

More Changes Promised

Black Awareness Impact Is Felt

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It seemed that Black Consciousness—or Black Awareness or the Black Cultural Revolution—erupted suddenly in the nation's colleges and universities this spring. But it has been simmering for years.

The show of militancy has been peaceful and violent, massive and minuscule. It reached the small all-Negro colleges of the South as well as the great Ivy League universities of the East and the huge state universities of the West and Midwest. It left many administrators, faculty member and white students perplexed, even angered.

Already, it appears that Black Consciousness has left a lasting imprint on American higher education. It promises to work even more dramatic changes in the years to come.

ONLY TWO years ago, when the Students' Afro-American Society at Columbia University, New York, issued Volume 1, Number 1, of The Black Student, it was possible for the editors to complain about "the vacuum of Black-student indifference." No one who has been on campuses this year, who has talked to black students and witnessed the impact of their protest, would maintain that such a vacuum still exists. Columbia's Society now has its counterparts in hundreds of Black Student Unions, Afro-American

Associations and other organizations operating under a score or more of similar names. But the theme set out by The Black Student in the spring of 1966 remains a valid summation of the concern of these groups.

"Black America's crisis is our crisis as black students writ large," they wrote. "Simply stated, American universities do not prepare us to cope with our problems in as adequate a manner as it seemingly prepares its white students to cope with theirs. It does not satisfactorily ameliorate for Black students a critical problem of our own generation; that is, that white society has dictated the terms of our acceptance into the American mainstream. To us, these terms are unacceptable. Therefore we are now questioning the adequacy of present American standards as a means of attaining self-fulfillment."

A MORE recent manifesto, issued by the Black Students' Union at San Francisco State College, asserts that "the questions have begun to question the relevance of our education in relation to our needs and the needs of our community. We have said that if the only moral reason for a college existing is to develop energies, to refine the experience of the community, what does this reason have to do with our presence on campus?" The San Francisco

statement, drafted as the prospectus for a "Black Studies Program," goes on to declare: "We have begun to say that perhaps colleges and universities as they now exist are, at least, irrelevant, sometimes even destructive, to Black Students in terms of the recognition of new needs in the Black community. We have begun to define the concept which is called 'Black of Consciousness.' We have begun to say that perhaps the recognition of oneself in terms of one's historical presence is the primary interest of Black students today, or should be. That is, Black people did not come here from the West, they came from Africa. We came here not as immigrants, but as slaves. We exist here not as first-class citizens but as a domestic colony. In schools, when allowed to go to school, we learn little or nothing about African history or our own history in this country, the literature of black people, of African languages, of black art and music, of the development of our culture.

"WE ARE saying that in our own college experiences that if a college's political purpose is to make student more productive members of the society, then those colleges must mean more for the entire society, including the Black community. This means that in some way the concept of education for students might change so that the information received by the students

becomes more relevant to a larger number..."

What brought about the change? It is part, of course, of the rising tide of militancy in the civil rights movement in America, part of the nationwide and worldwide revolt of youth that has threatened institutions ranging from college fraternities to the government of France. It is part of these things, but it is different, too—as the black students are quick to point out. Some insist, in fact, that the relation of their movement to the broader spectrum of student protest is pure coincidence.

Two turning points are often cited by the Negro students as they explore the origins of Black Consciousness. The first was the sit-in

movement that began in Greensboro, N.C. early in 1960—a drive for desegregation that produced results. The second was a failure—the unsuccessful attempt of the Mississippi Freedom Democratic Party to obtain seating at the 1964 Democratic Party Convention. It produced, or at least contributed to, the massive disillusionment, the profound mistrust of whites—especially white liberals—that is the dominant theme among today's black student activists.

IN A FAR greater number of instances, however—too great a number to enumerate here—the target (of the black student organization) has not been any specific grievance but the

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DTH Staff Photo by Steve Adams

A Meeting Of The Black Student Movement

... Formed At The University Last Spring

UNC Black Movement Will Seek Mainstream Awareness

By TODD COHEN DTH Staff Writer

The Black Student Movement here, founded one year ago, is a group concerned with actively moving UNC Blacks into the "mainstream of

the new Black Consciousness," according to Preston Dobbins, leader of the movement.

Dobbins, in an interview this week, said BSM was organized last fall when some Black students felt that the local chapter of the National

Association for the Advancement of Colored People was too restricted to permit a relevant association with the Black Consciousness. The movement has also been called the Black Awareness, or the Black Cultural

Revolution—the recognition by Blacks of themselves in terms of their historical presence.

Dobbins explained that the campus NAACP was closely tied to the state and national branches of the organizations and thus unable to enter into any partisan activities.

In addition, the local NAACP numbered only ten members as opposed to approximately 75 Blacks enrolled here as undergraduates, Dobbins said. Such a situation, it was felt, was not relevant to the overall Black student community here, he explained.

Consequently, BSM, with a membership of some sixty Negro students and one white, was organized espousing three goals directed to the greater aim of immersing itself deeply and actively in the mainstream of Black Consciousness.

The three goals, according to Dobbins, are:

—promote closer bonds between UNC Blacks and the Black community in Chapel Hill.

—better communication among all Black student groups in North Carolina.

—increase an awareness of the part of each individual Black pertaining to his Black cultural background.

Following its birth, BSM involved itself in numerous local and state-wide activities.

A tutorial program, to be expanded this year, was begun in the Chapel Hill Black community.

Meetings were set up which included representatives of Black schools throughout the state. At one such meeting, Warren Coffield, now a senior here, was elected chairman of the statewide Black student association.

