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Appreciation To Black People Expressed In Open Letter To Students Of A&T By Nelson Johnson, SGA Vice-President

(See Letter On Page 5)



THE A & T REGISTER

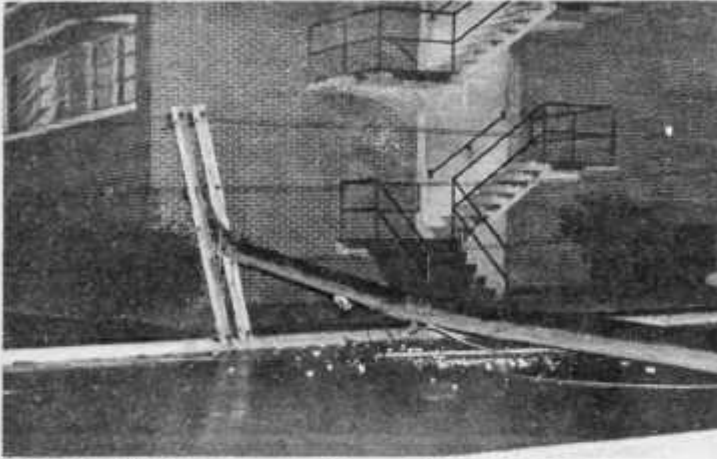
"COMPLETE AWARENESS FOR COMPLETE COMMITMENT"

C. 2

VOLUME XLI, No. 7

NORTH CAROLINA AGRICULTURAL AND TECHNICAL STATE UNIVERSITY, GREENSBORO

NOVEMBER 7, 1969



A campus blackout was caused by a utility pole that fell across the street running between Scott and Cooper Halls. The pole, which fell because the support wire was knocked loose, caused the campus to be plunged into complete darkness for more than four hours.

Black University Opens In Durham

By Vernice Wright

The Malcolm X Liberation University was dedicated in ceremony at Durham on October 27.

The idea for the university came about as a result of a struggle by Black students at Duke University to make Duke pertinent to Black students. These students concluded that education which is authentic for Black students can not develop and survive in a "traditional" institution of higher learning. Thus, the logical alternative was the organization of a Black university which would provide the framework in which Black education can become more relevant to the needs of the Black

man and his community; procure the basis for which the struggle for Black liberation might be accomplished; develop Black revolutionary ideology; crystallize and project positive self-awareness; create an educational process that builds and disseminates concepts, techniques and concrete skills to the Black community; and finally to stipulate analysis of the existing political, social, and economic systems which negatively influence the thinking of Black people.

Mrs. Betty Shabazz widow of Malcolm X, stated before almost 20,000, "The Malcolm X Liberation University exists to give our people back their minds." To accomplish this goal, intensive training will be provided in the concepts of slavery, Colonialism, Independent African Civilization, Neo-Colonialism, and Independent African World, thus, in the final analysis producing products that are much needed by our nation. Such positions are food scientists, tailors, architects, engineers, organizers, teachers, leaders, Black expressionists, artists, medics, communication technicians, physical development specialists, and linguists. In addition, the two-year program will concentrate on two languages, French and Swahili; and physical education will be required.

Students will average about 20½ hours per week in the classroom. This intense schedule will be supplemented by research projects involving Black community affairs.

Yearly tuition is a minimum of \$300. Yet, any student capable of paying more will be asked to do so. And those who will need financial aid will receive it.

Admission requirements are a student must be at least 16 years of age; any black person who accepts the goals and objectives of the university; no high school diploma is required; and a personal interview before the Admissions Committee.

Howard Fuller has headed the Task Force which has been working since last spring on the development plans. Other members of the Task Force consist of Faye Edward, formerly of Cornell University; Chuck Hopkins, formerly of Duke University; and Bertie Howard, formerly of North Carolina Central University.

Although these people have worked diligently, there has been a collective spirit at work full force in the city of Durham and the surrounding countryside.

Construction of the building was administrated by Artis Plummer of Durham. The floor plans were drawn up by Will Ussery of San Francisco.

Council Argues Over Slum Housing

By Vernice Wright

On Monday night, in his argument for policy changes in the critical area of slum housing, Cecil Ruzon told the Greensboro City Council in the public library auditorium, "It's unfortunate that a crisis, or a catastrophe, has to

happen before improvements can be made."

Nelson Johnson, executive director of the Greensboro Association of Poor People, requested the Monday night meeting in order that citizens

might discuss their individual situations and thus bring about some meaningful responses which will lead in the end to constructive results.

Barbara Ferguson, representative of the GAPP, presented a four-page memorandum to the City Council. This memorandum clearly defined the council's duty and sharply listed possible channels that Mayor Elam and his officials might undertake in accomplishing the said goals, if it is their aim to help the poor people.

This four-page report included future development for recreational and day care centers; rent control programs; adequate notices which are based upon reasonable explanations before tenants can be evicted from premises; demand for strict enforcement of minimum housing code; tenants be allowed to make repairs to their homes with or without the consent of the landlord; and that these costs be subtracted from their rent.

Cecil Ruzon, a member of the GAPP, was the most outspoken individual for the cause of descent housing which in America, a privilege one would think every citizen would possess.

In the presence of an overcrowded auditorium, Ruzon suggested that the city set up trailer parks as "a buffer for poor people." Meanwhile, the city's task would be to locate better housing for its occupants.

Having fully grasped the city council's attention, Ruzon requested that the city government adopt an ordinance requiring "all" landlords to have their houses inspected before acquiring new tenants. Thus, the law would force a landlord to meet city standards and in the long run protect the new tenants otherwise ignorant of the perils of their new residences.

Concluding, Ruzon, quite emotional, now, pleaded, "I'm begging you to see fit, Mr. Mayor to aid tenants by restricting the activities of unjust landlords. These people are frustrated. It is important if you are going to preserve peace and tranquility in Greensboro."

Interested citizens living in substandard housing, likewise,

Leader Forbes opened the session by making an appeal to the black students of A & T to stop acting irrational when a state of emergency is declared on campus. Forbes had reference to a "Black-Out" on campus during which articles were stolen, persons were injured and attacked, and the bookstore was vandalized. He made it clear that such acts would only raise the tuition the following semester.

The remainder of the session was left to the students who had questions. One student asked Nelson to brief them on the trial which had taken place earlier Monday morning. Nelson replied that they were victims of a white-chosen jury, a white judge, white lawyers, and a white court and were found guilty. Also present on stage was Robert Evans, the third party involved in the trials concerning the Dudley High School disturbance.

SGA Calls Meeting

Students Warned About Actions During Blackout

Vincent McCullough and Nelson Johnson were highlights of an emergency meeting held in Harrison Auditorium, Wednesday night at 7:00 p.m. There was a large turn out with students from Bennett College and Dudley High School, as well as A & T students present.

In his dialogue, Nelson tried to relate to the students the correlation between the past actions of the whites and their actions today. He stated that, at the beginning of the history of the United States, the white man started what he called "Capitalism" and it has been here ever since. At the end of his dialogue Nelson received a standing ovation.

McCullough, president of the S. G. A., also used history as main source for background information. He did so by quoting lines from the Declaration of Independence and the Gettysburg Address.

Johnson Convicted Of Dudley High Disruption

By Cohen N. Greene

A biracial jury of four blacks and eight whites recently found Nelson N. Johnson, S.G.A. vice-president, guilty of disrupting a public school last May 9. Robert Evans, a recent Dudley High School graduate, was also convicted in a consolidated trial with Johnson.

On Thursday, one day after the jury deliberated for more than an hour, Johnson and Evans were sentenced to 12 months in jail. Both immediately gave notice of appeal to the N.C. Court of

Appeals. The sentencing and posting of bonds totaling \$1,700 for both Johnson and Evans, followed Judge Robert A. Collier's denial of motions that the verdict against the defendants be set aside on the grounds that the testimony and evidence was not sufficient to warrant the convictions.

