

# Campus Echo

Member  
ASSOCIATED COLLEGIATE PRESS



HAROLD FOSTER  
Editor

EVERETT ADAMS  
Business Manager

JEAN NORRIS  
Advisor

OFFICE EXTENSION 325

The CAMPUS ECHO is the official student publication of North Carolina College At Durham. It is published bi-weekly during the regular school year, except during college holidays, at Service Printing Company, Durham, N. C.

All editorials appearing in the CAMPUS ECHO are the opinions of the editor, unless otherwise credited; they do not necessarily represent the opinions of the other members of the staff.

Subscription rates. \$1.35 per semester, \$2.50 per school year.  
Second class mail privilege at Durham, N. C.

## Let Us Now Move Forward

The death of our 35th Commander-in-Chief, John Fitzgerald Kennedy, has left a shocked and bewildered nation in mourning and vigil. The North Carolina College community has joined the many other communities in eulogizing the fallen leader. And we personally share in the sadness expressed by multitudes over the terrible bereavement visited upon the late President's immediate family.

The chief suspect for the assassination of JFK is also dead, shot by night club owner Jack Ruby of Dallas, Texas, as was seen by persons watching the television coverage of the event surrounding the death of the President. To the family of Lee Harvey Oswald, accused assassin, we also send our words of sympathy—sympathy not because we condone the act for which he was accused of doing, but because we are opposed to the hate and violence which has engulfed this nation, and because we feel for those who are victims of these two absurdities.

### VIOLENCE SHIPWRECKED . . .

Violence is interwoven into the history of this nation. It was used to gain this land from the Indians; it was used to settle our 19th century domestic conflict; it was used in our dispute with Spain; it has been used in two wars to make the world safe for our so-called democracy; and it was used to settle our dispute with the Koreans.

Our national policy for dealing with the opposition is violence, and therefore we as individual citizens regard violence as the only course for dealing with those opposed to our way of thinking. Messrs. Kennedy's and Oswald's deaths were indeed individual acts (and not of God, as some would have us believe) but indeed collective thoughts. This, let us add, is not saying that we motivated the killings or participated in them, but rather that a great number of us, as a nation, had that same hatred for those killed as those that committed the acts.

### . . . ON A LONELY ISLAND OF HATE

Unfortunately, we conceived relations between nations, races and ideologies in terms of conflict which pit human beings against one another. Horrible atrocities have been committed against citizens of this nation who have dared to forge the "American Dream," and who have sought the primary rights presumably entitled them under our United States Constitution. The bomb manufactured in Birmingham, Ala., which we pleaded against in our first editorial this year, has now exploded in another section of the country; this time bringing the results of its devastating blow to the heart of the country. If we cannot protect the least esteemly held citizens of the nation from the atrocities of hate and violence, then when it come to our leaders we shall be completely out of practice, as was the case recently.

We have a nation that we love and will defend (for what?), therefore military means are justifiable if they are used as an ultimate recourse. But our national leaders, alas, have and continue to operate on the old assumptions, old motivations that war is inevitable, that "there will be wars and rumors of wars," and therefore hate and violence and killing are to be expected. With such leadership and with us following such leadership, the events such as happened in the recent past, are bound to occur; they can surely be passed off as everyday occurrences.

### . . . BUT LET US BEGIN

Many persons, through many means, have exclaimed that, "Whatever the problem of the recent situation is, a bullet is not the way to solve it, violence will not solve the problem." And whether they be sincere or not, we join them, in a very sincere way, in their contention.

This is a time to assess the life of this nation and the activities of its people. It will be tragic for us to continue to view life and politics in terms of conflict with our fellows. But it will be reasonable for us to resolve not to accept violence as a means to achieve personal and national security and justice, and finally, it will be reasonable for us, God knows it would, to join hand in hand and strive for a world based on truth, love and respect for each other as human beings. This, alas, is all we can do if we are to survive!

## A View From Morehouse College

# African Unity: Myth or Reality?

By DEJI ADEYOYIN

Somehow in the past hundred years the world of European thinkers have come to regard the continent of Africa as a vast jungle of darkness and savagery peopled by a race without a history or culture. The unkind caricature from the mental graph of missionary absurdity, the inborn racial arrogance of adventurers and travelers, the morbid craze for sensational journalism and the overall effect of all these on European and American infants whose imagination is thus fired to draw sniggering pictures of the African—all have combined to produce a type of congenital prejudice which will take time to undo. This in turn has led to the dogmatic pronouncements of armchair investigators who take pride in drawing comparisons about the ways and wisdom of a people whose culture and mind

are so completely strange to them.

