senior Jeff Prather, who powered through the quarter mile in 50.3.

Coach Shea stated, "I feel good, despite the lack of scoring, about some of the performances that were turned in...we can be tough outdoors."

The outdoor season opens March 29 in Florida. Meanwhile, the team will not have a track to practice on, since it is being worked on.

A new \$170,000 all weather facility is being installed.

Tidbits From 'The Book'

Serdich, Tilley, Pat Share Day

by Art Padilla

Scholastically speaking, the average State basketballer on this year's team is a third-semester sophomore.

This enlightening fact, and many others, can be found by perusing through a little booklet on Wolfpack basketball. The booklet, edited and prepared by Sports Information Director Frank Weedon, is available to the radio, press and T.V. crews, and contains all sorts of varied information of interest to State sports buffs.

For instance, and for what it's worth, did you know that four of the members of the team were born in March? Joe Serdich and Doug Tilley were both born on the 17th of this month, also St. Pat's Day.

Furthermore, three were born in November, two in January, one in February, and one in June, making him the only summer baby.

Computations lead to the known truth that the average State basketballer is 6'3 1/2" tall, or 75.6 inches, weighs 186 pounds, and is 20.2 years old. Nelson Isley, at 6'4", 185 pounds, and 20 years old (before he turned 21 in February) comes the closest, physically, to our "ideal."

Our "ideal" averages to be a third-semester sophomore. This doesn't mean that he's stupid, necessarily, only that he's slightly older than a sophomore and younger than a junior.

If such a thing as geographical average exists then our "ideal" jock should live directly south of Pittsburgh, uncomfortably close to Fairmont, West Virginia, co-captain Serdich's hometown.

Moving on to larger things, it was found that over 2,100,000 people have watched State at play in Reynolds Coliseum in over 240 games, making for an average of 9,000 fans per contest.

The best season was in 1955-56, when

169,613 fans attended, making the per-game average 12,116.

The Wolfpack's regular season record at Reynolds stands at 189 wins against 51 losses, for a winning average of 79.4%, while the tournament play stands at 64-18, for about 87%. The worst season ever at Reynolds came in 1966-67, when the Wolfpack won only three while losing six. That is the only season at Reynolds below the 50% mark.

The Coliseum also hosted the best collegiate basketball tournament anywhere, the famed Dixie Classic. Year after year the best teams in the nation would come to the old South, many nationally ranked, and undefeated, and would leave with their tails between their legs.

Perhaps the best Dixie Classic was the one of 1958, when the first, second, fourth and sixth teams in the nation came. Only the number six team lived through it unbeaten. That team was the Wolfpack. A record-breaking crowd of 73,000 watched Oscar Robertson and his top-ranked Cincinnati cohorts, get beat by Case's freeze to the tune of 69-60.

Weedon's booklet also tells about the 1947-48 season, best ever by the Wolfpack (29-3). Wolfpack Coach Norm Sloan, team member that year, watched as State defeated both Carolina and Duke three times each. Moreover, State basketballers have won the opening game for 19 consecutive years, the closest contest being the one against Clemson, which the Wolfpack won 56-55.

Turning the page to ACC Tournament records, State is found sitting second, behind Duke, with a 22-10 (68.8%) record. In 15 years of competition, State has been in 10 semifinals, seven finals, and leads the league with five ACC championships. Duke is second with four titles, and Carolina is third with three. South Carolina, Clemson and Virginia have yet to win a championship.

State Girls Whip Meredith, 53 - 48

Girls volleyball got under way with a state of four matches.

Carroll 10B beat Carroll 10A while the Independents easily beat the YMCA in the first two games. Alexander 2 beat Us in a three game battle with Alexander 2 winning the last 2 games in a row. Alexander 3 and Sigma Kappa also went 3 games with Alexander being victorious.

host to Meredith girls in a thrilling basketball game in which State emerged victorious. The final score was State 53, Meredith 48.

The game was close and tied at the end of the first and second quarters. State led at the end of the third quarter by 5 points and eventually won by

this same margin.

High scorer for State was Janet Blanchard with 29 points. She was followed by Suzanne Hayes with 11 and Sue Avery with five. Genie Enloe had four points while Theresa McCarthy and Judy Corbett had two each to round out the scoring.

Answer to today's puzzle

C	E	M	S	R	A	M	A	M	
E	R	A	P	I	N	E	C	O	O
A	R	C	H	E	S	A	B	O	
S	A	T	D	A	M	C	O		
M	A	R	A	M	B	A	B	E	
L	E	S	A	M	H	O			
N	E	P	A	S	S	H	E	R	
O	A	T	A	N	C	A	T		
S	P	A	T	A	N	B	E	S	
L	E	S	M	I	S	A	B	E	
A	T	P	A	S	A	L	I	G	
N	E	A	B	A	N	E	S		
S	O	N	E	R	A	S	I	A	

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Words and Music by **ROD MCKUEN**

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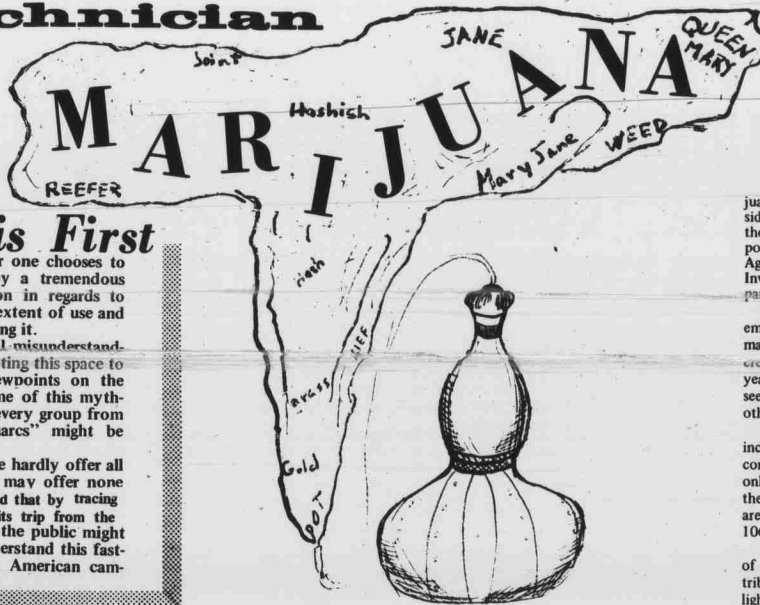
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Read This First

Marijuana, or whatever one chooses to call it, is surrounded by a tremendous amount of misinformation...

