

**NEW WAVE OF STUDENT
ACTIVISM STRESSES
NON-VIOLENCE REFORM**

News item: a wave of student protest is sweeping over college campuses throughout the nation.

Nothing new in that? Perhaps not. But what IS news worthy is the nature of the new student activism. For it comes not from the radicals and revolutionaries, but rather from the overwhelming majority of moderates.

According to a January Reader's Digest article by Washington associate editor Eugene Methvin, non-violent students all across America are moving to "defuse the radical climate of hysteria and isolate the extremists." And the outlook is promising. Methvin is the author also of "The Riot Makers," a new book exploring the anatomy of rioting.

To pursue their goals of peaceful reform and uninterrupted access to study, the new activists have been relying on three basic techniques: legal action, propaganda, and direct confrontations with the radical left. Here are examples cited by Methvin.

LEGAL ACTION: When radical - instigated riots forced a National Guard occupation at Ohio State last year, nine students won an injunction to protect their right to attend classes. At George Washington University, 16 students are pressing a damage suit to recover tuition for four days of class time lost in a strike by radicals. University of New Hampshire students got a court order prohibiting use of student-activity taxes to pay speaking fees to radicals who'd been convicted of inciting to riot.

CLIMATE - CHANGING PROPAGANDA: Students at Wisconsin and Santa Barbara, among other places, have launched anti-extremist newspapers to compete with radical campus communications media. At Wisconsin, the moderate weekly BADGER HERALD has actually outstripped the leftist DAILY CARDINAL in circulation. Says Methvin, "Such 'free campus press' operations have sprung up in at least 65 colleges and reach an estimated million student."

CONFRONTING THE LEFT: The radical - led student council at Los Angeles City College ordered the campus closed in a general strike last year. But 22-year-old law student Stephen Frank led ten other students in tearing down the barricades the radicals had erected. Moreover, Frank's group launched a recall campaign and unseated the radical council leaders. According to one moderate leader, "Having to face other students denies extremists the opportunity to provoke police, and explodes the myth of student solidarity that the radicals love to exploit."

On one campus after another, moderates are organizing to fight the extremists. One organization, "Voices in Vital America," now has 3500 members in 120 chapters, and is growing daily. "Free Campus" and "Open Campus" Movements are springing up in other colleges. And at New York's Columbia University, one of the nation's most battered schools, a broad-based "Students for Columbia University" organization has successfully combatted the left - wing Students For A Democratic city at every turn. When radicals called for a strike to shut down the university last spring, it drew barely three dozen supporters.

While the tide has not yet turned, Methvin says, there is undeniable movement toward reform instead of revolution, dialogue in place of diatribe, and a return to studying instead of shouting.

Greek week

Greek Week is the terminating point for many deserving young men and women in that they will become members of either a fraternity or sorority. The pledges were glad when the week in December was over. They had worked over a period of months to prove themselves worthy of becoming what the senior members of the organizations expected of them.

Greek Week was very entertaining. The pledges performed all the week and culminated their activities with a "death march" at the end of the week. The students attended the block shows, gathering around the performers. They heard ren-

**Trustee
statement**

The Board of Trustees and the administration and faculty of Fayetteville State University have given serious consideration to the concerns of the Honorable Robert W. Scott, Governor of North Carolina, for the present structure and governance of the senior public institutions and his call for the possible creation of a new organization (Board or Agency) to govern higher education in North Carolina.

We commend the Governor for his past support of and current interest in the further advancement of higher education in North Carolina. We, at Fayetteville State, are committed to the support of those principles and programs which represent improvement in higher education and full and equal access to educational opportunity for all of our State's young people. We are therefore, supportive of the Governor in all of his efforts to improve higher education and to make full and equal access to it a reality.

We would favor a new structure such as a coordinating board (Commission or Council) to provide order, unity, and planning in higher education and to have power over such things as program approval and budgets at each institution. At the same time, we believe that the autonomy of each institution should be maintained, including the retention of its local Board of Trustees. Much of what is viable and good in higher education results from the existence of a climate which encourages initiative and innovation at the institutional level. We would hope, too, that any new agency for higher education in the State would bring about not only greater unity, but also greater equity in the distribution of available resources among the several institutions.

