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Local Rabbi Is Speaker At Vespers

By DELORES WEBB

Rabbi F. I. Rypins, Rabbi Emeritus of Temple Emanuel was the keynote speaker for the Brotherhood Week celebrations being held at the college this week.

At the regular vespers services Sunday evening, Rabbi Rypins told an audience that the reason for this is that men like Jefferson and the other forefathers of this country based it principles on the belief that there should be respect for the dignity of man. Giving a second reason, the Rabbi pointed out that men came here to worship God as they saw fit, and this was a bond of unity between them.

He further stated that the desire of the ordinary man is good human relations and accordingly, we the people of good will should join together to create a climate of brotherhood.

Throughout his address, Rabbi Rypins concerned himself with the development of better human relations over the period of our country's development with emphasis on the situations of today.

Actively engaged in programs of the Greensboro Minister's Fellowship, and National Conference of Christians and Jews, Rabbi Rypins has lived in Greensboro for more than thirty years and has been a very progressive individual in civic activities. He has also concerned himself with the improvement of race relations in the Greensboro Area.

New Program To Be Slated For AFROTC

Legislation to authorize major changes in the USAF Reserve Officers Training Corps program is expected to reach Congress this month. It will call for a two-year on-campus program with a \$2200 scholarship and will be known as the Officer Education Program.

If the authorizing legislation is enacted this year by Congress, the local Air Force ROTC unit at A&T College will convert to the new program beginning with school year 1964-65; and dropping Air Science 1 (freshman year training) and Air Science 2 (sophomore year training) beginning school year 1965-66. The college's Air Force ROTC program would be on an entirely voluntary basis beginning in September, 1965. Scholarship payments would begin for all advanced cadets upon enrollment in September 1964.

The Air Force has been serving as executive agent for the Defense Department in the development of the legislative proposals which will affect its Reserve Officers Training Corps units as 187 colleges and universities in all but three of the fifty states.

Air Force ROTC is still the largest single officer procurement program in operation in the Air Force at the present time.

Its purpose, set forth in the provisions of the National Defense Act of 1916, has been to select, educate and motivate large numbers of college trained officers for an inactive reserve force.

In recent years a gradual shifting from the initial requirement to produce officers for the inactive reserve has taken place. Today's requirement, and the requirement

(CONTINUED ON PAGE 3)



Donors kept coming to donate blood even though bottles gave out.

Cooper Hall Recreation Room Is Station For Blood Donation

"Have you ever donated blood before?"

"NO."

"Well this won't hurt at all."

This dialogue was one which was commonly heard in the recreation room of Cooper Hall when the Red Cross Bloodmobile made its annual visit to the college.

Although it drizzled for most of the day, more than three hundred members of the Aggie family showed up to participate in the blood donor program.

An actual count showed 252 pints donated. Approximately twenty-five potential donors were turned back for medical or physical reasons and another twenty-five were turned back when the unit was forced to close when it ran out of bottles.

The ROTC accounted for the bulk of the blood donated. One hundred eighty-two pints or 72 percent was donated by the cadets. Army cadets accounted for 127 pints and Air Force cadets accounted for 55

pints.

As the unit donating the highest number of pints, the Army will receive a five point bonus towards field day competition. For donating the highest amount among the individual Army units, Company A has received an excuse for drill for one week. All donors were granted a two hour excuse from classes.

The bloodmobile visited the campus as a part of the Piedmont Carolinas Regional Blood Program. Established in September, 1948, the program collects, processes, and distributes blood to meet the needs of patients in hospitals served by the program.

A person donating blood will receive a card which entitles him and his immediate family and dependents to receive blood as needed for a period of six months after the date of the donation.

Major William Goode, professor of Military Science, served as campus chairman of the blood bank program.

"Magnificent Obsession" Is Drama For Spring Quarter Production

By GLORIA BROOKS

The Harrison Players, under the direction of Mrs. Sandra B. Motz, will present the play "Magnificent Obsession" at 8:00 P.M. March 21 and 22, in Harrison Auditorium.

"Magnificent Obsession," a drama in three acts, is based on the novel by Lloyd C. Douglass and dramatized by Frank Vreeland.

Dr. Hudson, who drowns while swimming, could have been saved if Bobby Merrick had not been using the inhalator. Mrs. Hudson blames Bobby for her husband's death; therefore, Bobby decides to take Dr. Hudson's place in the world of brain surgery. He becomes a specialist and wins the confidence of Mrs. Hudson.

The cast consists of the following: Martha who is played by Janett Sherman, a sophomore business education major from Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania; Nancy Ashford, Hortense Hart, a junior English major from Bryant, Florida; Helen Hudson, Laura Smith, a junior English major from Greensboro, and Cennette Fisher, a senior nursing student from Jacksonville.

Dr. Malcolm Pyle will be played by James Wilder, a sophomore English major from Wilmington, Monty Brent, James Witherspoon, a sophomore from Morganton, and Gaston Little, a junior business major from Winston-Salem; Joyce Hudson, Anna Maria Lima, a sophomore from Providence, Rhode Island.

Appearing as Bobby Merrick will be Harvey Stone, a junior English major from Graham, and Edson Blackman, a freshman English major from Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Wicks, Ethel Warren, a junior business administration major from

Greenville, South Carolina; Marion Dawson, Nellie Feaster, a freshman biology major from Greensboro; and Jack Dawson, Rufus White, a freshman physics major from Washington, D. C.