Because of this general misunderstanding, the Technician is devoting this space to a broad spectrum of viewpoints...

Viewpoints on this page hardly offer all the answers—indeed they may offer none of the answers—yet it is hoped that by tracing the much-maligned herb in its trip from the ground to the brain...



Anonymous 'Narc' Talks About Penalties, Local Use

by David Burney

"Anyone who uses marijuana with regularity we consider a serious case...because the drug becomes the focal point of his life," points out Agent F of the State Bureau of Investigation, Narcotics Department.

Another point that he emphasized is that although marijuana use had greatly increased in the state in recent years the number of cases seems to fall short of many other areas of the nation.

Since all prosecutions must include a lab analysis of the confiscated material, and the only lab used is in Raleigh, their figures on prosecutions are fairly reliable: 58 in 1966, 106 in 1967, and 334 in 1968.

Although the business end of marijuana, growing and distributing, seems to be a rather light activity in the Raleigh area, such activities are "increasing." Rumors of a big crack-down in the Piedmont

seem to stem mainly from a recent intensification of "busts" in the Fayetteville area. According to Agent F, a considerable amount of marijuana was moving around in the Fort Bragg area.

Just what can you get by with this helpful agent seemed a bit nebulous on this subject. Although a search warrant is issued, the penalties to enter a dwelling place or an automobile, a provision exists which "allows for interpretation."

This provision allows officers to enter a house or car if pot is visible to them or, apparently, if they can smell it.

Agent F states that this clause has been upheld in court.

Which brings up the issue of penalties. Although "no guarantees" can be made as to sentences in the future, as the judge has considerable leeway in prescribed punishment, past

sentences have generally been fairly light in this state.

First offenders for possession or "grass" are likely to receive a suspended sentence and a fine. Actually there is no mandatory sentence for multiple convictions, and it seems that second offenders also stand a chance of getting off with a suspension and fine.

Unusually the greater punishment for possessors is the possession of a criminal record, which can indeed have adverse effect on one's job potential.

Pot-sellers don't have it so easy. First offenders may get off with a suspended sentence and fine, but second offense carries a mandatory jail sentence.

"We realize that a lot of people may smoke a 'weed' once or twice in their life, but these aren't the people we're really concerned with," claims Agent F.

The National Scene: Seeds... To Smugglers... To Scientists... To Schoolroom

MEXICO CITY (UPI)—In the wild and remote mountains, plains and jungles of the states of Sonora, Sinaloa, Jalisco and Guerrero on the Pacific side of Mexico, the average peasant farmer makes about \$200 a year from his crops.

It's tough to get many things to grow there. But one plant flourishes equally well in the sandy deserts, the rocky hills, the steamy coastal tropics.

It is marijuana. It needs virtually no care. Just plant it and forget it.

Marijuana is easily hidden. In jungle areas, the lush vegetation itself is such good cover that no other steps need be taken. In farming areas, it is planted in with other crops. Corn is a favorite cover because corn grows faster and stays a little higher than the marijuana. In the mountains, remote canyons are used.

In warm climate marijuana plants grow to a height of three to six feet and weight 15 to 20 pounds. A peasant can get \$2 to \$4 a pound for the stalk, leaves, roots and seeds of a plant.

Half a dozen plants can bring in enough income to the Mexican peasant to easily double his yearly income. A couple of acres and the right connections will bring him several thousand dollars.

By the time it reaches the "wholesaler" in the United States, the price will have gone over \$100 a pound and when it is processed into flakes and rolled into paper going for 50 cents a reefer, the price per pound becomes astronomical.

The Mexican peasants have a long tradition of "mind your own business and keep away from the law—authorities just mean trouble." If Jose up the hill is running a few acres of non-golf course "grass," his neighbors are no more likely to report him than a good Tennessean would report Luke's moonshine still.

Marijuana use in Mexico itself is not considered a major or even an important problem, although it is illegal. It is popular among some Bohemian type people in the cities but the rural people who grow the marijuana rarely use it and the Mexican government never worried much about it until six years ago when the United States began pushing Mexico to do something about the export traffic.

The Mexican government by 1968 had mounted a big program to discourage the growing of marijuana. Several entire army regiments have been detailed for the job plus a large force of federal agents. The United States government has provided the Mexican army with helicopters to aid in the program.

The first problem is to find the stuff. The next is to destroy it and the third is to do so while catching the growers. The whole thing is planned like a military operation.

SAN YSIDRO, Calif. (UPI)—It is late Sunday afternoon and the bullfights have just ended. The last race at Caliente has been run and the horseplayers are streaming from the track.

The weekend California couples are speeding up the magnificent Mexican coastal highway from Esenada. The vacationers with license plates from Colorado and Missouri and Michigan have the back seats of their cars littered with pottery and pinatas.

And then, all at once, they come a traffic jam that makes the wall-to-wall traffic on New York's Long Island Expressway at rush hour look like the Indianapolis Speedway. It is the United States border crossing point between Tijuana and San Ysidro, 20 miles south of San Diego.

It will take six hours for 25,000 automobiles backed up in Mexico to clear through 18 gates, past immigration and customs.

Three cars a minute, one every 20 seconds. Through one gate in one hour, 160 cars will pass. Every five minutes or so, a driver will be told to get out, unlock his trunk.

Maybe one car out of 15 will get such cursory inspection. Every once in a while a car will be pulled out of the line and directed to a secondary search area where it will be given a real going over.

Inside the immigration-customs building, a 16-year-old Mexican-American girl sits on a bench softly crying. She and her boyfriend have been caught. On a table nearby lie two cellophane packets, each the size of brick, encasing a green substance that looks like a crumpled up weed.

That is exactly what it is. It is marijuana. Two kilos, 4.4 pounds.

The girl and the boy, who has already been jailed, and the two little packets represent the total catch of marijuana smugglers over a three-hour period this Sunday afternoon.

Yet this is by far the greatest entire point of marijuana into the United States. Of the entire supply of marijuana entering the entire country, it is estimated that more than 70 percent—perhaps up to 90 percent—comes in from Mexico across the border into California.

