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The Hilltop 4-17-1970

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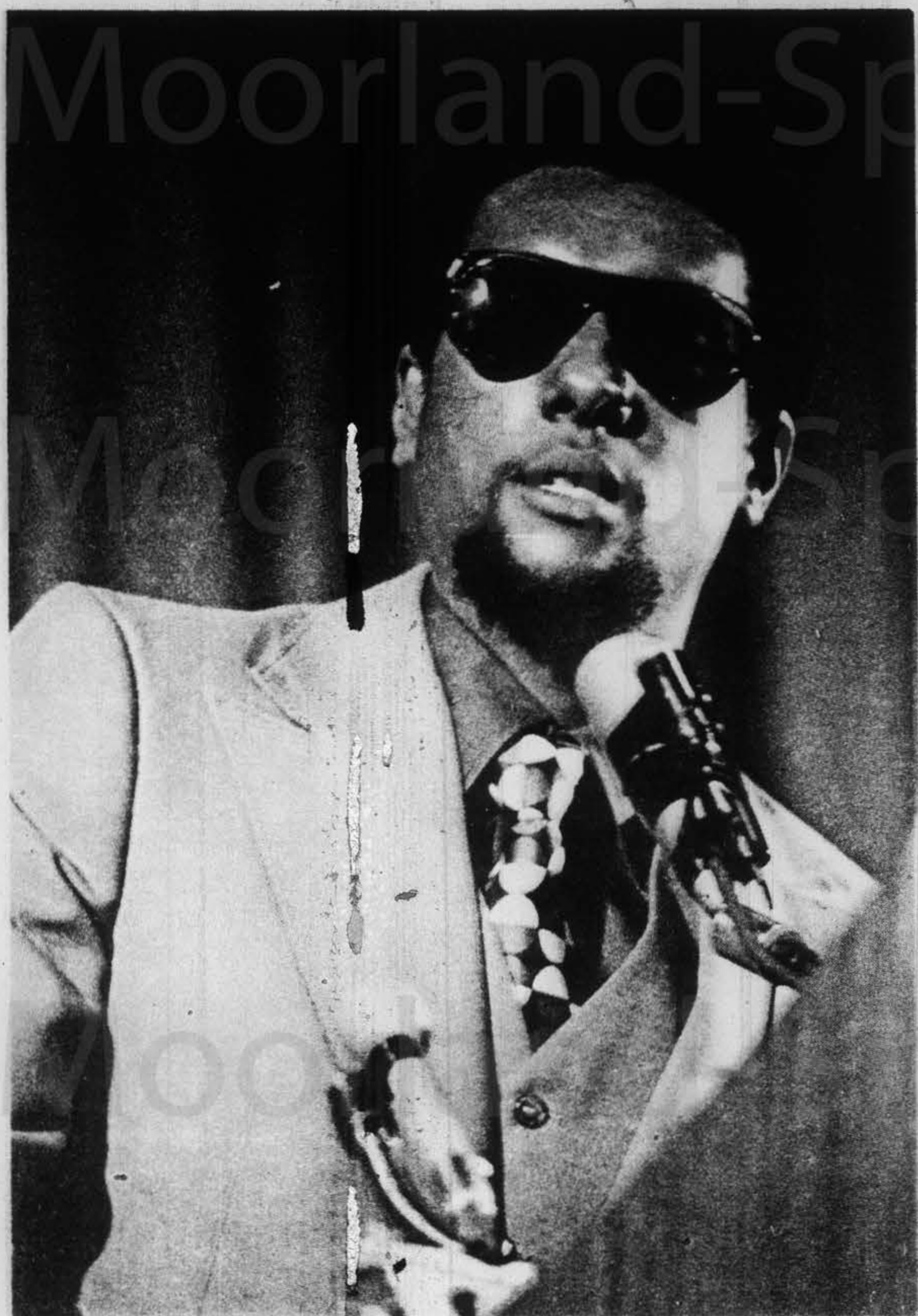
THE HILLTOP

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
STUDENT NEWSPAPER

Volume 52, No. 23

Howard University, Washington, D. C.

April 17, 1970



CHEEK

By Bobby Isaac

When Dr. James Nabrit retired as Howard University president ten months ago and the University Board of Trustees hired the much acclaimed Dr. James Cheek to replace him, the University was in a state of crises.

Internal dissention which was a matter of public record had extensively damaged the image of Howard. For many who participated in the dissent it seemed natural that in order to build a vital and meaningful institution it was necessary to bring down symbolically the old structure and turn around, if not turn out, those traditional images in which the University had prided itself; therefore Howard's damaged image; her wounded reputation, was only part and parcel of a rejuvenating process.

Dr. Nabrit's departure was enthusiastically amended by the whole University. The general consensus was that he had done his best in a situation which was beyond his capability; he had borne the burden of the University's administration to the point where time and circumstance dictated new and more aware leadership.

Dr. Nabrit's administration was experiencing a crisis of legitimacy. It had reached the point that few in the University community trusted or believed in administration promises; there was a loss of respect for administrative edicts and regulations; and open defiance of the administration was common.

It is not difficult to prove that a similar, if not worse, crisis of legitimacy would have occurred had there been any other person in the president's chair. The difficulty was more related to the University's direction chartered long ago now being challenged by rather unorthodox and avant garde ideologies, rather than being a matter of personal confrontation on an individual level.

Therefore, in the final analysis, it is not presumptuous to say that Dr. Nabrit tried to change with the times — there are outstanding examples of this; that he conscientiously put forth the effort to bridge the gap which finally widened and engulfed the total University in turmoil; and that he indeed deserves more credit than most of us are willing to give to him.

But because men are usually judged by history for what they actually do and rarely for what they, in all good faith, attempt to do, it can be said of Dr. Nabrit that he, as a Howard University president, while not the institution's

(Continued on page 5)

STOKELY AT HOWARD

Stokely Carmichael spoke at Crmaton Auditorium last Thursday evening. The occasion was, for all practical purposes, a workshop on Pan Africanism. According to HILLTOP staffer, Gwen Ross, Carmichael assumed the role of "scholarly lecturer." In the audience of an estimated 1500-plus was Carmichael's attractive wife, Miriam Makeba. See story on page 5.

Gupta photos



President's inaugural to be preceded by a week of special campus activities



CHEEK

The inauguration of Dr. James Edward Cheek as fifteenth President of Howard University will be held at the University on Saturday, April 25th at a convocation beginning at 10:30 a.m., it has been announced by G. Frederick Stanton, Vice President for Special Projects and Secretary of the University.

Mr. Stanton is chairman of the Inauguration steering Committee.

The week of the Inauguration, April 19-25, will be devoted to a University-wide effort, through lectures, workshops, seminars, discussion groups, etc., on the theme: "To Seek a New Direction: Howard in the Decade of the Seventies."

Plans for the inaugural observance include bringing together the University's trustees, administration, faculty, students and alumni to examine the current strengths and weaknesses of the University and to ponder its mission, role and purpose during the next ten years.

Chairman Stanton said the Inauguration Steering Committee and all of its sub-committees have involved the total University community in the planning and execution of the inaugural activities.

"Each school and college will hold an exhibit of its current work and portray what it hopes to be doing during the next ten years, and what new and innovative programs it plans to institute and develop," he said.

"The convocation, to which tickets of admission are required, will include attendance by delegates from institutions of higher learning and other educational bodies from throughout the country, and representatives of foundations, religious, labor, civic, government and other significant segments of the

(Continued on page 3)

Campus bulletin board

All announcements of campus activities or events of importance to be published in this campus bulletin must be submitted no later than Monday of the week the notice is to appear.

The notice should be typewritten and double-spaced on eight by eleven inch paper. It should be placed in

The HILLTOP mailbox in the Student Center or sent through the campus mail to The HILLTOP, Howard University.

To be eligible for publication the activity or event must be sponsored by a campus group and open to the public.

