The Register, 1974-11-12

North Carolina Agricultural and Technical State University

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About Bluford Library

Changes Discussed

By Rosie A. Stevens

Last week, an interview was done with Mrs. Fayette Hodge, concerning changes made in the library. This week, a follow-up interview with several other library personnel, and faculty and students were interviewed on the current situation.

John Gans, a senior social service major, commented “It's backward. The desks on the first floor should be moved. The reason materials are hard to find is that the desks are switched, and could not be found.”

Mr. George Armstrong, a psychology instructor and special service counselor, pointed out that “Students complain about not being able to locate books in the library. The majority have been going downtown, to UNC-G and Bennett, and coming to the office asking for books.”

"Restructuring and rearranging the books," he said, "was done at an inconvenient time. When the students returned, the library was an uproar. People who know where things were to be found were switched and could not be found."

Maudie Davis, a senior history major, said “I think it is very confusing. Don’t know where anything is; the librarians don’t know where anything is.”

Bonita Delaney, a senior early childhood education major reported "I don’t know where to locate books in the card catalog cannot be found upstairs."

One student, who did not wish to be quoted, said “First time I went over there, I lost it, really. Lost books are hard to find. The librarians don’t know where half the stuff is. There are not enough desks on the first floor for students.”

On a positive note, the same person added, “The sign saying show I.D. cards means something.”

Mary Moore, a business education major, said “I cannot find the books, this year or last.”

Joan McCorkle, a senior history major, said “I don’t use this library that much. Bluford Library does not have the primary sources I need. I don’t like the way it is set up. You can’t study with the women in the back keeping noise.”

Another student who asked not to be identified said very simply “You can’t find anything.”

One of the librarians being interviewed asked that her name be withheld. “The problem is the manner in which the changes were made. It was not democratic at all. Planning committee recommendations were not followed.”

Mrs. Ingram, employed in the basement level of Bluford commented “Movers are done without consulting the staff responsible for such changes. When students ask for materials, the staff cannot find it.”

“I am not against change,” she said. “I am for change if it has been planned, but the way it is now, there is not enough humanism around this place. This is just a one-man boat and we’re the crew.”

When contacted for his reaction, Mr. Barfield Comley, director of Library Services, said “I do not intend to react to the statements made by the staff. I do not think I should react. I would like to discuss the changes on their merits.”

A&T's Proposal For VMS Rejected

By Patricia Everett

Dr. Burleigh Webb, dean of the school of agriculture, expressed these thoughts concerning the recent recommendation by the Joint Planning and Budget Committee, that a School of Veterinary Medicine be built on the campus of UNC-St in Raleigh instead of the campus.

"I see very little hope for fair treatment of the historically Black institution if they are forced to develop on the basis of accumulative resources of the past."

Webb said the competition of A&T's and UNC-St's resources were irrelevant since the designation plan of last spring was to eliminate dual resources. He said “I am for change if it is based on the basis of accumulative resources of the past.”

"Restructuring and rearranging the books," he said, "was done at an inconvenient time. When the students returned, the library was an uproar. People who know where things were to be found were switched and could not be found."
Why Pledge?

What has happened to the brotherhood and sisterhood on this campus? What has happened to the rush for all and for all motto? What has happened to the Delta, AKA's, and the Grooves? Where are the pledges of Phi Beta Sigma, Iota Phi Theta and AKA? Why must Omega Psi Phi and Kappa Alpha Psi drop line or lose pledges? What happened to the brotherhood? Why has the time on line been cut from six-eight weeks to approximately four weeks? What is wrong with the big brothers and sisters? Do they want those in their group that they allowed on line or do they only dread a semester without a line? What is wrong with the pledges? Do they or do they not want to join that particular group? Do they really know why they want to pledge and have it deep in their hearts? Is it because they have in their hearts for them to go on? What is it to be a pledge and what is it to be a big brother or big sister? What is a fraternity or sorority? Are the unity and brotherhood really there or was it lost somewhere in the definition?

The A&T Register

All leading editors are written by the editor of THE A&T REGISTER. Such editors will not necessarily carry a byline and will not reflect the opinions of the University or the entire staff. Staff members are free to write dissenting opinions.

