

EDITORIALS

Suggestions for better publications

Much has been said recently about the lack of student participation in the student newspaper and annual. Editorial comments seem to have placed the blame on the students. I feel the basic problem does not lie in the students, the staff of either publication, or in the graphic arts department.

The organization of both publications is the cause of much discouragement and wasted effort. This still is not the root of the problem only the resulting cause of deeper disorganizing.

Some say the student body doesn't care. Not many people care to join a losing battle. Still others say the Graphic Arts Department uses the publication to "blow its own horn" so to speak. From the outside this can appear true.

The policy of having the advisers come from the Graphic Arts Department appears sound when first suggested. Of the entire faculty it would be logical to assume that these men would be best suited for the thankless task.

With the printing of both newspaper and annual centering around the

graphic arts building, graphic arts faculty serving as advisers, and the graphic arts students doing the printing it would appear that this is a monopoly.

This very appearance fosters the alienation of the rest of the school. Faculty and students tend to shy away from participation because what's in side (McSweeney Hall seems to be a big dark secret).

Additional faculty advisers need to be added outside the Graphic Arts Department to both publications. (and not just the English Department) This would help in exposing more students to the opportunities of working on the staff.

This letter was written not in an attempt to cause a great debate, but only to air some of my own ideas as well as some of those expressed to me in the past few weeks.

I am proud of Chowan College and the school of graphic arts and am for one happy to be here. Through better communications we can have a better campus. The responsibility of a better organization of the publications is held by the administration and faculty. This is the way it should be.

—FRANK GRANGER

What will happen next?

It seems everytime there is a hair of a noise a call down is given, sometimes there doesn't even have to be noise for a person to receive one. This looks to me foolish, childish, and in no way for college students to be treated. [Maybe we are still in the third grade, since a note goes home after three calldowns saying, "Billy has been a bad boy [Mrs. Hayes and if it keeps up I will be forced to send him to the office."]

Some things deserve some form of punishment, but giving a calldown everytime a slight noise is heard certainly isn't the answer. When persons receive calldowns because the

head Resident or Assistant is feeling bad, it makes them mad, and so they try to create a disturbance. Some residents think giving a calldown is a funny game. Fairness should be exercised to each individual and the same rules, even though they aren't fair, apply to everyone. So far this hasn't been shown and until it does there will remain a disliking for this system.

This system needs questioning. I can't see my friends being treated unfair because they are on the wrong side of the fence.

—DAVID "SNAKE" MAYO

Too many runs for the feminine look

Men, how many times have you walked behind a girl and began admiring her only to notice that she had runs in the back of her hose? Don't blame the girl. She has to go to Chapel and the cafeteria.

Something definitely should be done about the chairs in the cafeteria and the seats in Columns auditorium.

I think it's time the school did something about it. I know I can't afford a new pair of hose every time I eat in

in the cafeteria or sit in Columns auditorium.

Maybe if enough girls complain about this, the chairs could be refinished. It's something that needs to be done.

So, men, if you want to see lovely legs unmarred by hose with runs, support the girls and help see that something is done about this.

—JULIE HOSKINS

Talk-ins prove to be successful

You the administration are to be commended for the time spent on the talk-ins on Tuesday night, not only for the time spent in the talk-in itself, but for the time spent outside in preparation.

The student body needs to get involved and the talk-ins help them do exactly that. Each person gets a chance to voice his opinions as well

as hear the thoughts of fellow students and professors.

A special thanks should go to Dean Lewis for his time planning the talk-in. This shows his concern for the improvement of Chowan College.

Being involved is what it's all about. So once again, "Thanks."