The United States Customs Service here faces an almost impossible task. That morale is high is a tribute to the men who, almost without exception, have made it a career.

In the course of 1968, there were 38 million border crossings in the California-Arizona district. The agents not only check on marijuana, drugs and narcotics but have the broad responsibility of collecting duty on all items bought in Mexico and in preventing the import of any liquor.

The arrests and seizure of marijuana smuggling on the border here reflect the astonishing increase in the use of "pot" in the United States.

The ingenuity of the smugglers is matched by the instinct of the inspectors but mathematically it is no contest.

Marijuana has been found in hollowed out surf boards, in split and carefully re-welded gasoline tanks. The inspectors look for signs of fresh paint on cars. They study faces for nervousness. They even have a dog named Rebel who can smell marijuana.

How much marijuana slips through is impossible to estimate, but Melvin Johnson, customs supervisor for the area, conceded it must be an enormous amount.

The great magnet is the city of Los Angeles, 150 miles to the north, with its own cast market for marijuana and the clearing center for shipments across the nation. In December three residents of Los Angeles were caught with 800 pounds of marijuana at Moorestown, N.J., after driving across the continent and getting into an argument over a 25-cent turnpike toll.

Not only must customs people watch automobile smuggling but they also must check airports and coastal shipping, particularly fishing boats coming up from Mexican waters.

Small airplanes take off from remote fields in Mexico and drop bundles of "grass" on the California desert where they are retrieved by confederates. Although a vast area of uninhabited country is involved, Johnson said the customs men have been successful in combating this method.

Johnson, who says he and his men would go batty if they didn't keep a sense of humor, tells with some amusement of an incident a year ago in the midst of an exercise testing West Coast defenses against infiltration by saboteurs.

It was called "Operation Scarecrow" and it entailed a massive effort involving all local and state law enforcement agencies, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Navy, the Coast Guard, the California Fish and Game Commission and the customs service.

Several teams were assigned to try to slip ashore in small boats. A Coast Guard cutter spotted a fishing boat off Malibu with several men paddling for shore in a rubber dinghy. The cutter drew alongside and the skipper shouted: "Scarecrow"—the signal the "saboteurs" had been caught.

The men in the fishing boat stared back in astonishment. They had by chance been apprehended in trying to smuggle in 1,600 kilos of marijuana.

NEW YORK (UPI)—"I talk to people and I see the words coming out of their mouths in big, block letters in a steady stream."

"I can look at any part of the sentence a person is saying as it crosses the room, or refer back to an earlier part of the sentence."

"Sometimes conversations are difficult. Once I was with a couple and the wife began talking about their garden. I could visualize the walled garden, with a neighborhood dog managing to get in and dig it up, and all these problems with the dog."

"When I said something about the dog, no one knew what I was talking about and I realized I had built the whole scene in my mind while the conversation was about something else."

That was the description of a marijuana "high" as experienced by a 31-year-old New Yorker. He says he smokes a marijuana cigarette about once in six months and sees no reason why it shouldn't be legalized.

His description of marijuana's effects—relaxation, waves of euphoria, some unbalanced conversations but no loss of physical equilibrium, a craving for sweets, no "morning after" hangover—do not sound alarming, and most people know or know of someone who suffers much more harmful effects from alcohol.

Dr. Henry Brill, director of New York State's Pilgrim State Mental Hospital in Brentwood, Long Island, is stonily opposed to legalization of marijuana and he finds backing in the same alcohol analogy.

"The two are not the same," Dr. Brill, former vice chairman of the State Narcotics Adulteration Control Commission, said. "There are no similarities. You can have chronic alcoholism and chronic cannabisism." Cannabis is the scientific name for the hemp plant from which marijuana is derived.

"We now have an estimated five million alcoholics in this country, and 30,000 to 40,000 deaths a year are traced to alcohol one way or another. It doesn't seem logical to create another problem similar to alcohol."

Dr. Brill added the two were not identical in effect, and he said if alcohol had never been legal in the United States, he would not favor making it so. Prohibition, however, proved that such taboos cannot be enforced when a custom is long-established. Marijuana, however, has no such history in the United States.

"I am strongly against the legalization of marijuana," he said, "and I am strongly against the message it would carry to the public—that this is a harmless or relatively harmless drug. It isn't."

The psychiatrist does not unrealistically threaten marijuana experimenters with an inevitable slide into drug addiction. Warnings such as that fall on deaf ears when young people—and some older ones—have tried marijuana and found themselves able to smoke it or leave it alone.

"There are two main dangers," Dr. Brill said in an interview. "One is acute pathological intoxication from a relatively small dose—that is, a person could experience an acute psychotic episode."

"I say pathological because it is assumed that some underlying instability produces this effect. It may be bersek sometimes, depressive others. There can be waves of suspicion causing a dangerous paranoid reaction. These extreme reactions to a very small dose of marijuana are not statistically prominent, but they make up a not inconsiderable number of cases."

In drug jargon, this is a "bad trip" or "bummer."

"More significant," he added, "is that in any exposure to any intoxicating substance a certain number of people are unable to take it occasionally and leave it alone the rest of the time. Instead they use it in fairly steady doses and over long periods of time. In addition they look for a more powerful effect. Again, this is not 100 percent but it is true in a significant proportion of cases."

This is your classic case, who begins by smoking marijuana and dabbling in drugs, and ends up either really dependent on marijuana, or worse, physically addicted to a stronger drug such as heroin.

Brill also warned that under the influence of marijuana "some people become sufficiently relaxed and involved with it that over a period of time they lose interest in productive activity" and "drop out, drift off the academic scene."

He said all this is possible "even with marijuana, American-style." Asked to explain, he said the marijuana generally available in the United States, whether grown here or in Mexico, is much weaker than the cannabis used in the Middle East and other areas of the world.

"Marijuana, American-style, means using a very poor grade of drug which carries very little power, and frequently using it with inadequate technique."

The New Jersey girl who dabbles in "pot" backed up Dr. Brill's remark on poor technique by saying the first time she tried marijuana she smoked as she would an ordinary cigarette and found it had absolutely no effect. She believed marijuana's "kick" was all in the mind until she learned more skilled techniques.

NEW YORK (UPI)—Marijuana is as easy for Dallas teenagers to acquire as chewing gum—and it is the 13 to 15 year old group that is most interested in trying it.

