Black Schools’ Future Explained By Colston

By Daryl E. Smith

 Marshal H. Colston, vice chancellor for development and university relations, expounded upon his beliefs concerning desegregation of the Black universities. He said, “All Black schools are going to become less Black that does not mean that they are going to become white. We see that there will be predominately Black schools as these are Jewish and Catholic schools.”

Colston went on to say that after the 1954 Supreme Court decision, people were deeding themselves, meaning whites as well as Blacks could not be exclusive in preserving their institutions. Racism and bigotry have no place in an area of academic learning where people have respect for each other in their various fields.

Colston added that A&T has made tremendous progress towards excellence largely through dedicated faculty and support from philanthropic foundations and corporate segments nationally.

Colston went on to say A&T is now in the process of achieving accreditation in the schools of Business and Economics, and Teacher Education. “With national recognition you’re going to attract everybody. Blacks as well as whites are going to apply at such universities because they want to receive a good education,” Colston stated.

When asked about A&T’s history, the administration said, “Given the university’s geographic location and since A&T is a land-grant community-oriented school, I don’t see A&T becoming predominately white in the foreseeable future.”

Colston explained the important factors involved with the survival of the Black universities. He said there is one thing very important for the continuance of a Black university, and that is a creative aggressive administration. He further stated an adversary administrator has to be skilled in management, technology, the same as any successful corporation. Without these elements this university will have problems.

Colston continued and said a university needs a high quality faculty which is competitive in their field on a national level; this is very essential. The third element and equally important in the quality of the university’s body.

With these elements, a mono-culture atmosphere will develop with these factors they won’t attract anybody.

The administrator stated Blacks take great pride in their particular institutions of higher learning; particularly the great contributions they have made in this society against unbelievable odds.

Colston emphasized public and private Black universities are going to have to accept the fact that integrated higher education is a reality. Only these institutions which create the internal strength and resources necessary to maintain high quality competitive programs will survive.

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Dean’ Gamble Still Smiles

Director enjoys students

By Brenda Kennedy

After thirty-six years of working at A&T, William Gamble, director of Admissions, still smiles and says, “I enjoy students very much.” Fitting comfortably into his neat and spacious office, he shows no tell-tale signs of wear and tear usually exhibited by people who are completely dimmed by the friendly atmosphere surrounding him.

“Dean” Gamble was first employed by A&T in June 1938 as a recorder in the Registrar’s Office. After two years, he was named dean of men; then in 1961 he was appointed to his present position of director of admissions. The job of director of admissions involves the recruiting and admitting of students, and the sending of catalogs and brochures to interested persons.

Gamble has been living on campus since 1938, except for the time he spent in a veteran’s project off campus. With the opening of Scott Hall in 1951 his residence was changed to there, where he remained until his next change in position in 1961. Since then Gamble has resided on Nocho Street, next to the Infirmary.

Because of IHEW requirements, A&T is making special efforts to recruit whites. Gamble said that as white schools try to recruit Blacks, we try to get white students, but we aren’t getting as many applications from white students as we would like,” says Gamble. Less than 5% of applications received are from white students and these are not always accepted.

A&T presently has no quota but limited dormitory space is a consideration in the acceptance of applicants. Seventy-five percent of the students that apply to A&T are accepted.

A&T has initiated several programs such as Project IODE, Special Services, and an Approvability Program, to help students succeed in college. The Approvability Program enables students who could not meet regular academic requirements to be able to attend a special summer school as a pre-sophomore period. If the student successfully fulfill the requirements during this period, they are admitted as regular students in the fall.

(The See SAT page 4)

A&T Students Attend National Convention

An Agricultural Education major won one of the top awards during the 47th Annual National Future Farmers Convention held this past week in Kansas City, Mo.

Cedric Jones, a junior from Elizabethtown, won the FFA Legion of Merit Citation for his work in establishing the A&T Alumni Chapter of the Future Farmers of America (FFA).

He was presented the award Friday morning during the convention which was attended by some 16,500 persons including President Gerald Ford. Jones received the award after getting ten new members to join the A&T chapter. He was the only Black to receive such an award during the Convention.

Jones was not the only Aggie represented at the Convention. Other members of the A&T delegation included J.C. Rogers, advisor and associate professor of agricultural education; Connie Baggett, president of the Alpha Xi Chapter of Alpha Tau Alpha; Eddie Lausow, delegate to the Convention.

President FordTrys To Gather Votes

By Patricia Everett

Last Saturday Gerald R. Ford, president of the United States, spoke at the Greensboro-High Point-Winston-Salem Regional Airport in an effort to boost votes for state and national candidates who are running in the North Carolina's upcoming November 5 election.

The president’s brief speech was focused on reducing the dominating Democratic legislature dictatorship in the lawmaking branch of the nation’s government. Ford spoke of replacing the "veto proof" Congress with an "inflation proof" Congress.

The forty-minute stay in Greensboro was part of the President's national political campaign, which is reported to be being paid for by the Republican National Committee.

Before a favorable and predominately white crowd of approximately 2,000, the Chief Executive explained why he felt more elected Republican office holders would be advantageous for himself and for the country.

