**University To Celebrate Its Birthday**

Students, faculty members, alumni and friends of A&T will celebrate the university's 83rd year of existence. The highlight of Sunday's observance will be the annual Founders' Day convocation at 11 a.m. in the Richard B. Harrison Auditorium.

Keynote speaker will be the Rev. Dr. J. J. Johnson, a member of the North Carolina House of Representatives. Johnson, one of three Black members of the General Assembly, has been active in seeking legislation to aid victims of sickle cell anemia, to abolish capital punishment, and to prohibit the sterilization of mental patients without their consent or knowledge.

Johnson's remarks will be followed by special tributes from the faculty, the alumni and the board of trustees. Music will be furnished by the university band and the Fellowship Gospel Choir.

Reflecting on A&T's long service to the state and the nation, Chancellor Lewis C. Dowdy said: "The distinguished service which this university has rendered to the Piedmont Triad area, the state and the nation is an important segment of our national history; but, our promised future looms even brighter."

"As we accelerate our operation within the relatively new structure of higher education in North Carolina, we endeavor to maintain a dynamic, rapidity toward complete utility and serve all citizens within the scope of our programs," said Dowdy.

"This is the future course we must take," added Dowdy, "and we are willing to make the highest sacrifice of our courage to transform this institution into a university serviceable to all American citizens."

A&T has played a key role in efforts to provide higher education for Blacks in the state. The college operated in Raleigh until 1893; but, during the time, the board of trustees was making plans to find a permanent home for the institution.

Six cities made a bid for the college; and, on Mar. 3, 1893, the board voted to accept the proposal of a group of Greensboro citizens to donate $11,000 in cash and 14 acres of land.

A supplementary grant of $5,500 from the General Assembly enabled the college to complete its first building and begin classes in Greensboro by the fall of 1893.

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**Black Organization Opposes WFMY's Tarzan Film Festival**

By Cassandra Wynn

The wild "Ape Man" flying through the jungles of Africa will no longer be seen on WFMY-TV (Channel 2). WFMY's cancellation of the "Tarzan Movie Festival," which has been running the past several weeks, is effective Friday, March 22nd.

According to a statement released by Charles A. Whitehurst, vice-president and general manager of WFMY, "The decision to cancel the Tarzan films is made in response to complaints by a number of viewers who point to the fact that Blacks in the films are portrayed as either filled with fear and superstition or fierce and cruel. Virtually without exception, noted the critics, Blacks in the film are stereotype." In an official statement released by the Greensboro Association of Poor People, the group called on 'all organizations to send a formal letter of protest to WFMY to "let it be known that they are in opposition to WFMY's racist policies which of Tarzan is the most outstanding."

Officials at WFMY were not able to give figures on the number of letters or protests that they received about the Tarzan films. However, Whitehurst did say in his release that a survey conducted by the station has conducted among Black and white community leaders. He said, "Educators, professional men and women, merchants, members of the clergy and other leaders of both predominant area races have suggested to us that while continuing the "Tarzan Film Festival" might do no harm, it certainly could not help the efforts to improve community unity in our area."

In the statement by GAPP, it was implied that WFMY could be "seeking to cultivate race hatred in the minds of those whites who have historically been misled by the ruling class into believing that their white skin was equal to human superiority." It was also implied that WFMY could be acting as an "open door for industry for industry (examples) who speak of racist harmony while on the other hand seek to create racial conflict in order to keep the poor workers divided and fighting among themselves while corporate profits soar."

Whitehurst's response to these kinds of criticisms was that WFMY has "attempted through the years to assist the cause of brotherhood, peace and unity in the area we serve." He added, "We certainly have no desire to create ill-will or divisiveness among our viewers whether they be white or disdained toward our station or toward any institution, organization, person or groups of persons."

Of the cancellation, Whitehurst said, "We think this is proper action for a television station to take. We offer our apologies to those who have been offended by the Tarzan films and we extend our appreciation to those who first called this situation to our attention."

The new scheduling for what GAPP termed "prime time," 7:30 to 9 p.m. on Friday nights in "Dirty Sally" and "Good Times" and "Wild Wild World of Animals."

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**Jobs Available For A&T Graduates**

By Lynne Bradley

Job opportunities for the 1974 A&T graduate are rising each year. According to W. I. Morris, director of Placement and Career Counseling, "Some 600 recruiters are expected to flood the offices of the recruiting center this year."

Morris stated that most of the recruiters were looking for majors in engineering, physics, accounting, math and industrial technology. As usual, the engineers are far more in demand than any other major. Recruiters from such well-known industries as Westinghouse Electric, General Time, Ball, Owens-Illinois and others have been coming to campus to meet with students.

"Forty percent of the 1973 graduates have accepted jobs with more than 200 companies," said Morris. These companies include such household names as General Electric, Westinghouse Electric, Gulf Oil, Goodyear, General Electric, IBM, Ford, Boeing, and Continental Airlines. Morris said that more recruiters would visit the campus, but many seniors stop after they have been given one job offer and don't sign up for more interviews.
A Racial Issue

A moral issue—yes, but capital punishment is also a racial issue. The controversy over whether the court should have the right to give the "hay-so" that a convicted criminal should be killed in the name of the law has intensified.

Last week, while we were out enjoying spring break or either enduring spring break, some 300 demonstrators, mostly Black, marched on the Legislative Building in Raleigh.

The march was organized by Leon White, director of the United Church of Racial Justice, North Carolina, and protesters carried with them demands and petitions against capital punishment. Rev. White is quoted as saying that the present application of law is based on discrimination.

Present criminal convictions in the state which can require the death sentence are first degree murder, rape, burglary, and arson.