Under the circumstances, Senator Elender and his indoctrinators, the Anglo-Saxons, doubted the ability and integrity of the African to form any type of unity. African heads of the States, however, agreed on Saturday, May 25, 1963, on a charter for an organization of African states to replace the so-called Casablanca and Monrovia blocs. The headquarters was temporarily located in Addis Ababa. The states decided to change the name of the new organization of African and Malagasy States to the Organization of African Unity. The organization includes an assembly of kings, presidents, and premiers which will meet at least once a year. Others are the council of ministers, a permanent staff headed by a secretary

general and one or more assistants, and a mediation and conciliation commission. The charter also established five special agencies. They are an economic and social commission; an educational and cultural commission; a health, sanitation and nutrition commission; a defense council, and a scientific, technical, and research council. This conference was indeed a landmark in the annals of African history. Concurrent to this establishment of the organization is the problem of effective functioning.

What is the immediate reaction from the world? Some observers believed this unity was a myth; others thought it was a mere dream. A group of some perverted philosophers of apartheid and paternalism doubted the capability of Africans to unite themselves in such a bloc. These people forgot that common suffering or problems can be a welding tie for people. These people should be reminded of a remark by the Secretary of State for African Affairs, Governor Williams, who said that those who doubted the forces of the organization of African Unity are doing this at their own risk.

Also reacting to this unity were the old colonialists and their allies who hurriedly convened the NATO conference in Ottawa at the same time that the African organization charter was being established. Diplomatic analysts may relegate the occurrence or coincidence to several reasons. It would be safe here to suggest that the meeting was occasioned for some political reasons on the fear of the growing unity of the emerging nations.

The first test of this organization was the outbreak of border war between Algeria and Morocco. This event was to lead to the question of myth or reality of the African Organization Unity. The effectiveness of the mediation and conciliation commission is now on trial.

Thanks to the initial mediation of Emperor Haile Selassie I and President Modibo Keita of Mali, the response from President Ben Bella and King Hasan was to be considered reasonable. Both presidents returned home to praise the organization of African Unity and its organ for bringing the cease-fire accord. The foreign ministers are expected to convene to settle the disputed territory. If they succeed, the establishment of the organization will lead to reality in the atmosphere of doubts and fears. It is unfortunate that some foreigners tried to fail the organization's effort to bring about peace by intruding into the disputes. Africans should resist this with vigor and determination.

The organization of African Unity needs to prove to the world that its charter is sufficient to effect peace, tranquility, and progressive economic, social, cultural, and political growth. This is the task before it and the leaders of the African States are committed to uphold the charter by using reason against superficial interest in oppressed national territories. This is the only way to prove to the world that the organization is not a myth but one of practicality.

### From Rotide

## Letter To Senator Sam Ervin

Honorable Sam Ervin:

The untimely and unwarranted assassination of our thirty-fifth Commander-in-chief has brought upon us a grave time, indeed. Grave not only because our brave and courageous President John Fitzgerald Kennedy is dead, but also because his death could very well lead to the death of many more innocent people at the hands of racists, extremists on the left and right, and people who have for centuries been oppressed simply because of their skin coloring and biological differences. Let it suffice for us to say that pandemonium lurks at our nation's internal gates.

Therefore, we are calling on you to do your best (we do not expect anymore) in these trying times, and help save this nation from internal turmoil. We ask that you not only endorse the Civil Rights Bill now before our Eighty-eighth Congress, but also that you aid in every possible and reasonable way to get it passed. We appeal to you to do this as one of our leaders and great statesmen from our beloved state of North Carolina. We ask you to do this in order to liberate the oppressed Negro people of your state

and the nation who are constantly stalked by humiliation in public places. We ask that you endorse and help pass the civil rights bill as a tribute to the late John Fitzgerald Kennedy; this in itself would show that you have dedicated yourself to that cause for which he gave his last full measure of devotion, freedom and justice for all men. And lastly we appeal to you to cease perpetuating racial injustices; little is to be gained from such perpetuating.

The acts by the youths of North Carolina to bring human dignity to the Negro people are perhaps the main reason a strong civil rights bill has been proposed to our national leaders. Their acts are just. They have risen to forge the American Dream. And now as they continue to rise, we ask that you throw off (in the name of God and America) the burdens of fear, superstition and political expediency, which have imprisoned you, and rise with them to erase our unjust racial human conditions, and bring statue to our national character.

Sincerely,  
Rotide



NCC DANCERS PREPARE for their 1963 recital to be given in B. N. Duke Auditorium, Dec. 18. These three, Yvonne Sales, Shirley Bradley and David Thompson, are members of the group to perform modern creative dances; others will do folk dances.