He said, if Republican lawmakers were elected into state and national offices, and if other Republican office holders would be able to get their productive policies implemented.

Ford stated inflation was the main economic problem which had resulted from too much money being spent during the last twenty years. Since the Democrats dominated legislative branch at those times, they were chosen as bearers of the present inflationary problem. Ford said the Democratic dominated legislative branch "made the money available to be spent."

The Chief Executive said his recent economic package would "whip inflation; give young people jobs and take care of the old." But he stated the proposed economic solutions were being criticized and shot down by Congress. Ford urged the listeners to "put pressure in Congress to Democrats and some Republicans."

Citing critics who think the President should remain in Washington, D.C. and represent the United States since the Republican's national polls indicate the election results may be dim, the Chief Executive stated, "I'm wearing a WIN button, not a losers' button."

Continuing, Ford mentioned a political lesson he learned from the Democrats and former President Harry Truman. He said Truman won because he went to the people and fought for what he thought was right.

"We want your help in Greensboro, Raleigh, Charlotte and all over North Carolina. Go (See President page 4)
Project Interprets

Black Schools’ Crisis

Last year students at A&T rallied behind the political work of the Save and Change Black Schools Project (SCBSP), the Youth Organization for Black Unity (YOBU), and the African Liberation Support Committee (ALSC). For example, the SCBSP held several rallies and a Save and Change Black Schools Emphasis Week. The project also participated in educational forums, coalitions, and other programs. The project’s main emphasis was to give students an anti-imperialist interpretation of the crisis facing black schools and involve students in a strategy to save and change Black Schools.

Similarly, the African Liberation Support Committee staged a highly successful petition drive in support of the independence in coalitions to advance political awareness on campus. ALSC was trying to show students how imperialism oppresses the world’s people, particularly the people of Africa. In addition, ALSC tried to mobilize concrete support for the African Liberation groups actively engaged in armed struggle in Africa.

The Youth Organization for Black Unity was also actively involved in the political work on campus. YOBU worked with ALSC, SCBSP, the Anti-Capital advancement of political struggle on campus. YOBU’s role last year was to help provide consistent anti-imperialist leadership to student political work on campus. This year, however, YOBU has broadened its focus and hopes to expand its programs to more and more students.

Immediate, anyone should recognize the similarities between the political work of the SCBSP, ALSC and YOBU. All of these organizations are anti-imperialist student organizations trying to develop political awareness on campus. Wouldn’t it make sense for these groups to begin to work more closely together?

Recently some of the members of these groups began to have discussions on how we could begin to work more closely together. We feel that working together on campus. Wouldn’t it make more sense for these groups to begin to work more closely together?

In this achievement, we feel that working together on campus. Wouldn’t it make more sense for these groups to begin to work more closely together?

Thank You,
Jerry Caldwell (YOBU)
Adrienne Weekes (SCBSP)
Claude Barnes (ALSC)

The A&T Register

Published twice weekly during the school year by students of A&T State University.

To receive the Register, please send $7.50 to THE A&T REGISTER, Box E-25, Greensboro, North Carolina 27411, to cover mailing and handling cost.

Member: Associated Collegiate Press.

Ford Draws A Smaller Crowd

By Rosie A. Stevens

The visit of President Ford to the Greensboro-High Point-Winston Salem area was very much a comparison kind of visit. When former President Nixon visited the area to campaign for Republicans, there was, according to reports, a larger turnout. Certainly, the crowd was much smaller than 1,000 when the President's plane was scheduled to arrive at 2:00 could have been larger.

Quite a number of things have occurred since that Nixon visit, including the premature end of Nixon's term. The Watergate scandal has left its toll with the Republicans, whether they admit it or not. The great sweep of offices gathered by the party in 1972 was but a reflection of the Nixon popularity. However, serious questions seem to have been asked of Republicans' victory. These questions have brought some answers that seem unsettling. As a result, President Ford found himself talking to a crowd of tired people, who turned out in unenthusiastic numbers, and who grew in number only because a President was visiting. Those who appeared initially were the hard core.

That such a small turnout was unanticipated was obvious. The candidates and governor on the platform reflected this in their talks. The seeming lateness of the President was another reflection of the situation. The text of the speech he made was to be released at 3:40 p.m. The release time implied that the President had no intentions of being present until the largest possible crowd had gathered for maximum effect. The text of the speech itself, altered by Mr. Ford on seeing such a small crowd, confirmed this. But few Republicans showed. The largest crowd estimate was 3,000.

Perhaps, with such a small turnout, the Local Republicans and Mr. Ford will be, as he phrased it, “disappointed.” But possibly, this is as it should be. It carries a lesson. Beware the bandwagon. This applies whether it is a Republican bandwagon, or a Democratic one.