Final decision on publication rests with The HILLTOP.

Nina Simone

NINA SIMONE CONCERT
Monday, April 20, 1970, Cramton Auditorium 7:30 p.m. and 10:30 p.m.

No more tickets are available

Law wives

The Howard University Law Wives Club has invited Mr. William A. Stewart, a linguist and Dr. Joan C. Baratz, a psychologist, of the Education Study Center to come and discuss their program of teaching black children to read by using textbooks written in Negro nonstandard English.

The informal lecture which is opened to the public will be held on Saturday, April 18 at 7:00 p.m. in the Moot Court Room (2nd floor) of the Law School.

Recruitment

The schedule of recruiters who will be in the placement office the week of April 20 is listed below: Neward Board of Education, New York City Board of Education, South Huntington Schools, N. J., (April 20); Main Lafrentz and Company, N. Y., (April 21); New Jersey Urban Education Corps., (April 30).

Censorship explained

The "censored" item in last week's HILLTOP was as a result of last minute directions from

Urban teaching

A Program for the Preparation of College Graduates for Teaching in Urban Disadvantaged Area Elementary Schools including a paid internship is being offered at Brooklyn College, a member college of the City University of New York. The program is designed for students with Liberal Arts background and special interest and commitment to teach in the inner-city. This year new students are being accepted in Summer, Fall and Spring semesters. The professional work in the program is centered out in inner-city schools and communities with a paid school internship available following the first Summer or following the first full semester.

For information write or phone: Prof. E. T. Schwarz, Coordinator Special Program for College Graduates, Brooklyn College, Department of Education, Brooklyn, New York 11210 (Room 3316 Boylan Hall) Telephone: 780-5218

Briefing

REMINDER

Briefing Session for Inauguration Volunteers

Tuesday, April 21, 1970
1:00 p.m., Main Gymnasium
Physical Education for Men Building

Young Senators featured in D.C. petition kickoff

A free music concert, featuring "The Young Senators", will be given Saturday, April 18 from 2 to 4 PM, during a Petition Sign-In at the Sylvan Theater on the Washington Monument grounds. Also featured on the music program will be the Federal City College Variety Group.

The Petition Sign-In is in conjunction with a nation-wide campaign, April 15-22, advocating full representation in Congress for DC, which the League of Women Voters of the United States is sponsoring. Spearheaded by the D.C. League, this campaign is designed to gain signatures from citizens all over the country who agree that residents of the Nation's capital should no longer be denied the full voting representation other U.S. citizens enjoy. The petitions, urging a constitutional Amendment, will be presented to Congress on May 6.

"The Young Senators", with a promising career ahead nationally is one of the area's most popular music groups. Their sound is described as progressive rhythm and blues which includes a wide range from hard rock and psychedelic to soul

and jazz. Their newest record is "Ringing Bells" on the Innovation Label. Members of the group are: Jimmy Dougan, vocalist; Phil Guilbeau, trumpet; Frank Hooker, leader-vocalist and organ; Leroy Fleming, sax and flute; John Ingram, guitar; Chlp Jones, vocalist; Wornell Jones, bass; Clyde Stubblefield, drummer.

The Federal City College Variety Group is a new act that has received a terrific response since its first performance in January 1970. All 21 members of the group are FCC students and their acts include rock and gospel singing as well as dancing.

The public is invited to attend this free concert and is urged to take part in petition signing there. For more information about this concert and the D.C. Petition Campaign, call the D.C. League of Women Voters office, 232-2616.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY CAMPUS: unique lect-taken directly in class by professionals from world-famous ture notes. Hundreds of courses, teachers. \$1-\$4. Send for latest free catalog. FVBATE LECTURE NOTES, Dept. 51 2440 Bancroft Way, Berkeley, Ca. 94704.

SUMMER CAMP COUNSELORS WANTED

Clear Pool Camp, Carmel, New York. An interracial camp for underprivileged boys needs people interested in working with youth. Contact your student employment office for date of on campus interviews, or write directly to William L. Petty, Clear Pool Camp, Carmel, New York.

Library

Browsing Room Film Feature - April 21, 1:00 P.M.

BLACK HISTORY: LOST, STOLEN OR STRAYED. 54 min. 1968. This film shows that black people have made a considerable contribution to the development and wealth of the United States, a fact usually not revealed in our country's history books. Rather black and white Americans alike have been exposed to a different image, the Negro caricatured as lazy, stupid, cowardly and worthless. Footage from historic and contemporary Hollywood film illustrated this stereotype.

Bison staff

Applications for the 1971 Bison Yearbook Staff can be obtained in Room 103 Student Center. Deadline is April 20, 1970. All major staff positions are open.

HILLTOP applications available

The HILLTOP is presently in search of its 1970-71 staff. Applications for staff positions are now available in the Office of Student Life, University Center, and The HILLTOP office, 2215 4th Street, N. W.

For individuals interested in participating during the upcoming academic year, a series of Monday evening (6 p.m.) rap sessions will be held this month at The HILLTOP office, 2215 4th Street, N.W., to answer questions related to the paper's functioning.

Seminar

The Student Personnel Administration Program at Howard University is sponsoring a one day seminar in higher education and the law today. The seminar will discuss various aspects pertaining to student rights and institutional prerogatives from various points of view. We believe this to be a very pertinent subject at this time and we hope you will be able to attend. A registration and program form is included should you and other members of your staff and student body care to attend. A fee of \$2.50 per person should be included with the registration to cover the cost of the luncheon.

Honorary

Person interested in applying for membership in Pi Sigma Alpha, national honorary society in political science, should give their name to the Secretary, Department of Government by April 25, 1970.

The requirements for membership are as follows:
Undergraduate Students: Completion of twelve hours of government with at least a grade average of 3.2 in all government classes and an overall grade average of at least 3.0.

Graduate Students: Completion of at least twelve hours in government with at least a grade average of 3.3 in all government classes and an overall grade average of 3.0.

Arts festival

A Black Youth Arts Festival with the theme "Africa and Her People around the World" is being held from March 23-May 9. Entries may be submitted in the following areas: Painting, Drawing, Tie Dyeing, Poetry, Photography, Prints, Plays.

Black male undergraduates wanted to complete anonymous research questionnaire. \$2.00 paid. Takes [hour. DH 25A, Monday and Wednesday, AM or PM.

Short Stories, Proverbs, Songs, and Arts & Crafts. Bring all entries to the Drum and Spear Bookstore located at 1371 Fairmount Street, N. W. 234-2883. Contest closes on May 9th.

GASP organizes

GASP, the Greater Washington Alliance to Stop Pollution, is organizing a citizens anti-pollution campaign. Leaflets will be distributed among the citizens of the metropolitan area which they may fill out after seeing a bus spewing excessive exhaust or after smelling noxious fumes. The leaflet-complaints will be returned to GASP who will file them with the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Commission (WMATC). The campaign will begin on April 22, Earth Day. The leaflets will be distributed on this one day only.

As part of a continuing fight against pollution, GASP, a group of George Washington University law students, has filed a formal complaint with the WMATC. The complaint charges the DC area bus lines with emitting excessive and obnoxious exhaust in violation of WMATC regulations.

Veterans Assoc.

regular meeting
Tuesday, April 21, 12:30 p.m.
110 Student Center

SOCIAL-ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES nationwide directories of positions. All relevant fields. Accurate. Current. Inexpensive. Information write: Sociocom, Box 317, Harvard Square P. O., Cambridge, Mass. 02138.

White undergraduates wanted to complete anonymous research questionnaire. \$2.00 paid. [hour. DH 234. Mon., Tues., Thurs., AM.

World Campus Afloat is a college that does more than broaden horizons. It sails to them and beyond.

Again in the 1970-71 academic year, the accredited World Campus Afloat program of Chapman College and its associated Colleges and Universities will take qualified students, faculty and staff into the world laboratory.

