

Changes Announced



Dr. W. C. Brown

It was officially announced today that Dr. W. C. Brown, Vice Chancellor for Academic Affairs at Fayetteville State University, has resigned to accept the post of Director of the Institute for Higher Educational Opportunity with the Southern Regional Education Board in Atlanta, Georgia. Commenting on his resignation, Dr. Brown stated . . . "I feel intellectually impotent as I search for words to unfold the vastness of my appreciation for the opportunity accorded me to be a part of the history of Fayetteville State University and to serve in the high post of Vice Chancellor for Academic Affairs." He went on to emphatically state that . . . "Contrary to what is often said or read from time to time, Fayetteville State University is fortunate to have some exceptionally fine students and some of the finest faculty members to be found anywhere. I deem it an honor to have been privileged to have had the opportunity to

work with the faculty, students, and the administration." Dr. C. "A" Lyons, Jr., Chancellor of Fayetteville State University, in accepting the resignation, stated . . . "I am sure I express the sentiments of all of us when I say we regret immensely losing a man of Dr. Brown's calibre and one who has been so deeply involved, in a significant way, with the forward thrust of this institution toward the goal of becoming a Full Service University. As a member of the Policy Commission for the Institute of Higher Education Opportunity I look forward to a continuing close working relationship with Dr. Brown.

While at Fayetteville State University, Dr. Brown has contributed support to local community and civic groups through participation on the Board of Directors of the United Fund, The Manpower Advisory Council to the Board of County Commissioners, and he is affiliated with and was elected an Elder at the Haymount Presbyterian Church.

Dr. Brown holds the doctorate degree from New York University. He is the author of numerous articles; the most recent is an "Overview of the Origin and Administrative Organization of Ghanaian Higher Education," which will appear in the May issue of *Educational Resources* published by George Washington University, Washington, D.C. It is the result of research undertaken while traveling in Africa during the summer of 1974. In his new position, Dr. Brown stated that he is looking forward to continuing to work with Fayetteville State University as the University strives to achieve its goal.

He is married to the former Margaret Curry, a North Carolinian, and they have one daughter, Phillipa.

Also terminating their stay at Fayetteville State University are Mr. George W. Brown, Director of Federal Relations and Title III Coordinator, who leaves to return to his native state of Maryland. Dr. Rosemary Lowe, Assistant Professor of Psychology leaves to accept a position as Director of Program Evaluation for the Cumberland County Mental Health Center. Dr. Edward Clar, Professor of Communicative Arts will assume duties at North Carolina State University.

Dr. Henry M. Eldridge, Chairman of the Department of Mathematics has been granted an official leave for 18 months to work with the Division of Teacher Education at the State Department of Public Instruction, Raleigh, North Carolina, as a consultant in Teacher Education. He will be involved in a project to computerize reporting data on the 55,000 public school teachers in North Carolina. Dr. Eldridge will consider such items as . . . (1) the median age of teachers in all counties, (2) the institutions awarding the baccalaureate degree in North Carolina, (3) those receiving out-of-state degrees, and (4) the supply and demand in various subject matter areas.

Dr. Eldridge is highly involved in the civic affairs of the City of Fayetteville and the state . . . having served on the Board of Directors of the United Services Fund, the Board of Directors of Cape Fear Valley Hospital, the Governor's Commission to Study the Public Schools of North Carolina, and he also served as Chairman of the Human Relations Commission for several years. Dr. Eldridge is expected to return to duty at Fayetteville State University at the beginning of the second semester of 1976-77.

Dr. Holmes Appointed

Dr. Charles A. Lyons, Jr., Chancellor of Fayetteville State University, announced the appointment of Dr. DeField T. Holmes to the position of Provost and Vice Chancellor for Academic Affairs, effective July 1, 1975.

Dr. Lyons stated that in

addition to having responsibility for all academic programs, Dr. Holmes, as Provost, will assist the Chancellor in the functions of his office and will supervise the Fort Bragg Campus and the Division of Continuing Education.

Dr. Holmes is currently serving as Vice Chancellor for the Fayetteville State University Fort Bragg - Pope Air Force Base Campus and Continuing Education, a position he has held for three years.

Chancellor Lyons, citing the dramatic growth that has occurred during this time at the Fort Bragg Campus, commented that currently the yearly course registration is approximately 4,500, with 47 persons having received degrees from that campus this year.

The Division of Continuing Education has also been developed under the guidance of Dr. Holmes, with Fayetteville State University receiving a grant from the Kellogg Foundation for \$538,850.00, as a result of which a new Continuing Education Center is under

construction. One of the major programs successfully instituted this year in Continuing Education was the Week-End College.