WSTC Players Will Present "Sacred Flame"

By JAMES WILDER

The Drama Guild of Winston-Salem Teachers College will present "The Sacred Flame" by Somerset Maugham in Harrison Auditorium Thursday night at 8 o'clock.

The appearance of the Guild here tomorrow night is a part of an exchange program conducted by the Richard B. Harrison Players who presented "Our Town" in Winston-Salem during the month of January.

The Harrison players are also working on an exchange program with the Drama Group from Morgan State College. Although plans have not been completed, this performance is scheduled for March 9, and will also be in Harrison Auditorium.

The play to be presented by the Morgan group will be "Janus" by Margaret Greene.

John Marshall Stevenson, director of the Harrison players said that he is currently working on exchange programs with several other colleges in the area. These colleges include North Carolina College, Saint Augustine's College, and Fayetteville State Teachers College.

Rev. Charles Jones Will Speak For Tuesday Morning Chapel

Dr. Dowdy Names Honors Program Committee

By ALOHA PEYTON

A committee to institute an honors program for qualified students here at A&T College has been appointed by Dr. L. C. Dowdy.

The members of the committee are Ezell Blair, Rosebud Richardson, Mrs. Anita Rivers, Dr. Gladys Royal, Mr. S. J. Shaw, Dr. Juanita Tate, Dr. Darwin Turner, and Dr. Samuel von Wimbush.

An honor program workshop has been set up in the office of Summer School in Dudley Building. Students who qualify will be notified to come there for interviews.

Some of the major activities planned by the committee are a college wide honors day, seminars for the students who are to take part in the program, and possibly optional living and library accommodations which will provide a better environment for study. The program is to be initiated beginning spring quarter of this year.

Doctor Gladys Royal, committee chairman, said that the student council has submitted a list of recommendations to the honors program committee. She invites additional recommendations from members of the faculty and student body. Dr. Royal also said, "The committee wants to emphasize that the activities this year are pilot efforts on an honors program; the experiences will be used to formulate a more exacting program for the coming year."

Undergraduates of all classifications who qualify will be able to participate in the program.

Rev. Charles Jones, pastor of the Community Church of Chapel Hill, will deliver the main address for the Tuesday morning chapel services February 27.

Rev. Jones, an outstanding exponent of the principles of integration in our way of life, will discuss "Significant Issues of Our Times From the Prospective of Present and Future Developments in Civil Rights."

Affiliated with the North Carolina Council on Human Relations Rev. Jones is a staunch supporter of American Democracy. He exhibited his knowledge and support of democracy when he defended democracy and acknowledged certain shortcomings when he testified before the House UnAmerican Activities Committee in Washington in February of 1960.

On this occasion Reverend Jones was speaking to the committee on his role in countering Red propaganda at the Communist sponsored World Youth Festival in Vienna, Austria in the summer of 1959.

A capable debater, Reverend Jones tangled in debate with Paul Roberson, Jr., causing the son of the famed Negro singer to repudiate his statement that 18 million American Negroes are enslaved.

A graduate of Johnson C. Smith U., Reverend Jones told reporters from the REGISTER in 1960 that at the communist sponsored World Youth Festival in 1959, his delegation raised a doubt in the minds of the communists themselves about their own propaganda.

Reverend Jones has visited this campus several times many of them coming during his reign as chairman of the Carolinas-Virginia Region of the United States National Students Association.



Dr. James B. Cheek, left professor of History of the New Testament at Virginia Union University, who last week keynoted the A&T College observance of Negro History Week, talks with other program participants: Dr. M. H. White, professor of history; Reverend A. Knighton Stanley, director of the Southern Christian Fellowship Foundation, and Ezell Blair, Jr., president of the Student Government, all of A&T College.

"Negroes Have A Destiny To Be Met" Says Virginia Union Professor

The American Negro has been left a heritage and has a destiny still to be met.

The speaker was Greensboro native Dr. James E. Cheek, professor of history at Virginia Union University, at Richmond. He was delivering on Sunday, February 9, the keynote address at the opening program of A&T observance of Negro History Week.

Speaking from the subject — "For This Nation Under God" Dr. Cheek said the "new" Negro has been called to be the "conscience of this nation," to share in establishing as a reality "this land as a land of the free and home of the

brave." He said that the "sit-ins," "Stand-ins" and "kneel-ins," which have enveloped the nation, have been important instruments in reminding America that it was established as a nation of free men under a just God.

He said the Negro has, in addition, become a "brave new warrior" and today stands as a new weapon in man's continuing confrontation of evil with good.

The speaker said the creed by which the new generation of the American Negro must fulfill his destiny lies in the Christian religion.

N. C. Low Per Capita Income

EDITOR'S NOTE: This editorial appeared in the May 11, 1962 edition of the REGISTER.

In recent statements by Governor Terry Sanford, it was pointed out that North Carolina ranks forty-second in the national ranking of per capita income during 1961. He also pointed out that if the Negroes of the state were not counted, then the per capita income of the "white" citizens of North Carolina would place North Carolina in the thirty-second position nationally.

Unfortunately, the Negroes in North Carolina cannot be overlooked; they must be counted along with the other citizens of the state. While considering the low per capita income of the Negroes in North Carolina, one must consider many things. Among these are the number of Negroes in North Carolina receiving high school and college degrees annually, the number of Negroes in North Carolina who drop out of college, what happens to these individuals when they leave high school or college, what jobs are offered to them when they are graduated, the salaries which are paid or offered to them in North Carolina.