Attorney Dansby made a motion to have the charge dismissed against Evans and Johnson before the case went

See SGA Vice-Presy Page 6

See Slum Housing Page 6

Board Of Trustees Gets First Black Chairman

A&T State University last week elected its first Black chairman of the Board of Trustees.

He is John S. Stewart, president of the Mutual Savings and Loan Association and member of the Durham City Council.

Stewart was named to his post by unanimous vote of the trustees. He thus becomes the first Black man to serve as chairman of the board since the predominately-Black institution was opened in 1891. Charles Phillips of Greensboro was elected vice chairman.

The new chairman succeeded Robert Frazier of Greensboro, who had been chairman of the board since 1957. Prior to the election, Frazier said he had felt for some time that "a member of the predominant race should be elected chairman of the board."

Following Stewart's election, Frazier was named honorary chairman of the board. Stewart, 59, is a graduate of Atlanta University with a degree in business administration. He also holds an honorary degree from Shaw University.

In other important action at the meeting, the board approved resolutions that will give the A&T students broader powers in self government and lawmaking.

The new Student Government Association constitution, which the board okayed, provides for a student legislature, a student judicial system and a system of student courts to handle disciplinary cases. The legislature will adopt rules and regulations,



John S. Stewart

subject to the approval of the student-faculty council and the trustees.

The board also approved a new "student code of conduct," which student leaders and college officials said the students have agreed to be governed by.

In another resolution, the trustees recognized that North Carolina law permits persons 21 years of age and over to purchase whiskey at ABC stores and to consume it in their homes. Dr. Lewis C. Dowdy, A&T president, said that while the resolution would permit 21-year-old and over students to have alcohol in their rooms, the university definitely would not encourage drinking and would seek to enforce the law as it pertained to younger students.

Students In Southeast To Benefit From Program Sponsored By NASA

For the third year in a row, students in the Southeast will benefit from an experimental program co-sponsored by the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and the North Carolina Science and Technology Research Center.

Students involved in research at selected institutions in North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, West Virginia, and Louisiana will be given access to the massive bank of technical and scientific documents accumulated by NASA in its own extensive research programs. About half of the available documents are in the form of unpublished report literature, a source few students have access to through normal academic channels. One-third of the reports are from foreign sources, including the USSR and Soviet-bloc countries.

Financial subsidy from NASA enables STRC, a state agency, to make information retrieval services available to qualifying students at a nominal cost. Searching by high-speed computer saves the individual an estimated month of research at university libraries, and, it is hoped, will upgrade research in general.

Contrary to popular conceptions of NASA research, fields covered by reports range from the expected aircraft and structural mechanics through electronics, fluid mechanics, and physics, to such diversified topics as food science and psychology. The life sciences are also included. STRC has previously prepared computer searches on some aspects of forest life, ecology, and even scuba diving.

Engineers from STRC will aid the individual student in defining his exact interest and translating that interest into computer terminology. STRC utilizes the facilities of the giant IBM 360 computer of the Triangle Universities Computation Center, housed in the STRU building in Research Triangle Park. The TUCC computer can search the more than 400 documents already on file for those pertaining to a particular subject in a fraction of the time required for manual searching.

During the first two years of the program, 334 searches were run for students at seven schools in North Carolina and eleven schools in other Southeastern states. Questionnaires on the value of the searches indicated a large majority of students found them extremely valuable. Many indicated that the searches turned up material previously unknown; others used the search system to verify research already covered.

University faculty and administrators have been briefed on the program, and full details will be available to students through their faculty advisors and department heads. Institutions selected to participate in the program this year include the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, North Carolina State University, Duke University, all in North Carolina; The University of South Carolina and Clemson University; Georgia Institute of Technology; Mississippi State University and the University of Mississippi; Auburn University and the University of Alabama; the University of Florida, Florida State University, and Florida Agricultural and Mechanical University; Virginia Polytechnic Institute, The University of Virginia at Charlottesville, Old Dominion College, and College of William and Mary in Virginia; the University of Tennessee and Memphis State University; Louisiana State University at Baton Rouge; and West Virginia University.

In addition to the NASA collection, STRC also offers custom-tailored searches by computer of the Department of

Defense, Institute of Textile Technology, and Education Research Information Center Collections. A monthly updating service of Chemical Abstracts Condensates is also available. The special subsidized information retrieval program is available only students; however, professors are also encouraged to

STRC's services at the regular fee. Further information about the availability of literature searches for both students and professors may be obtained by contacting the North Carolina Science and Technology Research Center, Post Office Box 12235, Research Triangle Park, North Carolina 27709.

Girl Scouts National Board Approves Minority Meeting

The National Board of Directors of Girl Scouts of the U. S. A. has voted unanimously to support a request of its black board members for an early meeting of minority group members of the board and staff with representatives of minority membership throughout the movement.

Purpose of the meeting authorized by the National Board will be to develop action plans to make the Girl Scout program more responsive to minority group needs and to help break down the walls of prejudice and misunderstanding among all girls.

Black members who were present at the board meeting held on October 23, immediately following the organization's triennial convention in Seattle were Dr. Dorothy Ferebee, Washington, D.C.; Miss Minnie L. Finley, New Orleans, La.; Dr. Jeanne L. Noble, New York City; Mrs. Wilbert K. Ricard, Fort Leonard Wood, Mo.; Dr. Gloria D. Scott, Greensboro, N.C.; and Mrs. Henry T. Smith, Minneapolis, Minn. They were supported by Miss Ada Deer of Stevens Point, Wisc., a member of the Menominee Indian Tribe.

Black members of the national staff who will work with the group will be Mrs. Grace M.

Pleasants, director of the Program Department, and Mrs. Harriet Faulkner, executive recruiter in the Personnel Department.

The group met with the newly elected president of Girl Scouts, Mrs. Douglas H. MacNeil, and some of the officers of the organization immediately following the National Board meeting. A meeting of the planning group has already been scheduled for early November.

Their action came at the close of the 38th National Council meeting of Girl Scouts of the U.S.A. at which the organization launched a massive nationwide effort to help girls and adults become more aware of prejudice and to find ways of helping overcome it in communities over the country. During the week, delegates and parents of Girl Scouts in the Seattle area had expressed concern over the limited representation of minority group girls in some convention events. Mrs. Holton R. Price, retiring president of the nearly 4,000,000-member organization acknowledged that it was "an error...that we cannot allow to go unacknowledged" and that "plans are afoot to make sure that no such misrepresentation ever occurs again at any nationally sponsored Girl Scout event."

Peace Corps College Degree Program Obtains Extension

The officials of the Peace Corps and the State University of New York College at Brockport announced completion of arrangements for continuing and extending the unique Peace Corps/College Degree Program to admit a fourth group of candidates in June, 1970. The members of the first contingent completing the fifteen-month program which combines the upper division undergraduate education with Peace Corps preparation are now serving on bi-national development teams in the Dominican Republic; the second group is now serving in similar assignments in Peru and Honduras; the third group is now in the academic year phase of this joint project and is slated for overseas assignment in Latin America in August, 1970.

The candidates will be selected from the ranks of students in good standing at an accredited college who are completing their sophomore or junior year by June, 1970. Those selected will be able to earn an A.B. or B.S. degree and be eligible for a Peace Corps assignment in one academic year flanked by two summers of fully subsidized and integrated academic courses and Peace Corps training. They are expected to major in mathematics or the sciences; those who have completed their junior year prior to entrance into the program have the opportunity for a double-major.

