

## NEWS

## Carmichael: Pan-Africanism the correct solution

Debra Harris  
Staff Writer

"For every problem," believes Black activist Stokely Carmichael, "there is one correct solution." The solution to Black oppression in Africa and all the world is the objective of the All-African People's Revolutionary Party. Carmichael endorsed socialism and opposed the capitalistic system when he spoke at UNC March 16 and 17.

According to Carmichael, the goal of the All-African People's Revolutionary Party is Pan-Africanism. Pan-Africanism is "total liberation and unification of Africa under scientific socialism". When this objective is achieved, Carmichael says that Africans will be free.

Carmichael noted, "Until our people become conscious of this fact, that this is the only solution, until our people begin to organize themselves to implement this solution, we will never be free."

The worst form of capitalism, Carmichael explained, was suffered by Black people during slavery, because the slaves worked and others benefited from their work. In the capitalist system a few own and

produce, while "those who labor do not enjoy the fruits of their labor."

While acknowledging that socialism and capitalism are both economic systems, Carmichael pointed out their differences. The motivating force of capitalism is profits, he said, but the motivating force of socialism is service to humanity. In a socialist system people own and control the means of production, so there is no private ownership. For those concerned that socialism is nothing but a "welfare state" with everybody receiving hand outs Carmichael emphasized that "those who work eat; those who do not work, do not eat."

When asked about the possibility of Pan-Africanists merging with the white working class, Carmichael responded that "white people should organize themselves and we should organize Black people."

Carmichael is perhaps best remembered for his espousal of "Black Power". During the '60s he was a member of the Black Panthers and leader of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee.



Daily Tarheel photo by Martha Stevens

## Rehearing petition granted

Bernadine Ward  
News Editor

"I think we have a good chance to win the case because we have outside support, good attorneys and student concern." This comment was made by Black Student Movement Chairperson Byron Horton concerning the 4th Circuit Court's March 21 decision to reverse a previous ruling, and grant the university a petition for rehearing.

The court ruled in January, that the university's guarantee of minority representation on Campus Governing Council and on Honor Court were invalid. It was later decided to petition for rehearing.

Susan Ehringhaus, Assistant to the Chancellor, met with several BSM and student government officials March 21, to discuss the court's decision to deny the petition. Later that day, she received a call informing her of the court's reversal. "We are pleased," stated Ehringhaus, "but we don't know why (the court rescinded its ruling)." Supplemental briefs are due by April 15 and the rehearing later.

Horton disagreed with the court's earlier ruling that the guarantees were without compelling state interest. He stated that the court ruled on the merits of the case, but "we have never addressed them. We have to prove that UNC merits these guarantees."

## Better communication goal of first tri-state gathering

Bernadine Ward  
News Editor

The weekend of March 18-20, was a historic one for UNC's Black populace. It marked the first time since admission of Black students here, that a conference to establish contacts between Black students in other states has ever been held on this campus.

Several predominantly Black and white institutions from North and South Carolina and Virginia were represented at the Black Student Movement-sponsored conference. The 4th Circuit Court's invalidation of the university's guarantee of minorities on CGC and on Honor Court was the impetus for the tri-state conference.

According to Cynthia Baker,

coordinator, the conference's main purpose was "to inform the three states about the case and its ramifications. We want them to realize that it includes everybody and we want to establish a center of communication between states. We need to know what's going on, not only in times of crisis."

The affair included speakers and workshops in communications, law, research and resources, and publicity. Dr. Sonja Stone, co-director of the Southeastern Regional Black Press Institute, was one of several speakers at the opening session. Stone said that young Blacks "have a historic mission they cannot turn their backs on." Stone told the group that "to come together potentially could make you a very awesome force."

## Racism, profit linked

Bernadine Ward  
News Editor

March 25 was a beautiful spring day and the noon hour on Duke University's campus was much like that on any other campus. Students and instructors rushed to grab a bite to eat in the cafeteria or bought sandwiches from one of several bake sales going on at the time.

Bodies were parked on benches and on the ground. A platform with mikes was set up—the scene of an outdoor band perhaps. But it wasn't. It was the scene of speeches calling for, as posters beared witness, the end of U.S. involvement in South Africa.

"We are doing this," stated Reche Williams, "in response to a call by the National Student Coalition against Racism. The call was for nation-wide local demonstrations concerning the South African situation." According to Williams, President of Duke Black Student Alliance, the rally is one of many others held on university and college campuses all across the nation.

The demands of the rally were that the U.S. get out of South Africa, that Duke divest itself of stock in South Africa, and the racism in this country and abroad be ended.

Particular concern was expressed because Terry Sanford, Duke University president, is on the Board of Directors of ITT, which has investments in South Africa.

Admitting that some would criticize the demands as being too broad, Williams elaborated. "When we say that the U.S. should get out of South Africa, we mean that the U.S. government, the pentagon, the central and defense intelligence agencies and multi-national corporations based in the United States of America must sever all political, economical, military, and diplomatic ties with South Africa and Rhodesia, for as long as the racist white governments are in power."

Concerning the second demand, Williams stated, "By owning stocks and shares in corporations that are subsidiaries of multi-

national corporations or stock in multi-national corporations themselves. . . Duke University and Duke power indirectly support the status quo of South Africa. Investment is tantamount to complicity, with the existing state of affairs."

Williams believes that apartheid in South Africa and racism in America are linked. "If we fight racism and oppression in South Africa, we must fight racism and oppression in our own back yard. The same reasons apartheid is encouraged by businesses and corporations in South Africa are the same reasons racism is encouraged in the U.S. today. to maintain stability, to divide the working class, and to maximize profits."

Both Williams and Delores Rigby of the Radical Academic Union cited examples of how they felt U.S. investment supported apartheid in South Africa.

Rigby declared, "President Sanford argues that corporations should stay in South Africa because their presence will make conditions better for the African majority. We disagree. . . Corporations went to South Africa because of the benefits caused by the system of apartheid. That system offers them maximum control over cheap Black labor, political stability and high profits. They did not consider the cost in human terms."

Besides Duke Black Student Alliance, and the Radical Academic Union, the Alliance Against Racism and Political Oppression, the Committee Against Racism, the National Student Coalition Against Racism, and several representatives of the local Duke Labor Union, also sponsored the rally.

Duncan Hick of the Committee Against Racism and Gary Sage of the National Student Coalition Against Racism were other speakers. Following the rally, a question and answer session was held. The next day, a picket line was to be formed around the Federal Building in Raleigh, as another means of protesting U.S. involvement in Africa.