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THE A & T REGISTER

"COMPLETE AWARENESS FOR COMPLETE COMMITMENT"

VOLUME XLII, No. 4 NORTH CAROLINA AGRICULTURAL AND TECHNICAL STATE UNIVERSITY, GREENSBORO OCTOBER 10, 1969

Accusations And Denials Characterize Hearing

By Vernice Wright

The North Carolina State Advisory Committee to the United States Commission on Civil Rights opened a hearing here Friday to investigate the May disorders at Dudley High School and A&T.

The hearing included the questioning of witnesses and officials connected with the disorders.

Claude Barnes, Dudley High senior, who last year sought the office of President of Dudley's Student Government, declared, "I am a person—when a man doesn't know he's suffering—I'm going to help you anyway." Barnes said, "If a man can't hear his brother—the downtrodden—he's not worth living. My main

concern is the black people—I am black."

In Barnes efforts, last May to awaken the Dudley administration to the needs of the students there, he organized the "Dudley Student Action Committee" which organized and compiled a document explaining the common school problems and practical solutions to these problems. This report was presented to Franklin J. Brown, Principal of Dudley.

Barnes was said to be labeled by the Dudley administration as "subversive" and "a trouble maker" because of his membership in the "Youth for the Unity of Black Students." Barnes boldness apparently had an influence on the Dudley student body because, though his name was stricken from the ballot of presidential candidates, 600 students voted for him by means of write-in votes, and only 200 votes were cast for Connie Herbin, who is now the president of Dudley's student government.

The faculty and administration at Dudley reportedly threatened Barnes with the possibility of blocking his summer scholarship and of "keeping him out of a college in the United States."

Barnes, along with other witnesses, repeatedly stated the following grievances of the Dudley student body: 1. The insensitivity of an almost totally white school board over a totally black high school. 2. Outdated rules of dress which particularly had no provisions for the Afro hair style. 3. Discriminatory practices of student participation in school affairs; below average and average students were not given a fair chance of participation as "A" and "B" students. 4. An almost non-existent school spirit due to what the students called "tyrannical" administration leadership. 5. Lack of action to remedy schools' problems on the part of the administration. 6. A school policy which prevented Dudley's students from leaving the campus for lunch, though all white schools in the system enjoyed this privilege.

A testimony from Rosalind Gilmer, A graduate of Dudley and a freshman at North Carolina State University in Raleigh, supported the previous statements given Barnes concerning the administration's attitude and conduct toward the nine Dudley students who were picketing last May.

"ALL RIGHT! GET THEM"

Owen Lewis, then acting as assistant superintendent of the Greensboro Public Schools, reportedly approached the picketing students at Dudley and ordered them to disperse, but the students continued to picket in an orderly manner. Barnes had earlier the same day advised the students to speak to no one while picketing. Lewis made his request three times and then told the already assembled policemen, "All Right! Get Them." Miss Gilmer described a scene of male and female voices raised in screams; girl students being molested; and the "malicious" beatings administered to students by arresting policemen. "We were arrested for assault with the intent to kill and for resisting arrest; but we were, in fact, attempting to protect our heads from billy clubs." In conclusion Miss Gilmer said medical reports could be used as proof of evidence in everything she had said.

DOWDY GIVES TESTIMONY

During the Saturday hearings, Dr. Lewis C. Dowdy, president of A & T, supported the students' views in testimony regarding the May disorders and under cross examination by the Advisory Committee. The students thunderously applauded Dr. Dowdy's chosen position.

Dowdy made it quite clear that no authority, referring to Mayor Elam and Police Chief, Paul Calhoun, notified him of the intended "sweep" of Cooper and Scott Halls. Thus, students in the male dormitories could not be notified to evacuate the premises. Consequently, male students there were subjected to tear gas and were marched from their living quarters.

See HEARING Page 7



Connie Herbin, president of Dudley High School's student government testifies before the Civil Rights Advisory Committee concerning the disorders that took place in this city last May.

Assistant Dean Of Students Had No Hesitation About A&T

By Frankie Pauling

Benny R. Mayfield was appointed acting director of Student Activities and Assistant to the dean of Student Affairs by Dr. L. C. Dowdy it was announced in September.

Mayfield said, "I was doing research for a company out of Philadelphia when I met the director of Guilford Economic Opportunity Council. I later became director of Youth Programs for EOC, and in this capacity I met Dr. J. E. Marshall, dean of Student Affairs at A & T, who recommended me for this appointment."

When asked whether he had second thoughts about working at A & T since the disruptions last May, Mayfield said, "It really didn't bother me because I've worked in Mississippi with voter registration, I participated in the March on Washington and I've have four years active duty in the military."

In relation to his appointment he said, "It is necessary to look at the total student personnel program and take under consideration the objectives of the Dean of Students along with the philosophy of the school and then arrive at an evaluation. Once this has been done a determination will have to be made as to whether we are arriving at the objectives set forth."

Before any major changes can be made there must be a complete



BENNY MAYFIELD

awareness of the on-going programs; otherwise a disruption of activities will result."

Mayfield completed his undergraduate work in sociology at Tuskegee Institute and was employed there as an intern in academic training with various student personnel departments. He received his Master's degree in Student Personnel also from Tuskegee and did additional work in law at Emory in Atlanta.

He is married to the former Barbara Harris of North Little Rock, Arkansas; and they have a son, Benjamin.



FRANKLIN BROWN

B&G Director Plans Campus Beautification

By Diane Bell

Marvin Graeber, director of Buildings and Grounds, cites plan for campus beautification. There are plans for landscaping around the dormitories and Merrick Hall. Also there are plans to plant shrubbery on campus.

Graeber says, "that there are really insufficient funds to carry on effectively the duties of this office. I'm afraid we will have to substitute those plans which require little or no money."

Plans that require little or no money are a campaign for No-Litter and students keeping off the grass.

J. W. R. Grandy, Landscaping Engineer, plans to contact organizations to maintain what we now have of existing lawn and shrubbery. This appeal to organizations will also include an anti-litter campaign.

Concerning campus beautification Graeber had this to say. "We envision, with Grandy, to get students to stop walking on lawns and throwing cans and trash on the campus. It makes me feel better to see the campus clear rather than seeing litter and pig trails all across campus. I like to see the grass grow green even though sometimes it grows too fast for me to keep cut. I feel that the students can do much to maintain a beautiful campus since they talk of Black pride. For this is their home away from home."

If you have any suggestions about anything pertaining to maintenance feel free to offer them to the office, Graeber adds. However, he wishes if you do have criticisms that you would first take a good look at things he criticizes because there are always causes and effects.

Howard Fuller Addresses Black Student Conference

By David L. Brown

Speaking at the fall conference of Black Students United for Liberation (BSUL) Howard Fuller, HNIC Malcolm X Liberation University, stated, "We here at the conference should get the feeling that seemingly exists at A & T. Students here not only talk, but act. Their rhetoric is that of revolution... a rhetoric of action."

Anyone who will sit and let an institution set up a black studies program is insane. Any predominately black institution should already reflect the philosophy of the black community. You have never heard of a white institution setting up a white studies program. However, if such a program is established, we should not allow it to become institutionalized by whites," he stated.

Fuller insisted that present Negro institutions train Blacks to be white. "Therefore, we must change Negro institutions to black institutions," he said.

Fuller was critical of the armed forces. "We should have the training and the discipline that it affords, but not the R. O. T. C. itself as a physical entity," he stated. He preferred seeing the establishment of physical development clubs, community clubs, and community defense clubs. "One cannot be completely aware of the effects of the

capitalistic system if his concern is centered on socializing," Fuller added.

"By the nature of our blackness, we are in a compromising position. We should strive to get control of the students, the curricula and the appointment of teachers," he continued. "The struggle for black high schools has almost been lost in North Carolina. However, students who attend integrated schools should utilize their rights as students and ask for equal opportunities," said Fuller.

"You cannot be black and be nice (conservative, moderate, non-militant). Why should one eat with Bob Scott? It would be the same as the Koreans sitting down with the Americans at Pan Mun Jum," Fuller added.

"What is BSUL going to do about the present situation," he asked. "If it is going to be another 'paper' organization, it should be forgotten."

Fuller emphasized the fact that "wherever black people live the black campus exists." He then announced the official dedication day for the opening of Malcolm X Liberation University, which will be October 25.

"Guns, dope alcohol and undisciplined actions will not be allowed at the University," Fuller said. He ended by stating that "Malcolm X Liberation is not a school, it is a way of life."

Hinton Tops Election As Freshman Class Head

By Ronald Topping

The freshman class has elected its officers for the 1969-70 academic year. They are Larry Hinton, president, Micheal Coleman, vice-president, Jackqueline Corpening, secretary, Phyllis Jackson, treasurer, and Jeanette Simpson, Miss Freshman.

The voting took place the 2nd of October with approximately 360 freshman students voting.

The president, Larry Hinton hails from Durham, where he graduated from Hillside High School. Hinton was co-founder of the United Black Student Front, co-chairman of the Black Student Union, and one of the directors of Youth Organization for Community Action Inc.



LARRY HINTON

What Is Relevant ?

By Frankie Pauling

I personally do not question the election by popular vote of the editor-in-chief or his subordinates, if need be; this is done at a number of institutions of higher learning. It is accepted. What I do question is the REGISTER's supposed irrelevance to the entire Aggie family, not just a group within that family, but the entire family. Is the REGISTER not, operating under present conditions, functioning as well or better than any university newspaper, under these same circumstances? Compare the REGISTER with other Black university newspapers. Come to 169 Carver Hall and see letters from the editors of other Black institutions wanting to know more about our newspaper and its make up, because it is admired.

When the REGISTER's layout and make up is discussed and complimented at places like the University of Minnesota School of Journalism as well as Elizabeth City State University it should be considered an honor.