Figures and analysis seem to indicate that Rev. White's accusation must be true. Currently there are 31 persons on Death Row in North Carolina, and that number, 20 are Black and one an Indian.

If we merely took the numbers at face value and made an assumption, then the conclusion would probably be that Blacks commit more crimes. But we must make strong rebuttal because, if we do enough checking into public statistics, we realize this is far from the truth. But it may be just what a society prone to social injustice might want us to believe.

A group of people representing a cross section of the Black community has held one meeting and scheduled another one to discuss the issue of the death sentence at Shiloh Baptist Church.

At the human level and the ethnic level, we too have the obligation to voice our concern on capital punishment, not only as students but as interested individuals.

On the grounds that capital punishment is both inhumane and administered with racial discrimination, we at The Register join others in calling for its abolition.

Death Penalty

By Rosie A. Stevens

The restoration of the death penalty to legal status does not do credit to its enactors. There are several important points of the legislation which render it ineffective in dealing with crime.

First, it does not deal with organized crime as a deterrent factor. Those who are caught burglarizing are usually the people displaying the cops and robbers syndrome. They want to be caught. They are not professional criminals. Professional criminals are usually not caught.

Secondly, the provisions dealing with crimes related to national security are simply a farce. It is very easy to talk about selling secrets to the Russians, but the Ellsburg case brought to light some questions concerning the definition of a secret.

Then there is the question of executing the sky-jacker who has killed people in the act of committing a sky-jacking. Here, there is the very simple question of what good it would do. It does not prevent the murder, or the sky-jacking.

As a matter of fact, all it does do is ease the anxiety of those who do fly. It may also be taken into consideration the security which is already in effect.

This security insures that no one with a gun is allowed to pass beyond certain points in the terminal. No one can board the plane without having a seat designation marked at the gate. So it must be asked again what is the good of applying the death penalty after the crime is committed?

Then, finally, there is that emotionally charged issue known as rape. It does no good to legislate against rape when the penalty is death. The penalty only encourages the violent rapist to kill the victim. Violent rape is on the rise, with or without the death penalty.

It can be noted also that the laws against rape presently on the books of any kind are property laws. These laws are designed to vindicate the man—father or husband—whose property is damaged, and to embarrass the woman who actually is raped.

The laws also succeed in being abused by the unscrupulous. It is true also that the legal processes concerning rape victimize lower class males, mainly Black one. The processes only reflect a sexist, racist society.
Groove Social Fellowship was expelled from the NCAA Division II for five years because of constant abuse of privileges and misconduct. Groove Phi Groove was responsible for the destruction of property in the dorms and the disappearance of utensils from the dining hall, which were supposed to have been done by our organization, which was never proven by the administration or the person making the charges.

The Advisory Committee of Student Organization which recommended the fellowship’s expulsion is chaired by J. E. Garfield. "My organization wasn’t affected a chance to prove its innocence," Mack added. He explained this to mean that after his organization received a letter saying it had been charged, the organization was brought before the committee and asked whether the group denied the charges. This, Mack said, did not allow them to defend the group but merely to answer yes or no to the charges while he said the person or persons making the charge did not have to be present.

Ronald Richardson, who was also present at the interview with the editor of The Register to discuss the article said, "Those who were supposed to have made the charges, even submitted letters saying they were not abused by the fellowship. But the investigating officer’s report over the letters."

Mack called on Garfield to prove the charges that he said had been documented. The article also attributed Garfield as saying there are many other areas of misconduct at the university which should be exposed. He mentioned the destruction of property in the dorms and the disappearance of utensils from the dining hall as some of these problems.

Mack said that, since the article appeared, persons have approached him saying that his organization was one of the reasons for no silverware in the cafeteria. "People have been under the impression that we initiated the disappearance of eating utensils," Mack said.

In answering his complaint, Janice Smith, editor-in-chief, said the last three paragraphs in the story contained incorrect information and in no way intended to reflect that Groove Phi Groove was responsible for acts described as other areas of misconduct at the university.

\[ \text{Rock and Roll Tank Dry?} \]
\[ \text{Fill with the} \]
Johnson Resigns From Information Post

By Blannie E. Bowen

A&T is without a sports information director as a result of Cureton Johnson's resignation. After three years of writing and publishing A&T's sports information service at Howard University in the nation's capital city.

A 1971 graduate of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Johnson has combined many activities into his journalistic career. Before coming to A&T, Johnson was a reporter for the Raleigh Times and the associate managing editor of the weekly Carolinaian.

While at Carolina, the basketball team was nationally televised and the Tar Heels were beginning to draw the looks that their 27-1 record should have commanded earlier in the year.

Maryland-Eastern Shore Advances To Quarterfinals In NIT Tourney

Alcorn A&M and Kentucky State were the only MEAC teams to reach the semifinals and finals of the NAIA Tournament, but these two schools were only second and third best, respectively.

West Georgia rolled over Alcorn 97-79 to win the title last year.

Maryland-Eastern Shore continues to make history by playing in the National Invitation Tournament (NIT). Those MEAC champions smoked Manhattan College in the opening round by an 84-61 score. The game was nationally televised and the Hawks are now beginning to draw the looks that their 27-1 record should have commanded earlier in the year.

UMES now advances to the quarterfinals of the event that is being played in the Madison Square Garden. Coach John Bates is still saying that his guys can play with the best and he is out to prove that they can.

Correction

In the Mar. 8 edition of the paper headlined "Committee Needs Money," we left out some important areas. The Lyceum Committee's budget is $14,000 instead of $1400. Dr. Howard Pearsall said that the committee's budget needs to be about $47,000 instead of $4700.

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