Chapman College currently is accepting applications for both the fall and spring semesters. Preliminary applications also may be made for all future semesters.

Fall semesters depart New York aboard the s.s. Ryndam for port stops in the Mediterranean and Latin America, ending in Los Angeles. Spring semesters circle the world from Los Angeles, stopping in Asia and Africa and ending at New York.

For a catalog and other information, complete and mail the coupon below.

You'll be able to talk to a World Campus Afloat representative and former students:

- Saturday, April 18, 2 p.m.
- Sheraton Carlton
- 16th & K Streets, Washington, D.C.
- Council Room

s.s. Ryndam is of Netherlands registry.



Art student Leana Leach of Long Beach sketches ruins of once-buried city during World Campus Afloat visit to Pompeii.



WORLD CAMPUS AFLOAT
Director of Student Selection Services
Chapman College, Orange, Calif. 92666

Please send your catalog and any other facts I need to know.

SCHOOL INFORMATION

Mr. Miss Mrs.

Last Name First Initial

Name of School

Campus Address Street

City State Zip

Campus Phone () Area Code

Year in School Approx. GPA on 4.0 Scale

HOME INFORMATION

Home Address Street

City State Zip

Home Phone () Area Code

Until info should be sent to campus home approx. date

I am interested in Fall Spring 19__

I would like to talk to a representative of WORLD CAMPUS AFLOAT

WCA 4/13

Inaugural costs not \$100,000 according to Public Relations

Below is the text of a statement by University Public Relations Director Otto McClarrin on the actual cost of President Cheek's upcoming inauguration:

There's a rumor going the rounds in the University community that Howard University is spending over \$100,000 for the inauguration of President James E. Cheek. That rumor is not in accord with the facts.

The facts are: the University is spending approximately one-fourth the rumored amount. This substantially lower figure -- in the neighborhood of \$25,000.00 -- is calculated to be a good investment in reestablishing Howard University in the educational community and with supporting segments of our publics. All of this can be very important in increasing provisions for students, faculty and institutional programs.

I'll give you one example of what I mean: the President has

just received a \$50,000 grant from a Foundation to improve the Moorland Room. That, of course, is just one of many grants he has received since becoming Howard's President last July 1st.

The point is this: Already over four hundred (400) colleges and universities have indicated that they are sending delegates to the inauguration. Numerous national organizations and foundations are sending delegates. These people will participate in an important Howard University event. It is contemplated that favorable impressions will be created and relations cemented with foundations and other supporting segments of our publics - to such a degree, in fact, that the benefits accruing to students and faculty will be substantially heightened and strengthened as a result of contacts made during the President's inauguration.



DR. LASALLE LEFFALL, now acting dean of the Medical School, plans to be in the position only for the next three months. Assistant dean for the past six years, Dr. Leffall has expressed disinterest in becoming the new dean. He replaces Dr. Albert K. Harden who retired from the position earlier this month.

Week of special activities to precede inauguration

(Continued from page 1)

population," Mr. Stanton said. President Cheek, on approving the plans of the Inauguration Steering Committee, said:

"Essentially, the inauguration of a new president should focus upon the institution and not the man."

He said he was sensitive to the need for Howard to "seek a new direction; to have an opportunity to state to the world what kind of institution it is going to try to be; and build a new confidence in its leadership ability. No better opportunity and no better forum could be provided to accomplish this than an inauguration."

Third Black President

On July 1, 1969, Dr. Cheek became the third black man to serve as president at the 103-year-old institution which is considered to be "the largest and most prestigious predominantly-black university in America."

Before that he served as President of Shaw University in Raleigh, N. C. for six years, during which he won a reputation as an excellent administrator and an effective catalyst for bringing a university community together. He improved Shaw's curriculum, straightened out its financial woes, doubled the student enrollment, and led a successful fund-raising campaign to completely up-date Shaw's facilities.

On assuming his new position as Howard's president, Dr. Cheek stated:

"On the 102nd year of its existence, Howard University is confronted with the imperatives of a new era. What we begin and do this year will be done not only on behalf of this generation, but also on behalf of those generations yet unborn.

"Our work in this University this year and in the years to come will be devoted to national problems in an effort to provide national leadership for both our people and our country.

"We shall seek and find creative and imaginative ways to bring solutions to the problems of the cities, the problems of human relations, the problems of educational disadvantages, the problems of economic insufficiency, the problems of inadequate health care, and to the problems related to overcoming the lack of knowledge, understanding and appreciation of black Americans and black people throughout the world.

"If all of the different groups at Howard work together with a spirit of mutual trust and con-

fidence we can then build at this University an eternal monument to man's ability to serve that which is good, that which is noble and that which is true."

Born in Roanoke Rapids, N.C., the 37-year-old University president received his elementary and secondary education in Greensboro, N. C. He graduated from Shaw University in 1955; received the Bachelor of Divinity degree at Colgate-Rochester Divinity School in 1958, and the Doctor of Philosophy degree at Drew University in 1962.

Prior to becoming President of Shaw University, Dr. Cheek taught at Virginia Union University, Upsala College, Union Junior College, and Drew Theological School.

He holds membership in numerous professional and civic organizations; and is listed in "Who's Who in American Education," "Who's Who in America," and the 1968 Edition of "Outstanding Young Men in America."

He is married to the former Celestine Juanita Williams, of Newton Grove, N. C. They are the parents of two children: James Edward, Jr., and Janet Elizabeth.

Inauguration Convocation

The Honorable Scovel Richardson, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Howard University, will preside at the Inauguration Convocation, which will be held in the Physical Education Building for Men beginning at 10:30 a.m. on Saturday, April 25th.

The convocation will be televised via closed circuit television to Cramton Auditorium, which has a seating capacity of 1500.

The program will include:

The academic procession; the Invocation by Dr. Evans Crawford, Dean of the Chapel; music by the Howard University Choir under the director of Dr. Warner Lawson; the Investiture by Trustee Board Chairman Scovel Richardson; the Inaugural Address by Dr. James E. Cheek; the Benediction by Dr. Charles Warren, Executive Director, Council of Churches of Greater Washington, and the Recessional.

Inauguration Luncheon

Dr. Percy Julian, Vice Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Howard University, will preside at the Inaugural Luncheon for Delegates which will be held in the Presidential Ballroom of the Statler-Hilton on April 25th at 1:00 p.m.

Inauguration Week Activities

The schedule of adjunct and official inauguration activities includes:

THURSDAY APRIL 16 - 9:00 A.M. to 9:00 P.M.

Medical and Dental School area, the Law School, the Biology Greenhouse and the Student Center. Student - Trustee Elections - The graduate and professional schools.

FRIDAY APRIL 17 - 9:00 A.M. to 4:00 P.M., Cramton Auditorium Lounge -

The Student Personnel Administration Program Seminar: Higher Education and the Law Coordinator: Dr. Francis J. Barros Attendance: Open to University community Fee of \$2.50 per person with registration to cover cost of luncheon.

SUNDAY APRIL 19 - 11:00 A.M., Service, Chapel

Speaker: Reverend Raymond Harvey, Pastor, Greenwood Missionary Baptist Church, Tuskegee, Alabama Attendance: Open to University community.

MONDAY APRIL 20 - Thursday, April 23, 1970; 10:00 A.M. to 4:00 P.M.

University Center. Student - Trustee elections, Absentee voting for undergraduate schools 7:30 & 10:30 P.M., Cramton Auditorium Nina Simone - Jazz Group Attendance: Tickets

TUESDAY APRIL 21 - 2:00 P.M., Ira Aldridge Theatre

Documentary film entitled: "Where All Can Learn" Seminar: To Seek a New Direction: Howard in the Decade of the Seventies. Emphasis on Involvement of Howard University in Education and Learning Seminar Chairman: Dr. Samuel L. Gandy, Dean, School of Religion Attendance: Open to the University community. 8:30 P.M., Cramton Auditorium Speaker on the Black Experience: Dr. Vincent Harding, Director, Institute of the Black World, Atlanta, Georgia with The Howard University Gospel Choir Attendance: Open to the University community.

