## Intern To Serve In N.C. Legislature

SALISBURY, N.C. - William Scott Moore, 21-year-old senior political science major at Livingstone College, Salisbury, N.C. and a native of Flint, Mich., has been selected to fill one of ten internship positions with the 1977 North Carolina General Assembly at Raleigh, N.C. it has been announced by Professor Oliver Williams, director, legislative internship program, N.C. State University.

The program, sponsored

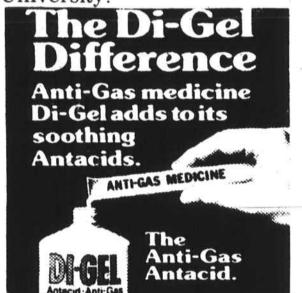
Assembly and the University's department of political science, provides that Moore will work 25 hours a week as a legislative assistant for members of the Assembly, which convenes Jan. 12, matriculate in two courses in government at N.C. State University, and attend weekly seminars for interns.

He will receive \$1,000 to be paid in 20 weekly payments and 12 hours of transferable academic credit. from N.C. State's department of political science.

Moore, the son of W.H. Moore of 1009 Sommerset, Flint, Mich., was selected from a field of several hundred applicants from the four-year degree granting colleges and universities across the state.

According to Professor Williams, priority was given to juniors and seniors with strong preparation in political science, economics, sociology or other social sciences and also to those whose training has emphasized mathematics and statistics.

Livingstone's 1976 General Assembly intern was Dennis V. Proctor a 1976 graduate and native of Syrucuse, N.Y., who is now a graduate political science student at Ohio State University.







## African Spotlight Three Block Mark

## Three Black Men

Part II

William Edward Burghardt DuBois was an intellectual's intellectual. DuBois was somewhat unusual for his time. He was blessed with a brilliant mind and a great literary style. He was the first black to earn a Ph.D. from Harvard and his dissertation on the African slave trade was the first publication of the Harvard Historical Series. He also studied in Germany and later became a professor, magazine editor, wrote books, and most important of all came up with brilliant programs and ideas to help the black race overcome. DuBois, in fact, was one of the most brilliant men, that mankind has ever produced. Unfortunately, he was not a people person. He was well educated and acted the part which alienated him to blacks and whites alike. His ideas did however foster the start of many movements such as the Niagara Movement which led finally to the start of the N.A.A.C.P., and the Pan-African movement with emphasis on black liberation throughout the world. This far-sighted genuis felt that advancement for most races lay in the type of leadership they had. He believed in education of the head and hand. Naturally, his idealogy came into conflict with Booker T. Washington's program of "don't rock the boat, folks". For awhile, Washington's idealogy won out but DuBois with all of his brilliant command of leadership soon became prominent.

DuBois pushed his talented Tenth or leadership philosophy, the drive for a liberal arts education for those who were to lead the race to freedom. He did not downplay the importance of industrial or technical education as it has been indicated by some historians.

"I would not deny, or for a moment seem to deny, the paramount necessity of teaching the Negro to work, and to work steadily and skillfully; or seem to depreciate in the slightest degree the important part industrial schools must play in the accomplishment of these ends, but I do say, and insist upon it, that it is industrialism drunk with its vision of success, to imagine that its own work can be accomplished without providing for the training of broadly cultured men and women to teach its own teachers, and to teach the teachers of the public schools.

From "The Talented Tenth" by W.E.B. DuBois

After Washington's death, there emerged a new leader on the scene to also come into conflict with the ideology of DuBois. In a sense, Marcus Garvey came to fill a vacuum left by Washington. Garvery became a man of the people; DuBois remained a member of the black elite.

Garvey was a pan-African nationalist. He wanted the liberation of Africa and the development of a powerful continent. He arrived in the U.S. from Jamaica in 1916 when urban blacks were becoming more militant and also more anxious about their status at home. Black were taking part in World War I, but inspite of all their sacrifices, they were treated no better at home. In all of this Garvery came up with plans that gave the black man hope and pride in himself. He gave the black men a sense of his past greatness to use as an impetus for the future greatness.

"When Europe was inhabited by a race of cannibals, a race of savages, naked men, heathens and pagans, Africa was people with a race of cultured black men, who were masters in art, science and literature; men who were cultured and refined; men, who, it was said, were like the gods. Even the great poets of old sung in beautiful sonnets of the delight it afforded the gods to be in companionship with the Ethiopians. Why, then, should we lose hope? Black men, you were once great; you shall be great again."

It is important to note that Garvey's plans did deal with awakening and uniting blacks all over the world but it was not his specific intention that all blacks in the New World would return to Africa. Rather he belived like many Zionists that once a strong Africa was established then black people everywhere would gain prestige and strength.

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