FINDING BETTER JOBS

Now, Governor Sanford has stated that North Carolina must raise its per capita income by "finding better jobs" for Negroes. We wonder if this is really necessary. It appears that there are jobs in North Carolina that the Negroes qualify for, but what must be found is not jobs for the Negroes, but people who are willing to hire the qualified Negroes and pay them a decent salary.

To us comes a reminder of a young lady who completed a two year secretarial course at one of North Carolina's predominantly Negro colleges. She could find a job only as a maid for some \$30.00 per week. In the meantime, many of her counterparts, who had graduated from high school the same year that she did, went to work upon graduation as secretaries and clerks.

The "finding of better jobs" for Negroes reminds us of the many degree-holding Negro males in North Carolina who are pushing brooms while their white counterparts are making more than twice as much in managerial and other highly administrative positions.

NEGROES LEAVE STATE

What happens to Negroes who obtain degrees in North Carolina and cannot find teaching positions? They either leave the state, raising the per capita income of some other state, or obtain positions behind a broom paying less than their degrees entitle them to in the State.

What about Negro state employees? Why are there only a few Negroes working in the state government except for the Department of Agriculture? Why are very few Negroes recruited for state posts, except those where they come in contact with predominantly Negro persons?

Where are North Carolina Negro district attorneys, judges, commissioners, and representatives in the House and Senate? How many Negroes are appointed in state governmental positions?

The Case Of Champion Dolphus

EDITOR'S NOTE: The editorial below appeared in a recent edition of the GREENSBORO DAILY NEWS.

Chapel Hill's Daily Tar Heel has observantly put a finger on one irony of North Carolina's employment situation for Negroes. A news feature in The Charlotte Observer, headlined "They Found The Openings But No Negroes Qualified," told how interested citizens in Charlotte found certain chain-store managers who would employ Negroes, then were embarrassed to find no suitable applicants.

Under the story appeared a picture of Champion Dolphus, a 1957 graduate of A&T College, who is one of eight Negro bus drivers hired last year in Charlotte. Comments The Daily Tar Heel:

... The Observer apparently found nothing incongruous in its presentation of facts: (1) Not enough "qualified" Negroes for available jobs; (2) a Negro college graduate (from the best Negro school North Carolina provides) is given a job; and (3) the job is driving a bus.

Many people apparently see nothing incongruous in offering a graduate of a technical college a bus-driving job—if that graduate is a Negro.

This situation, which The Daily Tar Heel editors rightly find "anomalous," is but a new chapter in an old story. There is, of course, nothing inherently wrong with a college graduate driving a bus. Bus-driving is honorable and no doubt interesting work — though the fierce grip of bourgeois values makes most of us a little embarrassed by bus driving.

It is possible that Mr. Dolphus is a non-conformist who had other chances to use his technical skills; but alas it is not probable. To be both a college graduate and a bus driver by choice is admirable; to be both because there is no other opening in the Tar Heel economy is both unjust and wasteful. And we all know, or suspect that this is just the trouble. It is not so much that North Carolina Negroes are denied suitable educational opportunities, though there are inequalities here, too. The tragedy is that when they have taken the opportunities employment customs narrow the opportunities so much. And narrow-gauged opportunity has been carefully documented by both private study and by the investigations of the North Carolina Civil Rights Advisory Committee into state employment and employment in companies with federal contracts.

Gene Roberts, Jr., in a study of Negro employment two years ago, came up with disconcerting figures, most pertinent to the anomaly of Champion Dolphus, bus driver. At Winterville's W. H. Robinson High School, for instance, Roberts traced a typical graduating class (1959) of 40 young Negroes:

... Its valedictorian was Shirley Carmon . . . an A student and a leader in extracurricular activities. Two and a half years after graduation Shirley, like nine of her classmates, is working as a maid. . . Ten graduates are . . . janitors and farm laborers; two are farmers; one is a factory worker; two are truck drivers; another is a baker. . .

In brief, not a single member of the graduating class of 40 — though eight had gone on to college or industrial school and had yet to apply for jobs — gained a job at the clerical level. The situation was the same for the 1960 class of Livingstone College in Salisbury: No one found a job in private industry, according to Roberts' figures.

These are far from being isolated cases. The Robinson High Schools and Livingstone Colleges are typical, not singular. So are the bus-driving Dolphuses, and it is well in all honesty to recognize this as a prelude to doing something in answer to Governor Sanford's recent plea for better Negro employment opportunities.

Certainly equal educational opportunity implies equality of employment opportunities. This former without the latter can produce not only understandable bitterness, but waves of migration out of the state at great loss to its human quality and its economy.

Fashions

FOR COEDS

By PHENIE DYE

Spring makes it slim, slimmer, slimmest. The reedy look is all over this spring. It makes its point clean, uncutted coats and suits, in narrow two-piece dresses, with a natty nautical air. Spring is in poster colors — white, red and blue — this straightforward look is at its bravest, boldest best!

Let's play it straight and put the following in our new spring wardrobe: fisherman pullover, walk-away suit, column coats, and the military airs.

The fisherman pullover is one of the season's big fashions. It is a noundstooth-check cotton knit that can be worn over the sleeveless cotton-knit shift dress. The pullover has long sleeves, and a large round collar. It opens from the neckline to a few inches below the bustline.

The middy-blouse pullover comes to the waistline and has a collar that ties into a bow. The sleeves are long; the cuffs are single. The middy-blouse pullover has two invitational pockets and is stitched. It is made of slubbed basket-weave wool and is designed to be worn over flare skirts.

An exciting new silhouette is the walk-away suit. Its long, slender tunic jacket is slit at the sides and worn over an arrow-narrow skirt. The tunic jacket is collarless and buttons from the neckline to the tail. The sleeves come slightly above the wrist. The skirt is plain and the tunic jacket fits over it.