Steve Richie’s youth against L. Richardson Preyer’s experience is a matter of mere prediction of the 6th district Congressional outcome. With Morgan and Stevens, the outcome is not so obvious, but it is a test of the better candidate’s winning, and a test of the people’s judgment of the better candidate. Hopefully a twenty-five minute visit from the President will not upset the polls with a miraculous Republican victory. If it did, the voters would have reason to wonder what kind of democracy this is: a highly unrepresentative one, or one even worse. There are all kinds of democracies in existence.
Ford And His 'Nominee' Go Through Analysis

Editor’s Note: This is the first of a three-part series concerning, “Ford and Rockefeller.”

Although he has been in office only a little over two months, President Gerald Ford has indicated by his actions that the poor people and the Black people of this country are to be consigned to the “footnotes only”. His willingness to listen to their problems is in no way matched by a willingness to act on these problems.

As a matter of fact the president has committed three acts or proposed courses of action that serve, as indications to this writer that either lacks the ability to respond to the needs and desires of the overall American public or he will eventually exceed Nixon in the effort of pushing his personal views and desires above the public interest.

At first glance it seems rather insignificant to the welfare of poor people that Nelson Rockefeller was chosen by Ford as his vice-presidential nominee.

But given the present state of the economy, which is one of an increasing rate of inflation, and the impact of those factors on poor, fixed-income people must bear the “death stroke” of inflation, then it becomes obvious that if inflation is, as the President has stated, “the nation's number one enemy”, he should seek a vice-presidential candidate who has enough “real understanding” of poverty to help minimize the effects of inflation on poor people.

Rockefeller represents an extreme at the other end of the economic ladder. And, as indicated by his poverty-policies while serving as governor of New York, his understanding of poverty is that poverty is caused by a lack of money and thus laying money on poverty curbs poverty. His understanding of the effects of poverty and the inflationary impact on poverty is in a minimum.

Does Rockefeller know how it feels to be poor or under the financial and vocally, the murder of Black people. All Black people are aware of Rockefeller's action distasteful to the people of Attica. But what escapes the knowledge of many Black people is the fact that over 10 years ago the Rockefeller family lost international financial support to the murder of African people.

Such extension of confidence by important American interests reversed the tide, and once again foreign capital flowed into South Africa, strengthening the apartheid regime.

Author Earl Ofari in his book “The Myth of Black Capitalism” is more specific in his indictment of the Rockefeller family.

“When the South African government was faced with economic instability in 1960-61, it manipulated Black people at Sharpeville, the Rockefeller Chase Manhattan Bank advanced a $10 million loan to save the government.”

If the argument arises that “St. Nelson is not his brother’s (David) keeper”, we can move ten years later, closer to “home” and deal with the “turkey shoot” that Nelson sponsored at Attica. Nelson is not his brother’s keeper. The prison-reform demands were put to cut two ultimate demands, the firing of a capital superintendent, Vincent Manuscot, and amnesty for the prisoners involved in the take-over. Rockefeller felt that the possible lives of over 1200 men (the number involved in the take-over) and the actual lives of 30 men (the number along with 200 wounded) wasn’t important enough and leave his Manhattan apartment to help deal with the situation. The reason, because the majority of the possible deaths were of the same race that his”, 1971 edition. Shortly after 1 am Dr. Wicker (center Tom Wicker) put through a personal call to Rockefeller, arguing that his presence was “vital” to gain more time for negotiations and to demonstrate the credibility of Ossie’s 28 concessions. Then Budding, Jones and Duce went to the phone to plead with the governor in their turn. Jones emphasized that a slaughter at Attica might well touch off explosions in prisons and ghettoes throughout the nation.

Did Rockefeller come? No, but 600 state troopers came. Did Budding, Jones or Duce come? No, but 600 of his personal security forces did. Did Rockefeller seek his approval? Now he has the audacity to seek the support of the poor and the Blacks of the South, which W.T. took will stand alone in giving him that support; for he cannot kill my people and be respected and loved by me.

**Heavy Traffic Causes Problems**

Campus Haps

The North Carolina Academy of Sciences will meet Wednesday, October 23, 1974 at 7:30 p.m. in Room 204 Hodgin Hall. All members and interested students are urged to attend.

A representative from the Guilford County Department of Health will be in High Rise Hall Wednesday at 9:00 p.m. to speak on hypertension. Tests will be administered on Saturday in High Rise Hall for saddle cell anemia and hypertension.


Political Science Society Meeting Wednesday, October 23, 1974 6:00 p.m. Hodgin Auditorium. All political science majors and interested persons are invited.

As a result, we would like all of the members of the ACS, SCBSP, and YOBU to have a joint meeting to discuss our future work together. This meeting is Tuesday, October 22, 1974 at 7:30 p.m. in Room 204 Hodgin Hall.

The event will be fun and participatory in poetry, creative dance, research rap, mellow soul, slam and Christianity. Music will be provided by The Black Explosion Band. Be there if you love 'yo Black Self'. Shoo-yo' face to yo Race on October 27, in Harrison Auditorium at 7:00. Admission is Free. Sponsored by the Senior class.

Last day to drop a course without a grade evaluation is November 8.
SAT Score Not Required
For Foreign Students

Blannie Bowen First Black To Serve
On FFA Convention’s Press Corps

Colston Sees Future For A&T

President Encourages Audience
To “Pressure Congressmen”