

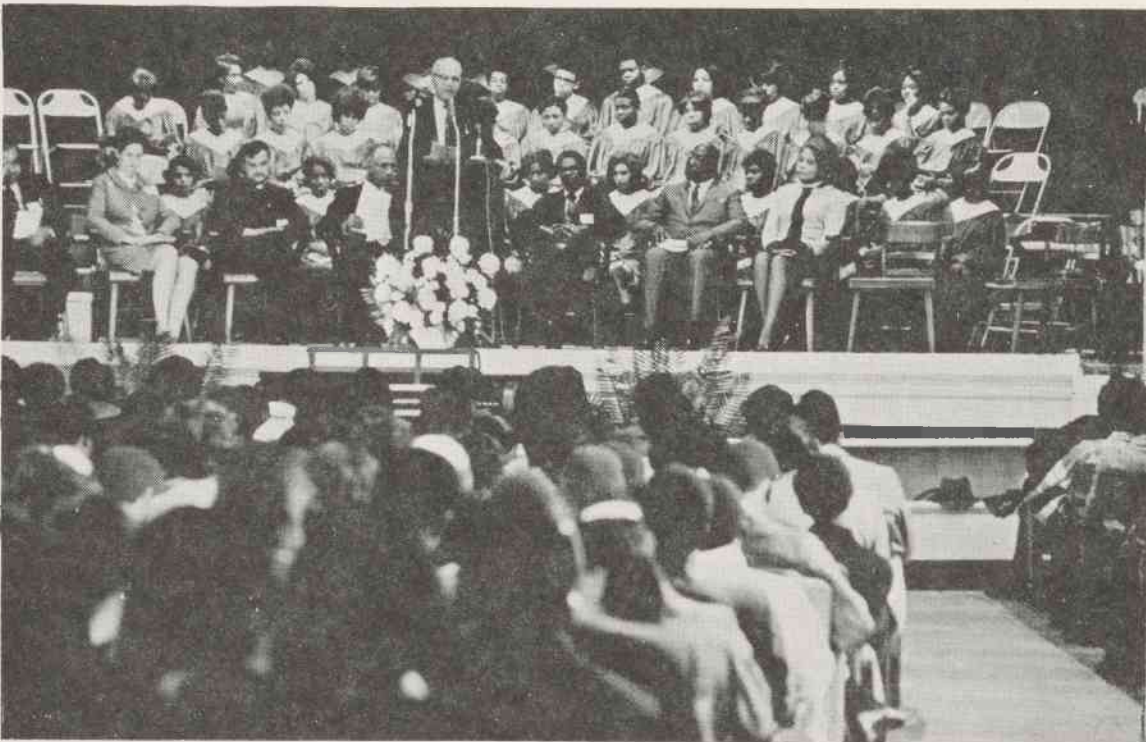
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Campus Echo

North Carolina Central University

"He who will not cultivate his field will go hungry."
—African Proverb

DURHAM, NORTH CAROLINA, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1969



RESOURCE USE CONFERENCE—The twenty-third meeting of the North Carolina Resource Use Education Conference was held Thursday, November 13 at North Carolina Central University. The guest speaker was State Representative Benjamin Brown, representative to the Georgia House of Representatives, Atlanta, Georgia. Dr. Theodore Speigner, state chairman of the conference said some 1,500 principals, teachers, students, and parents were attracted to the conference, whose theme, was "Environmental Education Makes the Difference."

SPANISH CLUB GIVES SKIT

A short skit was given by members of the Spanish Club in the lounge of the student union on November 6.

The skit focused on the attempt of a meek man to win the respect and control of his dominating wife. In order to make an example of his cats and donkey, he chases them out of the house when they do not obey his order to bring him water. The wife realizes he is serious and from then on readily obeys her spouse.

Elections for the Spanish Club were held earlier this year. Elected were: Artura Ritter, president; Ingrid Watson, vice president; Carolyn Moye, secretary; Betty Phelps, treasurer.

Some of the projects that the Spanish Club are currently working on are a tutorial program for Spanish students, distribution of Christmas baskets to the needy, and a Christmas party for the members of the

club.

The club is also planning a tour of Puerto Rico this spring. Fashion shows, dances, and plays will be given to help raise the \$3,000 needed to finance the trip.

Mr. McDuffie and Dr. Carballo, advisors to the club, offer invitations to all students in the Spanish Department and to all students of NCCU to join the club.

Meetings are held every first and third Thursday nights of each month at 6:30 in the student union.

President Whiting Named To Board

President Albert N. Whiting, has become a member of the Board of Directors of the American Council on Education. His term on the Board will last three years, ending October, 1972.

The board meets tri-annually and includes 1,600 colleges. North Carolina Central University is the only predominately black institution represented on the board which is supposedly the most important organization of higher education institutions.

