



## Students march for Black College Day

By Miranda Inniss

"We don't need no music 'cause all we want to do is read and write and study hard, and stay in our black schools...."

These were the words shouted as hundreds of black college students and their supporters marched through the streets of downtown Raleigh in celebration of National Black College Day last Monday (Sept. 30). En route to Raleigh's Capitol building, the spirited marchers also sang the popular Negro spiritual "We shall overcome" and belted out, "Ronald Reagan, he's no good! Send him back to Hollywood!"

Upon arrival to the Capitol, the crowd did not lose its vigor. They quickly assembled and awaited messages from the Honorable Walter Fauntroy, Congressman (Washington, D.C.), Dr. Abdul Alim Muhammad, a surgeon and member of the Nation of Islam (representing Louis Farrakhan), and student leaders from many of the eleven black colleges in North Carolina.

Mr. Fauntroy stressed the need for black college students to excel in academics. He also brought greetings from the house that he

represents, the Committee to Free South Africa, and the national banking and finance committee of which he is co-chairman. The congressman added that our black brothers and sisters in South Africa work for about one hundred and fifty dollars per month and many of the businesses that blacks patronize in the U.S. have investments in these companies that 'continue to enslave our people.'

Dr. Muhammad on the other hand, addressed the on-going campaign concerning economic freedom and what it involved. He said, "Do you know what you are doing when you declare economic freedom? Economic freedom is war." He further stated the need for blacks to support their leaders and be willing to fight for freedom whatever the cost.

Closing remarks were given by Mr. Fauntroy and Dianna Ross' popular song Reach out And Touch was sung as filled persons left the grounds pondering some of what was said and looking forward to continuing the fight for academic excellence, and economic freedom.

## A dilemma resolved

Dr. Julius F. Nimmons Jr.  
Chairman,

Division of Social Science

Sydney J. Harris, a News American Syndicate columnist, wrote an article that appeared recently in a local newspaper. The article was entitled "Beware the liar who believes his lie". This article provided a framework for me to resolve a dilemma that confronted me for years. Having solved my problem, perhaps some observations will assist others with a similar concern.

For me honesty, integrity, sincerity and truth are virtues that each of us should cherish and possess. When someone communicates with me, I tend not to ascribe any other motives to their comments or remarks than they themselves suggest. For example, if someone indicates that what they are about to reveal to me is in confidence, then, I accept the statements in that vein and they remain with me as confidential facts - never to be repeated. And yet, too often, I have come to know that the very same remarks made to me in "confidence" were stated openly by others freely. This to me posed a tremendous dilemma - either I was naive or the person simply lied to me.

What I have learned from the article I read is that the most dangerous liars in the world are not the people who lie to other people, but the people who lie to themselves. Apparently, these people who tell lies do not tell them without first believing the lies themselves. Because of this, Harris suggests, that the liar conveys an air of total sincerity.

The author asked the question: what is a "lie"? His response was that when considered objectively, a lie is a misstatement of fact. If the speaker believes it to be true, is he uttering a "lie" or simply a

misstatement?

Most of us, generally, out of naivete or kindness may decline to call it a lie - but what if the utterer has closed his mind, and refuses to re-examine the fact? Is not the willingness to believe a lie as much a spiritual and intellectual sin as consciously perpetrating a falsehood?

It is this situation that I was confronted with, too frequently, in an atmosphere and at levels where, I believed, it should not exist. The ease with which individuals I once held in the highest esteem spilled out misstatements created this dilemma for me. You see, truth for me is the highest virtue.

And when truth becomes mixed with sincerity (another virtue) resulting in misstatements of fact, then, that compounds my dilemma. The more sincere you are, the more damage you can do, and the more wrong-minded followers you are able to attract. Although, I believe, as the author of the article, it is because truly evil leaders of mankind have not been the hypocrites and manipulators of public opinion, but the impassioned zealots who are absolutely convinced that what they are saying is the gospel truth.

This is why, and how, they exercise such hypnotic influence upon their followers. Many of Hitler's lieutenants may have been (and were) cynical about his rantings, but he himself never doubted for a moment that his paranoid delusions reflected reality in the outside world.

What we call "charismatic" influence is generated by absolute sincerity, combined with singleness of purpose; and far more evil has been wrought by such fanatics than by any number of cunning hypocrites.

All of us lie to ourselves, about one thing or another, far more

than we lie to others. And it is when we are inextricably bound to these lies that we do the most harm to ourselves and all around us. Sincerity which thinks it is the same possessor of truth is a deadlier sin than hypocrisy, which knows better.

## Applications sought for senior, postdoctoral research associateships

By Regina M. Ford

The National Research Council announces the 1986 Resident, Cooperative, and Postdoctoral Research Associateship Programs for research in the sciences and engineering to be conducted in behalf of 25 federal agencies or research institutions, whose laboratories are located throughout the United States.

The programs provide Ph.D. scientists and engineers of unusual promise and ability with opportunities to perform research on problems largely of their own choosing yet compatible with the research interests of the supporting laboratory.

Initiated in 1954, the Associateship Programs have contributed to the career development of over 4000 scientists ranging from recent Ph.D. recipients to distinguished senior scientists.

Approximately 350 new full-time Associateships will be awarded on a competitive basis in 1986 for research in: chemistry, earth and atmospheric sciences; engineering and applied sciences; biological,

health and behavioral sciences; mathematics; space and planetary sciences; and physics. Most of the programs are open to both U.S. and non-U.S. nationals, and to both recent Ph.D. degree recipients and senior investigators.

Awards are designed for one or two years; senior applicants who have held the doctorate at least five years may request shorter tenure. Stipends for the 1986 program year will begin at \$26,350 a year for recent Ph.D.s and be appropriately higher for senior Associates.

A stipend supplement approximately \$5,000 may be available to regular (not senior) awardees holding recognized doctoral degrees in those disciplines wherein the number of degrees conferred by US graduate schools is significantly below the current demand. In the 1985 program year, these areas have been engineering, computer science, and space-related biomedical science.

Reimbursement is provided for allowable relocation costs and for limited professional travel during tenure. The host laboratory provides the Associate with programmatic assistance including facilities, support services, necessary equipment, and travel necessary for the conduct of the approved research program.

Applications to the National Research Council must be postmarked no later than January 15, 1986 (April 15 and August 15, 1986). Initial awards will be announced in March and April (July and November for the two later competitions) followed by awards to alternates later.

Information on specific research opportunities and federal laboratories, as well as application materials, may be obtained from the Associateship Programs, Office of Scientific and Engineering Personnel, JH 606-DI, National Research Council, 2101 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20418, (202) 334-2760.