



This is an artist's projection of the completed Winston-Salem Convention Center which is now under construction in the downtown area. The Center will open its doors officially this fall.

This building will be a pace-setter for the redevelopment of 37 blocks in the heart of the city as well as for the face-lifting of several downtown buildings.

Winston-Salem To Open Modern, Spacious Center For Conventions In Fall

Conventions, trade shows, exhibits, and meetings will converge in even greater force upon the city of Winston-Salem when it opens its Convention Center in September, 1969.

The Center, presently being constructed in the downtown area across from the Robert E. Lee Hotel, will be able to accommodate up to 3,000 for a meeting or up to 2,000 for a meal function. This flexible, multi-purpose facility can provide almost any seating arrangement or exhibit arrangement to suit the purpose of the many diversified groups that will be using it.

The facilities of the two story structure include a large banquet hall-meeting room on the second level, an upper and lower gallery, a kitchen, smaller conference and meeting rooms, ample lounge space, large parking areas, and a large exhibit hall on the lower floor. In addition, the building is surrounded by several outdoor gardens and terraces.

Convention Center Director Ray Baker noted in an interview that there are plans to redevelop 37 city blocks in downtown Winston-Salem to provide more parking facilities and a "face-lifting" of part of the area. He also noted that there are possible plans for construction of more hotel-motel facilities near the Convention Center.

Concerning the activities already scheduled by the Center, Mr. Baker produced a list of both tentative and confirmed dates of rental of the Convention Center meeting rooms and/or exhibit booths through December, 1970. He had also scheduled several for 1971 and one for 1972.

Mr. Baker emphatically stated that there would be no rental of facilities in competition with local hotels. He noted, however, that because the Center has its own equipment for exhibits and can accommodate up to 3,000 in the main hall, it can cater to functions much larger than a hotel could handle for meeting or exhibit purposes. In addition to conventions, banquets and exhibits, the Convention Center will probably schedule some one-night concerts and dances.

Three years ago the people of Winston-Salem voted a \$3½ million bond issue to finance the construction of the Center. These

funds have not been adequate to cover the cost of equipping the building because of inflation and other unforeseen construction details. Consequently \$200,000 was borrowed from the Kate B. Reynolds Hospital. The Center will operate on an annual budget allotted by the city. Mr. Baker hoped that in perhaps several years the Convention Center could conceivably break even and operate at a profit.

Concerning refreshment and bar facilities, Mr. Baker stated that no policy on this has yet been set. However, he remarked that if the Liquor-by-the-Drink bill, which is presently under consideration by the State Legislature, passes, the Center would attempt to have facilities to meet the requirements of this bill.

Zachary T. Smith, assistant treasurer of R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co. and Chairman of the Board of the Reynolds Foundation, has raised considerable opposition to the Winston-Salem Convention Center. In a recent interview, Smith questioned the advisability of diverting \$200,000 from the Katherine B. Reynolds Hospital Fund to give to the Convention Center to meet immediate needs.

Smith cited the fact that the city raised \$3½ million in bonds as the original cost of the Convention Center but that the facility had already cost more than that amount. The entire cost he said is still not entirely known. He stated that in spite of the fact that conventions have been scheduled for 100 days of the coming year, these conventions have also booked at the Robert E. Lee Hotel, where meeting rooms will be provided free.

James Madden, General Manager of the Hotel Robert E. Lee, replied to Smith's charges. He noted that any large conventions held in Winston-Salem would require a joint effort by all the city's innkeepers, not just the Robert E. Lee. The hotel can accommodate meetings of up to 500 people, whereas other cities in the state are handling conventions of 1000-2000 people.

Madden emphasized that Winston-Salem has missed several large conventions because "there are enough accommodations in the city, but not a meeting place." He noted that the Convention Center will have special facilities to meet the needs of both small and large groups. Madden also mentioned

(Continued on page 4)

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Governor's School Sketch

Revolution Is In Progress - Now!

There's a revolution going on in the twentieth century, and the Governor's School is making certain 400 brilliant North Carolina high school students take advantage of it.

"We're going to try very definitely to 'open windows onto the future' for these kids," asserted Dr. H. Michael Lewis, the Coordinator of Curriculum for the Governor's School. Dr. Lewis, who has worked with Governor's School since its inception in 1963, has found the work very exciting. "It's a tremendous reward because I get to realize and put into effect ideas which I don't ordinarily get to use."

These "creative and adventurous" students seldom have had the challenges of exploring the fundamental concepts of the twentieth century and of competing with others on their own level of intelligence.

Group To Show Dance Talents

By Nan Rufty

The Glen Tetley Dance Co. will perform at Reynolds Auditorium Friday, April 25th at 8:15 p.m. The program will include "Pierrot Lunaire," "Zigarrat" and "Embrace Tiger and Return To Mountain". On the preceding Thursday, April 24th at 8:15 p.m., the company will give a lecture-demonstration at Hanes Community Center and on the following Saturday at 11 a.m., a master class in dance will be conducted at the School of the Arts. Admission will be charged at each event.

Mr. Tetley has studied with Martha Graham and the American Ballet Theater and was a soloist in each company. In addition he has been a member of Jerome Robbins' Ballets: USA.