WEDNESDAY APRIL 22 - 8:30 P.M., Cramton Auditorium

Concert - Howard University Choir - Dean Warner Lawson, Director Attendance: Open to the University community. 8:30 P.M., Ira Aldridge Theatre. Department of Drama presentation: "Moon on a Rainbow Shawl" Attendance: Tickets on sale at box office.

THURSDAY APRIL 23 - 10:00 A.M., Ira Aldridge Theatre

Seminar: To Seek a New Direction: Howard in the Seventies Emphasis on the involvement of Howard University in community services - Medicine, Law, Dentistry, School of Communications, Program of Environmental Studies, other areas. Seminar Chairman: Mr. Paul E. Miller, Dean, School of Law Attendance: Open to the University community. 2:00 P.M., Ira Aldridge Theatre Documentary film entitled: "Where All Can Learn" Attendance: Open to the University community. Seminar: To Seek a New Direction' Howard in the Decade of the Seventies Emphasis on the involvement of Howard University in community services - School of Business Administration, Institution on Urban Affairs and Public Service, Program in African and Afro-American Studies, other areas. Seminar Chairman: Dr. Vincent J. Browne, Dean, College of Liberal Arts. Attendance: Open to the University community.

FRIDAY APRIL 24 - 8:00 A.M. Baldwin Hall, Prayer Breakfast

Speaker: Reverend W. Hazaiah Williams, Pastor, Church of Today, Berkeley, California and Director of the Center of Urban Black Studies Attendance: Tickets 9:00 A.M. to 9:00 P.M., Main Campus and Tubman Quadrangle Student - Trustee elections, undergraduate schools. 8:30 P.M., Cramton Auditorium Department of Drama presentation: "The Unfinished Song" Attendance: Open to the University community.

SATURDAY APRIL 25 - Inauguration Day

Inauguration Convocation - 10:30 A.M. Physical Education for for Men Building Attendance: Tickets Inauguration Luncheon - 1:00 P.M. Presidential Ballroom - Statler-Hilton Hotel Attendance: Tickets. Inaugural Party - 8:30 P.M. to 11:00 P.M. Physical Education for Men Building Dress "After Five" Attendance: Open to the University community.

SUNDAY APRIL 26 - 11:00 A.M., Service, Chapel

Speaker: Reverend Charles Shelby Rooks, Executive Director, The Fund for Theological Fellowship, Princeton, New Jersey Attendance: Open to the University Community.

Art exhibit in Fine Arts Gallery throughout the period.

Display in each school and college of materials designed by the particular unit highlighting outstanding achievements in the area.

4 undergraduates vie for post

By Bobby Isaac

With the election a week away, it has been reported that four undergraduate students will be eligible to vie for the undergraduate position on the Board of Trustees.

They are, according to the Student Association elections committee, Arphellus Paul Gatling, a Fine Arts junior; Eric K. Hughes, a Liberal Arts junior; Leonard Scott, a Liberal Arts sophomore; and John Warren, a Liberal Arts junior.

The student trustee election for undergraduates is scheduled for Friday, April 24. Voting machines will be located on Main Campus and in the Quadrangle. Absentee balloting will be held in room 110 of the University Center on Thursday, April 23, from 10 a.m. until 4 p.m.

Graduate students voted for their representative to the Board yesterday. The winner of the balloting is expected to be announced today.

The undergraduate candidates will begin their campaign on Monday. Campaigning will end on Thursday. To vote students must present both their photo ID cards and their current certificate of registration at the polls.

The candidates' autobiographical statements submitted to the HILLTOP on Wednesday revealed the following:

Gatling, who is on the dean's list, has held positions which include Fine Arts freshman class

president, sophomore class representative, and Judiciary Council member. His current activities include membership in the Gospel Choir, and the French and German Clubs. He is a resident of Spotsylvania County, Virginia.

Hughes, designated last year as the Student Association's most outstanding senator, was active in a number of student government activities which included his serving as HUSA Broader Horizons Committee, chairman and co-chairman of HUSA jazz workshop. He was one of three HUSA senators who presented the resolution to the Trustees asking for student representation. At present Hughes, whose hometown is Wilberforce, Ohio, is a member of the President's Task Force to investigate the feasibility of a School of Communications.

Scott, who in high school participated in such activities as the formation of an underground press and a Black Students' Union has had extensive experience in organizing his fellow high school students on a citywide level. Originally a Fine Arts major, he explained that a back injury forced him to transfer to Liberal Arts. He is a resident of Washington.

Warren, a D.C. resident whose major is Government, is a former organizer and director of the Marshall Heights Junior Civic Association in Southeast Wash-

ington, and president of the Central Northeast Junior Civic Association. He is president of the Political Science Society and a member of the Government department Curriculum Committee and a member of the Business department's Curriculum Committee. Several months ago he served as consultant and coordinator to the D.C. government in the Neighborhood Planning Council Elections, aimed at developing community participation in the inner city.

Each candidate commented on his running for the Trustee position.

Said Gatling--"(Black students of the entire University) must become individually and totally aware of the means that are explicable to us in cooperative conjunction with administrative powers."

Hughes asserted--"Because of the experiences which I have had in various areas of the University and with the Board of Trustees, I feel that I can effectively serve in this position to make Howard a better university, one which better meets the needs of our people."

According to Scott--"As a student trustee my goals (will be) to bring the student body to a closer relationship with the administration. And in order to do this, I (will) make sure the credibility gap is closed...."

Warren said--"If elected, I would also like to get on the Board of Trustees' Student Relations Committee and its Committee on Standards and Admissions. Both of these Committees provide opportunities to put into action the recommendations for the student body that would help to bring about the meaningful university we all seek."

Jones feels Howard has growing role in the cities

By Karen Oliver

Regarding the needs of the immediate community and, "Black populations of the broader society," Dr. Roy J. Jones, Chairman of President James Cheek's recently established Task Force on Urban Affairs, stated in a recent interview that Howard should take a "leadership role" in research and treatment of present and future community life.

Dr. Jones said that he advocates total university involvement and an organized coordinating structure.

He indicated that he feels that the "fragmented and limited ways" in which Howard has traditionally responded are no longer enough. He called for functional programs applicable to an urban community life.

Using figures taken from "The Challenge of America's Metropolitan Population: Outlook 1960-1985," a report by the National Commission on Urban Problems, Dr. Jones demonstrated that no appreciable amount of racial integration will occur in major American cities in the foreseeable future.

The report indicated that by 1985 there will be a 10% decrease in the number of non-Blacks in central cities—a loss of 24.4 million persons. However, there will be a 94% increase in the number of Blacks in these cities — a gain of 10 million people.

According to the report, the number of Blacks between the ages of 15 and 44 will increase by an unusual 129%. Only a 67% increase is predicted for non-Blacks in this age group.

The 129% increase figure is

significant because this is the age group which participated in the 1968 civil disorders. At the time they constituted only 18% of the ghetto population.

Using these figures Dr. Jones said that he urges Howard to begin responding to the community as a Black institution. He said that he feels that this is necessary because "the movement toward two societies, physically and psychologically isolated from each other is presently a condition of life in America."

The problem, according to Dr. Jones, with past projects is that they have been limited to particular schools or departments. He added that in instances where joint efforts were attempted, "role relationships and administrative responsibility have left much to be desired."

In order to win the "faith and confidence" of the community, Dr. Jones advised Howard to develop an outlook based on professionalism and personal commitment.

Professionalism will, he said, provide managerial aid analysis, instruction, guidance, and the development of new methods.

He said that he believes personal commitment will compel individuals to provide motivation and confrontation.

