

## NCC Keeps Up With The Trend

One thing is certain in this age of conformity — North Carolina College students are in style. Like the rest of the nation, particularly the student element, there is a great fondness for rock 'n roll music, for TV horse operas, and for the comforts of ignorance in general.

Why bother the attitude seems to run, when it is far more comfortable to let George do it. This seems to have been the national mood when Russia, the so-called backward nation of a few years ago, sent up the first man-made moon. There were cries of outrage; attacks on progressive education generally; and much talk about the lost of American status as the world's leader in science and technology.

The significant thing — despite name calling and wildly random gestures — was that the beast was at last astir.

Even on campus at NCC, there were heard a few mutterings about "those Russians working night and day," an audible yawn, and the peaceful sounds of heavy sleep more generally characteristic of "the leaders of tomorrow."

Between the periods of apathy, there were suggestions of suspending the Self-Direction philosophy and bringing back to our campus the dictatorial rules of "thou shalt not." Mass probation, closing of all recreation rooms, removal of social privileges, compulsory chapel and vesper attendance are among some of the "random" suggestions brought forward as cures for what ails the student body at NCC.

The beast, alas, was astir!

Even as Sputnik I shook America to its foundation, the satellite orbiting in space brought a few signs of life to our campus. But almost as suddenly, the return to TV westerns, to rock 'n roll, to nothingness generally set in.

Not so in foreign countries. In the Union of South Africa, students led the fight against increased segregation, were ridiculed, beaten, and some of them slain, but in the end, they succeeded in delaying the further extension of apartheid in their homeland. The Hungarian revolt was started by university students who were campaigning for a democratic form of government and were trying to get rid of communist rule. In Argentina, students and faculty members led the fight which resulted in the ouster of Jimenez. Students in Algiers, in India, in Morocco, and in other parts of the world are also in the battle for human decency, are "on top of the issues" which confront their homelands.

Are there not issues of national import about which students at NCC might be concerned? What about the recession? Racial segregation? Agriculture?

And closer home, is there nothing that can be done in the way of helping the college administration present its case for needed improvements at the college — an expanded curriculum, a student union building, to name but two outstanding items. Are administrators speaking for themselves alone when they appear before the budget bureau, or do they also represent us? As tax payers and voters, are we not also represented in the legislature where these issues are decided?

And what about our Student Government and its program? Is it worth while? Does it need our ideas or support?

But this is the age of conformity. There are always the westerns, rock 'n roll, fun — and perhaps, never again, a satellite.

## Our Choice

From the reactions of the student body of NCC to the oncoming elections for major student officials for 1958-59, apathy of the students here is on the rampage again. Three-fourths of the student body is still willing to be governed by a minority group. The average student on NCC's campus is not concerned with politics; therefore, he will not put himself to the trouble of seeking out the better qualified candidates and casting his vote for them. Instead, he sits idly by, watching the bandwagon roll until it hits a snag—then he finds a scapegoat to blame. As one would say in gay Paris, "C'est ce College."

Why can't we make this year's election an exception to the general policy of this campus? Why can't our student leaders be elected with at least 1000 votes (we do have an enrollment of more than 1400).

Examine your candidates—would you want an inexperienced person to be elected president of the Student Government? Would you want a person with no experience in newspaper work to be elected editor of the Echo? Why not wake up, little Eagles, and refuse (for once) to be governed by minority groups. Select your own candidate, the best candidate, and support the candidate who you think will make our campus a better one.

**Campus Echo**

Member

ASSOCIATED COLLEGIATE PRESS



The CAMPUS ECHO, official student publication at North Carolina College at Durham, is published monthly during the regular school year. Subscription rates: \$1.50 per school year.

Second class mail privileges authorized at Durham, N. C.

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## WILLIE ANALYZES

# United States Foreign Policy

By CHARLES WILLIE (Guest Columnist)

Let's replace John Foster Dulles with a capable man. Our foreign policy is collapsing, or do we have a foreign policy? Such comments have been made in all parts of the United States. Everyone should objectively analyze the problems which confront the United States' State Department in policymaking before making a hasty criticism.

Do we have a foreign policy? Yes, we have a very real foreign policy—not one but four types of foreign policies. One concerns our NATO and European alliances. The second is centered around our diplomatic relationships with the Asiatic and African states. This third policy is one we follow when there is a state of unrest between a European power and its colony or colonies. Perhaps our most positive policy deals with our diplomatic affairs with the Soviet Union. The United States cannot successfully deal with the entire world with one policy.

Our most difficult policy is the one concerning the Asiatic and African states. The main reason for the difficulties in this policy is that in the past our nation has had no diplomatic attitudes related directly to these Eastern countries. From the Monroe Doctrine to the Roosevelt Corollary, the United States' foreign policies have basically been aimed at the European nations. It was not until after World War II that the United States began to realize the importance of these Asiatic and African nations. Before World War II, the African and Asiatic peoples were kept in check by European imperialism. After the war, a surge of nationalism and race pride began to erupt in these countries. This new nationalism enabled these peoples to throw off the yoke of European imperialism; therefore, many of these peoples became free and independent. Their independence placed them in the position to bargain for world power and status. A change of status in these states and the threat of communism forced the United States to recognize the balance of power these peoples possessed in the struggle for world peace and

power.