Following the assassination of the Reverend Martin Luther King last April, BSM sponsored a one-day strike in which 95 per cent of the Black workers on campus stayed home.

Dobbins called the strike one means of improving communications between his group and the Black Community.

In protest of the slaying last spring in Orangeburg, S.C., of three Negro students participating in a civil rights march to protest the banning of Negroes from a bowling alley, BSM staged demonstrations for two nights in the streets of Chapel Hill, mustering about 135 marchers, 30 of whom were white, according to unofficial count.

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Powell Elected New President

NSA To Be Lobbying Agent

By WAYNE HURDER DTH Editor

The National Student Association set itself on a new course at its Congress this summer when it restructured itself so it could act as a lobbying agent for member schools on a state, national and local level.

The reformed NSA will be headed by Bob Powell, a former president of the student body at UNC, now a student at Princeton University. He was president of the student body in 1966-67.

Two other UNC students were elected to posts in the NSA: Charles Jeffress, formerly NSA co-ordinator on campus, elected to the National Supervisory Board; Buck Goldstein, elected vice-chairman of the Carolinas-Virginia region,



BOB POWELL

giving him a seat on the Central Steering Committee of NSA. The Congress, held at

Kansas State University in August, voted overwhelmingly to establish a tax-exempt National Student Institute which would handle the educational affairs and administration of grants formerly done in the NSA.

The National Student Association would then become the lobbying arm for student governments. Members of the NSA are automatically members of the Institute.

In order for NSA to be able to lobby, the structure had to be changed so one branch of the student organization could continue to be tax exempt. Grants and gifts to it for conduct of educational affairs would be tax exemptable.

The National Board of the Institute would be the same as the National Supervisory Board of NSA.

The National Supervisory



CHARLES JEFFRESS

Board, in recommending to the Congress they make the change, said NSA, if given the

power to lobby, should concentrate on regional, state and local levels rather than the national level.

The board, which made the recommendation on a six to three vote, said top priority should be given five matters:

- *the 18-year old vote,
*the draft and Vietnam
*higher education (tuition, appropriations and academic freedom),
*drugs,
*poverty and racism.

The board also recommended that the Congress, if it felt it necessary, should specify to the officers and staff of NSA which of those issues are of highest priority and what others should be added.

The National Supervisory Board is given the power during the year to add specific local and state issues to the list as it deems necessary.

NSA will be prohibited from endorsing a candidate for public office or expressing opposition to somebody's office or candidacy.

The National Student Association, founded in 1947, represents 326 college and university student governments with a population of over 1.7 million students.

At the annual Congresses the delegates pass resolutions establishing NSA's stand on current issues such as the draft, drugs, and racism. Before this year, however, officers and staff members of NSA could not really take any action on these resolutions in legislatures for fear of NSA losing its tax-exempt status.

Apart from passing legislation, NSA staff members advise member universities on securing educational reform on

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University Requests \$63 Million Budget

By WAYNE HURDER Tar Heel Editor

The Chapel Hill campus of the Consolidated University has presented the Advisory Budget Commission of the state legislature with a request for almost \$63 million dollars for capital improvements.

The commission, which reviews budget requests of all state agencies, came to Chapel Hill July 30, to hear Chancellor J. Carlyle Sitterson's case for the appropriation.

The request is for the biennium 1969-71, and does not cover operating expenses or expenditures for new or

expanded programs.

The request is probably nothing near the amount the Chapel Hill campus will be appropriated by legislature when it meets in January.

In 1966 the University requested \$80 million and was appropriated around \$12 million. Several of the requests on the list this year have been made three or four times before. Each time the General Assembly has turned the request down.

The Consolidated University has filed requests with the Commission for about \$115 million for the next two years.

However, according to State Property Officer Frank B. Turner, this is probably near the total that the state will be able to appropriate for all its colleges and Universities, so the University can expect some cuts in its budget request.

The University's request were presented in numerical priority fashion, with a breakdown between requests for the Academic Affairs division and the Health Affairs division.

The legislature, after hearing recommendations of the budget commission, will (Continued on Page 8)



BELL TOWER—Returning students will recognize this familiar scene of the Bell Tower and it will soon be familiar to all incoming students.

DTH Staff Photo by Steve Adams

Library Without Shelves?

A library without bookshelves. That's the predicament the new Robert B. House Undergraduate Library finds itself in with the beginning of this semester.

According to Dr. Jerrold Orne of the Library Department, the new structure is now ready to be occupied except for the bookshelves which have not yet arrived from the company.

"The book shelf contractor has fouled up on his deadline," according to Dr. Orne. "They're having the same problem at Duke with the same company."

Dr. Orne further stated that he has not received a definite

word from the contractor, the Estey Company of New York, on when to expect the shelves.

After the bookshelves are finally received, Dr. Orne estimates that it will be a matter of about a week before the books can be moved and the new facility is opened for use.

"I'm afraid that it could be as late as November before we'll be able to open the facility," Dr. Orne says. "We'll know more definitely as soon as we get word from the company."

When the new House Library is completed, it will virtually double the present University Library space. "It

will change the entire use of Wilson Library," according to Dr. Orne.

The second floor of the present Wilson building will be devoted entirely to reading area and the stacks will be opened up.

Other changes anticipated include expansion of the photo lab and the inter-library center.

According to Dr. Orne, the addition of the House Library will emphasize the early college years with several book collections for that time. "The facility will have far better lighting, air conditioning and so on."

If the book cases ever arrive, it will be a welcome addition.