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State's Chance To Erase Doubts In Higher Education System

(Continued From Page 1)

Institution. The latter facet would offer a program leading to a doctor of veterinary medicine (DVM). UNC-State in Raleigh already has the first two mentioned facets. A&T has planned for the latter.

Webb said, "A&T is not up in the mountains from Raleigh, but just 80 miles up the road." Asked what benefits would be realized to the university if the Veterinary Medicine School was built on A&T's campus, Webb said, "It would cease once and for all, any doubts in the minds of Blacks and Whites, that the state of North Carolina is fully committed to the notion that historically Black institutions should be given the opportunity to become first rate with meaningful support of its academic program.

Dr. Lewis C. Dowdy, chancellor of this university, withheld his response to Friday's recommendation until he, the chancellor, receives the Ohio State University's consultant's report.

Problems May Cause Confusion Throughout The World

(Continued From Page 1)

production, and consumption of food. So today, because of the collapsing of the monetary system, we are suffering from what economists call stagflation. Inflation is being produced to make them realities. Because of this it has turned into an internal affair. Everyone today is looking toward the Eastern countries for their great abundance of riches and natural resources. As a result unless you have some wealth, it is a struggle.

Let us look at the condition today as a result of these calamities. Throughout the world today, because of widespread destruction of land and of the economic and monetary systems, the nations are facing the terror of famine. This is not only throughout Africa, Asia, and South America, but here also. We here in America because of inflation and loss of jobs and food, are beginning to feel the grip of hunger.

Men are today actually suffering so that they are snuffing out the lives of other men for the crumbs off their tables. You can read and hear every day of people here and abroad eating cat and dog food and anything else they can find to survive. Some who were eating three and four times a day are now dying because of starvation and lack of their daily consumption.

Throughout the world soap lines and camps are being set up to try to halt the traffic of our world population from the clutches of destruction and death.

As you and I can see we are living in a very serious time and the worst is yet to come. Today as a result of the world economic and monetary situations, we have food, clothing, and transportation. We have houses where people are living. We have mass communications, but there is a price to be paid for these necessities. And, if you can't pay the price, you get segregated from the normal activities of society.

Today we are in the look of the 40's. It is a sign for us, but only to those who know what happened in the early 30's and what can be avoided. As long as the physical location is maintained, then the physical location can be maintained. Ask any one who has moved from one location to another to whom man does not take heed to that which history has brought to others before him, history reports itself.

New Changes Bring More Problems

By Rosie A. Stevens

The problems currently facing the library fall into two categories. They consist of immediate problems and long-range problems.

Immediately facing the staff are problems of transition. The system is new, and people must adjust. According to the staff, this adjustment is not being helped any. The director of Library Services, Mr. Conley, has made no statement on this matter. However, it does bear saying that people perform better when they are knowledgeable about the tasks they are performing, and are positive toward those tasks.

Those who are in charge of finding things for students should be informed as to the location of those things.

Another immediate problem is timing, causing many of the problems that currently appear. The campus has been pointed out being reiterated here. Any plan going into effect for a large number of students and other things would be done before the students become lost in a maze.

The staff should be knowledgeable of what is already taking place rather than being caught in the middle of the change. The overall planning should be better executed. The long-range problems are something else again—the problems of space, the problems of accreditation, etc. Only Thursday, the veterinary school was placed elsewhere because of lack of space.

The library is being under utilized even more than it was. This could seriously affect such things as hours of operation, number of personnel, etc.

The combining of functions does not help the security of valuable materials that affect the quality of education. These things should be considered.
Grambling Defeats A&T 39-16

By Craig Turner

Grambling came alive in the second half and pulled away from A&T, for a 39-16 win in Shreve Stadium in New York City last Saturday.

A crowd of over 31,000 looked on as the fourth-ranked Tigers struggled through most of the game against a tough A&T defense and numerous penalties.

Grambling drove first blood with a 69-yard drive that ended with fullback David Dixon's one-yard plunge over from a yard out. Rod Zeno's kick was wide for a 6-0 lead with 2:08 left in the first quarter.

By Craig Turner

The Tigers opened the fourth quarter much as they did the first. Cliff Martin finished off a 67-yard drive with a one-yard gallop. Martin added a two point conversion.