—DAVID "SNAKE" MAYO

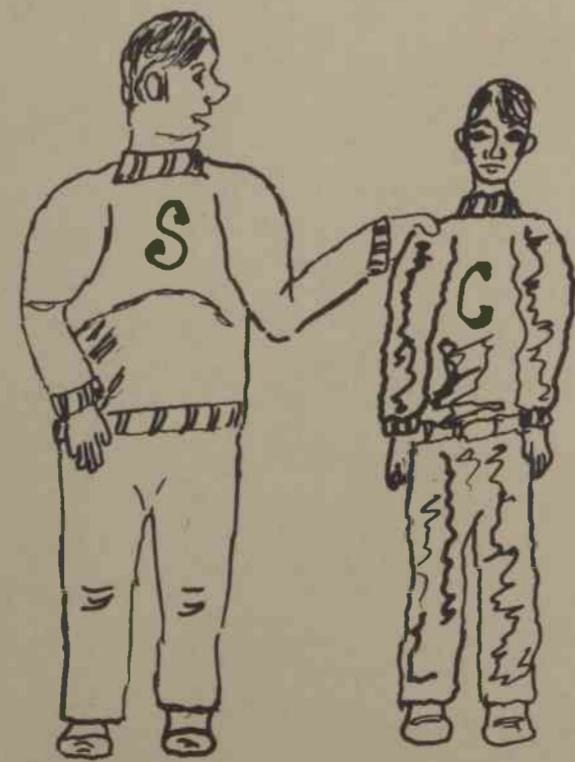
No Smoking

In a variety of ways, social pressure to quit smoking cigarettes is building up.

Item: Word is out that TWA will henceforth have a smokers-only section and it follows, a no-smoking section — on its giant Boeing 747s.

Item: The Executive Board of the World Health Organization adopted a resolution calling on those who attend its meeting not to smoke. Said the WHO, "no organization devoted to the promotion of health can be neutral" on the cigarette question.

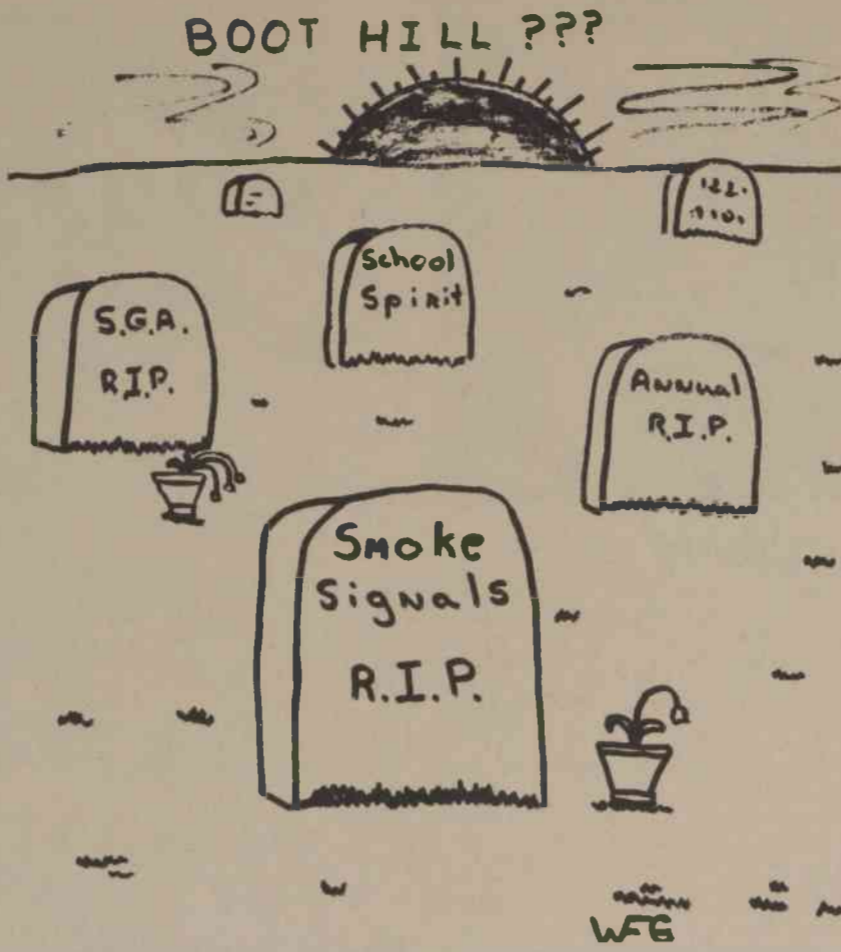
If things keep on, a fellow'll soon have to sneak out behind the barn. — Texarkana (Tex.) Gazette



How is the food at your school?

Editor Pauline Robinson
Associate Editor Julie Hoskins
Business Manager Larry N. Matthews
Advisors
Herman Gatewood Malcolm Jones

SMOKE SIGNALS
STUDENT NEWSPAPER OF CHOWAN COLLEGE



Letters to the Editor

Open Forum

Editor's note: On Jim Dewar's exam last fall he asked his students to write a letter to "Smoke Signals" editor giving reasons for the need of conservation of our natural resources in the Dismal Swamp area. The following was one of his best letters.