The column coat is a slender shaft of chalk-white wool with navy piping accenting Peter Pan collar and front button closing, and outlining a high rising Empire waistline.

From the east side, west side, all around town, you will be seeing clean-lined, reed-slim fashions in bold flag colors.

The military airs is a sleeveless dress of linenlike Avisco rayon. It has an A-line skirt, a-glitter with brass buttons. From the neckline to the waistline is red, and the sleeves and collar are trimmed in a navy blue. The skirt part of the dress is blue, and has a pleat on each side, and there are two brass buttons at the beginning of each pleat.

These are only a few of the newest fashions that hail from Paris. Keep watching and soon your favorite style will probably hit the scene.

For Men

By KENNETH G. SMITH

Say, Fellows! What did you get for Christmas in the line of accessories?

Many young men add accessories to their wardrobe by letting relatives — a maiden aunt who "can't resist cute novelties" — pick out their belt, socks, and sleepwear at birthdays and Christmas-time. Fellows, this is usually disastrous! The well dressed young man directs special attention to detail; therefore, we know that the well stocked wardrobe doesn't end with what can be seen at first glance.

Most slacks today are styled with expansion waistbands and side-tab adjustments, but some men still add a little color to their slacks by wearing a ribbon striped fabric belt, with leather ends and a small brass buckle. The most popular of these is the double and triple striped, in 2 or 3 colors. Try a fabric belt in a tweedy, rough-textured finish, with patterned shirts or jackets.

Ah-uh-ah-h-hhAh!!! You can play Tarzen if you want to; but, personally, I think you will be much more comfortable sleeping in pajamas than in your underwear. OH! go on and smile, man

Well, even if you still insist on sleeping crudely, at least act as though you have been hipped to the latest on the fashion scene.

NOTE: KEEP YOUR EYES OPEN FOR WHOM YOU WOULD CHOOSE AS THE BEST DRESSED GIRL ON THE CAMPUS, AND LET ME KNOW.

Beauty Hints

By EULA JONES

THE CORRECT ORDER OF MAKE-UP

No artist worth his salt would start painting an important canvas with his oils and brushes scattered all over his studio. Nor should a person treat her make-up equipment that way. One of the biggest secrets of a successful make-up job — the kind that results in a "work of art" — is to have all her tools handily stored in one place, so that time is not wasted hunting for one particular cosmetic, and essential parts of the job are skipped if it isn't found.

Before leaving that point, here is another: all day-time make-up should be stored in one box or drawer, all evening make-up — with the extra glitter items — in another box or drawer. This way, a person won't have to rummage through eye-shadow cases and other cosmetics she doesn't use in her daily routine when making up in the morning to go to classes or in the evening to go out.

Like the artist, she should choose the best possible light for her handiwork. If she huddles in front of a bad mirror under a dim electric bulb, how else does she expect her make-up to look — except awful? Here's a good rule to follow: daylight make-up done in daylight; evening make-up should be done under artificial light — because those are the lighting conditions people see a person.

For daylight make-up, the outside light should shine on the face as a person works. For evening make-up there should be a bright electric bulb over the make-up mirror and no shadows interfering.

Before applying a single bit of make-up, a person should make sure that her face is spotlessly clean. She should go through her usual cleansing process — whether cream, or soap-and-water — apply finisher (lotion, cold water, or astringent), and pat the skin dry.

Next, the hairline should be protected; any make-up that gets into it is unsightly, and tough to get out. Either a hair band sold for just a purpose can be put on, or a towel can be wrapped around the head, secured with a safety pin with the hair tucked inside.

Those four all-important points should be remembered: keep all make-up handy; have a good mirror and bright light to work by; start with the face spotlessly clean and dry; and protect the hairline and clothes.

Now for the order in which make-up is applied:

1. Foundations — cream, liquid, or pressed-powder.
2. Rouge (optional)
3. First coat of lipstick
4. Face powder (if this is being used — cake or pressed powder bases do not require it.)
5. Blot lipstick with tissues.
6. If powder has been used, the excess should be brushed off, leaving a slight film on the lashes and lips.
7. If powder hasn't been used, it should be lightly dusted on the lashes and lips now.
8. The hairline should be checked to make sure no make-up has gotten into it. If it has, it should be removed with a damp sponge or absorbent cotton wrung out in water.
9. Apply second coat of lipstick.
10. Apply mascara.
11. Blot lipstick.
12. Apply another coats of mascara (optional).
13. Apply eye shadow to the lids.
14. Apply eye brow pencil to the brows.
15. Apply lip gloss or liquid lipstick as a "top coat" (it can also be applied as a "base coat" just before step No. 3).

A vital point that must be kept in mind about the general order of make-up is this: Time must be allowed between each step to permit each coating to "set" properly. Time doesn't have to be wasted.

Jazz

Goes

Collegiate

By CHARLES H. TURNER, II

In all arts, violent changes occur with frightening regularity. Not only do customs, movements, and fashions change, but also do their makers and their imitators. Jazz, youngest of the arts, is even more in the grip of bewildering upheaval than literature and painting and traditional music. There are almost as many temptations in the way of personal integrity for a jazzman as there are for a motion-picture artist. Most of the jazzmen find it hard to hold on to themselves; ill-equipped, undisciplined, most of them lose their early purity, their music, as well as their morals.