At the end of the second summer armed with the degree, a teaching license, in-depth cross

cultural preparation and fluency in Spanish the graduates as Peace Corps Volunteers will be off on their Latin American assignment. As members of the staffs of teacher training institutions and/or consultants to secondary teachers of mathematics or science, they are important participants in the educational development efforts of their host countries. During their two year sojourn they have the opportunity to earn up to twelve semester hours graduate credit.

Peace Corps and college officials pointed out the several features which make this joint program unique including: academic credit for Peace Corps training, two fully subsidized summer sessions totalling thirty semester credit hours, in-depth Peace Corps training synchronized with the liberal arts and specialized professional preparation, individualized programming, opportunity for double majors and supervised overseas graduate work.

"This integrated program is based on our two fold conviction that (1) to combine the college and Peace Corps experiences is to make both more relevant and meaningful and personal product more valuable (2) to provide much-needed skilled specialists--mathematics and science teachers--as Peace Corps Volunteers in Latin America is to make a significant contribution to all concerned," said President Albert Warren Brown, of the State University College at Brockport in announcing the extension of this unique partnership.

Graduate Study In Business

There will be a special meeting of all Seniors interested in pursuing graduate study in Business on Monday, 10 November at 4:00 p.m. in Merrick Auditorium.

Graduate study in Business is available to Seniors in all disciplines: the liberal arts, engineering, mathematics, economics, as well as business administration.

This is a FREE-FREE administration, according to Dr. T. Mahaffey, Director of the Division of Business Administration which will be given on this campus Saturday, 7 February 1970 beginning at 8:30 a.m.

Forms will be distributed, filled out and mailed in the Monday meeting.

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May Disruption Charges Against McCullough Dismissed

Last Wednesday, charges against SGA President, Vincent McCullough were dismissed by a Greensboro Superior Court. McCullough, Johnson, and Evans were co-defendants on charges of disrupting a public school last May 9.

McCullough's attorney, Norman Smith, made a motion for nonsuit at the close of the

state's evidence on two grounds. The evidence showed that Dudley High School was already disrupted when McCullough arrived on campus, and the evidence showed only "an unexplained presence" by McCullough.

Attorney Smith argued the point that merely being on the campus "cannot and must not" be considered a crime. Being at a

public meeting place, he emphasized, cannot constitute a crime. He continued that some overt act that would or could have contributed to the disruption must be shown by the state before it could prove a crime.

Testimony by four state's witnesses and one defense witness during the trial showed that McCullough was on Dudley's

campus on May 9 at a time when many students were out of their classrooms. There was no evidence given to show that McCullough talked to any Dudley students, made any noise whatsoever, or in any other way started or added to the existing confusion that later led to the disruption and closing of school.

The motion to dismiss charges against McCullough was made on Tuesday. Judge Robert A. Collier, Jr. postponed the decision on whether to dismiss the charges until Wednesday.

Judge Collier said that the case against McCullough was different from similar cases of this nature.

He said he agreed that in most kinds of cases mere presence was not sufficient evidence to allow a case to go before a jury, but that he was not certain about a charge of disruption. He reserved a motion until after he heard evidence from the defense.

The only defense witness to testify, the Rev. William McNeill Bell, Jr., said he and McCullough followed a large crowd of students from A & T to Dudley High School because they both were

concerned that "there might be violence." Rev. Bell, Dean of the Chapel at Shaw University, continued that McCullough indicated to him he did not want any violence to occur.

McCullough, along with Evans and Johnson in June were convicted of a misdemeanor in a Greensboro District Court. They all appealed to Superior Court following an 8 month sentence imposed by the District Court.

Over 600 Attend SOBU Conference

The Student Organization for Black Unity (SOBU) held a national conference October 21-26 in Durham. SOBU's existence was deemed necessary with a realization by Black students that organizations such as the National Student Association (NSA) no longer spoke to their needs as Black people. The organizational meeting for SOBU was held at A & T from May 8-10, where a number of workshops were held in which ideas about the direction which Black students as African people should take were discussed.

The conference of October 21-26 was the first fall conference and concerned itself with workshops dealing with specific areas in which Black people concern themselves. The fall conference showed some 400 students attending whereas the Spring conference included about 90. The geographic scope included students from the Mid-West, Texas, Wisconsin, Illinois, California and the East coast.

Nelson Johnson, SGA Vice-President at A & T is National Convener. He is obligated to pull together all the activities of the various groups and to call national conventions.

Also, as a result of the SOBU conference, a better communication between Black

campuses is being developed. A SOBU newspaper will be started with plans for bi-monthly publication. Plans for two projects to raise the level of our consciousness as African people were developed.

Panel discussions during the conference included topics as

"Black People-The International Struggle", "Repression-Neo-Colonialist Tactics, U.S.A.", and "Black Education." Other interesting presentations were a drama entitled "The Black World A' Comin'" and an appreciation session "Night of Black Poetry."

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Concert Change

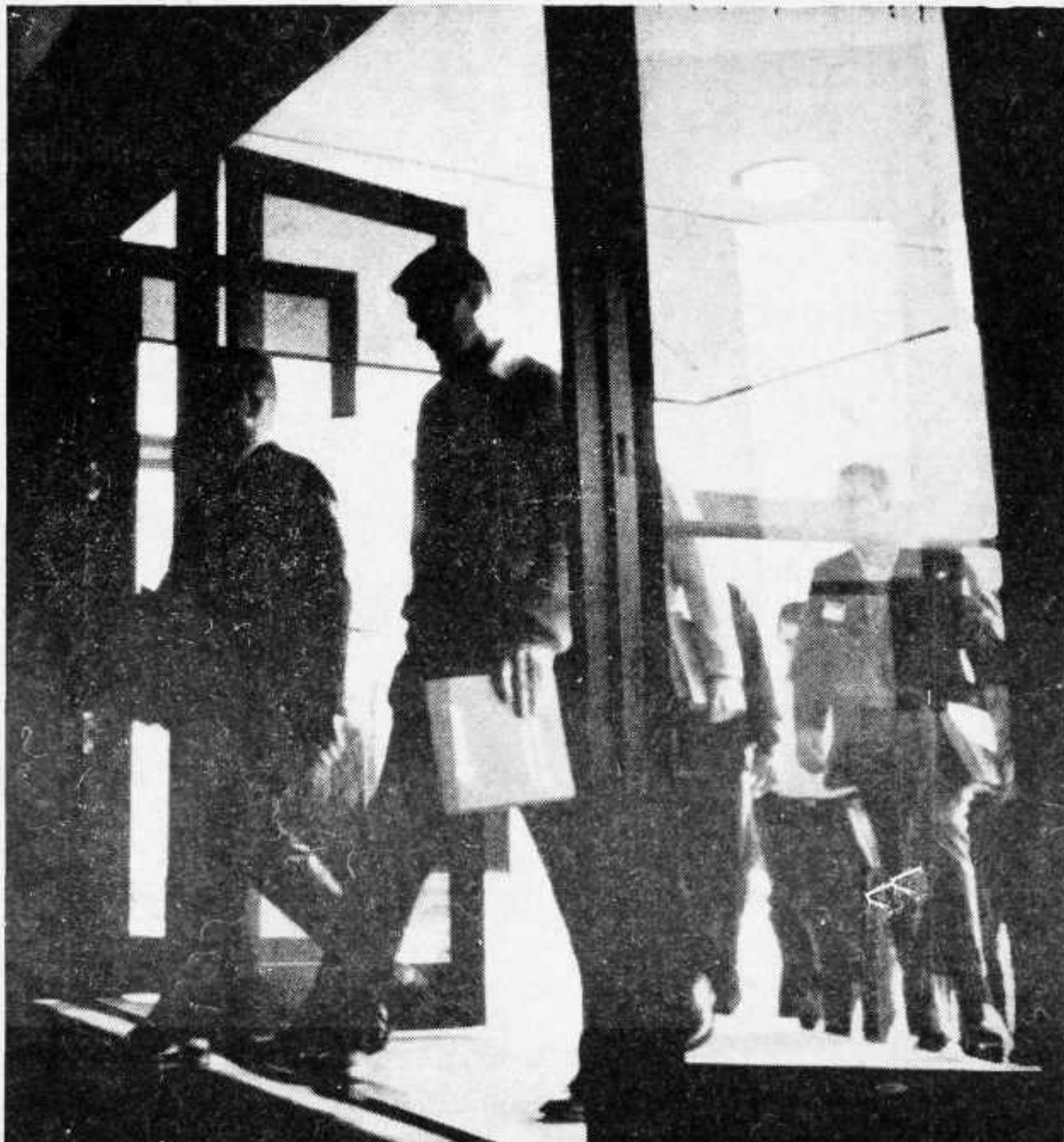
The Lyceum performance of Stevie Wonder has been re-scheduled for November 19 instead of the previously announced December 10 date