Is it NOT good for the REGISTER to be complimented by AUTHORITIES and other schools as well as being relevant to the A & T student? Will the election of the editor-in-chief by popular vote make the REGISTER, all of a sudden relevant if its relevance is questioned now?

Editors-in-chief of a number of schools are paid salaries ranging from \$500 to \$8000 per year for larger universities. The editor-in-chief of the REGISTER does not receive anything. The constant work (and to put a newspaper together does require dedicated work) and trying hours spent in 169 Carver Hall appear to mean nothing. Why does the REGISTER receive constant criticism from Vince McCullough, President of SGA, and Nelson Johnson along with a few other select members of SGA? Why not praise once in awhile, or better still, constructive criticism along the line of formal letters of suggestions or formal reports of irrelevance?

All newspapers are criticized this is true, but what happened to the undying love and unity that has been stressed continuously by Johnson? Why can't the REGISTER work with SGA--this is unity.

Exactly what would the REGISTER have to do to be considered relevant to the entire student body--be censored by SGA? Your comments concerning this editorial, in the form of letters to the editor, are solicited.

In an executive meeting of the Student Government Association on Monday night, the REGISTER was criticized by Nelson Johnson, Vice-President, as not being a relevant or fair reflection of the total student aspiration at A & T.

Johnson said he thought the editor-in-chief of the campus newspaper staff should be elected by popular vote. He explained the "All-American rating earned by the REGISTER from the Associate Collegiate Press, (comprised of both Black and predominately white collegiate newspapers across the United States) did not necessarily make the REGISTER relevant or fair reflection of student aspirations at A & T.


Racism: Disorder's Cause

The testimony given at the open hearing on last May's disorders in this city was indicative of the racist individuals holding "responsible" positions of leadership within this city.

Charges and accusations were again made by leaders of the Black community regarding the senseless brutality and inhumane actions exhibited by Greensboro police, National Guardsmen, and those responsible for their being on the A & T and Dudley campuses. These charges and accusations were again denied by an apparently anti-Black city and state Government. Despite the unquestionable proof presented at the hearing regarding the treatment of Blacks last May, these so-called representatives and protectors of the people explicitly demonstrated that they are representatives and protectors of white people.


After such incidents as the May Disorders occur, these racist individuals have the boldness to ask, "What were the causes of the disorder?" Such questions may be intended to make themselves appear guiltless or may simply lack the common knowledge to realize that they, these individuals who perpetuate racism, are the root causes of the May Disorders and all other rebellion by Blacks.

These root causes of the May Disorders and all other disorders will have to be eradicated or disorders will continue with more bloodshed.



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MEMBER



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Peace In New York City

By DICK GREGORY

My lecture and writing commitments led me to New York City one day last week. My Editor at Harper & Row happens to live within the shadow of the United Nations building on the bank of the East River. After leaving her apartment and returning to my car to hurry off to a lecture date in New Jersey, I happened to pass hordes of UN delegates from various nations who had just finished their day's deliberations on world peace. As I passed clusters of Africans, Indians and others I could not help musing about the tremendous separation between world events and the daily activities of UN delegates. Each day of the year they are engaged in making small talk about peace while the world continues to smolder.



Gregory

toward the UN.

Though separated physically by only a few blocks, The Peace Ship and the United Nations are worlds apart operationally. The Peace Ship represents a "people to people" program-- a conscious attempt to cut through governmental hypocrisy and double-talk and carry the message of peace directly to the people. After all, it is the people who will die when nations decide to wage war. The people of nations should be allowed to tell their governments if they happen to have a deep-seated preference for living.

Recognizing that diplomats and politicians have failed to bring any semblance of peace to the tension-filled Middle East, Abie Nathan decided to try a more people-oriented approach to bringing Arab and Jew together. His dream was to purchase a ship, equipping it with a 50 Kilowatt transmitter, tapes, radio receivers, and other necessary electronic gear. The fully equipped vessel would be anchored in the Mediterranean twelve miles outside the territorial waters off Israel and the United Arab Republic.

A floating "Voice of Peace", Nathan's Peace Ship would broadcast messages of peace to all people in the area in an effort to ease tensions. Messages would be broadcast in Hebrew, Arabic, French and English, featuring continuous music and news as well as the reading of peace messages from the Bible and the Koran.

Abie Nathan took his dream to Holland. He found a 570 ton Dutch coaster, built in 1940 and seaworthy in every way. He set about raising money through churches and other groups of goodwill. The Dutch people responded magnificently and Nathan raised the necessary \$65,000 to purchase the ship and sail to New York. All contributions came from individuals, with an average contribution to three American dollars.

Now Nathan is hard at work trying to raise an additional \$170,000 to complete his dream. Comparing the awful willingness of people and governments to finance death, Nathan says he is asking for some 5 percent of what it takes to put an armed fighter plane together. Now Nathan is trying to find some folks who will finance life.

Abie Nathan is a veteran at financing life. Last year he took a Christmas ship to Biafra with 3,000 tons of food. He raised a \$1.5 million for starving Biafrans. Not all of Nathan's fund-raising efforts in the United States have been that successful. He recently tried to enlist foundation support to build the first truly integrated school in Israel, an equal enrollment of Arab and Jewish students. Nathan spent some \$1500 in his fund-raising effort, contacting about 200 foundations. He ended up with a \$5 contribution from a foundation in Missouri and many letters wishing him the best.

Abie Nathan's refusal to allow governmental commitment to death to confine his movements has, of course, placed him in legal jeopardy. He faces a year in prison immediately when he returns to Israel. He violated a governmental restriction on travel to Arab countries by making three flights to Cairo. But Nathan insists that as long as soldiers cross the borders to kill, he will cross to promote peace. It's sort of an equal time thing. Nathan has already served 40 days for border crossing.

When Nathan set sail for New York in his Peace Ship, other ships in the Dutch harbor tipped their flags in salute. It remains to be seen if he will get an equally warm reception in the States. Press coverage has been minimal. As a result, fund-raising efforts are slow to catch on.

So The Peace Ship remains docked in the East River waiting to hear from her peaceful friends. His address is: P.O. Box 1111, Franklin D. Roosevelt Post Office, New York City, N.Y. 10022. Contributions should be made to "The Peace Ship Fund". On Thursday evening, October 9, at 8 P.M. a fund-raising auction was held at the Roosevelt Hotel in New York City. Some 50 Abie Nathan originals were auctioned off and other sympathetic artists and collectors were invited and urged to donate paintings to the cause.

The East River has been a killing dump for many years, where the bodies of victims of numerous gangland murders have been dropped into the water wearing cement boots. The Peace Ship could give the East River an entirely new image, making it the receptacle of generous funds of life.

On Being Black

Editor of The Register

One of the most popular slang terms on our campus today is "do your own thing". The term can be applied to many subjects and situations, but it has a definite place in the black awareness bag. By this I mean that regardless of the enormous diversity of personalities and beliefs found on this campus, there is a place for every black on the wheel of black revolution.

Although this wheel is constantly turning many forces are acting upon it simultaneously. Many stones impede the progress of the wheel, like the bourgeoisie niggers and their puppets who need to be reminded of their color and the pain and suffering of the poor, past and present, who made it possible for them to acquire the positions they now have. There are also forces like many extremists who will tend to accelerate the wheel to such a rate of speed that the wheel itself is endangered. Of course there are always those who are just along for the ride.

On our campus there is an intense need for all students to take a part in the building of A & T as a better black university. This task should not be monopolized by only a select group of people who are politically involved because of their positions as your officers and representatives, it should be shared by the entire student body. We will be the future black educators, black businessmen, black engineers, black technologists, and of course black athletes. Although the membership of the fraternities and sororities on campus are selective and limited, the service that they could render to the campus and black community is limitless. If we can't get ourselves together, there will be less we can do for the black community. How can we really help others when pressing internal problems threaten the very existence of our university? We all have a job to do.

Black brotherhood is the best thing that ever happened to our race, but does this mean because a man or woman is black he or she can do no wrong? Are those who destroy campus property and tear communication bulletins right because they are not white. I don't condone finking on a brother, but I think we should examine some of our attitudes.

To me, the worst attitude on campus is the blacker than thou attitude. Do you measure blackness by the number of Dashikis one owns, the size of his bush, the notches on his gun, the color of his skin, the work he does in the name of blackness, his dedication, or is there a quality that only a few blacks have? Some serious thought about this question and the overall campus situation would do all of us some good.

Power to the people--all the people!

DAVID STILES

The Aggie Band

EDITOR OF THE REGISTER:

I recently saw a poster on our campus desiring people to work on THE REGISTER's staff. There was also a clause that stated in effect, no experience necessary.

I would like to cite one recent example of information that a misinformed inexperienced so-called "fine arts editor" wrote.

He said that the band did "half of a half-time show" at the South Carolina A & T game last week. He also stated that new uniforms would have produced a better show.

First of all, our show was as good as, if not better than, the performance of the South Carolina band.

Secondly, our band members performed the show and not the uniforms. I suppose had the football team been wearing ten year old jerseys, they would have lost the game!

Finally, uniforms serve one purpose, to make an organization uniformed, and that our band was.

JOHN F. DYER

Israel's Lesson For America

By Whitney Young

The people of Israel come from nations of every corner of the globe, and a short walk in the streets of Tel Aviv brings the visitor into contact with people of all colors. Blue-eyed blondes and dark-skinned people mix freely without the hysterical color-consciousness we find among too many Americans.

Their common bond is, of course, that they are all Jews. But we are all Americans, and we would do well to emulate the Israelis in removing color as a barrier among people.

Tolerance toward Arabs also surprised me. One would think that a nation surrounded by hostile Arab states whose guerillas inflict daily casualties on troops and civilians would develop deep hatred for the enemy.

But it is not so, generally. A top Army general explained it to me. "I don't want my children to hate," he said. "If you teach a child to hate Arabs, you are teaching him to fear them, for they are linked, and I don't want my children to learn fear." Think of the energies and lives that are wasted on such fear and hatred here in America!