The problem of when an artist is good and when bad, (and that is most difficult of all the queries, why) is hard to understand. Critics who take their work seriously look for quality in the jazz musician. They often find it, usually when the musician is just getting started or shortly afterwards. When a budding artist becomes a blooming entertainer, the only standard that remains is the gold. If this process cannot be stopped, jazz will turn out finally to be what its critics have called it, a form of entertainment, designed only to rouse flagging glands and lagging hearts, to set bodies in motion and to numb minds and souls.

All of this brings us to the criteria of judging. How do we know what's good and what's bad in jazz?

We may agree that the majority of jazz musicians do not fulfill their early promise, that they yield to the importunities of hungry stomachs and ill-clad backs and the opportunities of success financial and otherwise. One can't blame

them entirely, but neither can one make a virtue of their needs and praise musicians for having given way to them. One can look only for standards.

Of all the arts, there is none so perplexing as music, none so difficult to write about, none so productive of argument and disagreement. And yet, of all the arts and all of their branches, there is none in which discipline and logic, and orderliness is more necessary than in jazz. The art of creating spontaneous notes and chords with moody rhythms — the art of composing — is still small enough and young enough to be surveyed and assayed.

The jazz audience is like no other in the world. It becomes a part of its music, falling in with foot, head, hand; bouncing in or out of time; surrendering to the jazzmen's mood with an eagerness that often borders on hysteria, that sometimes produces rewarding reflection. As no other group of listeners or viewers, the jazz audience rises and falls with its stimulus, reaching maniac heights at one moment, the depths of depression at another.

One must respect the undying devotion of the jazz audience to the jazz musician, recognize its fruits, and even pay homage to it. This kind of jazz that seems to be growing up around us, less and less fitfully, more and more artfully, demands a hearing.

The resources of jazz are huge. It is the function of the musician in jazz to cull and command those resources, to make of this work a vocation in all the beautiful meaning of the word.



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By MOSES KAMARA

NYASALAND IS SELF-GOVERNING

"The sun never sets on the British Empire." For several decades the foregoing statement was regarded a universal truth. However, the poet has said,

"The old order changeth yielding place to new,
And God fulfills himself in many ways
Lest one good custom should corrupt the world."

Yes! Indeed the old order is changing rapidly and soon the term British Empire will be relegated to the limbo of forgetfulness and to history.

One after the other the colonies of mighty Britannia are becoming free from colonial rule. However, credit should be given to the British for the peaceful way their colonies have gained their independence.

On February 1 of this year the British Central African protectorate of Nyasaland gained internal self-government. It means the people of Nyasaland are now responsible for the running of their own government except in the areas of the defense and external affairs which are still under British jurisdiction. This is the last step before full independence which might come during the end of the year or early next year.

Nyasaland has been under colonial rule for over 70 years. Until 1953 Nyasaland existed as a separate entity. That year the British government without regard for the interests of the majority of the African population, formed the Central African Federation which consisted of Northern and Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.

The Africans in all these three territories could not swallow this bitter pill of imperialism with satisfaction.

In Nyasaland the struggle against this white minority-dominated federation was intensified by the Nyasaland African Congress in 1955, under the leadership of Dunduzu Chisiza, Kanyama Chiume, and Masauko Chimpembere.

In 1958 Dr. H. Kamuzu Banda who has become the first Prime Minister to return to the country after 43 years, of absence. Dr. Banda who is a medical doctor had supported the struggle for self-rule while away from Nyasaland and was elected president of the N.A.C. the same year.

By the end of 1958 the African population in Nyasaland were solidly behind the N.A.C. and political ferment reached its Zenith. Early in 1959 there were political disturbances all over the country; consequently, the N.A.C. was banned and its leaders, including Dr. Banda, were imprisoned by the British. Prison, however, was a place where the leaders strengthened in their determination to free their homeland.

By the end of 1959 the Malawi Congress Party was formed by Orton Chirwa, Nyasaland's first African lawyer, and Aleke Banda, a schoolboy journalist. The M.C.P. replaced the banned N.A.C. The

members of the new party worked to retain African vigilance.

Meanwhile the old leaders were released and they immediately continued their campaign against British rule. African support for the new party was so overwhelming that, when elections were held in 1961, it gained 90 per cent of the votes winning all of the 20 lower roll seats and two of the eight upper roll seats.

Dr. Kamuzu Banda, with some of his colleagues, obtained seven out of ten of the Executive Council posts. They immediately began strengthening all phases of the internal affairs of the country, especially in education, the economy, justice, and agriculture. The N.C.P. leaders have done such incredibly good work since they took over that everywhere the change is being felt among the people.

AFRICAN PROVERBS

There is no medicine to cure hatred.

Fire and gunpowder do not sleep together.

If you do not step on the dog's tail, he will not bite you.

Youth Day Speaker Is Freshman

William Rice, a freshman here, was one of the two speakers at the Youth Day Service observed at the United Institutional Baptist Church, February 17.

Rice spoke on the topic "Follow Me," a challenge that Christ presented before the Disciples. In his speech, Rice stated that we must not hold back anything from God. "Give to Him all you have and He will return to you." He also compared the youth with the adults according to their standing with Christ.

Rice presented a number of questions. Among them were these: "Are the demands too great?" "Is Jesus asking too much?"

Rice is a very active member of the Mount Olive Baptist Church in Newton. He serves as a Sunday School teacher and has recently been appointed a junior deacon.

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 1)
for the foreseeable future, is to produce regular or reserve officers for active duty assignments ranging from a minimum four-year tour to twenty or thirty year career status.

Reasons behind the Defense Department's move to revamp the nationwide ROTC programs stem from the restrictive clauses of the 1916 Defense Act, which have been particularly difficult for the Air Force in the operation of its program.