Nutritionist To Speak Here On November 11

Dr. James P. Carter, Assistant Professor of Nutrition and Instructor in Pediatrics, Vanderbilt University, will present a lecture on Tuesday, November 11th at 6:30 P.M. on the A & T State University campus. The lecture entitled "Hunger in America and Hunger Worldwide" is sponsored jointly by the Department of Home Economics, Department of Biology, both at A & T State University, and the American Medical Association, The Medical Society of the state of North Carolina, and the Guilford County Medical Society. It will be held in the auditorium of Barnes Hall.

Dr. Carter has had broad experience in nutrition and pediatrics, having conducted research as part of the Vanderbilt nutrition group in Egypt on zinc and chromium deficiency and protein-calorie malnutrition and participated in the assessment of nutritional status of low-income groups in the U.S.A. He was appointed member of an independent Citizen's Board of Inquiry into hunger and malnutrition in the U.S.A. under the auspices of the Citizen's Crusade Against Poverty in 1967. His publications include studies of kwashiorkor, medical problems of children of American missionaries, and protein and calorie malnutrition among Navajo Pre-school Children.

The public is invited to attend this lecture. Approval for continuing education for registered dietitians has been requested.



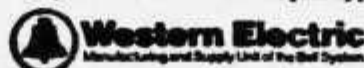
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Actions During Blackout

The derogatory actions exemplified by some of the students on this campus during the recent power failure were those that one tends to attribute to mad men or some wild animal. The failure, which resulted in a complete campus blackout, brought the real nature of certain students to light.

It was thought that the students of Aggeland were leaders among leaders in demonstrating the unification, respect, and love that Black people hold for each other. Brother Howard Fuller said recently that the students of A&T had overcome that oppression dealt out by the white man; that these Black students were now working together with undying love for the welfare of all Blacks. Brother Fuller further stated that A&T had the support of the Black community in Greensboro and that he wished NCC was like A&T in these respects.

There is a rather old cliché that says, "Actions speak louder than words." This is very true and the actions of some Aggies, both male and female, spoke louder on the night of October 25, than all of their cries and pleas for the unification, love, trust, and respect of all Blacks.

It is often wise to stop for a minute or two and think how your actions will affect you, your brother and sister, and your school.

After considering these effects any mature individual would not have staged a panty raid or attempted sexual assault on the sisters of this university. Black college students have abandoned these adolescent whims of white college students for a more serious cause, the liberation of all Black people.

The guilty ones seek justification of their acts by saying that they were invited in by some of the sisters. Not casting all blame from the sisters who did this, however, regardless of whether the invitation was extended or not, it is known that female dormitories are off limits to male students at that time of morning.

If the time was not taken to stop and consider what effect your immature and childish actions might have, take the time now to see the damage that you have done to the Black students of Aggeland as far as our leadership as a Black institution concerned. It should be pointed out that all of our actions have an effect as far as community involvement in A&T is concerned also.

It is hoped that this will not happen again in case another such emergency develops on this campus.

Slum Housing

The Greensboro city government has now heard the complaints and ordeals of this city's poor in regard to the poor conditions and high rent of some of the homes in Greensboro.

The situation of poor housing within this city is very grave indeed. Landlords continuously refuse to repair these dilapidated homes and even deny the tenants this right. Rent rates are ridiculously high and many of this city's poor face eviction by these "less than human" landlords.

The Greensboro Association for Poor People, GAPP, is working very hard in an effort to remedy the plight of the poor's housing conditions. In a recent meeting with the Greensboro City Council, GAPP delivered its arguments to the council along with arguments from Blacks living in these slum buildings.

The meeting, which lasted into the early hours of the morning, was characterized by pledges from this city's elected officials to work with GAPP in its endeavor to render these catastrophe conditions of the poor.

The city council has an excellent opportunity at this time to show, other than by word of mouth, that it represents all the people of Greensboro and not just "the better situated" citizens.

Not only is this an excellent opportunity for the city council to show its representation, but it is an opportunity for Aggies to get involved in some worthwhile and meaningful endeavor to aid the Blacks in this city.

With work in their interest from the Greensboro city government, GAPP, and support from Black students, these poor people will not have to worry about unjust evictions and rises in rent on these slum dwellings.

The American Pendulum

By Dick Gregory

The gradual process of social evolution in America has produced a new black mood with regard to racial relationships which is hard for many white folks to understand. Perhaps a simple illustration will help. Think of the process of social evolution in America as a giant pendulum swinging back and forth. For more than three hundred years the American white man has been riding on the pendulum.



Gregory

Up until the present moment in American history, the black man has been chasing the swinging pendulum trying to hitch a ride also. But over the years the man used up so much energy chasing the pendulum that he never had quite enough strength to jump on. Just when the pendulum seemed to be clearly within his grasp, the black man jumped and missed and the pendulum began to swing back the other way. And the black man started chasing once again.

During the years of slavery and after the Emancipation Proclamation, the black man chased the pendulum by trying to mimic the white man, black man's nappy hair, so the black man developed his own social "process" and straightened out the hair hangup. Then, the white man ridiculed the black man's thick lips, so the black man grew a moustache to cover that problem.

The black man did everything he could do to develop white attitudes, to try to think white—think white—be white—and the black man thought surely he would be able to catch the pendulum, when he became "white" enough, and jump on board with the white man.

But the "whitening process" did not work. The pendulum with its white rider slipped out of the black man's grasp and began to swing back the other way. So the black man began to develop a new strategy in chasing the pendulum. As the black man chased the pendulum, he pleaded with the white man, appealing to his conscience, trying to persuade the white man that he ought to let black folks on the pendulum too. The civil rights movement was a plea for integration, for a fair and equal share of the American dream. It was a plea for inclusion, a moral claim socially and politically supported by the rhetoric of the Declaration of Independence and the United States Constitution.

During the chase, the black man saw certain signs that perhaps the white man was listening—the civil rights bill, the housing bill, the voting rights bill and the Supreme Court decision on school desegregation. Again, just when the black man thought he had finally caught the pendulum and was about to jump on, it began to swing the other way. The black man saw that the rights bills looked good on paper but were nullified by lack of implementation. He saw that the white man was more concerned about the "inciting to riot" section of the 1968 bill than he was with fair housing.