He is one of the most successful choreographers in both the classical ballet and in modern dance. His works are in the repertory of the Netherlands Dance Theater, the Ballet Theater, the Batsheva Company of Israel, and Ballet Rambert in England.

The Tetley Company has toured the United States and Canada and will perform in Europe upon the conclusion of the present tour of the United States.

Through the three areas into which the school's curriculum is divided, they can probe these ideas and learn to meet their intellectual equals with humility.

Area I of the curriculum is divided into specific subject areas, in academics: mathematics, natural science, social science, humanities, and in performing arts: drama, art, instrumental music, choral music, dance, and piano. "We'll help them to see, as much as we can, the latest and most up to date things in their respective fields—not just to study the masters, but the most vanguard things, to stir their curiosity," explained Dr. Lewis.

"An interdisciplinary course" explains Area II, which seeks to interrelate all the subject areas offered in the school. **The Logic of Science and the Humanities**, written by F. S. C. Northrop, a 1968 visitor to the Governor's School, is the basic text for this study. Dr. Northrop is considered one of the greatest living philosophers.

Because often the school's students have found it difficult to readjust to their high school environments following such an enlightening and challenging program, Area III has been added to the curriculum. Here in a modern psychology course headed by Jim Bray, the students develop self-re-

Silva To Strum In Assembly

Jesus Silva, teacher of classical guitar at the North Carolina School of the Arts, will perform in Assembly Wednesday, April 30.

Silva, a concert guitarist and recording artist, has taught at the School of the Arts since the school opened in the fall of 1965. He is a former student of Segovia and graduated from the National Conservatory of Music at Mexico City. He was director of the Evening Music School of the National Institute of Fine Arts at Mexico City. He was professor at the National Conservatory of Music and the University of Mexico. He also taught at the Brooklyn Music School in Brooklyn, New York, and he is a Fellow of the Classical Guitar Society of New York.

flexion and self-expression to realize their responsibilities in their environments.

Other Salemites participating in this program in 1969 will be Michel Bourquin, French instructor, Sue Wooten, language lab "technician," and piano accompanists, Peggy Hart and Carolyn Billings. Mrs. Esther Mock is Public Relations Coordinator for the school.

The Governor's School will begin its seven week session on our campus June 16. Students, already accepted, represent intellectually and artistically gifted high school students from the 160 public school systems in the state. A staff of 75 will operate the session. Expenses are provided by the Carnegie Corporation of New York, and private, industrial and foundation contributions.

Murdock Guides Retarded

By Gale Landress

Imagine yourself in an institution for the mentally retarded. How do you picture the people? How do you imagine those who work with the people? Salemites in Dr. Welch's Abnormal Psychology class were given the opportunity to look in depth for answers to these and other questions when they visited Murdoch School at Butner on April 16.

Do you know what mental retardation is? A mentally retarded individual is a person who does not have the constitutionally intellectual ability to contribute to society as a normal participant. His impairment may be due to innate deficiency, disease, or both.

Instead of merely imagining what an institution for the mentally retarded is like, let me draw you a picture of a school for the mentally retarded—Murdoch School. Murdoch is a state supported school housing 1400 residents with ages ranging from four to ninety-two. The individuals at Murdoch are classified and divided into groups according to age and intelligence quotient. The I.Q. classification used divides residents according to their ability to learn. The classes for school purposes are educable (50-75), trainable (25-50), and custodial (0-20).

Happy and contented are the first adjectives that should aid in the formation of your picture of the residents of Murdoch. The girls and boys of varied ages are smiling and interested. While asking your name, they grin and hold your hand—gradually you are surrounded with an aura of joy, and you suddenly realize that your worries about the test tomorrow or your need for new shoes does not matter any more.

You walk around the impeccable rooms knowing that the third adjective which can be applied to the

residents and workers is caring. The children care for the welfare of their friends, they care for their rooms, and they seem to care for you.

The children occupy their time in various ways according to their ability. Mr. Cecil Green, the Director of the Public Relations Department, said that this school attempts to develop the child's ability to the fullest extent. The educable children attend classes in subjects such as reading, math and handicrafts. There is a very modern library which has books that the children can read, with fourth grade being the maximum difficulty level. The trainable children learn how to take care of themselves: bathe, dress and maintain a neat appearance, and to learn trades, such as simple mechanical skills and carpentry.

The last characteristic you must include in your picture of Murdoch school is that of the extraordinary people who work with the children. The nurses, who work with the children who cannot move from their beds, or who can move only with the aid of wheelchairs, previously discussed as the custodial group, are so loving and concerned that you almost forget the hopelessness of these children's future. The nurses talk to the patients as if they were not mentally retarded. Even if the patients don't understand, the tone of a nurse's voice lets them know that they are loved. The other instructors who work with the children appear very devoted to their work. They call the child by name, and one feels as though these people will do anything to help a child to do what he wants!

With this picture of an institution for the mentally retarded, you have to change your initial image. The mentally retarded are people, people who need and deserve love and just consideration as much as you do—they aren't "they"; they are individuals!