Chief among these restrictive clauses is the requirement for all cadets, except veterans, to complete four years of ROTC instruction. This is further complicated by the Defense Department decision that the Air Force will support all requirements for instructors and detachment staffs at those schools which make freshmen and sophomore enrollment compulsory.

The four-year requirement limits program eligibility to approximately 36 percent of college freshmen. The remainder attend junior colleges or four-year institutions which do not offer AFROTC. And, cannot participate for the full term of the program.

At a time when the Air Force stands in critical need of increasing numbers of qualified young college graduates to fill vital jobs around the world, it not only denies the opportunity to compete for an Air Force commission to 64 percent of the country's college freshmen, but it must provide instructors and staff personnel at its detachments in sufficient numbers to accommodate the increasing numbers of students mandatorily enrolled in the basic (freshman and sophomore) course.

These difficulties will be magnified in the future as college enrollments expand to the expected 1970 levels of nearly seven million students.

Another difficulty facing the Air Force ROTC results from the requirement for five hours of classroom participation each week throughout the junior and senior years of the program. The very people for which the Air Force has the greatest need, the scientific and engineering students, are finding it increasingly difficult to squeeze these five hours into their already crowded academic schedules.

In the face of these difficulties, the Air Force took the lead in urging the Department of Defense to seek legislative relief from the restrictive clauses of the 1916 Defense Act.

Air Force

The Officer Education Program outlined in the proposed legislation has been designed to place all services in a better competitive position for qualified college graduates in the stiffening competitive atmosphere on today's college campuses.

Major features of the OEP call for:

1. Orientation of the entire program to the production of professionally qualified regular and reserve officers for service careers.
2. Establishment of a two-year on-campus course of instruction

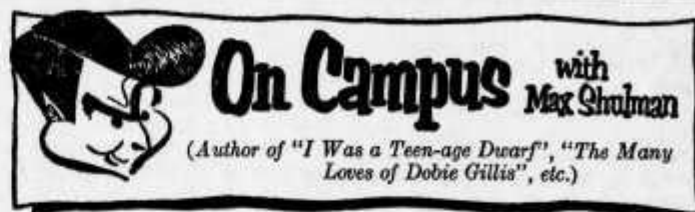
given during the junior and senior years.

3. Three hours of classroom instruction per week for each semester of the two year program.

4. Two summer training periods, one during the summer prior to entry into the program and one following graduation.

5. A scholarship of approximately \$2200 for each selected candidate for commission, to be paid directly to the cadet, and,

6. A requirement to serve at least four years active duty.



INFERIORITY CAN BE FUN

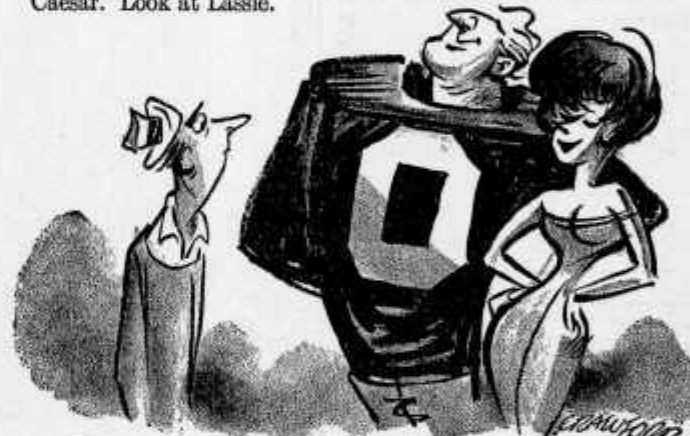
The second gravest problem confronting college students today is inferiority feelings. (The first gravest problem is of course, the recent outbreak of moult among sorority house canaries.) Let us today look into the causes of inferiority feelings and their possible cures.

Psychologists divide inferiority feelings into three principal categories:

1. Physical inferiority.
2. Mental inferiority.
3. Financial inferiority.

(A few say there is also a fourth category: ichthyological inferiority—a feeling that other people have prettier fish—but I believe this is common only along the coasts and in the Great Lakes area.)

Let us start with the feeling of physical inferiority, perhaps the easiest to understand. Naturally we are inclined to feel inferior to the brawny football captain or the beautiful homecoming queen. But we should not. Look at all the people, neither brawny nor beautiful, who have made their marks in the world. Look at Napoleon. Look at Socrates. Look at Caesar. Look at Lassie.



We are inclined to feel inferior

What I mean is that you can't always tell what's inside a package by looking at the outside. (Sometimes, of course, you can. Take Marlboro Cigarettes, for example. Just one glance at that jolly red-and-white package—so bright and pert—so neat but not gaudy—so perfectly in place whether you are at a formal dinner or a beach picnic—so invariably correct for any time, clime, or condition—one look, I say, at this paragon of packs and you know it has to contain cigarettes of absolute perfection. And you are right! That pure white Marlboro filter, that fine, flavorful blend of Marlboro tobaccos, will give you a smoke to make the welkin ring, whatever that is. So those of you who have just been sitting and admiring your Marlboro packs since the beginning of the semester, why don't you open a pack and light one? Light a cigarette, I mean—not the package. Then you can settle back and smoke your Marlboro and, at the same time, continue to gaze rapturously at the pack. Thus you will be twice as happy as you are if that is possible.)