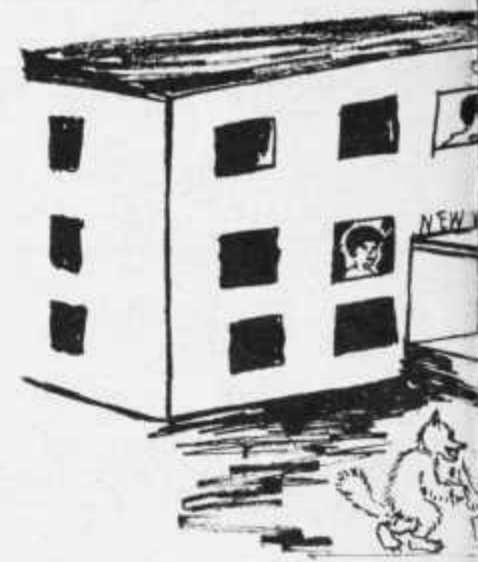
To add insult to injury, the black man saw another thing happening as he chased the swinging pendulum. Each time the pendulum completed its swing, the white man picked up another rider—the Italian, the Irish, the Jew. Still the black man could not climb on board.

So the black man began to analyze the swinging pendulum. He noticed that even though the pendulum swung away from him and escaped his grasp, it always swung back. The black man suddenly realized that he was dissipating all of his energy and strength chasing the pendulum. So the black man developed his present stance. He decided to stop chasing the pendulum and wait for it to swing back. And the black man decided to use his energy and strength to prepare himself for the pendulum's return.

During his period of waiting, the black man decided to address himself to his own problems. He began looking to his own history, his own culture and his own neighborhood. No longer is the black man chasing the white man trying to be like him. No longer is the black man trying to develop white attitudes. The black man is developing authentic black attitudes. He has pride and sees beauty in his blackness. Rather than pleading with the white man for inclusion into his neighborhood, the black man is tackling the problems of his OWN neighborhood and demanding the right to solve those problems. He is demanding that the black community control its schools, its health, police and fire services, as well as the planning, strategy and construction decisions which vitally affect life in the black community.

As the black man waits for the pendulum to return, he begins to see the tricks the white man used to keep him involved in the chase. The white man ridiculed the black man for the way he talked. And the black man used to be embarrassed when he would count, "one, two, three, fo'." The white man would say, "You Negroes sure do talk funny." Then the black man went to England and heard the English language as it should be spoken. And he came home realizing that white folks can't speak the English language properly either!

The black man knows that the process of social evolution dictates that the pendulum will swing back to him. When it does, the black man will be ready.



How Our Re

Campus Blackout Brin

EDITOR OF THE REGISTER:

How confused I find myself as I sit here in an effort to reflect my feelings about some of the students in Aggeland who are supposedly "black brothers." Very recently, some students at WSSU mentioned that they wished very deeply that all black people could be as strongly united as are the students who make up A & T. But, as I look back to the nights of October 13, 1969 and October 25, 1969, I can only say that there are rats aboard the ship.

So often do we speak of the wrongs to which our people have been subjected by whites, and yet, the actions of many of us clearly show that we are going to have to watch those "brothers in-word-only." Our sisters come to school here and place an immeasurable degree of trust in us as brothers; in turn, we say that they as black women, occupy a place in the black movement, but when we immorally assault them, we are doing no more nor any less than the white slavemaster who sought "kicks" in the slave shacks at night.

In consequence of past actions, I ask myself are there really brothers at A & T whose ideologies are so white oriented, whose mannerisms are so peculiarly canine, whose levels of refinement are so canine, and whose habitual conduct is so altruistic that they would allow their insane delights and atypical whims to jeopardize the welfare of all.

Oscar Beale

EDITOR OF THE REGISTER:

The events that followed the blackout this past weekend were a discredit to our university. It all could have been prevented if the planners of our buildings had equipped the buildings with an emergency lighting system.

A system of this sort would function whenever the flow of electricity is interrupted. If such a

system were installed on each floor of the dormitories, it would offset the buildings' darkness when a power failure occurs. Consequently, it would avert the possibility of the events of this past week happening again.

So I firmly recommend that a system or systems of this sort be installed immediately.

Janet Wilson

EDITOR OF THE REGISTER:

There was complete darkness on the campus of A & T State University, October 25, 1969, except for those who were lucky enough to have candles or the lights that were flashed into the dormitory entrances by our campus security guards.

The first part of the obscene nightmare for some students occurred as a post, that once held position in front of Cooper Hall, was knocked down. The lights blinked once and then went off



THE A&T REGISTER

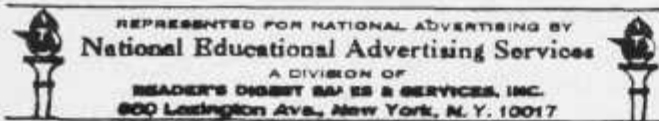


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Published weekly during the school year by students of A&T State University.

Subscription rate \$5.00 per year. Address all communications and checks to THE REGISTER, Box E-25, North Carolina A&T State University, Greensboro, North Carolina 27411.

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Johnson Thanks Black People In Open Letter

Dear Brothers and Sisters,

My recent trial and conviction in the Guilford County Superior Court, while negative on the surface, has elicited one of the most positive and heart-warming responses from you that I have ever known. I would like to express my sincere appreciation to the students of A & T, Bennett and Dudley and Black people in general for the strong moral and financial support that I received during my "hour of crisis."



Nelson Johnson

Although many of you saw fit to support the cause for which I was being

tried, I realize that there are many among us who still have unanswered questions which prevented any positive commitment from them. While I welcomed all and any support that I received, I can nevertheless, understand any reservations which some students undoubtedly had. I can understand those reservations because I realize that we have been socialized and educated to conceive of things in a certain manner. All of us are influenced to a lesser or greater degree by an acquired pattern of thinking that is not good for our people.

While I do not wish to dwell on my case, I would like to take this opportunity to point up some political realities. My conviction in the superior court, if seen from a Black perspective, is simply the latest action taken by the white power structure to kill the movement of the Black community to control its own destiny. The struggle by Black people for a better way of life in this country and, indeed, in this city has been long and hard. The trip up from slavery has seen us subjected to the cruelest forms of treatment. Our people - your foreparents and my foreparents - have been forced to make tremendous sacrifices for the meager gains that we have made. Lynching, physical and mental castration, shooting, starvation, and raping were not uncommon phenomena in our historical fight for liberation. Our efforts today are an extension of the same struggles and sacrifices that our people have made through history. The settings are different but the relationships are basically unchanged: the masses of our people have moved from the slave plantations to the ghettos; the racist whites have exchanged the lynching rope for the judge's robe; and they have moved from the lynching tree to the court rooms. We still have the same relationships; it is the controlled and the controllers, the exploited and the exploiters, the oppressed and the oppressors. It is from this framework that our analysis must originate and develop.

Needless to say, the courts have not been the friends of Black people in our struggle for freedom: They still are not the friends of Black people today. In Greensboro, as in other cities in North Carolina and throughout the country, Black people are redefining the political relationship between the Black and white communities. The fundamental question involved in my case was not a question of legal conduct; in fact, it was not a legal question at all. The issue was first and foremost a political issue which involved the movement of the Black race in Greensboro to a higher level of dignity and independence. Even though I was on trial, in a broader sense, Black people were on trial. All of us who are determined to carve out of this society a better way of life for our people were being tried.

I would like to shift the focus of this letter to the question of the status of our community in Greensboro and in other areas where there are Black people. As a community of Black people, we have very little control over the institutions and affairs of our community. The decisions (when, where, what, how, and how much) about our community are almost always made by and in the interest of the white power structure. As long as Black people agree with the white power structure, there is calm and harmony between the races. The point at which Black people differ to any significant degree with white society is the point at which our interest as a Black people are sacrificed. The white power structure, along with the unconscious assistance of some Blacks, still exercises almost total control over our people. This phenomenon is true categorically: we as a people have very little to say about zoning, the housing developments, the housing inspections, the redevelopment programs, the schools, the police and the economy in our community. This list could go on and on, but it will suffice to say that our community is essentially a "colony." I realize that many persons will say that there are Blacks on boards and in elected positions, but when I speak of control I am talking about the ability of a people to have their interest prevail in the last analysis. It was from a position of dependency and powerlessness that we in Greensboro moved to develop community power so that the voice of the Blacks could become strong in the arena of decision-making. Those efforts

of power development have been hampered and frustrated by agents of the government and the power structure in general. It is, then, against this background of power development and power relationships between the Black and white communities that the present situation unfolds.