The subject came up again

when I met Israel's brilliant and charming Prime Minister, Mrs. Golda Meir. An American suggested to her that Arabs were lazy and incapable of learning modern techniques - the same lies that many people assert about Negroes.

Mrs. Meir was visibly annoyed, but she answered in a very ladylike way that no, you can't say a people are lazy. It's a matter of opportunity and education, she said, and she told of the efforts Israel is making to motivate its Arab population and open new opportunities for them. In her own quiet way, she exploded the myths and generalizations that are part and parcel of racist thought.

Israel also has some concrete lessons for us. Its agricultural cooperatives might be used as example for solving the problems of the rural South.

I visited a MOYSHEV, a cooperative agricultural community. The government gave each member a house and farmland. The cooperative buys equipment for use by the private farmers and markets their goods. All have an equal voice in the government of the community.

As mechanization makes more and more farm laborers jobless in our rural areas, it might make

sense to consider a similar development here. Federal land grants, coupled with cooperative organization, could keep people out of big city slums, leading productive lives on their own land.

Israel is also dotted with new cities. Planners carefully arranged for the settlement of new immigrants in new towns. I visited one, Kyriat Gat, on the edge of the Negev. It's a bustling community, specially designed to integrate newcomers into Israeli life.

If a small country can do this, why can't we, with our vast open spaces, plan for new towns to absorb our growing population? We have more money, more planners, more industry than Israel has. But they are experimenting, while we are stuck in a rut. Why?

Perhaps the answer lies in the pioneering spirit, the nation building spirit of adventure that was once so strong in America, but now seems smothered by affluence and social disinterest. If Israel has anything to teach us, it may be that this spirit must be recaptured, and that our resources must be used to develop our own human potentials to create an equal society.



A freshman home economics major talks with Ophelia Boone, a junior home economics major, along with Dr. Cecile Edwards, chairman of the department. The department held a meeting of all freshman majors Tuesday in Benbow Hall.

'Bow In The Ben' Given By Home Economics Club

By Brenda Thornhill

On Wednesday night, October 1, the A & T Chapter of the American Home Economics Association (AHEA) sponsored a "Bow in the Ben" get acquainted hour for the prospective freshman home economics majors.

"The overall purpose of this occasion was to introduce our chapter of the AHEA to the faculty, and the upperclassmen to the incoming freshmen here at A & T," replied Ophelia Boone, the president of the University Chapter.

Approximately sixty persons attended the affair and each girl received a bow and a booklet as souvenirs. The theme for the evening, "Bow in the Ben," derived its unique significance from the name of the home economics building, Benbow Hall. The refreshments and social were steered by members of the social committee who are Brenda Saddler, Chairman, Donna Warren, Joyce Foggie, and Barbara Meeks.

The officers of the A & T Chapter of the AHEA include the following students: Ophelia Boone, president; Lizzie Miles, vice-president; Rosa Bright, secretary; Romonia Whitfield, assistant secretary, Patricia

Russell, treasurer; Merlene Tapp, historian; and Floria Aldridge, reporter. Presently, two home economics education majors are exchange students at Madison, Wisconsin, Mildred Thornhill and Linda Hariston.

New Dictionary Published By Amer. Heritage

THE AMERICAN HERITAGE DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, an entirely new dictionary, has been produced by the American Heritage Publishing Co., Inc., and Houghton Mifflin Company.

The major innovative features of the dictionary are included in the areas of appearance, information on usage, and the history of words. The pages are larger and more readable than those of other dictionaries. The type size is bigger and illustrations are located in the margin to provide maximum functional and esthetic value. This dictionary is the first to make extensive use of photographs. Usage notes located at the entry provide authoritative advice on the proper use of controversial words such as "ain't" and "like". These notes reflect the opinions of one hundred of America's most famous writers, editors and speakers. At each entry, the word is traced back to the prehistoric Indo-European language. The Indo-European roots themselves are traced forward to present-day English in a special appendix.

The dictionary has eliminated all of the bewildering abbreviations and symbols found in other books and has included thousands of quotations from literature in order to illustrate the precise meanings of definitions. In addition to these new features the dictionary also includes introductory articles by eminent scholars plus a more complete pronunciation key located at the bottom of each two-page spread.

The front and back material of the dictionary covers interesting aspects of the English language. The INTRODUCTION explains the judgments and methods used in producing an entirely new See DICTIONARY Page 4

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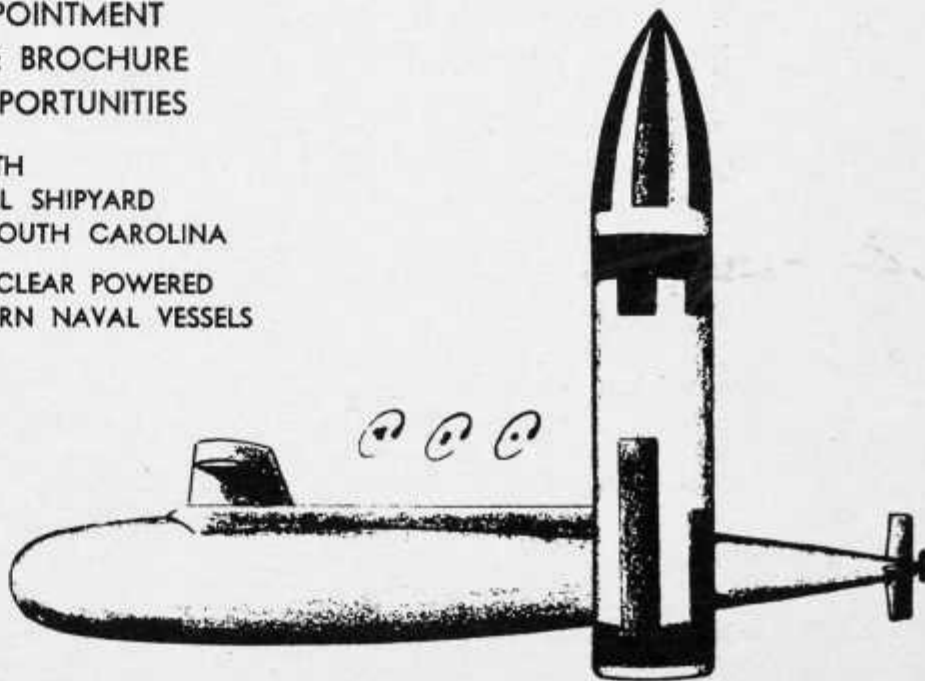
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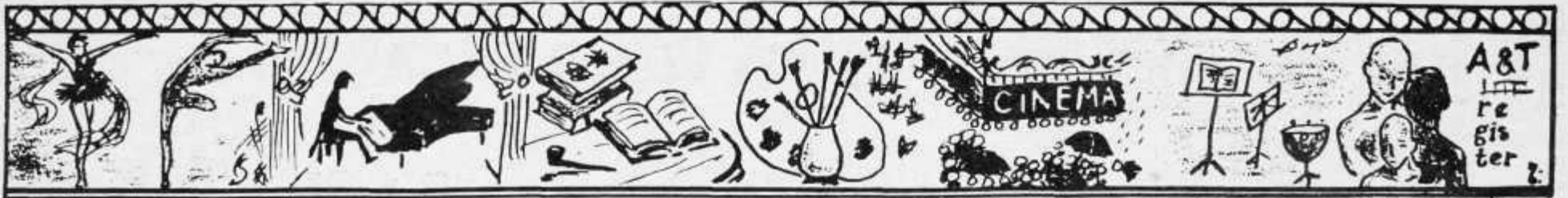
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Nina: A Lady Not To Be Forgotten

By George Adams, Jr.

Nina Simone, as she sat relaxing from her audience with autograph seekers' and admirers, said she was "tired". However, one would hardly agree with her during her performance. Her repertoire of songs brought frequent outbursts of approval from the large audience housed in Moore Gym.

The New-Black songstress entered the stage in a black Russian Cossack pants suit which she deemed to call her "warrior style". Yet her feminine essence was not forgotten in her performance. Throughout her song fest, Nina was very much a lady—one not to be forgotten. Her gestures were calculated. Her bows deep and respectful of her listener. She seemed to be delighted that she was performing to college students and moreover that she was once again performing in her native North Carolina.

Simone, the entertainer, was as

usual the awesome black beauty and sultry songstress, but off stage she was Simone the woman—longing to be an "everyday person again." "Miss Simone said that the main desire of her life now is to be able to get some rest and some time to herself. "Lately," she went on to say, "all I seem to be doing is packing my bag, unpacking and performing." "I want to get with it again. What I need is a year to myself to be a person again. You wouldn't believe that when I'm at home I walk the streets just like everyday people. I do what they do and I want the same thing they want."

Miss Simone would dispute her husband (who is also her manager) frequently on the subject of her needing time to herself. He considers five weeks at a time to be completely enough. "I've been out there fighting as a warrior since I was three. I started show business in 1953. No one knows me except as an entertainer. Now

I have to fight for my rest since I'm on the top." Nina also said that, "College people are so much alive—I'd like to take all of you A & T students to Brazil at Carnival Time and just turn you loose. This is what I would like to be a part of—part of the scene!"

She told me that she writes half of the songs that she sings and they are expressive of her inner feelings. Some of the words in a song that she sang are expressive of Simone—the woman.

"Black is the color of my true love's hand

Black is the color of my true love's land

Black is her beauty. Her soul of Gold

Her picture is in my heart - Everywhere I go

No matter where I go, She's always there"

And once you've seen Nina Simone live it is certain that the picture of the woman will always be in your heart. For those intending to be in New York City on October 26, she will be at Philharmonic Hall and from there she will make her fourth concert tour this year to Europe, singing in all the capital cities of the old world. **Good Luck, Nina!**



Nina Simone renders an excellent performance in Moore Gymnasium. She appeared as the first in a series of lyceum performers on the university campus.