He also expressed a desire to see an improvement in communication. He wants information concerning work in urban affairs more widely spread on campus and throughout the community.

To assist in planning and guiding community-oriented activities, Dr. Jones suggested a Community Advisory Council. He indicated that he feels that this would aid community cooperation and participation.

Law students give views on Carswell Senate defeat

By Karen Oliver

Opinion on and reaction to the Carswell defeat varied among Law School students. Responses ranged from, "Beautiful!" to, "Carswell is nothing but a pawn."

In an attempt to take a completely objective look one student, who confessed to being only "somewhat concerned," felt that since Carswell was not given a chance to prove himself in the Supreme Court one can not say that he set out to accomplish "honest and noble judge."

Only a few students expressed complete pleasure in Carswell's defeat or viewed it as to win the sympathy of the South, these, one student having gained "a better opinion of the Congress." Another felt that whites are now realizing that "to restrict our rights is to restrict their own." A third student believed that the Senators were "answering their own consciences," in rejecting Carswell.

One student took a completely opposite viewpoint and stated that the Carswell defeat was a victory for whites because they have "once again avoided confronting themselves."

John Butler, student candidate for the Board of Trustees, felt that it was a victory for Blacks.

Taking a deeper look, another student warned that Nixon is using the Haynsworth and Carswell rejections as a political maneuver to win the sympathy of the South. "In other words," he continued, "Nixon can now say to Southerners, 'I tried but the Senate is against me.'"

"Carswell is nothing but a pawn," stated another student adding, "Nixon has accomplished what he set out to accomplish when he nominated both Haynsworth and Carswell. He never expected either of them to be accepted. It's all strategy." He warned that nothing Nixon does can be taken at face value but must be thoroughly analyzed.

Stating that people have been fooled into a false sense of security, another student cautioned that "Tricky Dick is going to get trickier."

Some students expressed concern over the next nominee for the seat. "The Senate has by now become very leery of rejecting Nixon. The next one will be the same type and maybe even worse. But, he will be accepted."

Another student forbodingly pointed out that the Carswell defeat, "does not matter as long as Nixon still has the power to appoint."

Howard gets history grant

By Pearl Stewart

This summer Howard will conduct an Institute in the Afro-American Experience for high school teachers in the D. C. Public School System, as a result of a government grant "in excess of \$100,000."

According to Dr. Lorraine Williams, History Department Chairman, the History and English Departments were responsible for submitting the proposal for the program, which will center around Black history and literature.

The program brochure states that the objectives of the Institute are 1) to provide additional content in the areas of the history and literature of Afro-Americans 2) to provide opportunities for participants to prepare materials for classroom use 3) to provide a variety of approaches to teach-

ing in order to insure a greater degree of understanding, interpretation, and relevance of the classroom experience.

A second phase of the program will be held during the 1970-71 academic year. Participants in either phase of the Institute will receive graduate credit. All participants must be teaching Afro-American history or literature in a D.C. public high school, and have a degree in history, english or related subjects from a four-year accredited college.

The teaching staff will be composed of instructors from Howard and the Public School System. Lecturers will include Drs. Arthur Davis and William Washington from the English Department, and Dr. Williams from the History Department.

Drummer to play

The Left Bank Jazz Society of Washington D. C., Inc. presents the Roy Haynes quintet on Saturday, April 25, 1970 from 8:00 to 11:00 P.M. at the Smithsonian's Natural History Building Auditorium at Tenth Street and Constitution Avenue N. W. This is a performance in a series of "Last Saturday Jazz" concerts (so-called because they are given on the last Saturday of each month) in collaboration with the Smithsonian's Division of Performing Arts.

Roy Haynes, a drummer who came to prominence in the bop era, has had a profound influence on the present generation of musicians.

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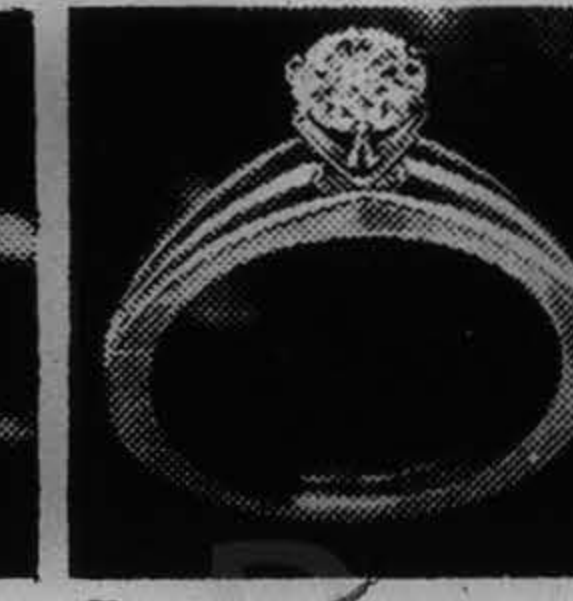
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Stokely Carmichael expands original Black Power ideology

By Gwen Ross

Stokely Carmichael, the chief exponent of Black Power, returned to Howard last Thursday with an expanded ideology--Pan Africanism.

"Pan-Africanism," declared the young activist, "is the highest expression of Black Power. Black Power must include Black People all over the world. Black people must organize into power blocks."

Stressing the need for a revolutionary base of operation, Carmichael pointed to Africa with its rich resources as the best possible location.

He predicted that Pan-Africanism would become the dominant philosophy among the black masses within the next six months.

More than 1500 persons filled Cramton to hear Carmichael explain this and other black revolutionary concepts during a Project Awareness program last week.

A Howard graduate, Carmichael recently returned to the United States after a 14-month absence. Most recently, he had been in Africa, studying under deposed Ghana President Kwame Nkrumah.

During his hour-and-a-half speech, he appeared calmer and more deliberate than on previous such occasions at Howard. Assuming the role of a scholarly lecturer, he began:

"Let us take time out to speak very slowly, for we have a great deal of new concepts and problems which we have to face. He then enumerated each of his proposed topics, saying, 'We will deal with history, land bases, capitalism, racism, Karl Marx, stages of liberation, Pan-Africanism, Nkrunism, revolution, guerilla warfare....'"

Carmichael repeated the introduction to his speech after a large group, which had been locked out because of inadequate seating, flooded into the auditorium. The already seated audience cheered the group's success on gaining entry.

Before continuing his speech, Carmichael answered the criticism surrounding his expulsion from the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee and his resignation from the Black Panther Party. His dismissal from SNCC, he explained was based on an unfounded report that he owned a \$70,000 house; while his resignation from the Black Panthers was due to ideological differences.

"I am not concerned with organization. It is with the masses that I am concerned," he affirmed.

With that, Carmichael launched into an analysis of Marx's dialectic as it relates to the Black struggle. He quickly denied being a Marxist-Leninist, and stated that he is instead, one who well understands his doctrine.

Urging historical analysis as the key to understanding, he turned to history to show that revolution has always been fought over land.

"Before you talk about any revolution. You must talk about a land base; otherwise you are dependent on those who control the land, since everything comes from the land." Marcus Garvey, he noted, recognized this and



Cookie Photo

organized a "Back to Africa" movement based on the concept of land.

Carmichael rejected the notion that America might become such a land base on the grounds that the revolutionary theory of seize, hold, and develop is inapplicable.

"We have to take land from these white boys, they're not going to give it to us. I don't think we can take it; if we could take it, I don't think we could hold it, and if we could hold it, I don't think we could develop it."

In areas such as the Southern states, he explained, development would be hampered by a lack of minerals and other resources. Black's would be dependent on others, thus making them obligated to another groups political ideology.

In the next segment of his pseudo-lecture, Carmichael set out to disprove that elimination of capitalism would end racism. He first established that there are no black capitalists.--"aspiring black capitalists, black bourgeoisie, petty capitalists, but no real capitalists."