In Portland, Ore., marijuana parties have replaced beer busts when high school boys are looking for "kicks."

The editor of the Albuquerque, N.M., high school paper estimates 25 percent of the student body has at least tried marijuana.

A 15-year-old high school coed in Edinburg, Texas, says "more and more kids are getting picked up on narcotics charges."

In New York City a 16-year-old high school girl summed up the attitude of many teenagers when she said: "Adults drink booze. We smoke pot."

Call it by any other name—and those names include "pot," "grass," and "weed"—the sweet smell of marijuana is pervading colleges, high schools and even junior highs literally from coast to coast.

Exact figures are difficult to arrive at, since smoking marijuana is an illegal activity. Dr. Joel Fort, in the October 1968 issue of the magazine "Psychiatric Opinion," says "It is estimated that in the United States 15-20 percent of college students and 20-40 percent of urban high school students use or have used it."

Dr. E.R. Bloomquist, in his book, "Marijuana," states that "less than 15 percent of American young people are users." Dr. Bloomquist differentiates between users and one-or-two-time experimenters.

A United Press International nationwide survey revealed there was some marijuana use among teenagers in almost every community sampled. And even where teenagers said marijuana smoking was very limited, the young people responding added that it was readily available to those who wanted it.

Dr. Henry Brill, director of Pilgrim State Hospital in West Brentwood, Long Island, part of New York State's Department of Mental Hygiene, is an expert on marijuana and a former vice chairman of the state Narcotic Addiction Control Commission. He said in an interview:

"Marijuana and drug taking in general is a disorder of youth and of young males. It reaches its peak in the middle or late teens."

He said drugs are a problem "at the age of puberty and beyond." "Why this suddenly happens is one of the mysteries of life," he added, "just as it is a mystery why juvenile delinquency, schizophrenia—even stuttering—suddenly develop at this point, and much more so among boys than girls."

Brill said that "motivations differ with individuals," but it begins—sometimes as early as junior high school age—with youngsters "looming for kicks because they hear what a wonderful experience it is—they are imitating others."

He said usually it is given up eventually as the youngster matures—but the danger lies in those who cannot do so. Brill also said studies in colleges on the number of marijuana users are not completely valid, since some of the chronic users will tend to drop out.

At the college level, he said, more marijuana users are found among students majoring in the humanities than those studying mathematics, physics and similarly exacting fields.

Attitudes of the young people themselves vary. Teri Allen, 13, of Dallas, says: "No, I'd never take anything like that. It will ruin your mind. You start taking marijuana and soon you will be taking more dangerous drugs. All the boys use it but none of the girls I know do."

John Kelley, 17, of Malden, Mass., a suburb five miles north of Boston, said: "A lot of kids are trying marijuana. They hear on television that marijuana is not harmful, and hear doctors say this on television, so the kids say why not, and go try it. They hear the other arguments, too, that it is harmful, but they don't pay attention to that side. They believe the side they want to."

In New Orleans, Neil Campbell, editor of the Tulane University "Hullabaloo," said "a very high percentage for a not overly progressive southern campus" were using marijuana "for kicks."

... And This Last

Obviously, if the reader already knew everything on this page, he's wasted a good deal of time. Otherwise he may be a bit better prepared to make certain decisions.

Although the Technician is seeking neither to glorify the use of marijuana nor to unconditionally condemn its use, this question arises:

If a crime is an action that harms or infringes upon society, another person, or oneself, are we not perhaps, by stiff laws, making criminals out of a group of people who are not?

Full Text Of The Proposed

A Student Body Referendum Is Proposed

The following is the official text of the proposed Constitution of the Student Body of North Carolina State University, as approved 70 - 0 in a meeting Wednesday, February 26, 1969, of the Student Senate of North Carolina State University. A Student Body Referendum will be held on Wednesday, March 19, 1969, in which this Constitution must pass by a two-thirds majority of those voting in order to be established. The detailed schedule for implementation will be presented at the regular Student Senate meeting next Wednesday.

North Carolina State University Student Body Constitution

PREAMBLE

We, the students of North Carolina State University, desiring to preserve within the University an atmosphere of free discussion, inquiry, and self-expression, to insure the personal freedom and general welfare of the Student Body, and to continue in our tradition of responsible self-government, do hereby establish this Constitution of the North Carolina State University Student Body.

FRANCHISE AND CITIZENSHIP

All students who are regularly enrolled in the University and who have paid the full student activities fee shall be entitled to vote in the Student Body Elections, and to participate in Student Body Government.

Article I EXECUTIVE

Student Body Officers

SECTION ONE - Authority The executive power of the Student Body shall be vested in the Student Body President, who shall have the assistance of the Student Senate President and the Student Body Treasurer.

SECTION TWO - Elections The Student Body Officers shall be elected for a one-year term by a majority of those voting in the Student Body Elections.

Each officer shall at the time of his election be regularly enrolled as a student in the University in good standing.

SECTION THREE - Student Body President The Student Body President shall:

- A. be the chief executive officer of the Student Body;
- B. represent the Student Body in dealings with the students of other universities, the faculty, and the administration;
- C. instruct and require reports from the Student Senate Standing Committees;
- D. appoint offices necessary for the operation of Student Body Government during Summer Sessions;
- E. enforce and administer all laws enacted by the Student Senate;
- F. have the power to exercise a veto of Student Senate acts within ten days of receipt from the Student Senate President;
- G. direct the Student Senate President to call special meetings of the Student Senate as necessary;
- H. address the Student Senate from time to time, make recommendations for legislation, and present an annual report of the year's student government activities following the elections;
- I. serve as an ex-officio member of any body accredited by this Constitution;
- J. call and preside at meetings of the Student Body.

The Student Body President shall be chosen from the Student Body at large.

SECTION FOUR - Student Senate President The Student Senate President shall:

- A. serve as presiding officer at all Student Senate meetings;
- B. forward all legislation within two days of its passage to the Student Body President for his review;
- C. call all meetings of the Student Senate;
- D. assist the Student Body President in the performance of his duties;
- E. succeed to the Student Body Presidency in the event of the vacating of that office;
- F. exercise the powers of the Student Body President if he is prevented from exercising his powers;
- G. coordinate the activities of the Council System;
- H. appoint the Chairmen of the Student Senate Standing Committees.

Candidates for election as Student Senate President must have served at least one term in the Student Senate.