Dear Editor:
Our natural resources are an invaluable asset to this country. However if we do not take care of them and use them with a little restraint, instead of treating them with no respect at all, we may wake up one day completely devoid of them.

When America was first settled the newcomers were amazed at the amount of its natural resources. For centuries America has been thought of as a rich country—rich in natural resources—but after ages of men carelessly plundering and destroying them are we beginning to run out?

This is a question we all have to face and we are faced with it directly when we consider the drainage of the Dismal Swamp, located here in northeastern North Carolina and southeastern Virginia.

The Dismal Swamp is a very important area. It is the home of many kinds of wildlife as well as the producer of a great amount of timber. Cypress, black gum, juniper, and water ash are among the many kinds of trees found there. Rare birds, poisonous snakes, deer, fish, bear, racoon, opossum, and many other species of wildlife co-inhabit the area. It seems that we have to seriously consider the worth of these resources before we can consider robbing them of a home.

Of course we are students today, and we think we have more important things to worry about, but in a very few years we will not be students any more. We have got to keep this in mind and prepare for the future. Someone of this college community may some day be in the position of deciding whether or not we should drain the Dismal Swamp and, due to our democratic system of government, we will all probably have a hand in the decision. It is something we must all contemplate and I hope we will be prepared to make the right decision when the time comes.

Thank you,
Bobby Hodges

Dear Editor,

In the last issue of "Smoke Signals", I saw several articles relating to your lack of staff members and student participation. As editor of the school yearbook, THE CHOWANOKA, I too face the same

problems. The staff began with twenty students, now which has dwindled to about ten. Many excuses were offered to me such as lack of time or academic problems. However, I feel that if I can maintain a rather high academic average, plus participation in other events both academic and non-academic, so should they. Somehow it has left me with the impression that many people are just not interested when it comes to a little effort.

Not only have I had problems with my staff, but in many other areas. It appears that quite a few people on campus, students as well as faculty and administration, feel that they are doing a favor by submitting to such things as having their picture taken or writing one short paragraph. They do not seem to realize that the yearbook is about themselves and their activities.

In the past two weeks I have tried to have club pictures taken. Instead of notifying me that the club will not be able to keep the appointment, they fail to show up. This puts a terrific strain on me as well as other staff members. We have had to reschedule the whole system at least twice.

After I have been confronted with all these problems, when the annual is released I will have twice as many. For two weeks, I will hear nothing but complaints from many people. Most likely the same who would not co-operate in the first place. I realize that I will make some mistakes, but a majority of them are out of my control.

It is my suggestion that many of you take the time to ask yourself what you did for the yearbook before you ask me what I did or did not do for you.

Carol Gunter
Editor, THE CHOWANOKA

Our vocal neurosis

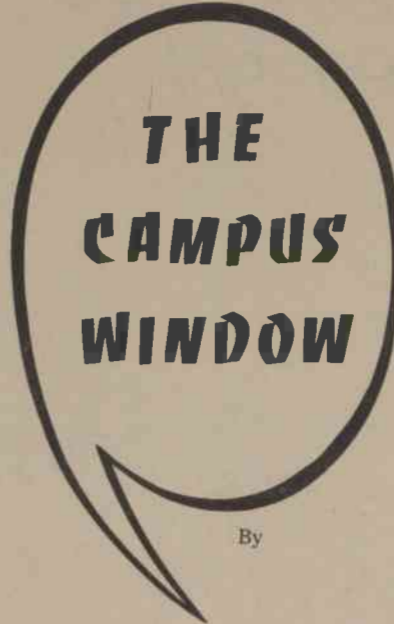
Dr. Morton Cooper, a speech therapist at UCLA, says, "Most people speak too loud. It's the vocal neurosis of our culture." Non-scientific people probably assume they talk softly because of frequent parental reprimands about loud talking.

Few people read aloud today. Fewer sing around a piano in the parlor. Not many quote poems or significant passages of prose. Aside from public speaking courses, few bother to develop their voices. This is notably true with lawyers. Conversely, the old-time lawyer, who spoke outdoors against the wind and without amplifiers, usually had a deep, musical voice.

But this is also the day of the incomplete sentence, the slurred phrase. Words per se are not precious to many of us. Fingers not only walk through the "yellow pages." We talk incessantly "with our hands," even on the telephone. Most of us never bother to put our thoughts into coherent units.