His subtle surmise that only whites would have to be killed in destroying capitalism brought laughter from the receptive audience. Carmichael moved on to show that although both blacks and whites are lackeys of communism, they remain divided over the issue of race.

"History has shown that even when they come together, it has been for the aims and ends of whites, and when whites have gotten what they wanted, they turn their backs on blacks."

"Let us find those who we can work with; if we can't, we go it alone," he declared.

"Many people", he continued, "are afraid to go it alone."

"As a colonized people, we have inferiority complexes, which make us go the white boy for help with our revolution. Pointing out the idiocracy in allying with people who haven't been "stripped of their land and their culture", he called on blacks to unite and prepare themselves for the inevitable confrontation.

"I'm tired of hearing people say 'I'm going to die for my freedom.' I want to hear them say 'I'm going to fight for my freedom.'"

Anyway, who's going to be around to enjoy the freedom if everybody is dead?"

"We're going to die and the battle will be long and bloody, but we must wipe out the fear of death," he insisted.

Discussing the stages of revolution, Carmichael stated that the time had passed for rousing rhetoric. The present purpose, he remarked, should be education with emphasis on informing people who and what they are.

"Many people say they're Americans rather than Africans.. To be American is to say you helped wipe out the Red man; that you're raping Latin America, that you're raping Africa."

"I hate to shatter your illusions," remarked Carmichael grinning; "but you are not, nor

will ever be Americans".

He firmly denied the possibility of establishing a black university in the United States, in that, American universities are set up to perpetuate capitalism and racism, but he sees the university as a means of acquiring the skills needed for nation-building. He urged students to get technical skills as well interlectual knowledge.

Continuing his lesson in revolution, Carmichael stated that it might be fought on two levels, political and military.

"You must win the political battle to win the revolution," he asserted, "pointing to the country's futile involvement in Vietnam. 'The people there won't accept the United States' political ideology. A political ideology must be based on truth.'"

Discipline, he added, is based on the same ideology. Once you have an ideology, discipline will follow as night follows day.

There was again frequent laughter from the audience as Carmichael, in a lighter, but still serious mood, listed certain "basics" for any good guerilla. "The guerilla is indistinguishable from the masses; he's like a fish in the sea; you don't go around wearing a uniform saying 'I'm guerilla.'" He cautioned against over concern with "black power pimps" or those blacks who use the ideology merely for their personal gain. Instead, he said, "Concern yourselves with the masses."

As an early step toward revolution, Carmichael called for Blacks to take-over the social and political agencies (as police) in their communities. Under such a system, he explained, community offenders would be tried by the people. "We've got to clean-up our communities so that we can function," he declared.

Carmichael got a standing ovation from most of the audience when he labeled the dope racket a trick of the oppressors to stifle political awareness. Demanding that dope pushers be dealt with, as enemies of the people, he said: "You must have an undying love for your people. It is for the love of your people that we fight. When you love your people, you hate their enemies."

Visibly shaken by anger, Carmichael moved towards his conclusion saying, "Our battle will be the longest, the bloodiest, the world has ever seen; but by the gods of Africa, we're going to win."

"Wake up!", he told his listeners in an emotion-packed whisper, reminding them of the wrongs that Europeans have and are committing against blacks. "They took us from the land, and they took the land from our brothers."

Regaining his composure, Carmichael concluded:

"We're going to win, for of all the people on the earth, we are the most just. The audience responded with a standing ovation.

A lively question and answer period followed with Carmichael, at one point, entering into a heated debate with a Biafran student over Nkrumah's political motives.

Carmichael, who calls "Nkrunism the highest expression of Pan-Africanism," ran down a number of instances in which the leader had committed his country to help other African nations. The Biafran student challenged these, calling them attempts to achieve grandeur. He finally said that, "You (non-Africans) can not tell us Africans what to do." Carmichael then presented his wife, South African singer Miriam Makeba, as a qualified representative of the continent.

Addressing the Biafran, Miss Makeba said: "It is very cheap for you to come here and say that other blacks do not have the right to say anything about Africa."

Checking Cheek

(Continued from page 1)

worse chief executive, was certainly nowhere near its best.

Following the gale force winds of campus conflict which wracked the University during the last third of the sixties, it is difficult to predict whether the present calm is the staid eye of the storm or the true end to those all-encompassing winds of misfortune.

A summary view up to this point indicates that the tumultuous outbreak of serious disturbances are over, although relatively significant factional squalls may easily develop in the future.

Dr. Cheek seems convinced that under his leadership Howard can re-direct and intensify her involvement in areas even now considered foreign to "traditional Negro institutions of higher education." He rides the crest of the wave whose undertow was the demise of Dr. Nabrit.

Dr. Cheek has been able to rally at least the qualified support of most members of the campus community. As opposed to his predecessor, in his last days here, Dr. Cheek is young, active, and visibly concerned. He attempts to be realistic in his dealing with dissent -- he says that his office will work fervidly in instances where a situation can be improved or changed, but that there will be no attempts at misleading where nothing can be done. The President, thus far, has limited the situations in which it is claimed that nothing can be done.

In a particular exchange with a student, Dr. Cheek is reported to have made the response, "Well, that's how things were BC."

"BC" being, "Before Cheek."

The President appears to be far from being the arrogant sort. What seems to have sustained him, to have brought him through his first ten months are his self assurance, his enthusiasm, and his belief that his leadership can be the catalysis which unifies the University community and carries it forward.

Surely if anyone has such potential, Dr. Cheek has it.

Dr. Alexis to be interviewed

Dr. Carlton P. Alexis, Vice President for Health Affairs at Howard, will be interviewed by Otto McClarrin, Director of Public Relations at the University, on WRC-TV's "Topic" program, Sunday, April 19th at 11:00 a.m. The program will be repeated Sunday night following the Johnny Carson show.

Dr. Alexis will discuss the Howard University Health Center and plans and projections for the future; new programs, increases

in faculty strength, student enrollment, research productivity and further community involvement.

Some conversation will be devoted to Dr. Alexis' views on what is needed for a restructuring of the D.C. General Hospital (he recently expressed opposition to the concept of a single university managing the affairs of D.C. General). In addition, he will give his views on the consortium made up of the three local medical schools.

Black educator suggests Pan Africanist emphasis

By Bobby Isaac

Programs in Black Studies should extend the range of their subject area to emphasize the Pan African dimensions of such studies, according to Richard A. Long, President of the College Language Association.

"The greatest danger I perceive now in the generality of Black Studies discussions and proposals is the provincialism of circumscribing the study of the Black man to the study of the Black man in the United States," said Long in a Presidential address to the 13th annual convention of the CLA at Morehouse College in Atlanta, Georgia, last weekend.

The CLA is a professional organization founded in 1937 by Blacks whose field was language.

"In other words," Long continued, "a kind of American hegemony or imperialism, but Black, if you please, now seems ready for manipulation."

Long, a member of Atlanta University's English department, contended that the majority of the "newly-begotten experts in blackness" know nothing about any of the world's other Black people; indeed, he said, they know little about Blacks here in the United States.

"Far from being exempt from this attitude, Black Americans are conspicuous for the easy assurance with which they wear this American mantle. They are instant experts on the correct Black response to any and everything, and yet Black Americans constitute merely a respectable percentage of the Blacks in the world," he said.

"The Black Studies movement," Long reminded his audience was a "recent phenomenon in American education." Born out of "a specialization" of current student protest, interest in Black Studies was nurtured by Black students' position that the University was not as universal as it claimed since its emphasis on Blackness was only as "an adjunct" to whites or as "a topic of social pathology," Long explained. He went on to point out that although Black Studies enthusiasts deal in and favor the rhetoric of Third World and Black World perspectives, the approach to "Black commonality is most frequently preached by those who are most imbued with the individualistic ethic."