We offer our cooperation to the Governor and his special committee of trustees and stand ready to share our knowledge and experience with the committee.

Adopted by the Board of Trustees of Fayetteville State University at a special call meeting held in Fayetteville, North Carolina, January 7, 1971

**BLACK SELF-
DETERMINATION**

"We're going to call the shots," vows the head of a Black economic development group in Detroit.

Larry Doss, president of the Inner City Business Improvement Forum (ICBIF) describes to NET's Black Journal a new approach to Black self-determination. He says: "We're going to plan our own projects, we're going to implement them and we're going to evaluate them, and we might call upon somebody to assist us in doing any of these things, but we're going to be the leadership, and we're going to call the shots."

Black Journal, NET's monthly program produced for, by and about Blacks, was seen Monday, January 25, at 9 p.m. (In New York City, it will be seen on WNET/Channel 13 at 9p.m.) Black Journal's executive producer, Tony Brown, says of ICBIF: "Born out of the ashes to rebellion, a '\$100,000 misunderstanding' is considered by many to have created the most relevant economic development project for Blacks in the country."

ICBIF, a non-profit, Black-controlled economic development group, aids and develops medium and large-size manufacturing businesses. Since its inception following the Detroit civil disorders of July, 1967, the organization has aided 100 Black-owned companies with total assets of \$5 million. Its goal is \$1 billion in assets for the businesses they create, plus 100,000 new jobs in the next 10 years.

ICBIF is committed to dividing profits within the community. Its policy is to aid

ditions of pop songs, original ribald humor, and spirituals.

Social fellowship was the theme of Greek Week. We congratulate the Apes, the Pyramids, The ACS, the Lampodas, the Ivies, the Sphinx, the Crecents and the little APO's as they all become BIG sisters and brothers.

only those Black businesses which "broadly assist and strengthen the community," Doss explains in pointing out the difference between ICBIF's philosophy and that of Black capitalism.

"Those guys who want to make it as individual entrepreneurs sometimes run smack up against this philosophy of ours and we run smack up against them and we have a real tug of war," he says. "But if we're going to stay in there with them, if we're going to be part of what they're doing, they're going to be working to really develop the Black community and not just do their own thing."

ICBIF attributes its founding to "a \$100,000 misunderstanding." Following the civil disorders of 1967, a coalition group called the New Detroit Committee was formed to help the Black community. Another group, composed of some of Detroit's Black leaders was offered \$100,000 by the Committee to build Black businesses. The group turned down the offer, charging that there were strings attached. Some of those who had refused the money organized ICBIF, which still receives its funds from the city's power structure but makes all decisions on how the money is to be spent.

Financing of Renmuth, Inc., a large-scale metal stamping plant and of Global Gourmet, Inc., a meat processing company, was arranged by ICBIF; they are the type of large-scale businesses which ICBIF feels will have a real impact on the economy.

Global Gourmet plans to set up free franchises for Blacks who want to into business for themselves. Manisee Boswell, the company's president, says the franchises will allow a Black man "to go back into his own community, become his own manager, to become his own boss, and setting himself up in business with the help of Global Gourmet, and becoming a profit-making entity."


Another ICBIF project: the Black-controlled First Independence National Bank was financed by the sale of \$1 1/2 million in stock to the Black community. The bank plans to finance Black businesses, housing developments and industrial plants. David Harper, bank president, says his bank will make loans to businesses that would be considered "risky" by white-controlled banks. "I don't consider Black businesses risky," he states. "I think there are some risky businesses that Black people happen to be in, but there's some white people in risky businesses also..."

One of the keys to ICBIF's success is its ability to attract investments from other sources. For every dollar it invests it has been able to attract other financial institutions or the government to invest three dollars.

"The Black community has a lot of hope, a lot of power, and a lot of commitment to take a risk in their own future," says Harper.

Black Journal, a production of NET division, Educational Broadcasting Corporation, is seen on public television the last Monday of every month. Executive producer: Tony Brown.


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