

# ... Quaker Spring Sports ...

The varsity sports program this spring as yet has not lived up to its pre-season expectations, but heavy schedules in the next two weeks are likely to alter their slow starts. Unforeseen injuries and the usual weatherman have already postponed one track meet and one tennis match, and the baseballers have had to just play through the obstacles. By tournament time, quite a change will have occurred in all the sports.

## Tennis

Coach John Lambeth's tennis team has run into some tough competition with the likes of Davidson and East Carolina this year and everyone has tasted the feel of defeat. In the sole conference match against Atlantic Christian, the Quakes lost a disappointing match 3-4 after many poor showings. The only standout over the first three matches has been Jim Otwell. Jim, the number one-man on the team, is presently unbeaten in conference play after coming from behind to win at ACC 1-6,

6-4, 6-0. The team is going to depend a great deal upon Jim and the number two-man, John Ward, to bring in the honors this season. They are expected to represent the team in the NAIA Tournament at St. Andrews College and also at the Conference Tournament at Appalachian State College later in May. Rounding out the next three positions are Jim Hunt, Walt Gromada, and Rudy Gordh. Much of the success of the team will be riding upon their shoulders, for most of the teams in the Carolinas Conference lack well-balanced teams, and it is here that the Quakes have a definite advantage. However, just the opposite occurred at ACC, when the team lost four singles matches after all blowing leads (think 'choke' is the word). Next week should really tell the tale as the Quakes meet the two conference leaders, Appalachian and Pfeiffer.

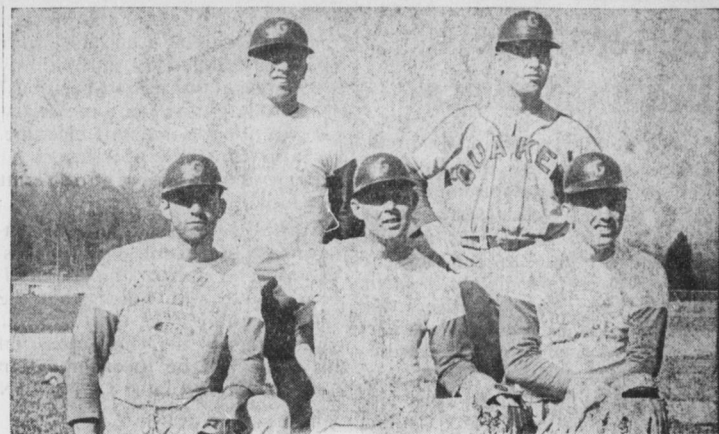
Spectators are welcome to come out; you can be assured of seeing quite a match. Aside from the competition, you can see how a team is expected to play well and at the same time run an obstacle

course, dodging crevasses, sliding on patched tar strips, and looking for lines. As far as poor conditions go, we have got to be first.

## Baseball

The baseball team, under the direction of Coach Stuart Maynard, under went a rebuilding job this year, and with a 5-5 record up-to-date, the team has a good chance of making the conference playoffs for the first time since its formation, three years ago. At times with six Freshmen in the line-up and with only Kendall Buckner a Senior, big things will be happening at the Quaker flats. The team worked hard all winter long in preparing the field for the season. There are new dugouts, fence and much improved infield, giving the players a completely fresh start on what could be the beginning of a baseball power in the Carolinas Conference. Coach Maynard has commented that he is very pleased with his team's showing this year and with some more timely hitting the playoffs might be reached.

The leading pitchers so far this season have been Bill Burchette with three victories, Kendall Buckner, and Mike Cole. This department is probably the strongest on the team. The hitting has been the answer to the Guilford losses. Only three men are batting over .300 and two of them just make it. Kendall Buckner, who plays first base when he is not pitching, is paving the way at an even .400, followed by Sandy Gann (second base) at .308 and Dan Surface (third base) at .306. The hitting disappointment has come mostly from the outfield where most teams field their hitters. Dan Southerland and Warren Stewart



who have been getting good wood on the ball and always seem to find a fielders glove, are only hitting .272 and .263 respectively.

With the season half over and four games coming up in each of the next two weeks, the Quakes are going to meet their test. It appears to me that they will make the playoffs and after that we might just have a good send off for next season.

