

Placement Bureau Starts Campaign

By L. A. MERRITT, Director
NCCU Career Counseling and
Placement Bureau

The NCCU Career Counseling and Placement Bureau launched its 1969-70 placements program on October 2, when some twelve Federal Agencies sent representatives to the campus to discuss employment opportunities, and summer internships with the student body and faculty. The Agency representatives maintained booths, displays, and informational literature, and attempted to answer questions raised by interested persons.

Each year the Federal Government employs more than 15,000 college graduates for rewarding careers in a wide range of professions and occupations in the Federal Service. A number of our NCCU graduates are presently working with various agencies throughout the country. Several of them are currently serving in supervisory capacities.

James H. Brooks, Jr., Executive Officer of the Interagency Board of U.S. Civil Service Examiners for North Carolina is serving as coordinator for the 1969-70 program and will also coordinate the arrangements to have the Federal Service Entrance Examination administered here on campus at a later date.

The agencies which took part in Thursday's program included: Civil Service Commission, Veterans Administration Hospital, Internal Revenue Service, Department of Labor, National Park Service, Food and Drug Administration - Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, the Social Security Administration, Federal Aviation Agency, Patrick Air Force Base, the Bureau of Public Roads, and the National Air Pollution Control Administration.

All senior students are encouraged to take the Federal Service Entrance Examination (FSEE.) About half of the positions for which the Government recruits college graduates each year are filled through the examination. This program is used to fill entrance-level positions in about 200 occupational — ranging from electronic data processing and personnel management to social security administration and the tax collection — in some 50 Federal Agencies throughout the United States and overseas. As in pre-

Johnson Gets Appointment

Mr. Harris C. Johnson, one of last year's black candidates for city councilman, was recently appointed community advisor to the Tau Phi Tau Fraternity. Mr. Johnson serves on the Durham Committee on Negro Affairs and the Black Solidarity Committee for Community Improvement; he is also a member of NCCU Alumni Association, the Executive Committee of the Research Triangle Consultants for Complex, the N. C. State Employees Association; and is Acting Chairman of the Human Relations Subcommittee in Community Affairs.

The fraternity has various projects planned for the coming year and is asking all concerned students to help Tau Phi Tau in its endeavors to close the gap between NCCU students and blacks in the Durham community.

vious years, the FSEE will provide the opportunity for several thousand graduates to find their careers in Government. College seniors who will complete degree requirements within nine months, as well as all graduates, are eligible to compete in the FSEE, regardless of academic majors.

Applicants normally take a general test of verbal abilities and quantitative reasoning. The test will require about 2½ hours. The starting salary for positions filled through the FSEE is usually \$6,176 a year, but outstanding candidates can be paid a beginning salary of \$7,639.

Under a program which began last year, you can qualify for immediate selection for appointment without taking the written test if you have an outstanding academic record.

This year, as in years past, Federal agencies also need a large number of college graduates in physics, chemistry, mathematics, and other physical science specialties. Starting salary for these positions begin at \$8,000 a year for candidates holding a bachelor's degree, but those who have a superior scholastic record may start at \$9,934.

WHITE RAGE

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At 1:30 A.M. on Tuesday last spring, two policemen shot up the Black Panther headquarters in Oakland, California. Within 24 hours they were fired. They had done the thing in the dead of night; they were off duty, in civilian clothes; the building was empty; and no one was injured—it was a mute, senseless act of frustration prompted by a jury the day before finding Huey Newton guilty of voluntary manslaughter rather than first degree murder in the killing last year of Oakland policeman John Frey.

A fellow officer had been killed and they wanted Huey to die in the gas chamber. No doubt they felt they wanted "justice." They dismissed the legal process as a weak instrument of a system which was too easy on radicals and anarchists.

Such an appeal to "justice" is of more than passing interest since it reflects more than the customary conviction of each man that his cause is just. They seem convinced that "justice" will return events to a prior state when the world was simpler and more to their liking, when no one challenged the motives of police and when even suspected cop killers got stern treatment and no sympathy.

For blacks, on the other hand, justice is a condition of the future, and can only be expected when complex, far-reaching changes have come about in America.