Based on the premise that "the common experiences of Black people are at least as important as their diverse experiences," Long said that a graduate program in Afro-American studies would be inaugurated at Atlanta University in September, 1970.

"In this program Atlanta University is committed to two principles in teaching and research; one the diachronic principle of the African continuum; the other, the synchronic principle of African extension. Here we are following the steps of (W.E.B.) DuBois who demonstrated in his life work both as scholar and activist, a continuing dedication to all peoples of African descent. His Pan Africanism was scholarly as well as political," Long pointed out.





Rhines Photo

Thoughts

On HUSA elections

By Pearl Stewart

Recently several people have asked me who I will support for H.U.S.A. President. Basically, this is a ridiculous question, because the list of prospective candidates changes almost daily, depending on the egotistical whims of various people.

Right now, according to some fact and more rumor, there are possibly four interested parties—a militant campus wine-drinker who's low on discipline, but has a good political ideology; a Black greek, who's trying to deal with that contradiction; a semi-conservative tide-watcher, who may or may not have improved his philosophy in the past six months; and a good-natured veteran, who

might make a good candidate for the U.S. Supreme Court.

In spite of all these wonderful possibilities, the situation might look grim to a person who has faith in the Student Association as a leadership organ. But we have seen over the past few years that H.U.S.A. is actually a defunct organization with a lot of money, which it distributes almost at random to needy campus groups.

So what H.U.S.A. needs is a good treasurer—a person who really knows how to give away money. I have heard of only one person who plans to run for this office—Sam Wallace—and I support him wholeheartedly.



I think that that the presidential candidates should take their "leadership" elsewhere, and let Sam do his thing alone.



OMEGA-itis—A New Spring Disease? This is hell week for these unfortunate, perhaps misguided, Omega pledges and other would-be greeks. Quite interestingly, the appearance of these Omegas seems to be putting the campus through more hell than it is the pledges themselves. Anglade Photo

CARMICHAEL

...Unity between the Africans of the West and the Africans of the fatherland will well change the course of history.

Just as the American Jew is in harmony (politically, economically, and culturally) with world Jewry, it is time for all African-Americans to become an integral part of the world's Pan-Africanists, and even though we might remain in America physically while fighting for the benefits the Constitution guarantees us, we must "return" to Africa physically and culturally and develop a working unity in the frame-work of Pan-Africanism.

— Malcolm X. May 11, 1964
Accra, Ghana

Last week Stokely Carmichael, during his brief visit here, blew life into these words by Malcolm. Not that this passage itself was dead and/or meaningless, but that the concept it embodied, that of Pan-Africanism, for most of those who listened last weekend had been but a blurb on the perimeter of their consciousness. Carmichael activated its significance for them; he gave it form and went on and suggested its potential.

Carmichael, noticeably more mature, returned to the U. S. after his 14-month stay in Africa. But his return was no doubt, in part, an embarrassing one, for the harping echos of those who had publically accused him of running, of getting out while the getting was good, still rang viciously in many ears.

Yet he returned. This was not his first visit to Washington. Carmichael, who was staying in New York, was forced by subpoena to appear before the infamous U. S. Senate Subcommittee on Internal Security.

"Mostly I pleaded the Fifth Amendment," said Carmichael who explained that he had been questioned about his travels to various Third World nations.

The former Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee head said that during his self-imposed exile he had been "studying strenuously" in Guinea under Kwame Nkrumah, the deposed Ghanaian chief of state and outspoken Pan-Africanist.

Carmichael, accompanied by his lovely South African wife, songstress Miriam Makeba, was enthusiastically received wherever he went during his recent stay in Washington, although he is reported to have raised the hackles of a largely white audience in Lisner Auditorium during his visit to George Washington University where he expressed support for the Arab cause in the Mideast conflict.

To an overwhelmingly sympathetic crowd of persons from the Black community gathered Friday evening in New Bethel Church, located at 9th and S Streets, N. W., Carmichael, although he questioned the validity of their claim to Palestine, pointed out that "the Jews have the correct methodology" in their Zionist claim that Israel is the motherland of world Jewry, and he advocated, as did Malcolm, that Black people look to Africa as a common land base of the world's Black population.

"Our priority must be Africa," he said.

Carmichael expressed skepticism as to the clarity of thought of those Black militants who preached revolution but who made no mention of land; of those who preached Marxism but formed un-Marxist coalitions. In the final analysis, he said, referring to Malcolm, revolution is fought over land.

"If you talk about revolution you talk about owning and controlling some land," he said.

Carmichael scoffed at the Black Panthers' coalition with the white Peace and Freedom party whose membership is composed of individuals from an economically secure class. Such a union contradicts Marxian philosophy, the doctrine advocated by the Panthers, he explained. Marx said that only the economically oppressed classes of society could unify in effective opposition to the oppressive domination by the economically secure, Carmichael pointed out.

"He (the white man) uses us," the articulate Black activist contended, recalling examples such as the Populist and labor movements in which Blacks were betrayed by their white allies.

"Of all our studies, history is best qualified to reward our research," Carmichael said quoting Malcolm verbatim.

"They (the Panthers) made a mistake," he assured his audience.

Carmichael's Pan-African ideology no doubt raises the fears and animosities of listeners both here and abroad, but his enthusiasm and the glimmer in his eye, which flashed brilliantly when he mentioned the glories of Africa, are contagious. An epidemic is expected soon.

THE HILLTOP

HOWARD UNIVERSITY
STUDENT NEWSPAPER

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Letter

'A who has seen the wind thing'

...and so on the night of April 9, 1970, in a capacity filled Cramton Auditorium, Bro. Stokely Carmichael ran it down like it never had been run before. And we clapped and we cheered and we jeered the brother from Biafra who didn't have his shit together.....

Man! It was really together, digging on the revolutionary rhetoric and all, the most together right-on assembly at Howard this year. Seems as if the entire campus turned out—didn't know the whole campus was Black? Yeah, everyone really felt real good leaving Cramton—brothers and sisters worked up some out-of-sight right-on tantrums. Some, I suppose, got motivated.

What it mean? That's what I'm wondering, what it all mean Howard? So many walked out talking about how heavy Stokely was, really made them feel good to be Black, for awhile.

Isn't that the extent of it really? A "who has seen the wind" kind of thing? Some felt "involved" for the hour—the next day its back to perpetual apathy—running down the yellow brick road pursuing the American dream, Project Awareness: what it mean, Howard? Where's the follow-up mechanism? Are brothers still going to walk by the "block boys" feeling, uncomfortable?

They tell me there's an underground group of campus "militants" somewhere, I take it literally. When is it going to come above ground, organizing brothers and sisters around the present stage of the liberation struggle? Come on Howard, you're supposed to be Black, remember? You were Thursday night, or so you claimed.

If Stokely ain't afraid, why should you be? "We must wipe out of our minds the fear of death."

What's it gonna be, Howard?

Bro. Ken Inopaham

Rhodesian whites encourage racial clash

By Jim Hoagland

The article below entitled "Fearful Rhodesian White Plant The Seed of a Racial Snowdown" appeared in the Monday, April 13 edition of the Washington Post. It is reprinted with the permission of the Post.

"This is our country," reads the legend floating above a smiling, kindly looking, middle-aged white couple on a popular Rhodesian calendar. A heavy line underscores "our."

Defiance or bluff? Cruel racist bravado or simple statement of fact? Confidence in their ability to halt the sweep of history because they are right, or over-compensation for a nearly hysterical self-doubt?

These questions swirl about the extraordinary 20th-century rebellion pulled off by the band of plain-talking, plain-looking people so faithfully represented on the calendar.

They may have provided some important clues to the answers as they voted over the weekend and gave Prime Minister Ian D. Smith's Rhodesian Front party all 50 white seats in Parliament.

For the campaign and voting noticeably altered the temper of Rhodesia, according to long-time residents. White attitudes during the campaign have exacerbated racial tension in Rhodesia, which could prove dangerous for a white population outnumbered 20 to 1 in "their" country.