101 Piece Marching Band Plans More 'Pop Music'

By John Caesar

Faster than a speeding militant, more powerful than a race riot, taking eight steps for every yard, it must be the army; no—it's the National Guard; no—it's, it's, A & T State's Super Marching Band.

Directed by W. F. Carlson and J. J. Williams the 101 piece marching band has begun another successful year with additional ideas, attractions, and faces.

Due to popular demands the "Marching Aggies" plan to render a larger scale of "Pop music" in their half-time performances throughout the football season. All games will be attended by the band providing, only the best in half-time entertainment. "The Marching Aggies" will participate in Jordan Sellars High School's Christmas Parade.

An added attraction will be Hollis Pippins, sophomore transfer

student from Jackson State College, Jackson, Mississippi, as an outstanding "twirling major!" For seven years he has acquired honorable recognition.

Fifty-one percent of the "Marching Aggies" are first year members of the band. Included in this fifty-one percent are seven charming majorettes. Sections to watch for extra entertainment are the Drum, Bass and Trumpet sections with a beautiful balance sound coming from the woodwinds, bells, trombones, and horn sections.

The band is hoping for new uniforms no later than the pre-Thanksgiving game. Much success must truly follow the "Marching Aggies" as they carry out their job of providing the best in entertainment, including the famed "Punch Marching".



HOLLIS PIPPINS

New Twirler Is No Novice At His Job

By Diane Bell

I'm sure you have noticed the new entry to the Marching Aggies. Some have said, "he's a Drum Majorette," but let's set the story straight.

The new entry to the Marching Aggies is Hollis Pippins, a feature Twirler. Hollis is a transfer student from Jackson State College, Jackson, Mississippi. He is majoring in Theatre Arts with a minor in Dance here at A & T.

Hollis took up twirling in the eighth grade under Mrs. Joyce Holly. He has been Marching in bands since this time. He is a 1968 graduate of Brinkley High School in Jackson where he was voted "most versatile" in the Senior Class.

He has not confined his talents to marching but he has given unselfishly of his talents. For the city of Jackson he was dance instructor in African dancing, modern dancing, elementary ballet and baton twirling.

During the year he spent at Jackson State College, he was a member of the Dunbar Dramatic Guild and Drum major for the band.

On commenting about being here at A & T Hollis had this say: "I have enjoyed A & T thus far and I now consider myself an Aggie. I intend to do all I can to serve A & T to the best of my ability. I feel that A & T has a lot to offer me and I in turn will offer it what I have."

Hollis is a member of the Richard B. Harrison Players and a member of the Dance Group.



James Jones, drum major of the 101 piece Aggie Marching Band, takes lead of the soulful group as they play their way into the hearts of all Aggies.



The Dynettes do their thing as they perform before a thrilled Aggie audience as an added attraction of the Nina Simone performance.

New Dictionary

Continued From Page 3

dictionary. DIALECTS OF ENGLISH discusses the differences used in producing an entirely new dictionary. GOOD USAGE, BAD USAGE AND USAGE explains the difficulties in establishing standards for correct use of the language. COMPUTERS IN LANGUAGE ANALYSIS AND LEXICOGRAPHY explains how the computer has now become a tool for lexicographers in studying what words are used in modern language. The GUIDE TO THE DICTIONARY tells how a dictionary should be used by those who have no knowledge of its organization. In A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE the origin of the English Language is considered and a description of the difference between Old English and Modern English demonstrated. The INDO-EUROPEAN ORIGIN OF ENGLISH points out how most European languages including English come from a mother language.

This dictionary represents a

new format and a new method of presentation.

To make the dictionary timely the editors included words widely used in campus "confrontations" and by persons living in U. S. ghettos and many words in wide use which were almost meaningless to the majority of Americans a few years ago, include such words as "bust" meaning an arrest, "a fay" meaning white people in general and "rap" meaning to talk.

The dictionary has 1600 pages 155,000 entries and about 4,000 illustrations. It also has 6,000 geographic entries, 200 maps, 3,000 abbreviations between 5,000 and 6,000 idiomatic phrases, 800 usage notes, 20,000 sample sentences, 6,000 illustrative quotations from literature and 40,000 etymologies.

The dictionary measures 8 inches by 11 inches by 2 inches and weighs slightly in excess of 5 pounds. It is published in three editions: \$7.95 plain ended \$8.95 thumb indexed and \$12.50 deluxe.

Rebirth Of The Scarf In Today's Fashion World

By Sharon Graves



At one time in the fashion world the scarf was basically used to cover ones head and protect the hair against the weather.

Today the scarf has been reborn into fashion with few limits to its wear or function. The scarf can now be found in any length or shape. Not to mention that there is no discretion in whether the man or the woman sports the scarf.

The trend this season is using the scarf as an Indian head band, an ascot, a kerchief or whichever way the wearer desires. The man in the fashion world prefers wearing it as an ascot while the young ladies prefer the headband or around the neck.

Experimentation is the sum of how to wear your scarf. They come in all shapes, designs, and colors. Whatever you choose to try this year, the scarf is the right way because fashion is an individual thing for you to break into; since the mood of everybody is to just do his own thing.

SPORTS

PAUL JONES, SPORTS EDITOR

Aggies Still In Running For Coveted CIAA Title

By Paul Jones

After suffering a 15-14 setback in their first conference clash, the Aggies of A & T are far from being counted out of the running. With nearly all of the perennial powers having suffered defeats in this young season, chances are still good for the Aggies. Already the yearly favorite to win the championship, Morgan State, has been defeated twice by 32-7 at NCC and 32-14 by Grambling. Another top contender, Maryland State, is winless with Morgan, NCC, and A & T left to be played on their schedule. With the upset of Morgan and A & T, there should be plenty more before the season is over. As it stands now an undefeated team in the CIAA is very unlikely. The Golden Bulls of J. C. Smith still have to survive Elizabeth City (3-0) before the Vikings of Elizabeth City tackle NCC. This year with the teams in a Northern and Southern Division, the balance of power is here in North Carolina. By the complicated DICKERSON

RATING SYSTEM, the undefeated Bulls of Smith and Vikings of Elizabeth City could lose only one game and fall between fifth and eight place by a strength of schedule formula of first division teams or teams ending the season in the top half of the CIAA final rankings. With a schedule of yearly regional interconference basement dwellers, chances are slim for both Smith and EC assume that they too will lose at least one game. Just last year A & T lost the championship because those very same Golden Bulls of Smith lost to unheralded Livingstone and fell into the second division. When the final tally was made Morgan had four and A & T had three first division wins. Thus, the smaller schools with the weak schedules are destined to finish low. But if the Aggies are to remain in the running, the 15-14 loss to J. C. Smith must be the last defeat for the year or we too could fall low.

Aggies Upset By J.C. Smith 15-14

By William Hubbard

The A & T Aggies dropped their first and hopefully last game of the young football season to a strong and fast Johnson C. Smith team in the home opener by a 15-14 margin. The Aggies, who roared up and down the field all night offensively, never seemed to be able to untract themselves defensively. QB Stan Jacobs enjoyed perhaps one of his finest passing nights but was the victim of numerous dropped passes and two interceptions. End, Willie Wright, was Jacobs prime receiver as he enjoyed his finest hour with 241 yards gained receiving while managing 1 reception for a touchdown. The Aggie passing game was fantastic all night but on their first 2 drives missed FG's gave J.C. Smith the ball.

After a scoreless first quarter, J. C. Smith mustered a drive to the Aggies 30 yard line and was stopped but made good on a 38 yard field goal to lead 3-0. On the ensuing kickoff a Jacobs-to-Wright aerial quickly dissolved that lead. The pass play covered 77 yards and A & T was off and running, 7-3 with Pat by John Guy. The lead didn't last long because with about 5 minutes left in the half, Smith marched back down field, with speedy William Dusenberry doing most of the damage, finally scoring from 10 yards out to take a 9-7 half-time lead. The Aggies, who gained 269 yards in the air during the first half, proved their versatility and sound ground game as a Thomas Blue led charge, pushed the Aggies to another TD with a short run by

Blue. The Aggie defense then stiffened and the 4th quarter started with A & T holding a slim 14-9 lead. However, early in the 4th, the A & T defense was caught napping as QB Elroy Duncan lead Smith downfield and to the leading and unknowingly winning TD. With Smith holding a slim 15-14 lead and with plenty of time left, the Aggies went to work. Stan Jacobs began cranking up the arm and moved his team downfield once more. But once again the offense was stopped short of a TD. With 5 minutes left in the game, the Aggies once again started downfield. Stan Jacobs found speedy Darryl Cherry all alone at the 48 and the fleet

Cherry scampered 52 yards for what appeared the winning TD; however the official said he had stepped out of bounds at the 4. After two running plays resulted in a four yard loss, Jacobs tried to get off a desperation pass but it fell incomplete. On the 4th down, A & T once again tried a FG only this time the kicker never got a chance to kick it as the ball was fumbled by the holder and J. C. Smith had the ball. Then with 3 minutes of time on their side, the Bulls ran out the clock and won the thriller by 1 point, 15-14. The Aggies, who dominated statistically in nearly every department suffered perhaps their worst defeat, a 1 pointer!



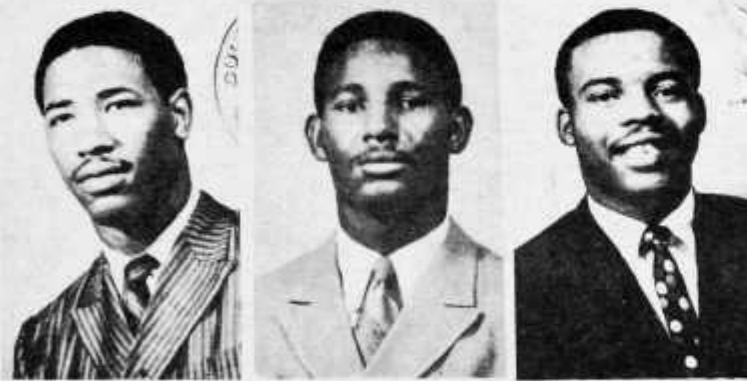
The defensive line of J.C. Smith's Golden Bulls is shown as they charge in at Aggie Quarterback Stan Jacobs. Jacobs had just put the ball in the air as one of J. C. Smith's players reached for him.