## Track

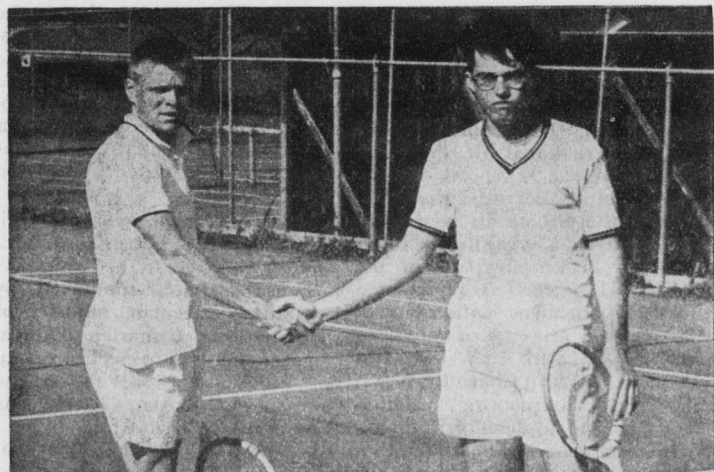
Coach Wilbur Johnson's thinclads have already finished two meets, had one rained out and are now preparing for the Davidson Relays. Although not having won a meet as yet, the taste of victory has been ever present for several of the Quakes' standouts. The team has to rely heavily upon its field events, with Tim Ray, Bud Hall and Fred Gray leading the way, for there is a great lack of depth in the running events, and this deficiency has taken its toll.

Field Events. Tim Ray, the team captain, has been bettering the conference record in the shotput at every chance, with his best toss being 46'3". Also good in the discus, Tim has taken three firsts and one second in the 4 events he has

entered. Fred Gray, another standout, has been pushing at the conference record in the pole vault which is about 12'9". Fred's best clear has been at 12'6" but he has knocked the bar off three times after apparently clearing 13'. The conference record will surely be his before the season is over. Other strong field performers have been Bud Hall and Cris Correy in the javelin, Gary Thompson in the broad jump, and Reed Wood in the high jump.

Running Events. The harriers are the sore spot on the team. The only bright spot is in Dave Long in the 440. Dave has a strong finish and at the St. Andrews meet he came from 15 yards off the pace to win in 55 seconds flat. Other harriers are Gary Richardson, who shows considerable improvement, in the mile and two-mile, Tom Martin in the low hurdles, Tim Snyder in the high hurdles, and Joe Jenkins and Gary Thompson in the sprints.

Up and coming events for Coach Johnson's thinclads are the NAIA District 26 Meet at Laurinburg on May 10 and the Carolinas Conference Meet at High Point on May 15.



Atwell Wins Challenge Match From Ward.

## FANNY HILL

We went to see the movie "Fanny Hill" some nights ago. Like many others, we had piddled with the book. I say piddled because I would think that it is the exceptionally rare individual who reads something like that from cover to cover. That would include critics, particularly if they were critics of literature. Well anyway, we went.

Basically we had three reasons for going; we were in the mood to see a movie, we were in the mood to see that kind of a movie, and thirdly we were curious to see how the Hollywood 'Miracle Workers' had gotten around it this time. Far be it from them to let things like books stand in their way.

Well they dodged this one all right. Fanny was "Fanny" in name only. Storyline, dialogue, and aims had all been changed to protect the innocent. In the version spooned and tailormade for what the Hays Office thinks is the young American mind of all ages, "Fanny" is a young and innocent country girl who through a set of unfortunate circumstances finds herself in the rowdy London of the time. She is taken into the "House" of a kindly "Tradeswoman" and through a tiring and only mildly amusing sequence of slapstick events, manages to preserve her alluring innocence for her true lover.

The clever producers provided just enough provocativeness so that audiences would not demand their money back. But "Fanny" was so badly cut that all that remained was a paper doll. As to spirit and conveyance "Fanny" was a Plain Jane next to "Tom Jones" with which the picture has been compared. In brief then "Fanny" was just not what she was cracked up to be.

## GALBRAITH SPEAKS AT UNC-G

On April 6, Professor John Kenneth Galbraith opened the 18th annual Harriet Elliot Lecture Series in Aycock Auditorium at UNC-G.

Harriet Elliot served the University at Greensboro for 34 years. During the Second World War, she served on the advisory committee for the Council of Defense and was on the committee for the National Sale of War Bonds. The lectures presented yearly at UNC-G are given as a memorial to her.

John K. Galbraith was born in Canada and came to the United States in 1931. He is a former editor of *Fortune* magazine. Professor Galbraith is a holder of the Medal of Freedom Award, a former ambassador to India, and is presently a professor of economics at Harvard University.