SECTION FIVE - Student Body Treasurer The Student Body Treasurer shall:

- A. be the chief financial officer of the Student Body;
- B. prepare and submit to the Student Senate an annual Student Body Budget;
- C. serve on the Student Services Cabinet and the Publications Authority;
- D. be responsible for and keep a record of all allocations and expenditures of Student Body Funds;
- E. approve all disbursements of Student Body Funds;
- F. submit to the Student Senate, upon request, a written report of the state of the treasury;
- G. serve as an ex-officio member of the Student Senate;
- H. have the power to examine the financial records of any student government body that has power to determine a budget of required University activities fees, or any organization that receives funds under the Annual Student Body Budget.

The Student Body Treasurer shall be chosen from the Student Body at large.

The Executive Cabinet

SECTION ONE - Cabinet Composition The Executive Cabinet shall consist of the Student Body Officers, the Council Presidents, the Student Services Director, and the Chairmen of the Publications Authority.

SECTION TWO - Cabinet powers and duties The Executive Cabinet shall:

- A. advise the Student Body President on any matters of student policy or on any student programs and services;
- B. serve as an executive liaison for the Council System, the Student Senate, and the Student Body Officers.

SECTION THREE - Cabinet Officers The presiding officer shall be the Student Body President.

Student Body Commissions

SECTION ONE - Commission composition Each Commission shall be administered by a Chairman and such other personnel as authorized by Executive Order. All commission members shall be appointed by the Student Body President.

SECTION TWO - Commission powers and duties Each Student Body Commission shall:

- A. initiate surveys and hearings on student problems within its jurisdiction;
- B. prepare reports for the Student Senate or the Student Body President and the Student Senate President.

Article II LEGISLATIVE

The Student Senate

SECTION ONE - Student Senate The supreme legislative power for the Student Body shall be vested in the Student Senate.

SECTION TWO - Student Senate composition The Student Senate shall be composed of fifty-eight to sixty-two Senators who shall represent each of the several Schools of the University.

Every Senator shall at the time of his election be a student in the University in good standing.

Every Senator elected by a School Student Body shall at the time of his election be enrolled in that School.

SECTION THREE - Student Senate apportionment Senators shall be apportioned among the Schools, according to percentage of enrollment, as specified in the Student Body Statutes.

SECTION FOUR - Student Senate vacancies Vacancies created by the resignation or removal of a duly elected Senator shall be filled by an alternate who shall be the nominee with the next highest total vote count in the previous election. If all such qualified Alternates successively vacate this seat, the Student Senate President shall appoint, from the same School, a new Alternate who shall be nominated by the appropriate School Council President.

SECTION FIVE - Student Senate powers and duties The Student Senate shall:

- A. accredit its own membership;
- B. establish its own meeting times and rules of procedure, which shall be included in the Student Body Statutes;
- C. determine policies and programs for the Student Body;
- D. enact all laws necessary and proper to promote the general welfare of the Student Body, and to govern student elections;
- E. enact by a two-thirds majority vote the Student Body Statutes;
- F. provide for the compilation and publication of Student Body Documents in order that the Student Body may be informed;
- G. approve an Annual Student Body Budget for the Student Body Funds;
- H. allocate Student Body Funds:
 - 1. to agencies of Student Body Government;
 - 2. to such co-curricular activities as it shall deem compatible with the general welfare of the Student Body, provided that all funds appropriated for use but not expended during a given year shall remain in the Student Body Funds;
- I. confirm or reject appointments of the Student Body President, by a two-thirds vote in the case of appointments to fill vacated elective offices, and by a majority vote for all other regular appointments except such minor appointments as the Student Senate shall deem proper not to require approval;
- J. override a Presidential Veto by a majority vote of the Student Senate;
- K. try all impeachments and suspend or remove from office by a three-fourths majority vote any elected or appointed student official for malfeasance in office;
- L. elect a Student Senate President in the event that he succeeds to the office of Student Body President or otherwise vacates his office;
- M. elect a Student Body Treasurer in the event this office is vacated.

SECTION SIX - Student Senate Officers The Student Senate President shall be the presiding officer of the Senate.

The Student Senate shall select from its membership such other officers as may be necessary for their successful operation.

SECTION SEVEN - Student Senate Standing Committees The concerns of the Student Senate shall be investigated and legislation shall be formulated by the Student Senate Standing Committees.

The specific area of concern and the specific duties of each Standing Committee shall be as chartered in the Student Body Statutes.

Special and Ad Hoc Committees shall be formed by the Student Senate in the event that a matter of concern is not within the jurisdiction of the Standing Committees.

The School Councils

SECTION ONE - School Councils Each of the several Schools of the University shall form student government organizations known as School Councils. Every member of a School student body shall have an opportunity to elect representatives who shall provide a voice for students in every department of the School.

Each School Council shall establish a separate constitution which does not conflict with any part of this Constitution. Each School Council's constitution and subsequent amendments to that constitution must be ratified by two-thirds of the vote in a referendum of the School's enfranchised students.

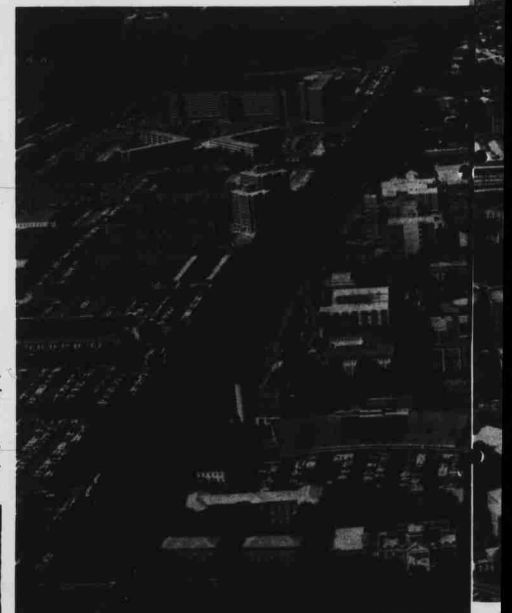
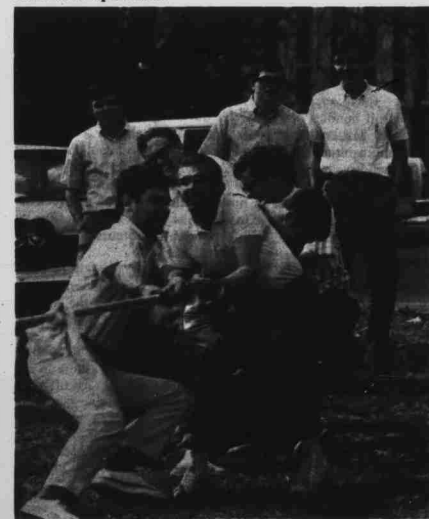
SECTION TWO - School Councils powers and duties The School Councils shall:

- A. determine policies within their Schools, provided that such policies do not conflict with this Constitution or with the policies and programs determined by the Student Senate;
- B. determine and approve an Annual Budget of the School Activities Fees;
- C. consider such matters concerning the Student Senate as they deem appropriate;
- D. bring any matters before the Student Senate through the Senators from their School.