The 1969 Aggie Team

Editor's Note: THE A & T REGISTER is running the last of a series of pictures of the mighty Aggie football team.



REGINALD TRIPLIN BEN TATUM BEN BLACKNALL



LARRY BOLTON GRADE MORRISON VINCENT JOYNER

Shown above are six members of the 1969 Aggie team. They are from left to right (top row) Reginald Triplin, Ben Tatum, and Ben Blacknall; (bottom row) Larry Bolton, Grade Morrison, and Vincent Joyner.

Future Teachers Eligible For Danforth Fellowships

Inquiries concerning the Danforth Graduate Fellowships, to be awarded in March, 1970, are invited, according to Dr. J. E. Marshall, Dean of Student Affairs, the local campus representative.

The Fellowships, offered by the Danforth Foundation of St. Louis, Missouri, are open to men and women who are seniors or recent graduates of accredited colleges in the United States, who have serious interest in college teaching as a career, and who plan to study for a Ph.D. in a field commensurate to the undergraduate college. Applicants may be single or married, must be less than thirty years of age at the time of

application, and may not have undertaken any graduate or professional study beyond the baccalaureate.

Approximately 120 Fellowships will be awarded in March, 1970. Candidates must be nominated by Liaison Officers of their undergraduate institutions by November 1, 1969. The Foundation does not accept direct applications for the Fellowships.

Danforth Graduate Fellows are eligible for four years of financial assistance, with a maximum annual living stipend of \$2400 for single Fellows and \$2950 for married Fellows, plus tuition and fees. Dependency allowances are available. Financial need is not a condition for consideration.

3 Fellowships To Be Awarded By Gulf American

Noted news analyst, Eric Sevareid, has joined a distinguished panel of communications specialists who will serve on the scholarship committee for Gulf American Corp.'s Edward R. Murrow Fellowship Program which will provide annual grants totaling \$8,000 to graduate students.

The committee is composed of Dr. Robert Delaney, director, Edward R. Murrow Center of Public Diplomacy, Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy at Tufts University; Sevareid of the Columbia Broadcasting System; Joseph C. Harsch, news department, American Broadcasting Co.; Edward L. Bernays, president Bernays Foundation; and Edmund A. Gullion, dean of the Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy.

Gulf American will award fellowships of \$4,000, \$2,500 and \$1,500 to three students each year.

The fellowship program has been set up at the Edward R. Murrow Center of Public Diplomacy, Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy at Tufts University, Medford, Mass.

College seniors meeting academic requirements and having a strong interest in international relations, journalism and mass communication may enter competition for a fellowship by submitting a typed essay on the topic: "The Impact of Mass Communications on International Affairs."

Fellowship applications must be submitted to Dr. Delaney, between Nov. 15 and Dec. 15. Final selections will be made by Feb. 1, 1970.

The Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy at Tufts University established the center in 1965 as a living memorial to Ed Murrow, whose distinguished reporting and analysis of world news over CBS and imaginative leadership of the United States Information Agency set a standard of excellence in the field.

Murrow was honored Honorary Knight Commander of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire by Queen Elizabeth II in 1965. A year earlier, President Johnson awarded Murrow the Medal of Freedom, highest civilian honor a President can confer on an American citizen.

Honor Student Merl Code Plays Like All-American

A & T's Merl Code has a love affair going with the game of football.

"I don't think that you can play football and not love it," he said. "It's not that type of game. You have to get involved and the biggest value is in personal sacrifice."

As the Aggies' cornerback, Code has established himself as one of the prime players in the nation's small colleges and two candidates for Little All-American honors.

Code was an All-CIAA selection last season when he led A & T with five interceptions. In the Aggies' opening game against S. C. State the past Saturday, he picked off his first pass of the season and otherwise played a whale of a defensive game.

The senior from Seneca, S. C., will have a key role when A & T plays Norfolk State Oct. 11 at 8 p.m. in Portsmouth, Va. Stadium.

Getting involved in football wasn't easy for Code. As a 118-pound freshman in high school, he was shooed back into the dressing room even before the team held its first practice. "I was the smallest boy in my class until I got in the 10th grade, said Code. Not to be outdone after the football coach sent him to the showers, he remained with his other two loves, baseball and basketball.

Code's break in football came between his sophomore and junior year. He gained 30 pounds added four inches and became the starting quarterback.

After being at A & T two years, he was switched to cornerback by coach Hornsby Howell. Code responded by being named, to the -star teams picked by District 26 of the NAIA, the CIAA and was selected honorable mention on the Greensboro Daily News All-State Team and the All-NAIA team.

Code is not the typical football player at A&T. He is from a middle-class family and an honor student in mathematics engineering.

Even with all of this going for him, Code would like a future in professional football. "I owe a lot to football at A&T," he said. "Just being here has given me the opportunity to associate with the Willie Pearsons, Elvin Betheas and Richard Armstrongs (All are former Aggie stars now playing pro ball).

About the future, Code said: "The future depends on a lot of things. I want my degree in mathematics, but that depends on how I do in the classroom. I want to play pro ball, but that depends on how I do on the field."

With that attitude, how can Code miss in football or in life?



The Aggies of A & T and the Golden Bulls of J. C. Smith clash as both teams try desperately to walk away from Memorial Stadium as the victors of the CIAA thriller. The game ended with J. C. Smith getting a 15-14 edge over the Aggies.

Scriptures Predict Alien Invasion

By Mark Campbell

In the world of today when many of today's actual historical occurrences are what were considered fiction and fantasy only a generation ago, it is interesting to note that the Holy Bible, a document that has existed for nearly two thousand years, has forecast an event that up to our present twentieth century space-age has been the epitome of fiction, an invasion of the earth by aliens of another world. However, only a general knowledge of the doctrines of the Christian religion and the writings of the Holy Bible are enough to convince a person that this occurrence will eventually come to pass.

There are reports in the Bible of many occurrences of what would today be called flying saucers with aliens who pilot them being angels sent from heaven by God. Anyone with the slightest belief in God whatsoever should know that the angels who inhabit heaven, and heaven could be considered another planet somewhere in the universe, are infinitely superior to man. It should also be assumed that Almighty God in his infinite knowledge and wisdom has already built spaceships in the form of flying saucers which are much more advanced than the moonships and booster rockets that earth scientists have built.

Today one of the most interesting human phenomena that have occurred has been the concept of extra-sensory perception or the ability to predict the future, which some people claim to have. But there is nothing new about what is today called ESP. The Biblical Old Testament prophets had this ability and it is rather remarkable how accurate they were in their predictions. The Prophet Isaiah predicted, about four hundred years before Cyrus the Great, King of Persia, was born, what Cyrus's name would be and how he would conquer the whole ancient world. It is important to note that in this case Isaiah, who was a Semite or Jewish Prophet was predicting what a Persian or foreign king would be named and what his main accomplishment

would be nearly four hundred years before he was even born.

Isaiah, the same prophet who predicted that nearly 3,000 years ago, also predicted the end of the world. Speaking of the end of the world Isaiah says, "Therefore the Lord himself shall give you a sign; Behold, a virgin shall conceive and bear a son, and shall call his name Immanuel." In the modern world Christian nations the world over have two major holidays, Christmas and Easter. Christmas celebrates what people claim to be the birth of God on Earth in Bethlehem of Judaea.

Scriptures say that Jesus Christ, this carpenter's son, triumphed over death's dominion by his reincarnation and Resurrection on Easter Sunday, and revealed the way to eternal salvation.

Thus, for nearly two thousand years men have claimed that earth has received the sign of its impending end. But how will this end take place? Again Isaiah prophesies that the end of time will come with an invasion from outer space. He states: "Enter into the rock and hide thee in the dust for fear of the Lord and for the glory of his majesty. For the

day of the Lord of hosts shall be upon every one that is proud and lofty, and upon every one that is lifted up and he shall be brought low. The Lord alone shall be exalted in that day. And the idols he shall utterly abolish. And they shall go into the holes of the rocks, and into the caves of the earth for fear of the Lord, and for the glory of his majesty when he ariseth to shake terribly the earth. In that day a man shall cast his idols of silver, and his idols of gold, which they made each one for himself to worship, to the moles and to the bats; To go into the clefts of the rocks, and into the tops of ragged rocks, for fear of the Lord and for fear of the glory of his majesty, when he ariseth to shake terribly the earth."

It is this writer's sincere opinion that the Lord Jesus Christ will return to earth in a giant space ship with a powerful laser beam to destroy anything that it is aimed at and accompanied by thousands of angels in similar spacecraft, thus fulfilling the prophecy made by Isaiah concerning man, God, and the end of time.