But I digress. Let us turn now to the second category—mental inferiority. A lot of people think they are dumber than other people. This is not so. It must be remembered that there are different kinds of intelligence. Take, for instance, the classic case of the Signafoos brothers, Claude and Sturbridge, students at Wake Forest. It was always assumed that Claude was the more intelligent just because he knew more than Sturbridge about the arts, the sciences, the social sciences, the humanities, and like that. Sturbridge, on the other hand, was ten times smarter than Claude when it came to tying granny knots. But no matter; everybody looked down on "Stupid Sturbridge," as they called him and looked up at "Clever Claude," as they called him. But who do you think turned out to be the smart one when their granny almost got loose and ran away? You guessed it—good old Stupid Sturbridge.

We arrive now at the final category, financial inferiority. One way to deal with this condition is to increase your income. You can, for example, become a fence. Or you can pose for a life class, if your college is well heated.

But a better way to handle financial inferiority is to accept it philosophically. Look on the bright side of poverty. True, others may have more money than you have, but look at all the things you have that they don't—debts, for instance, and hunger cramps.

And what about friendship? You don't need money to have friends, and let me tell you something, good people: the older you get the more you will realize that nothing is so precious as friendship, and the richest man in the world is the one with the most money.

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Organizational News

By JAMES WILDER

The fog covering the actions of the campus organizations has begun to clear.

HARRISON PLAYERS

We find the Harrison players are very busy getting ready for their exchanges with Winston-Salem Teachers College and Morgan State College.

Winston-Salem Teachers College will be here Thursday night to present "The Sacred Flame" written by Somerset Maugham. This is in exchange for "Our Town" done by our players.

Morgan's group will be here March 9 to present "Janus" by Carolyn Greene.

OMEGA PSI PHI

Mu Psi Chapter of Omega Psi Phi has just extended a welcome to four men just off the "burning sands." They are William Wardlow, St. Albans, N. Y.; James Mitchell, Durham; Leonard Simon, High Point; and Roy LeSane, Bronx, New York.

ALPHA PHI ALPHA

Recently the Alphas inducted several new members into the Sphinx Club. These fellows are David Solomon, Whiteville; Carle Hall, Leland; Tyrone Russell, Orangeburg, S. C.; Jimmy Looper, Charlotte; Edward Marshburn, Wilimington; Harvey Corbett, Greensboro; Juluis Creft, Monroe; and Charles Butler, Wilmington.

Others are Arnie Bass, Roxe-boro; Arthur Haley, Richmond, Va.; James Haward, New York City, N. Y.; and Tony Jonnson, Washington, D. C.

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT

A very interesting discussion was held last week by the English Department. At this meeting the students were told about the many job opportunities open in the field of English. Dr. D. T. Turner also mentioned the possibility of establishing a chapter of Lambda Iota Tau here on the campus. It is an organization open to students majoring in the field of English.

KAPPA EPSILON

The Kappa Epsilon Society held its installation services Wednesday evening, February 6, in F. D. Bluford Library Auditorium.

The services consisted of a scripture reading by Dr. Glenn F. Rankin, a prayer by the audience, and the installation ceremony.

Included in the ceremony was a statement of the purposes of the Kappa Epsilon by Ruby Gayle and administration of pledges to the officers by Miss Myrtle Smith, adviser to the society.

The president of Kappa Epsilon, Mrs. Author W. Rice, expressed her appreciation to the members for electing her and declared her dedication to their services. She pointed out that she desired to see further progress.

Other officers installed were Florence McKeathen, vice-president; Minnie Ruffin, secretary; Patricia Lawson, assistant secretary; Theodore Forman, treasurer; and Julia Johnson, parliamentarian.

After the ceremony, Mrs. Clara V. Evans, chairman of the Home Economics Department, made a few remarks. The service ended with the singing of the alma mater.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

The campus Sunday School is now making plans for the celebration of National Sunday School Week which will be in April this year.

During this week, the Sunday School will take part in forums and group discussions, all purported to emphasize the significance of this nation-wide organization.

The Sunday School at A&T College is non-denominational. It is open to people of any religious belief.

It is devoted to the broadening of the students' Christian beliefs. It offers a forum for discussion of the Bible, particularly the teachings of Christ, as related to everyday life. The students informally air out their views and problems affecting both their spiritual and social lives.

But it is not all Bible discussion in the Sunday School. It is also a devotion to serving the physical needs of the college community and its environs. At the end of last year the Sunday School led the collection of food-stuffs which were distributed to needy people of the community.

At Christmas a play entitled "The Mind of Christ," written by the adviser, Dr. Albert Spruill, was staged by members of the Sunday School.

During Religious Emphasis Week last month, the Sunday School played a prominent part in the Seminars which were conducted in the evenings.

The Sunday School also plans to hold a retreat and a picnic during the spring.

Winston-Salem Downs Aggies 71-64 In CIAA Thriller

Winston-Salem Teachers College grabbed a thriller, 71 to 64, over A&T College's Aggies in a basketball game played in the Coliseum here February 16 to knock the Aggies out of a brief stay in first place in the CIAA race.

Before the game, the Aggies were leading Virginia State College's Trojans by percentage points in the Dickenson rating system used by the conference.

The loss dimmed A&T hopes for the conference's visitation crown, with the Rams from Winston-Salem moving into the favorite's role. The Rams have two games remaining, both against second-division teams. A&T has three games left, with at least one and possibly two against first-division competition.

In winning, the Rams took over top place in the CIAA on a 14-3 record. A&T has a 14-4 mark. By winning their two remaining games, the Rams can gain top seeding for the conference tournament to be played in Winston-Salem March 1-2.