Dr. Galbraith called his lectures, "The Politics of Poverty and Progress". The first night's lecture was subtitled, "The Contrast Between the Rich Nations and Poor".

The speaker was trying to show the great contrast between the rich and poor nations, as well as the homogenizing effect of poverty.

Professor Galbraith divided the world into two categories: the peaceful settled countries and the unsettled, poor and discontented countries.

In the wealthy countries change is nothing new. There is much innovation going on daily and the wealth increases constantly. The people are fairly healthy and there are few persons living near the level of subsistence.

The poor countries, on the other hand, show a different picture. These nations, in contrast, are very conservative and resist change.

There are many reasons for this. It is an economic fact that wealth increases with wealth. It is also true that poverty is self-perpetuating. Any increase in production must come by saving some of that produce. In the poor countries, saving takes away from necessary sustenance to living and causes disease, exposure, and illness. There is no margin in the economic system to allow saving. There is always a risk in innovation and these countries cannot afford that risk. These poor nations feel it is better to stick to the old proven ways. This is why change is resisted and technical innovation is unknown. In the past, when change occurred due to new political formations, one man or group of men has enriched itself at the public's expense. The image of change is ego-focused. Poor countries must use their resources for the right things. If they don't, cries of outrage come from the general populace. This is not true in the rich nations which can experiment until they have hit the right formula. A final problem is one of resource planning. Planning is difficult and needs a good administration which many of the deprived nations do not have.

## INTIMATE INTERACTIONS

A few years ago, profiteers in the field of fallout shelters were profiting. As a regular public service radioactive content of the atmosphere was broadcast. It is the purpose of this article to explain that which was counted and shielded. The first topic of discussion is that from which the mysterious radiation emanated, mysterious not only to the layman but also to the scientist.

All matter is assumed to be composed of small fundamental particles termed atoms. The variety of the forms of matter arises from the variety of atoms, the variety of types of combinations of atoms (molecules) and the variety of

types of combinations of molecules. Although atoms do combine chemically to form molecules they never lose their identity.

Then in connection with the atoms we have three basic questions.

Which combinations are stable? Which circumstances dictate stability?

Which circumstances make chemical combination possible? We are concerned with the identity, stability, and reactivity of the atoms and molecules.

The structure of the atom is based on experimentation and deduction making it wholly theoretical. It was discovered that if an electric current were passed through water the water disassociated into hydrogen and oxygen.

Furthermore, the ratios hydrogen to oxygen by volume was always one of small whole numbers, 2:1. It was decided, water not being the only matter capable of this electrolysis, that matter is electrical in nature; that there was a definite ratio for combination of atoms to molecules and that the electricity was passed in small discrete packages.

The distribution of mass in an atom was the next necessary step. Bombardment of metal sheets with radioactive particles led to many conclusions. If we were to shoot bullets at a metal sheet whose texture we could not ascertain, they would bounce straight back if the sheet were solid, but if the sheet were in fact composed of mass centers, small bars, some bullets would pass, some would glance at oblique angles and some again would bounce straight back. Such a chaotic scatter pattern was obtained using alpha particles and gold foil sheets.

The mass concentrated center of the atom is the nucleus where in, amazingly enough, lie the nucleons. These protons and neutrons are the smallest component of the atom and the heaviest. These nucleii are located in the center of the atom and are surrounded by

the electron processes. These electron processes are the same as those associated with the flow of electricity and are defined as negative, attracted to the positive protons of the nucleus by electrostatic forces.

When stopped, the electron has a mass of approximately 1/2000 that of the proton and is thusly defined as an exceedingly small particle. However, to be stopped and measured implies interaction between the electron and the measuring device subsequently leading to a non real state. Heisenberg stated that the velocity and mass of a particle can not be simultaneously measured as the measurement of one necessarily involves the wrapping of the other quality to be measured.

Our electrons move in orbitals about the nucleus. These orbitals are relatively difficult mathematical expressions describing where an electron might be found, or the probability of finding an electron in a specific area during an experiment. The probability is high in some areas and low in others giving rise to 'electron density'. High density meaning high probability of existence at a point. The electron truly acts as if it were smeared over a region like a cloud. This cloud becomes thinner as the distance from the nucleus increases. This electric cloud in the entity which dictates chemical combination clouds are of different sizes, extension in space and shapes.

The atom at rest is a nonstatic system. It oscillates inside its energy capabilities held together by the paradoxically all heating and all destroying atomic energy.

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