The Residence Area Councils

SECTION ONE - Residence Area Councils Each of the Campus Residence Areas shall form student government organizations known as Residence Area Councils, which shall include representation from each residence unit within that Area. The Campus Residence Areas shall be: the Fraternity Area, the Residence Hall Area, and the McKimmon Village Area.

Each Residence Area Council shall establish a separate constitution which does not conflict with any part of this Constitution.



Student Body Constitution

anned For Wednesday, March 19

Article V PUBLICATIONS

The Publications Authority

SECTION ONE - Publications Authority jurisdiction
All publications which are supported in whole or in part by funds from University Student Publications Fees shall be defined as Student Body Publications and shall be under the jurisdiction of the Publications Authority.

SECTION TWO - Publications Authority composition
Representation on the Publications Authority shall be:

- A. one representative from each Student Body Publication, chosen as stipulated in the Student Publications Statutes;
- B. 1. Student Body Representatives to equal the representation from Student Body Publications, which shall include the Student Body President and Treasurer, a Student Senate Representative, and Student Body Representatives at-large, as needed;
2. Student Body Representatives at-large shall be elected by a majority of those students voting in the Student Body Elections. Candidates for election must not be members of a Student Body Publication or of the Student Senate. In the event that conditions call for the election of an additional Representative at-large in the interim between Student Body Elections, the Student Senate shall elect the needed Representative.
- C. two faculty advisors, non-voting, appointed by the Chancellor;
- D. The Director of Student Activities, non-voting.

SECTION THREE - Publications Authority powers and duties The Publications Authority shall:

- A. approve operational policies for the publications;
- B. approve an Annual Publications Budget;
- C. approve publications expense accounts and staff salary scales;
- D. approve the publications contracts;
- E. approve the transfer of funds to and from the Publications Reserve;
- F. select the publications editors and the radio station manager, provided that all such appointments be made in sessions open to the Student Body;
- G. determine the charters and operating procedures of any Student Body Publication.

SECTION FOUR - Publications Authority Officers
The Publications Authority shall elect from its membership a Student Publications Director, who shall serve as presiding officer.

The Publications Statutes

The Publications Statutes shall be the by-laws of this Article of the Constitution and shall require passage by a two-thirds majority vote of the Publications Authority, and shall not require passage by the Student Senate.

Each Student Body Publication Charter must be entered in the Publications Statutes.

The Publications Statutes shall be considered a part of the Student Body Documents and shall be available for the information of the Student Body.

Article VI STUDENT BODY STATUTES

The Student Body Statutes shall be the by-laws of the Constitution and shall require passage by a two-thirds majority vote of the Student Senate.

Article VII AMENDMENTS TO THE STUDENT BODY CONSTITUTION

All amendments to this Student Body Constitution shall require a two-thirds majority vote of those students voting in a Student Body Referendum following:

- A. a two-thirds majority vote of the Student Senate, or
- B. a petition signed by fifteen percent of all University enfranchised students.

Article IV SERVICES

Services and Programs

SECTION ONE - Policy and budget The Student Senate shall budget monies in the Annual Student Body Budget for use in programs and services for the Student Body.

SECTION TWO - Administration The programs and services of the Student Body shall be executed through the Board System.

The Board System

SECTION ONE - Board Charters Each Student Board shall be chartered in the Student Body Statutes.

SECTION TWO - Board composition Each Board shall be administered by a Chairman and such other personnel as authorized in the Student Body Statutes. All Board Chairmen shall be appointed by the Student Body President.

SECTION THREE - Board powers and duties Each Board shall:

- A. initiate surveys and hearings on student interests within its jurisdiction;
- B. prepare reports for the Student Senate or the Student Body President and the Student Services Director;
- C. plan and administer programs and services for the benefit of the Student Body in accordance with this Constitution, the Student Body Statutes, and the resolutions of the Student Senate.

The Services Cabinet

SECTION ONE - Services Cabinet composition The Services Cabinet shall be chaired by the Student Services Director. Members shall be the Student Body Treasurer, the Student Board Chairmen, one member of the Student Senate, and the Director of the university Union, non-voting.

SECTION TWO - Services Cabinet powers and duties The Services Cabinet shall:

- A. coordinate the programs and services of the Student Body as administered by the various Boards;
- B. advise the Director and Staff of the university Union as to the use of the Union facilities for Student Body programs and services;
- C. advise the Student Senate, the Student Services Director, and the Student Body President on policies affecting student services and programs;
- D. advise the Student Body Treasurer on budget matters pertaining to the successful operation of student body programs and services;
- E. perform such other duties as may be stipulated in the Student Body Statutes.

The Student Services Director

SECTION ONE - Appointment The Student Services Director shall be appointed by the Student Body President.

The Student Services Director must have served on one of the Boards at the time of his appointment.

SECTION TWO - Powers and duties The Student Services Director shall:

- A. administer the services and programs approved by the Student Senate;
- B. preside at meetings of the Student Services Cabinet;
- C. effect liaison between the university Union Staff, the Student Senate, the Executive Cabinet, and the various Boards;
- D. assist the Student Body President in the performance of his duties;
- E. make recommendations to the Student Body President for appointment or removal of Board Chairmen and make interim appointments of these Chairmen if necessary to insure the successful operation of Student Services;
- F. make recommendations to the Student Senate concerning the chartering of Student Boards.

SECTION TWO - Residence Area Councils powers and duties Legislative power for the Residence Areas shall be vested in the Inter-Fraternity Council, the Inter-Residence Council, and the McKimmon Village Council.