Although I do not feel that the details of my trial are especially significant, I would, however, like to pursue with you an analysis of a pattern of action that has become typical of the power structure in its reaction to Black persons or Black groups which oppose it. This reaction will often take the form of slander of individuals by associating them with sexual or social indecencies: excessive drinking, use of drugs, promiscuity, etc. If this should fail, the attempt will then be made to project vicious images of the individuals with labels such as lovers of violence, hate teachers, racists in reverse, subversives, and so forth. The power structure will then ruthlessly pursue its course by seeking out technical legal issues to persecute individuals. Often the agents of the power structure, in their zeal to stop the development of the Black community, will break laws themselves, mistreat people, and make a mockery of the democratic process. Much of this has been reflected in the incidents leading up to and surrounding the Dudley-A&T revolt. The power structure will then move to lay the blame for its own vicious conduct on the shoulders of Black people. This blame is given a sophisticated air of legality by processing it through the courts.

The effects of such actions by the power structure serve to do one of two things: it can further inspire a people to continue to fight, or it can dampen the spirit of determination in a people and kill its will to continue. The test of which of those two alternatives will prevail in Greensboro will be answered in time by you, me and other persons in the Black community.

As I pointed out earlier, I know that there are many questions from students; such questions are to be expected. I would like to attempt to answer some of those questions at this point. There are those among us who would raise the question (as did the judge) of why I was at Dudley, what business was it of mine? If I did not love my Black brothers, I could answer none. If I were not opposed to wrong, I could answer none. If I had no gratitude for other Black people who have sacrificed and often given the last measure so that you and I could be where we are, I could answer none. If I had no concern for the liberation of all Black people, I could answer none. When Blacks are mistreated anywhere, it becomes the business of Black people everywhere. I can only say that if some Black people had not decided to move and to get things done long ago, we might all still be on the plantations. Frederick Douglass would put it this way: "If there is no struggle, there is no progress. Those who profess to favor freedom, and yet deprecate agitation, are men who want rain without thunder and lightning. They want the ocean with the awful roar of its many waters. This struggle may be a moral one; or it may be a physical one; or it may be both moral and physical; but it must be a struggle. Power concedes nothing without a demand. It never did, and it never will."

We are and we must be our Brother's Keeper. To oppose one is to oppose all; to mistreat one Black man is to mistreat all Black people. It is this kind of functional unity that we must have to liberate our people. It is our responsibility - the responsibility of this generation - to give definition and ultimate reality to this kind of respect, love and unity among our people. I am proud to say that I have seen the genesis of this type of love and unity displayed by you in the last several months in your response to my conviction and in your response in general to the atrocities which have been visited upon our people. We have crossed the river; the ocean lies ahead.

With Undying Love,

Nelson N. Johnson

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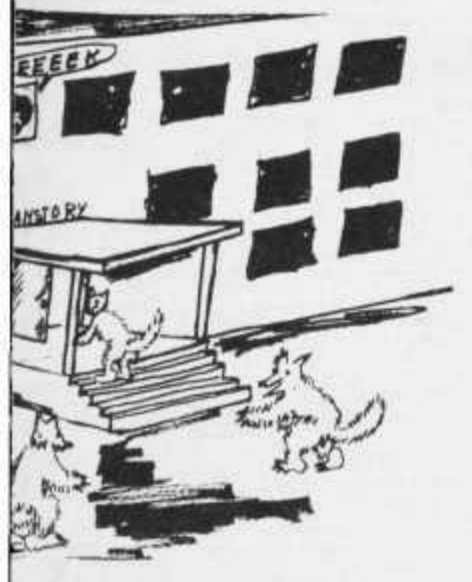
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For further information see: Rev. Cleo M. McCoy, 202 Harrison Auditorium



Readers See It As Critical Comments

for good. There was much hustling and bustling in the dormitories for these persons trying to find their way around.

All of a sudden, no attention was paid to the noise inside the dormitory, but attention was placed on the noise outside. There were fellows coming from all directions toward the female dormitories. The lights were out for more than two hours. During this time, disgusting incidents took place.

Both of the sexes on campus should get together and talk this matter over. We should stop and ask ourselves if this is the type of activity that we want to display. This is a serious matter because this may not be the last time that our campus or maybe even our city will be in complete darkness. Won't you stop and think about it?

Kaye D. Stafford

Aggie Band

EDITOR OF THE REGISTER:

I wonder if the poor showing the band presented during halftime at the A & T vs. W. S. S. U. game was negligence on the band director's part?

The band only performed for about two minutes. It is ironic but the band plays louder at 6:00 o'clock in the morning than they played during the halftime show.

The band director spends a great deal of time practicing the band. It would seem that he could have put together a better show for the band to perform during the halftime show.

I hope that when the band gets new uniforms it will inspire the band director to write some good music for the band to play.

I noticed that the band was playing some current hits in the stands during the game. I wonder why the director wouldn't let them continue to play.

I wonder if the band director was saving his best show for Morgan State's Homecoming?

Clarence Counts

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Protest Age In Fashions Accepted Now

By Sharon Graves

This is the age of protest in fashions and people are not accepting a uniform way of dressing. The classic skirt and shirt or coat and tie have almost become obsolete.

The "in things" in fashion fortunately do not require money but do require creativity. Fashion can be found anywhere from army surplus stores to grandmother's attic. The new boutiques or novelty shops that specialize in unusual jewelry or clothes, are inexpensive and interesting to browse through.

Army jackets, pea coats and the new tailored French army jackets are popular on campus. The neutral color and rough texture of these jackets make them versatile and seasonable.

Antique jewelry, often found in grandmother's attic are priceless because they can be used as scarf pins, or whatever else is found interesting.

Boutiques, which include Afro, Oriental or just small shops carry a variety of contemporary fads and a wealth of interesting items to add to your wardrobe.

Now that creativity counts more than money, everyone can develop his own look. Fabrics can be acquired inexpensively and many people are designing and making their own clothes.

The time has come for people to break with the traditional standard of dressing. If a style is your thing—whether it be the Afro, Indian or just plain mod look—go into it.

Fashion is what you make it and how you make it come across using a maximum of your creativity and a minimum of your funds.

SGA Vice-Prexy Found Guilty Of Disorders Charges

Continued From Page 1

before the jury. Judge Collier denied motions for direct verdict of innocent to Johnson & Evans.

The prosecutor examined four state's witnesses in the case. Tuesday, Dudley Principal, Franklin J. Brown testified he saw Johnson and Evans in front of a noisy crowd of unidentified persons on the campus. He said he then closed the school when it was obvious classes had been disrupted.

Another state's witness, Owen Lewis, director of public information and publications for the city school board, said he saw a group of "large black adult males" on Dudley's campus. He stated that the group was clapping and chanting "Damn Brown, let my people go." Lewis further stated that he approached Robert Evans, who was in front of the group, and told him that if he did not leave the campus he would have him arrested for trespassing.

Under cross-examination by Defense Attorney Dansby, Lewis admitted he had not identified himself to Evans, or told Evans what authority he had to tell him to leave the campus. Lewis also stated that he saw Johnson using a bullhorn to address a crowd of students in the girl's gymnasium. Lewis further stated he saw a man he later identified as Vincent McCullough standing behind the table on which Johnson had been standing.