While needed change is blocked largely by bigotry and racism, there is a greater resistance imposed by a simple social inertia. And when a Social Reformation is upon the land spearheaded by blacks, it will be resisted most vigorously not because the philosophy is so abhorrent but because it demands such sweeping change.

Integration, which was fought so desperately only a few years ago, is now longed for, in the wistful way of a departed and unappreciated suitor. It is not

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-Malcolm X U.-

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have got to have. If there is no struggle, there is no progress."

C. B. Claiborne, who spoke for the Duke students, said, "If black students cannot participate meaningfully in all facets of the African and Afro-American Studies program, then it has no meaning for us."

He also stated that they were left with three alternatives: "To remain here and completely disavow ourselves from this university, destroy the place, withdraw from Duke and refuse to legitimize an illegitimate system."

"We have chosen the latter and will continue our education at an institution which will speak to the needs of students, Malcolm X Liberation University."

Thus, the University was established and classes are expected to begin October 28, 1969 with Howard Fuller as president. The University will offer courses in tailoring, physical development, political science, and foreign languages that are pertinent to black people, such as French, Spanish and Swahili.

The courses will be taught from a historical point of view, beginning with pre-colonial African civilization, slavery, colonialism, neo-colonialism, and independent African nations.

Two terms will constitute completion of the University. The first term will last ten months, from October 1969 to August 1970. The second term will terminate after eight months. After the first term all students and teachers will go to Africa, visiting approximately 10 countries. Money for the trip is included in the tuition; the university will pay the rest. Tuition is \$300 at a minimum or depending on the amount that the student can afford.

Instructors will receive a salary. Most have vowed, however, not to live above their means and to return money in support of the institution.

There have been several donations offered to the institution from white sources. It is not known however, whether they have been accepted. It is said, that the majority of the income will come from black sources.

The school strongly supports the idea of Pan-Africanism, that is, blacks are decedents of Africa. Therefore, as a black institution, the institution will speak for universal black communities, and the black struggle against oppression.

The program's main objective is nation building. The aim of the institution is to build a frame of reference in which black people can relate.

At this time there is no permanent program that will be followed each year. As one of the instructors, Charles Scott, puts it, "The program will be taught on the basis of the present particular needs of black people. That is to say, what we need this year doesn't necessarily apply to next year."

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Reduction Shown In Draft Call

By RICK FITCH

WASHINGTON — (CPS) — President Nixon will announce soon a "meaningful" reduction in monthly draft calls.

According to a White House source, who refused to give exact figures, the lowered calls will be in effect over a "period of time," paralleling the "decreasing level of U.S. troop commitment in Vietnam."

The October draft call of 29,000 men will not be affected. The source, who is an adviser

to Nixon on the draft, said there was "no truth" to reports that the administration is planning for the near future a total suspension of all calls.

White House press secretary Ronald Ziegler said in a news conference here recently that the possibility of suspending the calls had come under discussion in Nixon's inner circles, but a decision has since been made against that proposal, the source said.

"If you're going to suspend the draft, what would it accomplish? All you've done is to raise false hopes, since the calls would have to be reinstated at another time," he said.

"As long as there has to be a draft, it's senseless to suspend it then start it up again."

The New York Times this month quoted an anonymous critic of the administration as saying that Nixon would soon sign an executive order instructing draft boards to take 19-year-olds first and would order Army to send to Vietnam only draftees who volunteered for duty there.

But the White House official said although these are reforms included in the long-range goals of the administration, he "doubts" they will be part of Nixon's announcement concerning the lowered draft calls.

He said Nixon has two options regarding a change in draft laws:

* He could enact by executive order a "conveyor belt" system in which all young men would be subject to the draft only during the 19th year. The oldest 19-year-olds would be taken first, and those not taken before their 20th birthdays would be free from consideration.

* By the same means, Nixon could put into effect a plan whereby all turning 20 during a particular year would be vulnerable to conscription in chronological order of their birthdays, along with those whose deferments had expired. A person with a Jan. 1 birthday would stand a greater chance of being drafted than one with a Dec. 1 birthday.

The spokesman said a third proposal, the lottery, requires congressional approval, and these two, which do not, are still in the discussion stage.

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