Each Residence Area Council shall:

- A. evaluate conditions within their Area and sponsor any necessary actions to insure the welfare of the Area residents;
- B. determine policies and programs for their Area, provided that such policies do not conflict with this Constitution or with the policies and programs determined by the Student Senate;
- C. determine and approve an Annual Budget for any fees assessed residents within their Area;
- D. encourage the development of governments and constitutions in the residence units under their jurisdiction;
- E. bring matters before the Student Senate through the appropriate Standing Committee.

Article III JUDICIAL

The Student Body Code

SECTION ONE - Judicial System authority The Judicial System is authorized to protect the rights of the Student Body and to insure the acceptance of responsibilities through procedures which shall be detailed in the Student Body Statutes.

SECTION TWO - Basic Code The Student Body Code prescribes that university students must not lie, cheat, or steal, nor exhibit behavior which does not reflect the standards of the Student Body.

SECTION THREE - Student Law The Student Body Statutes shall contain particular rules and regulations within the framework of the basic code which shall constitute the Student Law or rules of conduct.

SECTION FOUR - Rights of the Accused No accused person shall be denied the right:

- A. to presumption of innocence until proven guilty as charged, beyond a reasonable doubt;
- B. to due notice of the charge and reasonable time to prepare an adequate defense;
- C. to face and examine his accuser and any witnesses against him;
- D. to present any testimony or witnesses in his defense;

- E. to receive defense assistance from a student or a faculty member of his choice, or to receive defense assistance from the Judicial Affairs Office;
- F. to appeal any trial to a higher court on the basis of violation of these rights.

The Judicial Board System

SECTION ONE - Judicial Board System The Judicial Board System shall be composed of the Student Body Judicial Board and such other appeals boards and lower-level boards as are necessary to insure proper adjudication for the Student Body.

SECTION TWO - Judicial Board Charters Each Board of the Judicial System shall be chartered in the Student Body Statutes.

Each charter shall contain specifications detailing Board jurisdiction, composition, qualifications for election, and rules of procedure.

SECTION THREE - Judicial Board membership No member of the Student Body Judicial Board may be a Student Body Officer, or Senator, or may hold another position within the Judicial System.

Members of the Student Body Judicial Board shall be elected by a majority of those voting in the Student Body Elections.

SECTION FOUR - Judicial Board Officers Each Board shall, at its first meeting, elect from the Board a Chairman, a Clerk or Recorder, and any other officers necessary for the successful operation of the Board.

The Judicial Affairs Office

SECTION ONE - Judicial Affairs Office powers and duties The Judicial Affairs Office shall:

- A. conduct investigations for the Student Body Judicial Board;
- B. offer assistance of a Student Representative to any defendant desiring such assistance for Student Body Judicial Board proceedings;
- C. assume responsibility for records of proceedings of the Student Body Judicial Board, and for the release of information concerning these proceedings;
- D. assume such other responsibilities as may be detailed in the Student Body Statutes.

SECTION TWO - Judicial Affairs Office composition The Judicial Affairs Office shall be composed of:

- A. the Attorney General;
- B. staff members appointed by the Student Body President, with the approval of the Student Senate;
- C. staff members elected by the Student Body Judicial Board.

The Attorney General

SECTION ONE - Attorney General appointment The Attorney General shall be appointed by the Student Body President.

Candidates for appointment as Attorney General must have served on one of the Student Judicial Boards.

SECTION TWO - Powers and duties The Attorney General shall:

- A. be responsible for the operation of the Judicial Affairs Office and the Student Judicial Boards;
- B. effect liaison between the Student Senate, the Student Activities Office, the Executive Cabinet, and the various Judicial Boards;
- C. assist the Student Body President in the performance of his duties;
- D. have the power to be present at any judicial session of any campus Judicial Board to advise as to procedure, formulation of charges, and student rights.

Photos by Agromack and Technician Staffs



Governor Scott Celebrates 82nd Anniversary of State's Founding

Governor Bob Scott's address to the Founders' Day Banquet.

We are gathered to celebrate the 82nd anniversary of the founding of North Carolina State University. We have come to recall again the struggling birth of our school that is today among the most respected in the nation.

The fight for the founding of State university was waged by a group of 24 young Tar Heels—all under 30—the young radicals of their day. They called themselves the Watauga Club. They advocated education for the children of farmers and mechanics—something pretty far out in their days.

But perhaps the man who was the catalyst in uniting solid farmer support behind the idea was Leonidas L. Polk, founder of The Progressive Farmer magazine and North Carolina's first Commissioner of Agriculture. Polk pushed establishment of a North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts through the columns of his publication and in speeches. It was founded by act of the General Assembly on March 3, 1887.

The school opened its doors on October 3, 1889 with 45 students and six professors.

Its physical plant consisted of one building and a stable. Today the main campus, including adjoining research farms, total about 3,000 acres. There are eight undergraduate schools, a graduate school, some 60 departments, 17 branch agricultural experiment stations—and a host of other divisions and special offices. There are 80 major buildings on the campus with a total value of about \$100 million.

Touches Everything

I believe it can be truthfully said that practically everything North Carolinians eat, drink, and wear have been touched in some manner by State University, directly or indirectly.

The cornerstone for the first building constructed on the campus of the new college was laid on August 22, 1889. William J. Peele, a member of the Watauga Club, was the speaker. Peele described it as "a temple reared by North Carolinians in affection for North Carolina and by North Carolina in affection for her children."

Peele made this prophecy: "That the principle of industrial education, for the want of a habitation wherein to dwell shall walk naked in North Carolina no more again forever."

The building was later named Holladay Hall in honor of the first president of State University, Colonel Alexander Holladay. It stands today.

Fifty years later, on the golden anniversary of the opening of State University, the late Governor O. Max Gardner described its creation as the symbol of democratic progress in public higher education in North Carolina.

Governor Gardner, who was an alumnus of State, said, "Its founding broke the log jam that held back the benefits of education to the sons and daughters of the masses of our people. It literally sprung from the grass roots of democracy."

A real measure of the dynamic character of the university is evident this week. Site visitation teams, mostly from federal agencies, are on the State campus every day this week and one day next week. The teams are here to see for themselves what progress the university is making in research fields. Team members will base their recommendations for grants upon their observations.