And a listener may have to decode even when the sound of a voice is not indistinct. Millions of conversations are raped with "like," in its new, bizarre juxtaposition to everything, and "you know what I mean" is almost as maddeningly repetitious.

This phrase is a vacuous crutch. The listener doesn't know what the speaker means, and just as obviously, the speaker doesn't know either. The irrepressible, "the thing about it is," has become as impertinent as "23 Skiddoo" and "Tippicanoe and Tyler, too." — Raleigh (N. C.) News and Observer



By

Impressions of the Non-Politization of The American Historical Association
By PROF. BARRY M. COHEN

The golden American eagle emblazoned on blue had seen happier events in its time—luncheons, teas, dances, and gay parties. Yet it had also witnessed more somber occasions, for the grand ballroom of the Sheraton-Park Hotel in Washington had been one of the many scenes of the sit-in conference of April, 1960; and it had been the scene of the April, 1965 nationwide teach-in on Viet-nam. Once again debate on the war in Viet-nam was to fill the ballroom, this time at the annual meeting of the American Historical Association on the night of December 28, 1969.

Dr. C. Vann Woodward, 1969 president of the AHA, historian of the New South, foreseeing a large crowd moved the meeting into the ballroom and provided himself with a personal parliamentarian in the face of the upcoming uproar.

The radical historians led by Dr. Staughton Lynd had nominated Dr. Lynd by petition of two hundred members. Dr. Lynd recalling his 1966 trip to North Viet-nam told the meeting, "We not only talk radical, we act radical." The establishment candidate for president, Dr. R. R. Palmer, French Revolutionary scholar, simply established himself.

Dr. Howard Zinn, author of BLACK POWER, attempted to gain immediate attention for the radical-caucus Viet-nam resolution. The assembly voted this down, in a test vote of nearly two to one. The next day, a conservative historian, after obtaining the floor, begged Dr. Woodward for, "just five minutes." By the time that his request was resolved his allotted time was up, and he had not spoken to the issue. Both radical and conservative

monoxide and other components is being emitted from cars, buses, trucks, industry and power generation plants. Motor vehicles are the major donors contributing approximately 60 per cent of the hydrocarbons.

Industry contributes not only to atmospheric pollution, but also to the pollution of water by releasing wastes at such a rate and volume that the stream environment is much altered to the detriment of the biota. Industry and power generation plants are causing the problem of thermal pollution by introducing hot water into streams which may raise the temperature of the water several degrees. Since most organisms are living near their maximum temperature tolerance, this can have disastrous effects on the ecology of the stream.

There is a time-space relationship which must be considered when the survival of organisms is at stake. The survival of organisms, specifically man, is the foremost concern when approaching environmental problems.

Since man is a biological organism, he is subject to the same stresses as other organisms. As the time changes there is a change in space. That is, a given area today is not the same as it was a million years ago. This change in space occurs very slowly over long periods of time. If an organism is to survive, certain genetic changes must occur which enable the population to cope with these changes in the environment. This is known as adaptation and the failure of a population to adapt results in its extinction. The dinosaurs are a classic example.

As long as the environment changes slowly there is ample chance for the population to adapt to these changes; however, if the environment changes rapidly, there is no chance for populations to adapt.

At present man is releasing into his environment materials foreign to it and at a rate which changes the environment so rapidly that organisms cannot possibly adapt. These materials include pesticides such as DDT, which does not readily degrade and continues to build up in the soil to be washed into streams by each rain. Thus the level of DDT builds up in the soil as well as in bodies of water, the oceans being no exception. Certain organisms tend to concentrate DDT in fat tissue so that when man consumes these as food, he is taking in that poison which was originally designed to benefit him.

Pesticides are not the only pollutants in the environment. A group of compounds called photochemicals react in the presence of sunlight to form a brown haze. This haze which consists of nitrogen and sulfur compounds, hydrocarbons, carbon

enjoyed sharing the feeling of persecution. Nobody would listen to them, but that was the way they wanted it.

Dr. Lynd, however, did get the opportunity to read the anti-war resolution in his speech on his own behalf for the presidency of the AHA. Linking the Viet-nam war with murder of the Black Panthers, the resolution condemned both.