CHIDLEY HALL SPEAKS OUT AGAINST VIET NAM POLICY

No soldier starts a war—they only give their lives to it. Wars are started by you and me, by bankers and politicians, excitable women, newspaper editors, clergymen who are expacifists, and congressmen with vertebrae of putty. The youngsters yelling in the streets, poor kids, are the ones who pay the price.

—Francis P. Duffy

The price Mr. Duffy is speaking of is the sacrifice of human life, and on Tuesday, October 15, many American students rebelled against this sacrifice. It need not be said that many Americans do not understand the purpose of the United States' being in Viet Nam or how its presence there is supposed to booster national and democratic security.

The young men of Chidley Hall, their future plans dwindling, are listed among those Americans not expressing faith in American Viet Nam Policy. Interviewing some Chidley Hall men on October 15, this reporter heard them speak bitterly and hopelessly of a draft and war, apparently barring them from the fulfillment of educational aspirations and threatening to snuff out the flow of their young lives just when it is about to shine.

They express most emphatically that black men should have American freedom before journeying to South East Asia to support Vietnamese freedom. Some agree with Mr. Sherman Wright that black leadership and white leadership geared to helping blacks is wasted away on the battlefield: "We had a lot of people in this country that were in a position to influence the direction in which the policies were going, but these people are usually removed shortly, assassinated, exiled and lots of stuff."

Mr. Harry Respass believes that the black soldier in Viet Nam is a tool for the establishment in which he does not believe: "All we're doing is keeping the white man in power." One young

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"BLACK SCHOLAR" RELATES CLEAVER-CARMICHAEL CONFLICT

The first journal of black studies, *The Black Scholar*, today went to the press with articles and position papers from members of the Black Power establishment around the world.

Among them were articles by exiled fugitive Eldridge Cleaver and expatriated Stokely Carmichael, presenting the black studies cry that last year rocked college and high school campuses across the nation.

The first issue, which reached bookshelves November 1, zeroed in on the First Pan-African Cultural Festival held, and architect of San Francisco State College's black studies program. It presents a long report on the Festival which, he says, "was recognized all round as 98 per cent political and clearly hinged at last in the long and passionate debate, private and public, over the future direction of the struggle for liberation on the African continent and, indeed, the entire world."

The Stokely article "On Pan-Africanism", takes the position that "a person is defined, really, at first by his physical presence, or in terms of his ancestral stock, whether he is Chinese, Japanese or African."

In Eldridge's view: "It's really incorrect to speak of the white section of the movement . . . problem. These are merely categories of thought that only have reality in terms of the lines that the ruling class

itself has drawn and is enforcing among people."

The conflict of the Festival was over which course a potentially unified Africa would take toward national and continental liberation, according to Dr. Hare, who earned his Ph.D. in sociology from the University of Chicago, but "in the context of things" revolved "in some presently intransigent way" around the relationship of black and white revolutionaries.

"There was a battle in Algiers in late July," Hare's article begins, "with lighter skirmishes both old and new, and emerging signs of struggle which now lurk ready to boomerang around the world in the years (and months) to come. The troops came together, African generals and foot-soldiers in the war of words and politics that splashed against the calm waters of the Mediterranean Sea—in the First Pan-African Cultural Festival—on everywhere in greater numbers than ever before; from San Francisco to Senegal, from Dakar to the District of Columbia."

The battle involved hundreds of delegates from 31 independent African countries and representatives from six movements for African liberation, sometimes bogging down in conflict between black and white Africans such as Algerians and Lib-

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DOCTORATE AWARDED—Mrs. Shirley Chisholm, center, Congresswoman from Brooklyn, N. Y., holds the document designating her as a Doctor of Laws. The honorary degree was conferred during Founder's Day activities at North Carolina Central University. Shown with Mrs. Chisholm are Dr. Albert N. Whiting, left, president, and Dr. Cecil Patterson, undergraduate dean. Mrs. Chisholm's academic hood is held by Dr. Joseph Pittman, acting dean of the graduate school, who is obscured by her head. —NCCU Photo.

Defense Dept. Releases Viet Nam Figures

College Press Service

As of October 1, 1969, 38,823 Americans had died in the War in Vietnam since this country began its involvement in 1961. More than 250,000 Americans have been injured.

The deaths included: 20,542 from the Army; 932 from the Navy; 10,840 from the Marine Corps, and 384 from the Air Force, for a total of 32,698 in combat deaths. The Defense Department says the "other Free World forces" have lost 3,344 lives, the South Vietnamese armed forces 94,837 lives, and North Vietnam 556,629 lives. Using Defense Department figures, 693,633 persons have died in the Vietnam War since the U.S. became involved.