The United States' foreign policy regarding its European friends is steeped in history and heritage. The world wars have solidified the allegiance of these European allies. The recognition of a common enemy, communism, the ties of religion, interests, and race have helped shape the foreign policy between the United States and its allies in Europe.

The United States' foreign policy with Russia is quite different from the two policies previously named. There is a definite stand taken by the United States in relation to the Soviet Union. The exercising of this policy is done on a cold war basis with each power seeking the advantage and the balance of power.

The policy used when there is unrest between a European power and its colonies is a "middle of the road" policy. The peculiarity of this policy is that the United States cannot openly support the European power or the colonies. These colonies are mostly located in Africa and Asia. By taking a stand with allied European countries, the communists increase their chances of gaining the balance of power. On the other hand, if the United States were to make definite commitments to the European colonies in Africa or Asia, its main line of defense would be jeopardized. This line of defense is NATO. In most instances, Mr. Dulles has been successful in having grievances between a country and its colonies submitted to the United Nations or in influencing the mother country and the colonies to settle their disputes without violence. The middle of the road policy depends upon the United Nations and the conference table to settle disputes. In this way, Mr. Dulles is neutral and makes no commitments.

This is only a bird's eye view of the complications involved in international politics. Mr. Dulles has to meet these problems one by one and must keep in mind at all times that peace must be preserved without total war.

## NCC LIBERIAN STUDENT SAYS:

# Liberia Is Land Of Great Promise

By Leonard T. DeShield

With the passage of time there have been all too many regions of the earth where people have been under-privileged and undeveloped. For centuries people of many tribes have inhabited the continent of Africa which is divided into small and big kingdoms scattered throughout the vast continent, from north to south and from east to west, bringing about honest controversy between foreign powers on the capacity for government of countries recently emerged, or perhaps still in the process of emerging from obscurity into the light of liberty. Liberia and her people have shown a remarkable record of action and achievement which, in spite of controversy, is more telling than any academic thesis or flight of enthusiasm.

The Republic of Liberia lies halfway down the west coast of Africa, 310 miles north of the Equator. Beyond its western boundary is the British Colony of Sierra Leone; to the north and east is French West Africa.

The first emigrants to Liberia from the United States of America were all newly freed Negro slaves of African stock originally, with the urge to go back to the land of their ancestors. This was also the means to escape from the economic slavery and unsatisfactory conditions in the United States. For long generations, these emigrants had been inhabitants of a temperate climate, and they were just as strange to the region to which they went as any other emigrant might have been. The first

Liberians had, therefore, to contend not only with unfriendly natives of Africa, but also with conditions to which they were unaccustomed. In short, they were up against the troubles encountered by all who have undertaken the sterner colonizing adventures.

Liberia had a particularly short period of tutelage. Those who have studied the long period of emancipation of colonial territories opened up by non-governmental trading organizations will note with interest that in the case of Liberia the beginnings lay with a different kind of venture. The American Colonization Society, with its center in Washington, had as its objective the setting up of "an asylum for the repatriation of the emancipated coloured slaves in the United States of America." The United States government helped by supplying money, arms, and ammunition. A number of expeditions embarked, arriving on the west coast of Africa, and after 1 or 2 unsuccessful attempts, settled in 1822 at the mouth of the Mesurado River.

These first colonists arrived on January 7, 1822. Then followed the gradual process of settling and moving inwards, not always without great difficulties and hazards.

Thus on July 26, 1847, the colony declared its political sovereignty by signing its Declaration of Independence, and today enjoys universal recognition and respect. It formed a constitution closely modelled on that of the United States, and pro-

claimed its commonwealth a "free sovereign and independent State, by the name and style of the Republic of Liberia." From very modest beginnings Liberia now is an organized, well-ruled and administered state of about two and a half million people.

Liberians possess great moral and physical vigor, and it is not to be presumed that every comparatively young and previously obscure land can do as the people of this land have done within one hundred and eleven years.

Liberia, a land of rich mineral resources, is growing in economic importance. In June, 1951 the first shipments of iron ore were sent from Liberia to American steel mills. This Liberian ore has an average iron content of 68.825 per cent. According to a United Nations report, it is the purest iron ore being mined in the world today. Also found in Liberia are other treasures — gold, diamonds, corundum, manganese, copper, zinc, and lead. Geologists, including Liberians as well as foreign mining companies under contract, are now busy tracking down deposits.

Liberia has definitely shown a way, and by no means has she had all the natural advantages one might expect to be enjoyed by an exemplar. Liberians are proud of this land of promise, with its colorful history, its great resources, and its bright prospects for the future as a member of the freedom-loving nations of the world.