The debate over the presidential candidates was as concerned with this resolution as with the professors themselves. Dr. Eugene Genovese, who in 1965 made himself a campaign issue in the New Jersey governors' race by saying that he would welcome a Viet-cong victory, now joined in opposition to Lynd and the radical resolution. "I am not about to let Professor Lynd lecture me on the war.... Put them down, and put them down hard!" After Genovese's speech the convention voted 1,040 to 396 for Dr. R. R. Palmer.

The convention next turned to a discussion of constitutional amendments proposed to discourage insurgents such as Lynd. This time the radical floor leader was Dr. Arthur I. "the beard" Waskow, so named because of his beard—black and waist length. He noted that the amendments would be a step away from democracy by requiring that any future resolutions of Viet-nam would be submitted by mail ballot to the entire membership. The convention accepted this position. Although it was clearly an effort of the establishment to protect itself, by inadvertence, it succeeded in making the resolution procedure more fully democratic.

Beard Waskow by skillful parliamentary maneuver obtained an adjournment until the next day for consideration of the Viet-nam resolution, but not before the Walk-Out-On-Rostow.

Dr. W. W. Rostow, advisor to President Johnson, spoke on Monday, December 29, 1969. In protest to Dr. Rostow's pro-Viet-nam war opinion some 300 persons walked out of his speech. The WASHINGTON POST devoted three pictures and a headline to the walk-out, but only barely mentioned the defeat of the Viet-nam resolutions. It was enough to make Vice-President Agnew write a speech.

The defeat of the Viet-nam resolution came that night amid cries of "kill the Beard." (The radicals had great fun yelling this, for no establishmentarian with have known enough to refer to Dr. Waskow as "the Beard.") Hot-tempered conservatives attempted to grab the microphone, but apologized later. The vote on a simple anti-war motion failed 647 to 611. The vote on the radical resolution failed 822 to 493.

What had happened? Despite a great deal of name calling and debate, the historians had not endorsed the war, as both the radicals and pro-war historians wished to believe. They had simply refused to be politicized, and had decided to remain a professional organization.

Pollution is a problem even in Murfreesboro

By JAMES B. DEWAR, Jr.

In the past few years it has become fashionable for students across the nation to demonstrate with protest marches, shoul-ins, sit-ins and various and sundry other forms. The reasons for the demonstrations have ranged from international to local campus policy.

Recently the students' attention, along with that of many concerned citizens including President Nixon, has focused on environmental problems. To those who would protest the present trend in the destruction of our environment I would have one comment - inform yourselves and then put up a good fight to end the dastardly things which are being done to the only place we have to live. The purpose of this article is to offer an opinion of the impact man is having on his environment.

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monoxide and other components is being emitted from cars, buses, trucks, industry and power generation plants. Motor vehicles are the major donors contributing approximately 60 per cent of the hydrocarbons.

Industry contributes not only to atmospheric pollution, but also to the pollution of water by releasing wastes at such a rate and volume that the stream environment is much altered to the detriment of the biota. Industry and power generation plants are causing the problem of thermal pollution by introducing hot water into streams which may raise the temperature of the water several degrees. Since most organisms are living near their maximum temperature tolerance, this can have disastrous effects on the ecology of the stream.

Raw sewage from municipal areas dumped into streams raises the bacterial count dangerously high. There are approximately five pounds of solid waste produced in the United States per person per day! Disposing of this is one of the major problems facing cities. Coupled with the problems of pollution is the increase in the population which serves to multiply the problem. As the population demands more highways, supermarkets, shopping centers, housing and industrial complexes, the stress on the environment increases and the available space dwindles. Thus more people must live on less land.

Do not form the opinion that the problems of the environment are restricted to the large cities. One need only to be reminded of the smell in the air or the belching of smoke from local factories to well realize that, although Murfreesboro is a rural area, it is not immune to pollution. Even though swimming occurs in the Meherrin River and even though the bacterial count is above that designated as safe for swimming by the state stream classification board, the Meherrin River is classified so that the present level of pollution, as determined by bacterial counts, is acceptable. I challenge the idea that any level of pollution is acceptable.

The environmental problems are extremely complex and interrelated. The solutions to these problems are not simple and science and technology cannot supply all the answers. The social scientist and the environmentalist must co-operate to approach solutions to these problems.

First we must stop compounding the problems, that is - stop polluting our environment. Then we must be willing to spend the money necessary to clean up that which has been done already. You are going to be called upon to make decisions concerning the above problems either by voting or by taking up placards and protesting. Therefore, prepare yourself for making wise decisions by becoming informed.