After hearing Attorney Dansby's plea for mercy, which included the testimony of two character witnesses for Johnson, Judge Collier made brief comments and then imposed the sentences. A.E. Smith, director of Athletics and the Student Union, and Bennie Mayfield, assistant Dean of Student Affairs were character witnesses.

They are both free on bond, until they are retried in the N.C. Court of Appeals.



Slum Housing Arguments Heard By City Council

Continued From Page 1

presented their personal complaints and proposals in relationship to their personal situations and circumstances.

Angry Glenn Cockrill, fighting to retain his emotions, shouted at a wide-eyed city council, "Get your front foot off my neck, or I'll break your leg." Cockrill further shouted that he was not going to pay his \$55 per month rent for his two room apartment.

Rallah, black citizen, said that the city ought to take real property from current owners and give it to the poor for housing.

Rebecca Potts, a resident of the East White Oak section, believes that the city housing inspectors are protecting the interests of the landlords rather than the interest of the tenants. Surely, the city officials can not be blind to the housing situation which has existed in the city of Greensboro for a number of years. Potts noted that her landlord has increased rents in the East White Oaks section because of the increase in property taxes. Having objected to the rent increase, Burkhardt the landlord, threatened to have the sheriff put her out of her home.

Numerous citizens violently

complained of long waiting periods for some type of notification from the public housing units which are available.

Having calmly and silently listened to the citizens and the council, Johnson told the council that it was "obviously not so powerless as it projects itself." In response to Johnson's conclusion, city Attorney, Jesse Warren, said that the occupancy certification was within the city's power, but that control over the rent was not.

Later, Mayor Jack Elam pledged to the GAPP that "I will do anything within my power to resolve the housing grievances of the poor."

The council, having heard the angry black people in the four-hour meeting passed a resolution stating that they would study the problem immediately. Ruzon along with Johnson reflected, it will be unfortunate if the city council can not do the right thing, simply because it is the right thing to be done. Let's all pray that more blood will not stain the Greensboro city streets just to get a point across or to evoke mass awakeness. For it was made clear at the November 3rd meeting that the problem is not a lack of communication; but rather a conflict between various interest groups.

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Aggies Edge Bears 20-19 To Ruin Morgan Homecoming

By Paul Jones

A & T's spirited Aggies utilized a spirited offense and an inspired defense in defeating traditional rival Morgan in the Bears' annual Homecoming classic by a 20-19 verdict. For Coach Hornsby Howell it was a decisive victory in that the loser would be eliminated from contention in the already tight CIAA championship race. With its initial first division victory A & T moves up in the conference ranking as the last of the undefeated Johnson C. Smith and North Carolina Central play each other next week. But in rallying to subdue the stout Bears A & T had to come from behind and stave off a late Morgan charge before emerging victorious.

With a flip of the coin, A & T was in position to receive the opening kickoff. Taking the high wobbly kick for the Aggies was return specialist Gerald Fitzgerald who fielded the pigskin on his 14 yardline but was immediately nailed to the spot of his reception. After suffering the abuses of nearly the entire Bear defense A&T was cursed with a fumble before ever getting to put the ball in play as DHB Reginald Boyce pounced on the loose ball. Then taking over on A&T's 18 yardline, Morgan signal caller David Freland hit ALL-CIAA End Ara Person in the end zone on the first play from scrimmage with only seconds elapsed from the clock. A booming PAT kick by William Worthington put the jubilant Bears ahead 7-0.

After being caught flat which resulted in a Morgan TD, A & T again took the field for the kickoff. This time Daryle Cherry took the kick and brought the ball 17 yards out of A & T territory. A series of short gains and an incomplete pass necessitated the Aggies to punt away the football. While already standing deep in his own backfield QB Stanley Jacobs was attempting to punt when

smothered on his 14 yardline on a disastrous high snap from center. Again taking over, the Bears then went to the air but found the Aggies' defensive secondary of Yates, Code, Westmoreland, and Hargraves unwilling to yield a yard in exonerating itself for the earlier TD. A five yard offside penalty and a six yard run by HB John Sykes put the Bears on the three yardline with a first in goal play coming up. On the preceding play HB John Hall found a gap on the left of the interior line and managed to make it to paydirt for another Morgan TD with 12:07 left in the first quarter. On the PAT, Morgan found the presence of William Gaines and William Wideman too much as the kick never got off the ground in what was to be the deciding point.

Then with only minutes gone in the game, once cheerful A & T fans were almost afraid to be subjected to Morgan's next kick off, fearful of the results. Handling the kickoff this time was Lorenzo Pearson who gained 16 yards with the ball on the A & T 28 yardline. An incomplete pass and a short gain put A & T at its 30 yardline. Sensational blocking from Mel Holmes, Claude Harrison, and David Lewis made the difference as HB Pearson sprang from his backfield for a gain of nine yards and a first down. With Thomas Blue running at Fullback and Daryle Cherry at Flanker A & T battled its way out to midfield. QB Stan Jacobs then wasted no time in finding his prime receiver, Willie Wright, for another first down. Eugene Harrison added to the threat with a 10-yard reception along with further running out of Blue and Pearson. Then Larry Bolton made the clinking catch from five yards out to put the Aggies on the scoreboard with the game still young. John Guy added the PAT

to make the score 13-7.

Kicking off for the first time, A & T had its kick taken by HB Joseph Alex who found himself entombed by a host of AGGIES. On a short run by HB Craig Gee a blistering tackle by Ralph Coleman and Dempsey Bryant gave A & T the ball again deep in her territory. A quick change of events and A & T was knocking at the Bear's door within minutes after scoring. Then making probably A&T's most determined effort of the game QB Stan Jacobs dealt off passes to Daryle Cherry and Willie Wright who combined for 58 yards in the drive. Grabbing his fourth TD pass was Daryle Cherry who was not to be denied on a brilliant six yard play which tied the score 13-13. A & T made a gallant fight and got the lead which they never relinquished.

Again A & T kicked off only to allow HB Wayne Hughes to gain 20 yards on the return. Now trailing 14-13, Morgan QB Freland made the fatal mistake of attempting to pass on A&T's magnificent defensive secondary which is averaging a trivial 112.6 yards per game to opponents. Picking off the Bear pass for A & T was its ALL-CIAA captain Merl Code who gained 17 yards but more than doubled that distance by reversing the field to pick up blocks. Again A & T went to the air as Jacobs completed a string of 11 consecutive passes before finding prime target Willie "Promised Land" Wright in the end zone for another score. A heavy charge by Morgan and the PAT by John Guy was partially deflected.

But A & T was holding on to its hard fought 20-13 lead. For the remainder of that period and the next two quarters both teams had settled their anxieties and traded punches on relatively fair terms without the benefit of

SPORTS

Paul L. Jones, Sports Editor

scoring. In the final period both teams were still fighting each other with victory in their hearts. Morgan's final tally came on an eight-yard pass to ALL-CIAA End' Ara Person. Again the PAT was blocked for A & T to remain ahead 20-19 as the game ended. With little of the final period remaining Morgan had the ball as the four-minute warning was given and went for it on fourth down and three yards. Doug Westmoreland ended the threat with an interception and calmly walked off the field with the ball

in his hands and sure that the offense would hold. When the offense took over, A & T ran the clock out but not before Willie Wright preserved the ball with a 21 yard interception.

As was the case this past week, A & T will have to be ready and up for the game as the tenacious Rattlers of Florida A & M will be seeking revenge from last year. Coach Jake Gaither will be seeking his 199th victory as the nation's winnest coach



Quarterback Stan Jacobs (no. 12) tosses the ball down the field as he finds an intended receiver in last week's game against Morgan State College in Baltimore. The Aggies won the game by a 20-19 margin.