A product developed by the School of Textiles is orbiting the earth with the Apollo 9 astronauts today. It is cloth that is extremely light and extremely absorbent.

Faculty members in engineering fields have played roles in our nation's space venture.

These are only indications of State University's involvement in national and even international affairs.

But is known best for its involvement in the daily life of North Carolina. Research in many fields goes on continuously at State. Agricultural research is best known to the average Tar Heel.

Because of research, North Carolina farmers have at their command the knowledge to produce more food and fiber than ever before in history. The average farmer does not take advantage of all the technical skills and knowledge available to him and so does not produce the quantity or quality of crops he is capable of producing.

I strongly believe that agriculture will increase in importance in North Carolina in the coming years. Even today, more people in the world go to bed hungry every night than go to bed with a full stomach. We have recently read newspaper stories of desperate hunger in our land, this land of plenty.

And in the same newspapers we read of student unrest

at colleges across the nation—with students themselves unable to give coherent reasons for their actions.

Some forms of student unrest are healthy. It reflects the dissatisfaction of growing and inquiring minds with things as they are and the desire to change things for the better. Vandalism, disruption, and destruction are, of course, something entirely different and should not be condoned. And they will not be condoned in North Carolina.

Channeled Efforts

I have often thought—wouldn't it be ideal if the energies of our activist student youth could be channeled into constructive concerns.

Newspaper accounts of nutritional deficiencies among some of our poor point out consistently that lack of nourishment is often not from lack of food—but from lack of knowledge about how to prepare the food that's available.

The most nourishing food does not help the family of an illiterate mother who cannot read the directions on how to prepare it. The simple ability to read—or some basic instruction on how to prepare food new ways—would help reduce the level of malnutrition greatly.

We must understand that what are familiar, everyday foods to us may be unfamiliar to an illiterate mother.

And the very fact that someone is interested enough to go into the home and show such a mother how many ways the foods she already has may be cooked—I believe this in itself would work wonders to raise the spirit of such a family.

Student activists who make today's headlines give us an excuse for their actions, "we are seeking to help our people." I view most of these activities as expressions of extreme selfishness at most.

I believe the man in the street is fed up with student activists. I do not believe the average taxpayer or members of the legislature are going to tolerate many more student disruptions regardless of what reasons may be given for the actions.

I believe it is time for a change of pace by student activists. And I say to them—make use of your knowledge to help others less fortunate. A song says that change is blowing in the wind. Change is natural. But we always want change for the better.

I say to our marching students, march—but march to homes where the lamp of knowledge has never been lit and light it. Help those whose ignorance, whatever the reason for it, keeps them from helping themselves.

"Help Us To Build"

This is a challenge I throw to our would-be student activists in North Carolina.

Help us to build. It doesn't take any intestinal fortitude to tear down. It takes a lot to build.

Whether you build or destroy, you are giving part of your life to do it, because time is the essence of life. The part you give in building will be remembered with pride. The part you spend destroying can only be remembered with regret.

Our society is not perfect. But no one has ever claimed it was. It cannot be changed in any given four years. And particularly it cannot be changed by fledglings whose only contributions to the adult world are the vigorous ambitions of youth.

Meaningful change comes about only through the will of the majority of citizens. The wheel of change, like the wheel of justice, turns slowly but it never ceases to turn.

I am not saying the goals of all our student activists are wrong. Many of them are merely putting into words and actions the frustrations we have all felt toward life and society at one time or another. In some ways, students of today are more aware of life than at any other time in history. In other ways, they are the least aware.

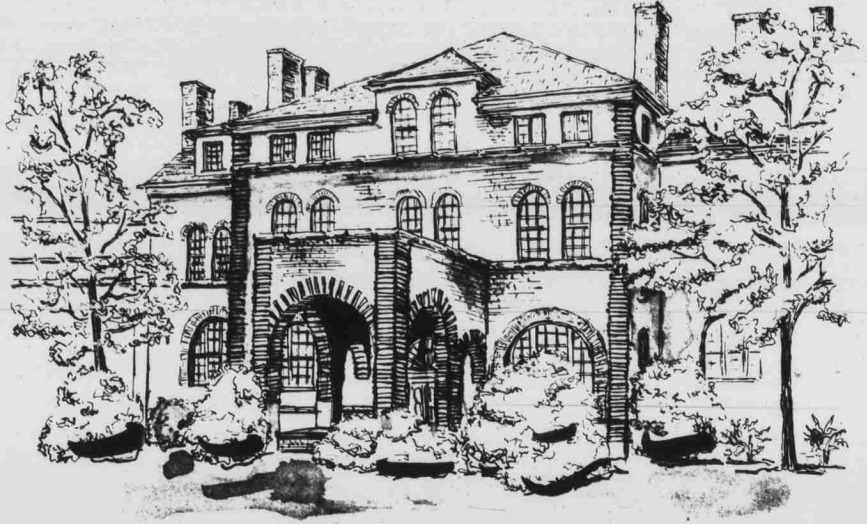
For example, children of affluence cannot be expected to know of the hard, bumpy roads in life—roads their parents traveled in younger years when today's economic prosperity

was a dream of the future. Many of these young people must yet travel their own hard roads, seeking their place in the sun.

I believe the chasm of understanding between parent and child is no larger today than it has ever been. But we have a name for it today—the generation gap. We must always remember that the things we do today affect tomorrow. We must guide our destiny with a firm hand and set examples we can be proud of a generation from now.

I believe that North Carolina State University today is training the leaders we can be proud of a generation from now—or in any generation. And I believe the solid contribution State graduates are making to our state give greater truth than ever to our state motto: "To be rather than to seem."

State University is truly doing its share to make North Carolina the land "where the weak grow strong and the strong grow great."



Holladay Hall—"A temple reared by North Carolinians in affection for North Carolina and by North Carolina in affection for her children."

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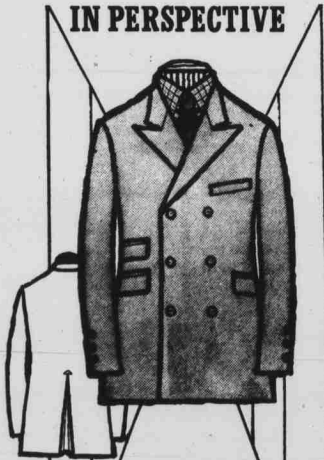
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