Mickey Smith topped the Winston-Salem scoring with 21 points while Ted Ratchford contributed 15 and Willie Curry 12.

James Jackson of A&T led all scorers with 25 points. Hugh Evans had 12 for the Aggies.

Both teams were cold at the start of the contest and 2:30 was gone before Winston-Salem got the first basket of the game. Baskets by Ratchford and Ted Blunt gave the Rams a 4-0 lead before Evans dumped in A&T's first shot with 4:25 gone.

By the halfway point of the first period, the Rams were leading at 19-12, their biggest margin of the

evening. Off the work of Jackson and Evans, A&T tied the score at 21-21 with 7:44 to go. A&T led for the first time at 34-32 with 1:23 remaining in the half, and then went to intermission with a 36-32 lead.

W-C Teachers (71)

	G	F	T
Curry	6	0	2
Blunto	2	3	7
Smith	7	7	21
Ratchford	6	3	15
Glover	3	2	8
G. Smith	2	1	5
TOTAL	27	17	71

A&T (64)

	G	F	T
Evans	4	4	12
Shed	1	1	4
McHartley	2	0	4
Skinner	4	3	11
Jackson	10	5	25
Mulcare	4	1	9
TOTAL	25	14	64

A&T	36	29-64
Winston	32	39-71

Jackson and Tony Skinner pushed the margin to 41-32 early in the second half, but the Rams moved out front for good at 50-48 with 9:36 gone in the period.

Two missed opportunities at the free throw line cost A&T a chance to tie up the game with 4:47 left.

With the victory, the Rams claimed the first Aggie-Ram trophy awarded by the Winston-Salem Teachers College Alumni Association.

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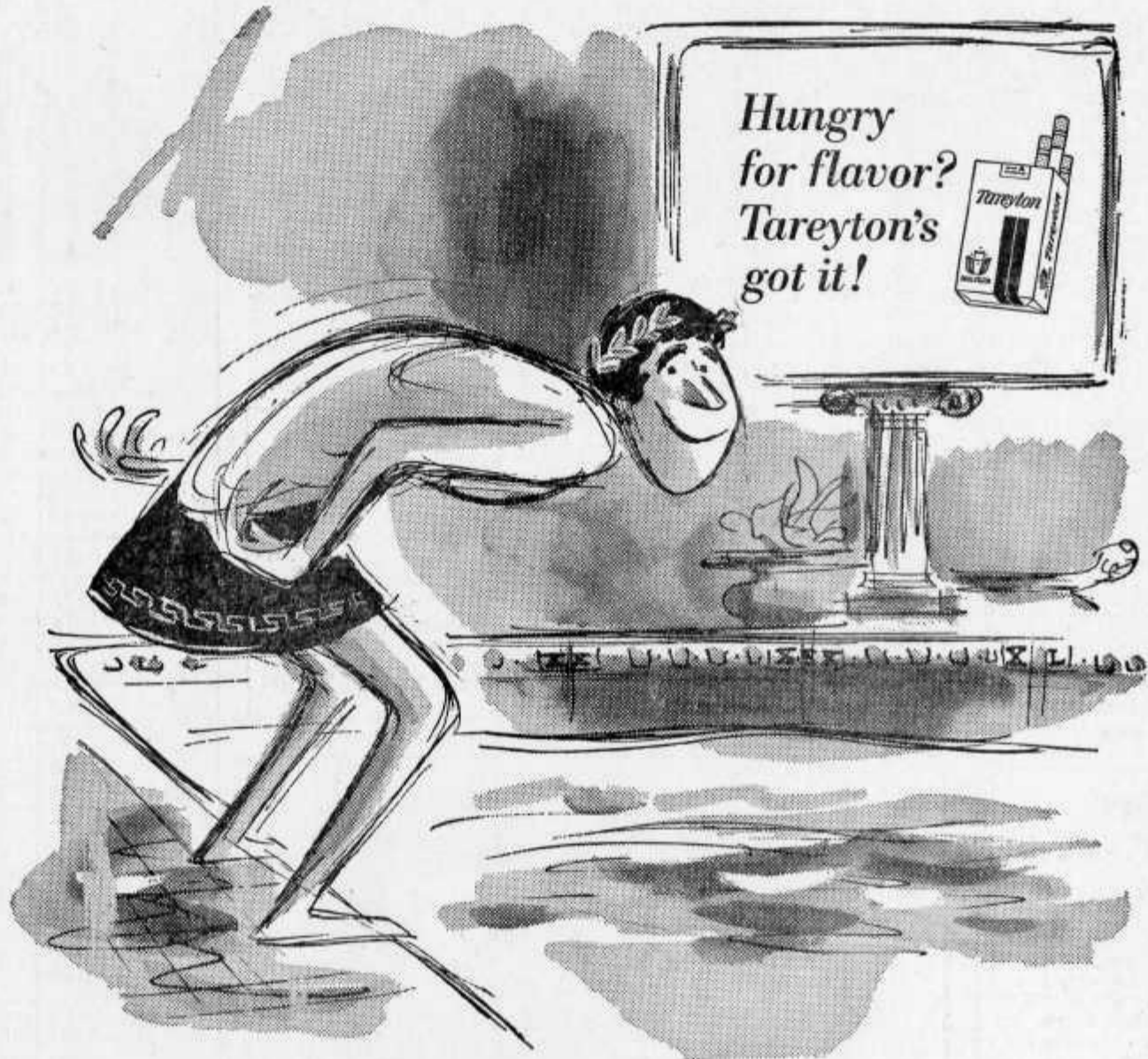
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