The Bears of Morgan State rush in on Aggie player Willie J. Wright (no. 80) as he gets in position to catch a pass from quarterback Stan Jacobs. The game ruined the homecoming weekend of the Bears.

Aggie Kicker - John Guy May Be Kicker Specialist

By George Bridges and Oliver Carson

One of the newest additions to the Aggies football team is kicker John Guy, who has a long bright history behind him. Before John arrived at A&T, he was an outstanding athlete at Dudley High School. He also participated in baseball and basketball. His favorite was football, which he excelled in. John first became interested in football in his ninth grade year. He went out for kicker and made second string; he was also second string kicker his tenth grade year. During his junior year he came out for the team again. He was the field goal kicker and extra point kicker. He was the fourth leading scorer on the team. He scored a total of 29 points. He was the only kicker among the four city high schools to kick a field goal. It was from 27 yards. With the performance of his junior year, he was voted the outstanding kicker in the city. In his senior year (along with his kicking duties) he started at defensive halfback and offensive end. After three games he was named co-captain of the team. He

received the Golden Helmet award for catching seven passes in a game. He kicked two field goals, one of thirty yards and another of thirty-seven yards. John decided to come to A&T because he had a better offer than any of the other schools that wanted his services. He also liked the A&T program. The only difference John sees between high school and college football is, he practices much more on his techniques and is more specialized in his field. The only adjustment between high school and college was reporting to the official when entering the game. Coach Howell feels that John will be a real good kicking specialist. He has to work harder on getting the ball up quicker and on a higher trajectory. The basic problem he must overcome in kicking is kicking directly off the ground. In high school he used a tee. John's biggest ambition is to become the best place kicker at A & T, and to be all C. I. A. A. player. Someday, he hopes to play pro-football.

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East Bessemer Ave.
Greensboro, North Carolina

Efforts Begun To Establish Coed Visiting

By Brenda Thornhill

A rising controversial issue storming the Aggie campus now is that of coed visitation. For those uninformed, the term "coed visitation" is merely the act of entertaining visitors of the opposite sex in one's dormitory room. To get the ball rolling, a group of interested students ignited the issue and decided to present some plans to the students in an effort to establish coed visitation on the campus.

"This concept of coed visitation will definitely give a student a chance to be more mature and expose him to better social relations," retorted Michael Coleman, vice president of the freshman class.

Some students feel that having the privilege of coed visitation would be the answer to their grievances such as lack of adequate forms of entertainment in the lobbies. Coleman adds that, "students can play cards, listen to their stereos, watch television, or even study in their rooms" if coed visitation was permissible.

Coed visitation is prevalent on such campuses as Morgan State, Hampton Institute, Howard University, Tuskegee Institute, UNC-G, Duke and St. Andrews College in Laurinburg. The freshman class vice president and his committee have drawn up some proposals for the establishment of coed visitation.

- (1) Coed visitation is limited for weekend visits only.
- (2) On Saturdays 6 p.m.-11 p.m. are visiting hours.
- (3) On Sundays 2 p.m. - 7 p.m. are visiting hours.
- (4) General rule is to open doors two inches wide.
- (5) Lights are required to be on.
- (6) Residents of the particular dorm must be dressed if they leave their rooms during visiting hours.
- (7) Prior to visitations, roommates are expected to inform each other of their visitor's arrival.
- (8) All visitors are expected to come in the front entrance.
- (9) Visitors will sign in and sign out.
- (10) Each guest will be escorted by the host or hostess.

Most of the plans were derived from and based on those in effect on other university campuses.

"The entire student body is not obligated for coed visitation and we do not expect each student to vote for it. If one dormitory feels that they do not want it that is perfectly all right. Each dorm will vote individually and the results will prevail in that respective dorm," explained Michael.

It is also recommended that students who are interested be subjected to experience a trial period of one weekend prior to casting a ballot either way. The administration and board of trustees are invited to observe the trial period. On November 12, freshman class representatives Larry Sutherland and Yvonne McKoy will present this bill of proposal at the SGA meeting. All interested Aggies are asked to give their support and ideas toward establishing coed visitation on the campus.

Notice !!

STUDENTS WHO HAVE NOT ENDORSED THEIR N. D. S. L., E. O. G. AND/OR COLLEGE FOUNDATION LOAN CHECKS ARE URGED TO COME BY THE CASHIER'S OFFICE BETWEEN THE HOURS OF 8:30 A. M. AND 4:00 P.M. - MONDAY THRU FRIDAY. THESE CHECKS CANNOT BE CREDITED TO THE ACCOUNTS UNLESS THEY ARE ENDORSED.

ACP Conference Provides Rewarding Experience

By George Adams

Miami Beach is quite a lovely city when it's not raining. We Arrived there last Wednesday night and landed into the outer-reins of a storm that lasted for 37 hours; continuously. However, the Newspaper Convention went on. Those of us who were not staying at the Bamaral Hotel stayed at the Americana (next door) where the main portion of the conventioners were housed. Ford Motor Company gave us an extremely nice "buffet-style banquet" with a multifarious selection of food the second evening we were there. We also saw an exclusive showing of "Goodbye Mr. Chips" - before it has made its world primere. Also twenty-five lucky people were winners of a raffle that gives each of them 2 weeks usage of any type Ford car of their choice. We got all new ideas from many other schools while in Miami, however, I consider the best part of the trip was having the opportunity to confer with other black college people throughout the country. Brothers and sisters were there from Howard, Grambling, Southern, Florida A&M, Spelman, Elizabeth City, and J. C. Smith. Meeting them was indeed a great honor, and I will make you the promise that I shall keep in touch with these sister schools so that we can have a close communication exchange in order to know what these campuses are doing culturally.



Adams

Now I am writing you these lines enroute to Greensboro from New York. Eastern Airlines sure is a nice

company; ask me personally and I'll tell you what I mean - I can't in print. Yet, I would like also to thank all those people responsible for sending me and the other 8 to Miami and especially to you the student body for your support and good wishes.

New Yorkers are eagerly awaiting the arrival of the most costly movie ever made "Hello Dolly" starring Barbara Streissand. It is expected to be one of the greatest all time movies since it has already set the world record for the longest running Broadway Musical ever. "Dolly" is still going strong under the auspices of the great Pearl Bailey. But, I hope that some of you Aggies will give Streissand a chance and listen to her so that you can understand fully the richness of her sound.

Also, try seeing her as the late Fanny Brice, (a woman who was a top commedienne and legend for more than 20 years), in "Funny Girl," is as great an actress as she is a singer. Recently she became the highest single act ever to be booked into a night club when she opened the new International Hotel in Las Vegas for ten million dollars; quite a jump for a girl who used to sing for fifty a night in New York's Greenwich Village just seven short years ago.

Miriam Makeba is making her triumphant return to Philharmonic Hall in Lincoln Center this week. It is expected already to be a sold out affair and promises to be a memorable evening for the high priestess of African Song.

Get ready-the Aggie Band- has NEW UNIFORMS. Congratulations and Hooray!!!



Have you always been a genius?

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If you're any good, you're scarce. And you know it. You're also expensive. And we know it. So we scrape barrels and bend over backwards to come up with the money, the fringes, the challenges and the opportunities that will persuade you to come with us. And once you're with us, we never stop trying to be easy to live with.

If you're good, and you're interested in listening to our story, we'd like a chance to show you what we're offering. If this sounds blunt, fine. That's the name of the game. And if we're going to play, we might as well put our cards on the table.

So take a look at some of these projects. Then let us take a look at your cards. You might open with a call to your Placement Director. Or, a letter to Mr. Wallon Bieszard, Employment Administrator, ITT Avionics Division, Room 400-L, 390 Washington Avenue, Nutley, N.J. 07110. All inquiries will be answered promptly.

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