By Ted L. Mangum

It is somewhat customary for accusations of a conspiracy to accompany an assassination. And as many people associated with law enforcement and the CIA have done, the assassination of President John F. Kennedy was one of the most difficult charges to prosecute. Still, long after the echoes of the bullets that took the lives of John F. Kennedy and Dr. Martin Luther King, were silent, echoes of "conspiracy" charges were still being heard.

In Kennedy's case the charge, generally centers around the CIA. And, given the history of the "secret" CIA since its creation by President Truman, the charges don't at least appear "believable." It was constructed as a source of international intelligence, responsible only to the President. Since that time many have argued, with justification, that the CIA has become an almost independent and somewhat of a "Government unto itself." For sure the CIA has a history of operating behind the scenes, operating almost participating in the overthrow of governments internationally. Gambia can be cited and Chile has been admitted to.

How does this tie into the Kennedy assassination? The CIA put a lot of time and effort into a project that they desperately wanted to succeed. The project was looked upon at that time of being a necessity to assure U.S. control of Latin American countries. "The Bay of Pigs" invasion attempt to overthrow the Castro regime in Cuba spoke to 1400 Cuban refugees being highly organized and trained in order to retaliate for "democracy.

On April 15th, 1961, there was an air strike that knocked out all but seven of Castro's warplanes. On April 16th, Kennedy gave his approval for the invasion; but due to a combination of political factors (1) the fact that he was a relatively new President and unaccustomed to sudden important pressures, (2) the fact that an amount of proven U.S. involvement might tilt the scale of favoritism from the newly independent African Nations to possible communist friendship (3) the uncertainty of the response from USSR to a U.S. supported invasion of Cuba, Kennedy fell short of approving the CIA's plans.

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Kennedy then set to work on the problem. He had a great deal of information that the U.S. had become involved in the Bay of Pigs air strike.

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"Purlie" Receives Standing Ovation

From Audience
(Continued From Page 1)

Ollie Rasbury, played the role of sweet Lutienelle Gassiemae Jenkins. She captured the audience with her little girl voice, especially when she sang "Purlie" and "I Got Love."

The role of Missy Jadson was well-filled by Dyora Thomas, a senior from Bennett College. Her rendition, along with Stallings, of "Down Home" seems to have been the hit of the play.

Avery Verdell, in the role of Gitlow Jadson, kept the audience in stitches throughout the performance. He also demonstrated his singing skill with "Skinning A Cat," and "Old Black Joe."

The new technical director of the Paul Robeson Little Theatre, J. Walter Forster, took a role in the play. He performed the part of crotchety Ol' Cap'n Cotchipee to its fullest degree.

Other members of the company included Aaron Daye, as Charlie Cotchipee; Delores Webb, as Idella Landy; and members of the university choir and the dancing corps.

The story of "Purlie" centers around the efforts of Purlie to extort five hundred dollars from Ol' Cap'n Cotchipee in order to buy a church.

The audience showed its appreciation of the fine performance with a standing ovation. "Purlie" will be performed nightly at 8:15 through Saturday.

ATTENTION:

We are compiling a Black poetry supplement for the fall semester. All interested poets and writers are urged to participate.

Contact: Lance VanLandingham
The A&T Register,
119 Nocho St.
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Phi Beta Sigma Presents

Its Annual night of the Zodiac,
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Come meet your perfect mate.

Can black and blue see eye to eye?

In Rochester, New York, it's been happening for years.
The youth is a member of TOPs. Teens on Patrol.
A group of boys and girls from the inner city who work with police each summer to help keep city recreation areas safe and orderly.

TOPs was conceived by Eastman Kodak Company and Rochester Jobs, Inc. in 1967. It has brought about a greater understanding and mutual respect between police and young people from the surrounding community.

TOPs don't have the power to make arrests, but they learn about police by working with them. Wearing special jackets and T-shirts, they ride in squad cars. Walk the beat. Monitor calls at the station. Supervise kids at pools and playgrounds. For which they're paid a salary.

Police come into the neighborhood as participants, not observers. When they get to know the people they're sworn to protect, they learn how their interests can be better served.

Why does Kodak provide financial support to TOPs? Because helping the people of Rochester communicate with one another helps build a better community in which the company can operate and grow. In short, it's good business. And we're in business to make a profit. But it's also good for society. The same society our business depends on.

If a company that makes pictures can't help people see more clearly, who can?