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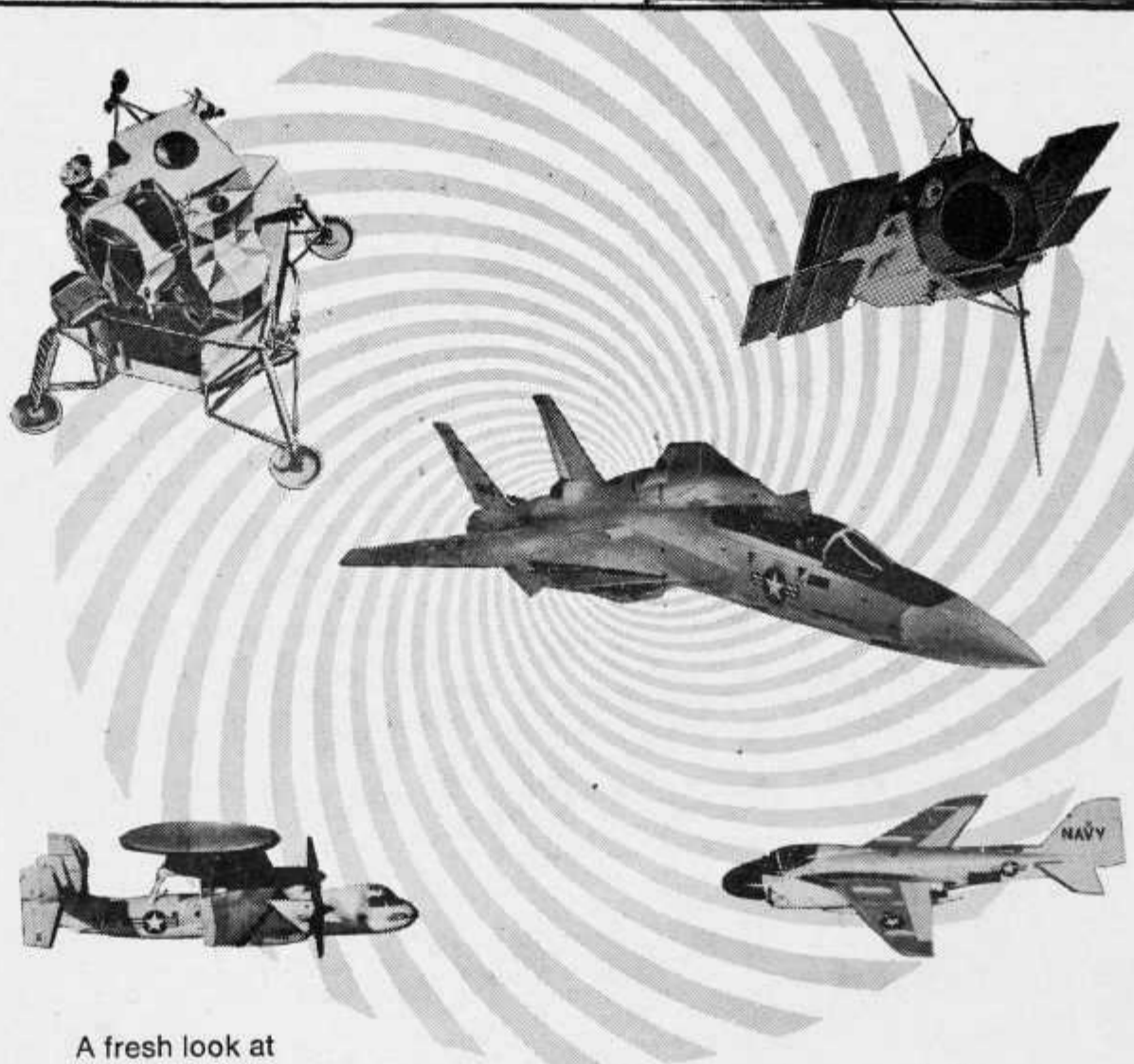
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USDA Sponsors Food Test For Sixteen Schools

Sixteen schools in the greater Washington, D. C., metropolitan area began testing October 1 a new method of planning school lunches served through the National School Lunch Program to assure a more nutritious meal, the U. S. Department of Agriculture announced today.

These schools will use a new concept for selecting some of the foods for school lunches throughout a three-month period from October through December. The menu planning test will serve as a basis for establishing new guides for planning lunches for use nationwide by schools in the National School Lunch Program, which is administered nationally by the U. S. Department of Agriculture's Food and Nutrition Service.

The 16 area schools will revise their approach to planning

Type A lunches by putting more emphasis on the selection of certain key foods that will supply certain nutrients such as vitamin A, iron, vitamin B6 and magnesium, that are sometimes short in lunches. One concept behind this menu planning test is to use foods that are important sources of these nutrients and that will enhance other foods in the lunch to help meet the nutritional goal.

Homecoming Week Activities

THEME: "ACCENT ON THE BLACK WORLD"

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 12

7:30 P. M.

FREE NIGHT - at the Memorial Student Union. Come and enjoy free billiards, bowling, ping-pong, card games, refreshments...Prizes and trophies will be given to winners.

MONDAY, October 13

8:00 P. M.

PAY MOVIE - sponsored by the Homecoming Activities Committee to be shown at Harrison Auditorium. "THE YOUNG AMERICAN"

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 14

6:30 P. M.

DANCE - Holland Hall parking lot...sponsored by the Homecoming Committee.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 15

9:00 A. M.

VIETNAM - the Veterans Association is sponsoring a National Vietnam moratorium to be conducted all day during classes

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 16

4:00 P. M.

AFRICAN FEAST - sponsored by the Coronation Committee...place to be announced.

8:00 P. M.

CORONATION OF MISS A & T - and all organizational queen...recognition of new Student Government Officers and Class Officers at Moore Gymnasium

Theme: Black Awareness

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 17

ALL DAY - visitation and tour of campus facilities

3:00 P. M.

PARADE CERTIFICATION - all floats and units participating in homecoming parade are to pick up their permits in the lobby of the Memorial Union.

All organizations with units in the parade are requested to report to the Parade Certification Table to secure parade unit number and position.

ALUMNI REGISTRATION - in the Lobby of the Memorial Union.

6:00 P. M.

PAY MOVIE - sponsored by the CHARMETTE'S CLUB, president is Vivian Evans... "Point Blank" at Harrison Auditorium...admiss. \$25 and ID cards are to be checked by leaders of sponsoring unit.

7:30 P. M.

OPEN HOUSE - Aggie Booster Club, "Fifth Down" at Booster Club Room

Memorial Stadium. Film on South Carolina State game.

Open to visiting

A & T Alumni-STAG

8:30 P. M.

PEP RALLY - in Harrison Auditorium immediately after the movie

9:30 P. M.

BON FIRE - sponsored by the Student Government Association at the athletic field.

10:00 P. M.

OMEGA PSI PHI FALL FESTIVAL - National Guard Armory...Reservations must be purchased in advance. Contact Mr. Vance E. Gray, Student Aid Office.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18

2:00 A. M.

PRE-DAWN DANCE - featuring Carla Thomas, Maurice Williams and the Zodiacs Dynettes... sponsored by the Student Government Association.

Adm. \$2.00 Students

\$1.00 with ID cards

Moore Gymnasium.

6:00 A. M.

BREAKFAST - may be purchased in the fabulous Red Carpet Room.

9:00 A. M.

ALUMNI REGISTRATION - continued in Lobby of Memorial Union

ALUMNI HOSPITALITY CONTINENTAL - breakfast to be served in Memorial Union

EARLY LUNCH - for parade participants

9:00 A. M.

ALUMNI REGISTRATION-continued in Lobby of Memorial Union

ALUMNI HOSPITALITY CONTINENTAL - breakfast to be served in Memorial Union

9:30 A. M.

EARLY LUNCH - for parade participants

10:00 A. M.

ALUMNI - Faculty lecture series...

Main Ballroom, Memorial Union.

Speaker to be announced.

PARADE UNITS ASSEMBLE - West side of Scott, Cooper and Price Hall...check with Parade Marshalls - Air Force ROTC Officials.

10:30 A. M.

PARADE TIME - The parade leaves campus via Laurel Street to East Market Street;

West on Market to Friendly Avenue;

Friendly Avenue to Murrow Boulevard;

North Murrow Boulevard to Lindsay Street;

East on Lindsay Street

to rear of Stadium.

1:30 P. M.

HOMEcoming GAME - A & T State University vs Maryland State.

5:30 P. M.

PRESIDENT'S DINNER - for Visiting Alumni--Room 213 Memorial Union

8:00 P. M.

POST GAME SHOW - featuring the Delfonics and the Appreciations.

Adm. \$2.00. Student \$1.00 with ID cards..

at Moore Gymnasium.

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 19

10:00 A. M.

ALUMNI REGISTRATION

Hearing Indicates A Racist City

Continued From Page 1

quarters in towels thrown around the waist and in pajamas.

Though Guards were given a pass key by Wiley Harris, a faculty member and resident counselor in Scott Hall, guardsmen still were responsible for shooting off door locks and shooting through doors. Dowdy deemed it as "unnecessary." The protectors of justice said that they were shooting through the doors to clear out snipers. Dowdy added that, upon completing the search of the two male dormitories, only two operable weapons were found by the guards.

At the beginning of his testimony, Dowdy told the Commission that he did not request the National guards to come on the A & T campus, and that it was done by some other authority outside the A & T administration. The commission thought that it was unfair for A & T, a university not to receive the same privileges as Dudley, a high school.

When the State Advisory Committee asked, "how did so much sniper fire occur from just two operable weapons?" Dowdy replied, "I can not explain how as much gunfire as the guards said it had received could have come from the two weapons."

Dowdy also explained that more than 200 students were loaded into buses and had to submit to "fingerprinting" while the guards declared them in "protective custody" and that students to his knowledge were not charged with a crime.

When asked again for the amount of damages, Dowdy answered, "\$56,000...yet the damage done to the 1,300 students there will be harder to repair...in terms of human dignity."

Wiley Harris described the May disorder. Harris said that he gave the National guardsmen the pass key that fitted all rooms in the building. He testified of seeing a guardsman knock a student to the floor with the rifle butt and then others whipped in the student's face and his back with their bayonets. Furthermore, he said he saw guardsmen stuffing articles in their shirts and under their jackets. Harris estimated that a little over two thousand dollars in "souvenirs" as termed by the committee was taken. Not only did they take "souvenirs" from students; but his apartment was also ransacked and certain articles taken.

"THE GUARD IS COMING!"