Before joining the administration at Fayetteville State University, Dr. Holmes was the Director of the United Board for College Development, Atlanta, Georgia. Prior to assuming that position, he served as professor, department chairman, dean of Graduate Studies, and dean of the College of Arts and Sciences at Central State University, Wilberforce, Ohio. He also served two years at the University of Minnesota as an Atomic Energy Commission research associate.

Dr. Holmes received the Bachelor of Science degree from Hampton Institute, the Master of Science and the Doctor of Philosophy degrees from Ohio State University.

He is married to the former Ophelia Morris; they have two children: a daughter, Deirdre, who is a freshman at Ohio State University, and a son, Duane, who is a prospective student at North Carolina Central University.

BRONCO INSIGHTS

With
Clararene Jacobs



By now, every person in the U.S. has heard of Vietnam and the Vietnam War. But few people know the depth of our involvement in this militantly encounter.

In our time, it has become fashionable to blame former President Lyndon Johnson primarily for committing more than a half-million American troops to the endless war in Vietnam. Johnson defenders, on the other hand, have contended that President John Kennedy ought to bear the main responsibility. There is - as Robert Kennedy once observed - "more than enough blame to go around." But any conscientious effort to apportion it fairly must reach back to the Truman and Eisenhower Administrations and even farther back into American history.

THE BEGINNING

Vietnam is a country divided into two parts. The Southern half, with its approximate twelve million people is free, but poor. It is an underdeveloped country; its economy is weak, average individual income being less than \$200 a year. The Northern half has been turned over to communism. These facts pose to South Vietnam two great tasks: self-defense and economic growth.

On April 4, 1959 the second Vietnam War had been raging for two years, until undeclared and still widely ignored by the American people. At this early stage there was little talk in Washington of a national commitment as had been made to France.

It was General Eisenhower who five years after the French defeat declared that the survival of an anti-Communist regime in Saigon had become a matter affecting "our own national interests."

In short, by 1959 it was clear that the Eisenhower Administration would not - indeed felt that it could not - acquiesce in the loss of South Vietnam to communism. Ironically it was Eisenhower, the peace president, having once refused to intervene militarily at the time of Dienbienph, who reached the conclusion five years later that the national interests of the United States were somehow at stake in South Vietnam. It remained for Presidents Kennedy, Johnson, and Nixon to expand and then contract the limits of America's involvement. But the basic commitment, in the name of national interest, had been made before Kennedy took office.

WAR, UNDECLARED BUT DEADLY

South Vietnam had made an important decision to meet the Communist guerilla challenge head on, by frontal attack. Diem, the South Vietnamese leader, increased the size of his army and the regional forces. It was then that the Viet Minh became known as the Viet Cong, to distinguish them from their counterparts in the North. Diem requested more help from the United States and he got it. Several millions of dollars had already been invested in South Vietnam and Washington felt it had no choice but to increase the stake. "In for a penny, in for a pound," was the official attitude.

Diem was assassinated in October 1963 and Kennedy in November of that same year.

Since then thousands upon thousands of American soldiers and Vietnamese, men, women and children, have perished in that war.

Finally, after more than a decade of bitter war, the American forces have withdrawn. POW's came home, MIA's were located but some remain on foreign soil. The draft "dodgers" are seeking pardon while American children remember their fathers and brothers who lie alone in a cold grave. Mothers weep for themselves as well as their loved ones and our nation's leader (President Ford) offers a word of "thanks" to those who "gave" their loved ones to the cause of their country.

DELIVER US FROM EVIL

While Americans rejoice and their loved ones return home, a small Vietnamese child cries -- his body bare, cold and aching from hunger -- his mother is dead and the war is not over.

Some Americans are adopting these children. They are offering their homes for numerous reasons -- among them is the need for social or political prestige, but nonetheless the children are safe. Although many complain about these adoptions, they uphold the idea that all mankind has the inalienable right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Does the place of birth deny them these rights?

We are the "richest" country in the world, and "charity begins at home." Ideally, before we extend this arm of hospitality to aliens, every American orphan should have already been placed in a good home. But this is not the case. Charity SHOULD begin at home!

Dr. Ralph Abernathy became quite disturbed concerning the issue of bringing these Viet Cong and Vietnamese children into the U.S. to be adopted. He pointed out the need for thousands of unnoticed black orphans to be adopted and placed in "good" homes. And the families who would adopt these children cannot. The qualification to be able to adopt is financial stability, not genuine need or concern.

Conclusively, if we do not accept these "children of war", those unwanted black orphans will still be left in the country's orphanages because these adopting parents have a right to choose and they've chosen, someone "far from home."



Dr. DeField Holmes