While taking an early morning shower, Eric Parker heard students yelling, "The Guard is Coming! The Guard is Coming!" Unable to enter the hallway due to tear gas, Parker jumped from a second-floor window in Scott Hall where friends assisted his recovery to the ground. He and other students had to run for cover because they were under fire by the guards. Along with others, Parker fled to the tennis court where they were loaded into buses. The committee was very interested in more facts about the fingerprinting. So Mayor Elam was recalled. Mayor Elam assured the committee that the A & T youths would not be charged with any crime; but that the fingerprinting was simply a method of identification. The committee asked that the records be destroyed and youths be notified by letter of whatever, letting them know of its destruction. Mayor Elam also stated that the youths were not under arrest; but merely protective custody.

Because Calhoun was being painted as a racist and a seemingly advocate of police brutality, Mayor Elam strongly defended, "I have known Paul Calhoun for many years and I have never seen Calhoun lose his judgment or poise. He has my complete confidence. What about yours?" he commented.

DENIAL AFTER DENIAL

In his testimony, the principal of Dudley High School, Franklin J. Brown, submitted denial after denial. He denied that he and the administration had Barnes' name omitted from the presidential ballot. Yet in the same breath, Brown stated, "In my opinion the leaving of the name Claude Barnes off the ballot for president was in no respect irregular, and in my opinion that incident was used simply as a pretext..." "If

anything like that happens in the future, I assure you we will not use that (referring to the election) as a pretext if it was a pretext, because of our deep concern for our people."

In Brown's denial of student charges concerning rules for dress, he made comment, "We try to suggest certain types of dress," and he and the administration also "suggested" that Dudley students not wear the "bush". Moreover, Brown denied he had called police to arrest students, but said he did summon the police when he learned that Dudley students were in possession of weapons.

In answer to the students' charge of no off-campus lunch privileges Brown stammered, "We felt justified in keeping them on", but declined to give reasons for this justification. Upon answering the advisory committee's final question Brown left the witness stand.

Lewis, now Director of Public Information for Greensboro Public School, was sent by U. J. House, superintendent to Dudley, to collaborate a part of Brown's testimony. Lewis said that he had given the order and signed warrants for the picketing students because, in his opinion, these students, though peacefully picketing and within their constitutional rights, were disrupting the school's normal operation. So, within the scope of Lewis' judgement and not that of the law, he declared the picketing illegal. Lewis said he told the demonstrators three times that they were going to be arrested. Then he ordered the arresting officers to perform their duties.

After having heard the above testimony from Lewis through intense cross examination from the State Advisory Committee, the committee then asked where was Brown at that time, and what happened to the girl Miss Gilmer described at length. In response to the committee Lewis replied, "I had the nine student demonstrators arrested because Mr. Brown was not on that part of the campus at the time. I saw no police brutality during the arrests." Brown commented that the girl may have slipped. Lewis' final comment before finishing his testimony was "if I'd had it to do over again, I'd have them arrested again."

"KILL ALL NIGGERS"

Paul Calhoun, Greensboro's Police Chief, was vague and pointed about the tragic incidents. When asked by the committee why was there extreme hostility against the police, Calhoun softly replied, "I can not explain that." He did however state that out of 251 policemen, only one black had progressed from the lowest rank to the second lowest rank. Again, when Calhoun was asked why the May disorders occurred, he whispered, "frustration."

Though it appears that Calhoun could not or would not explain the why behind hostility for his policemen, several others were quite vocal about the situations.

Vincent McCullough, Student Government president, said that he witnessed police beating a fourteen year old girl and that police threw the girl into a paddy wagon after she was beaten.

Mr. & Mrs. Eddie Fowler, residents of Laurel Street were forced off of their front porch at gunpoint by a policeman. Helplessly he called an officer at the police station who with great hostility said, "they ought to kill all you niggers."

"COLORED: REJECTED"

The Advisory Committee Saturday asked a panel of six to discuss the Major social evils in Greensboro which each considered to be the roots of the social disorders and violence in May.

Dr. George Simkins, Chairman of the local chapter of the NAACP, presented a letter of one Black man seeking to become an officer on the Police Force; it was labeled "Colored" and rejected. Simkins sought to disprove Mayor Elam's testimony stating that "no" discrimination existed in the Greensboro police force. Later, after careful scrutiny by the State Advisory Committee, it was admitted into the record as evidences of discriminatory practices. Simkins continued, "There is prejudice in the police department" and went on to mention the low percentage of blacks on the force.

Simkins stormed that the fact that the city of Greensboro and the state of North Carolina allow two state universities in this city is a "shame and disgrace." For, in education, Greensboro is practicing separatism, "a double standard in which black heads get cracked." He estimated that the logical solution would be a union of the two universities into one. Simkins went on to say how unfair it is for the government to pour more money into a white university and not enough into a black university. Yet he doubts whether such a merger is possible because the system is designed, "to keep the Negro in his place."

McNeil Smith, Greensboro Attorney, compared the differences in the 1969 conflict and the 1960 and 1963 conflicts. In 1960 and 1963, there was wide spread community involvement and the issues were clear. Whereas, in the 1969 conflict, there is violence and the issues are vague, reflected Smith. A closer communication between the law officers and university officials will perhaps stop this kind of thing from happening again, he continued. Pausing a moment, he said, "I hope that in the future the administration of these schools will be consulted," Smith concluded.

CAUSES OF DISORDERS

A. S. Webb of American Federal Savings and Loan, stated that the city's unrest existed because of the following social moral issues: "housing, unemployment, education, and law and order." To surmise, Webb told the Commission, "My optimism for the future depends completely on these issues."

Hal Seiber, Public Relations Director of the Greensboro Chamber of Commerce, called for a more effective problem-solving governmental machine that must be color blind in order to prevent more bloodshed and disorder. Instead of "fancy footwork and double-talk to maintain things as they are." "For the city's very slow progress in racial issues," he blamed "ancient taboos and myths about the races."

Louis Brooks, like many of the members of the panel, listed unemployment, racism, and segregation as basic problems of this society.

Rev. Cecil Bishop rendered a declaration which all black people can readily identify with and understand; "It's the type of racism that denies the black man the opportunity to join a trade union and then calls him lazy, and it's the type of racism that puts the black men in substandard housing and then calls him a slum dweller."

Classified Ads

<p>SOMETHING TO SELL? Place a Classified Ad in THE A&T REGISTER for a small cost.</p>	<p>Help Wanted !! Sears Roebuck and Company has openings for extra help, especially in the fall season. Would like to hire students that want to supplement their income. Would also like to talk to any students that want, or are interested in a retail sales career. Inquire at 201 N. Eugene Street. Ask for R. E. England, Store Manager.</p>
<p>Draft Counseling I have a small amount of training and experience in draft counseling, and will be glad to counsel any young men who are in need of information about selective service regulations and procedures, lawful alternatives to military service, the legal consequences of draft resistance, and where to obtain additional information on any of these. If enough people are interested, I will be glad to conduct a (no-credit) class in draft counseling on or off campus. My campus telephone number is 379-5584, Ask For Evelyn F. Segal.</p>	<p>Help Wanted The A & T Register needs student reporters and typist who are willing to contribute to the success of your student newspaper. Applications accepted Monday nights in Room 169 Carver Hall.</p>

BSUL Holds Fall Conference

Black Students United for Liberation (BSUL) held its fall conference on this campus on October 3-5. During that time the members of the organization discussed at length the present issues confronting the Black community in North Carolina and attempted to provide answers to unresolved questions.

BSUL is "designed to serve as a vehicle to promote the efforts of all Black people to be free by disseminating information and concepts that reinforce unity among Black people all over the world." The organization plans to coordinate student projects designed to further the liberation struggle. It will sponsor conferences and work shops, in an effort to continue to define, develop and carry out liberation projects.

BSUL was established as an official organization in the Fall of 1968 at a student conference held in Bricks, North Carolina at the Franklinton Center. It is a state-wide organization composed

of the following regional localities: for western, central, and far eastern. It is open to all black schools, both colleges and high schools, and any other youth groups or Afro-American organizations. The organization grew out of a realization by Black students in North Carolina that certain organizations such as Youth Educational Services (YES) and the National Student Association (NSA) were unable to fulfill the needs of Black students in the existing society. As stated in information printed by BSUL, "...the governor conspired to co-op the authentic momentum of Black students through the establishment of YES." (This occurred during the sit-in movement of the early sixties). "The effects of YES were several: it gave Black students a few non-functional 'poverty jobs,' it integrated the movement, it prompted white leadership in the student movement, and it ultimately cooled out the movement."

BSUL emphasizes liberation from rather than participation and integration into the present social, political, and economic system. The organization believes in separation and complete autonomy. Although the organization is basically non-violent it was expressed clearly that "any act of overt oppression will be dealt with by any means including armed retaliation."

Members of BSUL were greatly concerned about constructive activities that might enhance student participation in the Black student movement. The therefore proposed several projects which would enlighten the Black students of the state. The proposals included the establishment of a state-wide newspaper, an information center which would serve as a Black archives, and a black education center.

In considering ideology, the only acceptable means of expressing the organization's true beliefs was the theory of Pan-Africanism. According to printed material, "BSUL recognizes the necessity for an authentic Pan-Africanist perspective in the efforts by Black people to be free."

This Pan-Africanist ideology expresses the desire for freedom and cooperation between all Blacks, especially Africans and Afro-Americans.



Joyce Johnson, wife of Student Body Vice-President, has a discussion with a fellow Aggie during the conference of the Black Students United for Liberation. The conference was held on the university campus last week with participation from several Black institutions across the South.

Survey Reveals Increase In Tuition By Colleges

Annual surveys of student charges among the nation's public colleges and universities reveal major new increases in all categories of charges to students as they return to campus this fall. Most dramatic increases were noted in tuition and required fees which reached all-time highs for both resident and non-resident students at the nation's public institutions.

Tuition and required fees increased by 16.5 percent among the 113 members of the National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges and rose by 14.0 percent at the 261 institutions affiliated with the American Association of State Colleges and Universities.

The two surveys, which were released jointly by the Office of Institutional Research, further reveal that students at these public colleges and universities will have to pay total charges averaging from 6.6 to 7.5 percent more in 1969-70 than they paid in 1968-69.

Returns in early August from the NASULGC institutions gave some hope that the increases in median tuition and required fees might be only 4-5 percent this year. Later returns, coming after delays necessitated by late actions by boards of trustees and legislatures, inflated the increase of resident tuition and required fees to 16.5 percent as the median went from \$369 in 1968-69 to \$430 in 1969-70. The non-resident tuition and required fees at the NASULGC institutions increased by a larger dollar amount, from \$850 in 1968-69 to \$966 in 1969-70, for a smaller percentage increase than the resident, 13.6 percent.

As AASCU institutions, median resident tuition and required fees rose from \$307 in 1968-69 to \$350 in 1969-70, for an increase of 14.0 percent, while median non-resident tuition and required fees went from \$716 to \$788, for an increase of 10.1 percent.

The median total charge for a resident student at a NASULGC institution is \$1,325 this year as compared to \$1,235 last year. His non-resident classmate is paying \$1,826 (if he's a boy) as compared to last year's \$1,705. Both these increases exceed 7 percent. At AASCU institutions, the average resident student is paying a total of \$1,114 this year, as compared to \$1,044 last year, for an increase of 6.7 percent. The estimated total charge for the non-resident AASCU student is slightly more than \$1,550 this year, increased approximately \$100 or 6.8 percent since last year.

After a year of only modest increases, room rates moved upward steeply this year. Room rates at NASULGC institutions rose 9.2 percent for men and 11.4 percent for women. Those increases were only 3.1 percent and 4.1 percent respectively, last year. Room increases at AASCU institutions were similarly high with an increase of 14.6 percent for men and 14.1 percent for

women. The equivalent increases last year were 2.9 percent and 5.4 percent, respectively.

Board rates moved up, but at more modest rates, not significantly different than the percentage increases last year. At NASULGC institutions, the board increased this year from 2.8 percent (for men) to 3.4 percent (for women) as compared to an increase of 4.2 percent last year. At AASCU institutions, the board increase was 5.0 percent, the same percentage increase as last year.

The burden of rising charges grows annually heavier on the student. Male resident students are paying \$1,325 this year, as compared to \$947 paid in 1963-64, for an increase of 39.9 percent. The non-resident male student, while bearing an increase that is no greater percentage-wise, at 38.4 percent, is hit by a much larger dollar increase in the six-year period, going from \$1,292 in 1963-64 to \$1,826 in 1969-70.

The majority of NASULGC institutions, 90, made some increase in tuition and required fees this year, compared to only 65 last year. Eighty-nine increased their resident tuition and fees and the same number (but lacking identity by one) increased their non-resident tuition. In the AASCU, 174 institutions increased their tuition and required fees this year, up from the 128 who made increases last year.

Traditionally, the universities with the highest non-resident rates have been scattered throughout the country, while those with the highest resident rates have been in the East. This pattern is unchanged with respect to the non-resident rates, but higher rates are beginning to appear in other parts of the country with some Midwest institutions moving to a high rank.

Of the total of 405 institutions and components of systems of institutions reporting in this year's survey, all but 13 NASULGC and 39 AASCU institutions reported raising at least one charge this year. Of those few not making an increase, most had an increase last year.

Last year 16 NASULGC institutions charged resident students \$500 or more in tuition and required fees. This year the number has grown to 25 schools, led by the following: the University of New Hampshire, SUNY Statutory Colleges at Cornell, and Purdue. In the AASCU, 25 institutions reported resident charges of \$500 or more.

The non-resident tuition and required fees at 43 NASULGC institutions are now above \$1,200, as compared to 17 above that level last year. The schools charging the highest non-resident rates are: the University of Vermont (\$500 more than the next highest institutions), Ohio State University, the University of New Hampshire, the University of Wisconsin and Purdue.

Jobs Available In N.C. State Government

Seniors interested in employment opportunities in North Carolina State Government will be able to talk with a representative from the State Personnel Department on October 13, 1969. Arrangements for the interview are to be made with the College Placement Office. One should report there to establish a specific appointment on this date.

State Government employs over 39,000 persons in 1,400 different types of jobs. Business, accounting, rehabilitation, social work, laboratory science, education, computer programming, and the natural and physical sciences are only a few of the possible employment areas. Information which fully describes the employment opportunities is available at the Placement Office.

Blacks Begin Distribution Of Kodak Products

The first all-black distribution of Kodak film and cameras through retail grocery outlets in New York City has been started in a recently opened A-Mart discount food store at Baychester Avenue and 233rd Street, the Bronx.

Participating in ceremonies inaugurating the new service were Commissioner of Commerce and Industry D.K. Patton; Bronx President Herman Badillo; Reuben Patton, president of Uptown Products Corp., distributor of the carded Kodak products, and Warren D. Starrett, Kodak regional marketing director.

In a statement by Mayor John V. Lindsay, the first all-black distributorship of the film and cameras in retail food outlets was termed "a convincing demonstration of Kodak's confidence in the best ability and service in about 600 chain stores in the metropolitan area for carded products including peanuts, candies and other snacks. The self-service racks will be used for merchandising of Kodak film and cameras.

Initial distribution of the carded photographic products will be made through A & P stores in Manhattan, Bronx and Westchester, according to Mr. Starrett, and will include a variety of still and movie film and Kodak's recently introduced Instamatic 44 camera.

Sen. Mondale Asks Nixon To Reconsider Nomination

Senator Walter F. Mondale called upon President Nixon to withdraw the nomination of Judge Clement Haynsworth to the U.S. Supreme Court and said he would oppose confirmation, if the nomination is not withdrawn. The Senator cited a record insensitive to equal rights and opportunities and the conduct of his personal financial affairs.

The Minnesota Democrat said he was opposed to Judge Haynsworth's record which "clearly indicates his insensitivity to the needs and aspirations of Americans who have spent the last 50 years struggling for equal rights and the opportunity to earn a decent living.

"Moreover, I also believe the conduct of his personal financial affairs shows far less discretion than we should expect of a Supreme Court Justice," Senator Mondale said.

The senator noted that those most concerned about civil rights and economic justice have opposed Judge Haynsworth's confirmation. "To these groups and organizations, the nomination of a man with Judge Haynsworth's philosophy is a throwback to an America of a different age - when segregation was the law of the land and when working men were prevented from organizing for higher wages and better working conditions."

Noting that this Judge is not a "racist", the senator said his judicial record nevertheless clearly shows that "he is behind both the Supreme Court and Congress in his thinking on major issues involving organized labor and civil rights."

"Seven of his labor-management decisions - in which he consistently took an anti-labor position - were each reviewed and reversed by the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court unanimously overruled six of these decisions, and in the seventh case, only one Justice supported his position. In addition, Judge Haynsworth was also overruled by the Supreme Court in three other decisions dealing with labor problems.

"In the field of civil rights, Judge Haynsworth's position on issues has repeatedly been at odds with the thinking of the Supreme Court. He was overruled on four occasions in school desegregation cases by a unanimous Supreme Court - cases involving such issues as school closings and 'freedom of choice' plans designed to impede desegregation.

"In a major case where a majority of his Court ruled that a hospital receiving federal funds could not practice racial discrimination, Judge Haynsworth dissented. His dissent expressed his view that since the hospital had been established privately, it could legally practice discrimination, despite its receipt of federal funds. A man who believes that private hospitals receiving federal funds can legally refuse to care for black Americans does not exemplify the values of 20th Century America," Senator Mondale continued.

"Any Presidential appointment requiring Senate confirmation cannot be considered lightly. This is especially true of appointments to the Supreme Court - the one institution which has represented

the last hope for redressing the grievances of those who have been denied fundamental rights and opportunities.

"It is, therefore, vitally important that men be appointed to the Supreme Court who strongly oppose discrimination and economic injustice and who believe that courts should be prepared to provide remedies where other institutions have failed to do so.

"Judge Haynsworth's record strongly suggests that he is not this type of man. I thus urge the President to withdraw his nomination and I will oppose his confirmation if it is not withdrawn." Senator Mondale told the U.S. Senate.

New Exchange Club Organized For Students

By Lillie Miller

Seven exchange students from Wisconsin and those who have participated in the program program from A & T organized the Student Exchange Club, September 12, 1969. The club has as its purpose the exchange of ideas and experiences and the discussion of solutions to problems that one encounters as an exchange student.

A similar club-North-South Exchange Club-was organized at the University of Wisconsin the previous spring. Aggies also served as charter members for this club.

The elected officers are as follows: President, Donald Pierce; Vice-President, Bruce Johnson; Sec.-Treasurer, Joyce Van Eycke; Program Chairman, Ken Payne; Co-Program Chairman, Delcine Elliott.

Dr. F.A. Williams of the Office of Planning and Development serves as faculty adviser to the group while Lillie Miller is the exchange student coordinator.

As soon as exchange students for next semester have been accepted, they will be asked to join the club and participate in the activities. Thus, the club will serve as a preparatory medium for exchange students-to-be. It will afford them the opportunity of getting first-hand information about the University of Wisconsin; what to expect academically and socially as an exchange student.

Students who are interested in participating in the exchange program for the spring semester are asked to contact Lillie Miller at 218 Curtis Hall or the Office of Planning and Development. Sophomores and Juniors are preferred as their experiences can be used the following semester as guides. Freshmen are advised to apply at the end of their freshman year. All majors are accepted, but there is a great need for agricultural education majors. In addition each applicant should have about a 2.5 overall average and a recommendation from the chairman of his department.

Get It Off Your Mind!!
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