When the quarter-million white settlers defied Britain and the rest of the world in 1965 by declaring the self-governing colony free of British authority, they carried along with them Rhodesia's nearly five million Africans.

The whites have stunned those who predicted an immediate explosion by keeping complete mastery over the Africans. They have also amazed Britain by finding ways to break and survive economic sanctions.

But to a visitor at election time, the Rhodesian dream can

seem surprisingly brittle, especially as it is formulated by its leaders.

The campaign seemed to center around the fears of the white electorate that the Africans are beginning to move in on them. Their demands that blacks be segregated out of swimming pools, schools, hospitals, land and jobs seemed to serve as a self-fulfilling prophecy by creating resentment and perhaps some badly lacking unity among Rhodesia's blacks.

Smith responded to the white electorate with clear signals that he intends to complete the swing away from the paternalistic, multiracial approach of Rhodesia's past and into the rigid segregationist policies of Rhodesia's major ally, South Africa.

"This is the beginning of a new chapter," said Sir Roy Welensky, former prime minister of colonial Rhodesia. He characterizes the election as a move to the right that could eventually imperil white rule.

"We never closed the door to the black man," Welensky said in an interview concerning former policies that allowed an educated black elite to mix with whites. "The African always knew that there would be a slow evolution. He now knows, under this government, that this is not possible."

For Africans, who were barred from voting for white candidates and who have only 16 representatives out of 66 in Parliament, the campaign's most vivid racial scar came from an off-the-cuff song by Smith at one of his rallies.

As 100 African students and a handful of whites heckled him, Smith led the crowd in singing a South African folk song entitled, "Baboon Climbs the Mountain." (Smith later said that he directed the baboon song at both whites and blacks.)

"Having the prime minister do a thing like that shows how deep the hatred of this government is for the African people," says Gordon Chavanduka, head of a small African political party.

"Way out in the countryside, old men who heard about this on their village's transistor radio came up to me and asked, 'Why is Smith calling us baboons? What are you going to do about it?'"

"So, I would ask them what they were going to do about it," Chavanduka continued. "I've never seen anything get them so interested in politics."

The election shows that "Rhodesia has adopted politics of race," says a portly 68-year-old man named Gaston Thomas Thornicroft, who ran for Parliament as an independent candidate. "We don't like it,

but the whites started it and we'll have to copy it."

Thornicroft, whose father was English and whose mother African, is classified as one of Rhodesia's 25,000 "coloreds and Asians," who were allowed to vote and compete with the whites. Promising to work against a proposed bill that will segregate Asians and coloreds out of now-mixed schools and housing areas, Thornicroft came closer than anybody else to beating one of Smith's candidates.

He drew 611 votes, all of them apparently from "my people." He lost by only 40 as the Rhodesian Front produced a heavy turnout to beat him. "The Europeans here are a frightened people," says Thornicroft.

Smith denies that his government has pushed the country to the right in a move to calm the whites.

"We are being honest," he told one election crowd. "We have got a tremendous racial problem, and we are facing up to it."

Dividing the races, Smith asserted, would remove points of racial hostility, and allow the Africans to develop their own resources.

His government advances a number of arguments for segregating Africans out of the institutions that had helped them make advances toward becoming Westernized.

"You see the happiest African faces on the continent here," Smith said, indicating that the African is materially better off because the white man is there to manage things.

Another case, advanced by Foreign Minister Jack Howman last week, argues that voting is alien to the African tribal system. In contrast to black African coun-

tries, the government tries to keep tribal authority alive here by selecting and paying chiefs.

Underlying these contentions, however, is the gut reaction of the whites symbolized by the calendar. This is their country, their sidewalks, their buildings, their money, that they have built up since Cecil Rhodes colonized the country in 1890. They will not gamble on losing any of it to the Africans.

"Smith is essentially tapping forces that were always there," says John Staub, a 21-year-old political science student. "He just keeps telling them 'Stop hating yourselves. Stop trying to make things better just because the other governments said you should hate yourselves. It's tremendously successful.'"

Staub is a white senior at Salisbury's University College. Like many of Rhodesia's brightest young people, he is leaving the country when he finishes school.

"White Rhodesians are convinced that the rest of the world is out of step and they are right, that the world has gone temporarily left-wing and liberal but will eventually come back to them," observed Staub.

"That kind of reasoning could keep them going for a long time. The danger — and this election shows it clearly — is that they will push the African too hard and too far.

"The one statistic the whites don't like to talk about is the fact that within the next 20 years the African population will double," according to Staub, "while theirs will probably not grow much. Forty to one odds don't sound that reassuring to me."

Law Journal to sponsor symposium on copyright

"Copyright Law - Rights of the Entertainer?" will be the subject of a symposium presented by the Howard Law Journal in the Moot Courtroom of the School of Law at Howard University today according to Edward B. Webb, Jr., managing editor of the Journal.

The sessions will last from 10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Mr. Webb stated that the symposium will focus upon "the present inadequacies of the Act, particularly from the entertainer's point of view; scrutinize the Copyright Revision Act now before Congress, and the

mechanics involved with the copyrighting of a musical composition."

The panel will include the following persons:

Professor Spencer Boyer, of the Howard University School of Law; Sheldon Cohen, Esq., representing the National Committee for the Recording Arts; John W. Days, Esq., theatrical talent attorney; Donald Byrd, recording artist; and Arthur Levine, assistant chief, Examining Division, U.S. Copyright Office.

The symposium will be open to all students and members of the Washington community.

PERHAPS WE CAN COMPROMISE — I ENFORCE BUSSING IF YOU PEOPLE AGREE TO SIT IN THE BACK!



College Press Service

MARLETTE FLAMBEAU



SQUIRRELLY SITUATION. This squirrel strikes a pensive pose while sitting on the back of a bench in Lafayette Park across the street from the White House. He is thinking no doubt, about going across the street to gather a few nuts.

Anglade Photo

Variations on a theme Howard's Black presidents

By Beverly Lanier

The words of President James Cheek at the Formal Opening of Howard this fall rang unmistakably of a tradition voiced by Howard's other two Black presidents, Cheek's words

...We shall seek and find...solutions to the problems of the cities, the problems of human relations, the problems of educational disadvantages, the problems of economic insufficiency, the problems of inadequate health care, and to the problems related to overcoming the lack of knowledge, understanding and appreciation of black Americans and black people throughout the world.

are a more comprehensive expression of the seeds of a point of view expressed by Mordecai Johnson, who began his presidential term at Howard in 1929 and ended it in 1960.

Johnson

According to Rayford W. Logan (in Howard University: the First Hundred Years), Johnson's administration was one of "great progress" and of much "dissent". Johnson advocated academic freedom among his faculty members and students. In 1930's he refused to bend to the pressure of Congress that Howard's "radical teachings" had to stop. The cause of the Congressional attack was a mass rally held by students and faculty in support of the "Scottsboro Boys," that case of alleged rape in which the defendants were finally acquitted. Johnson's public statement was that if receiving the Congressional appropriations would entail any loss of academic freedom, then Howard's students and faculty would be better off if they would "go back to the cottonfield." During another occasion in the '30's Johnson stated publicly that "the Soviet Union was achieving greater success in ameliorating the plight of the poor than was the capitalist United States." Yes, it is generally agreed that Johnson had "an arrogant and overbearing disposition," but his very stubbornness saw several excellent programs through, despite the hindrances it caused. Aside from directing Howard's achievement of general accreditation, Johnson took a special interest in improving the quality of teaching in the Colleges of Medicine and Dentistry and in the School of Pharmacy. Among the problems which Johnson tackled whole-heartedly were increasing the salaries of faculty members, initiating doctoral programs, accelerating the building program, and rubbing out the high percentage of state board examination failures on the part of Howard's Medical School graduates.

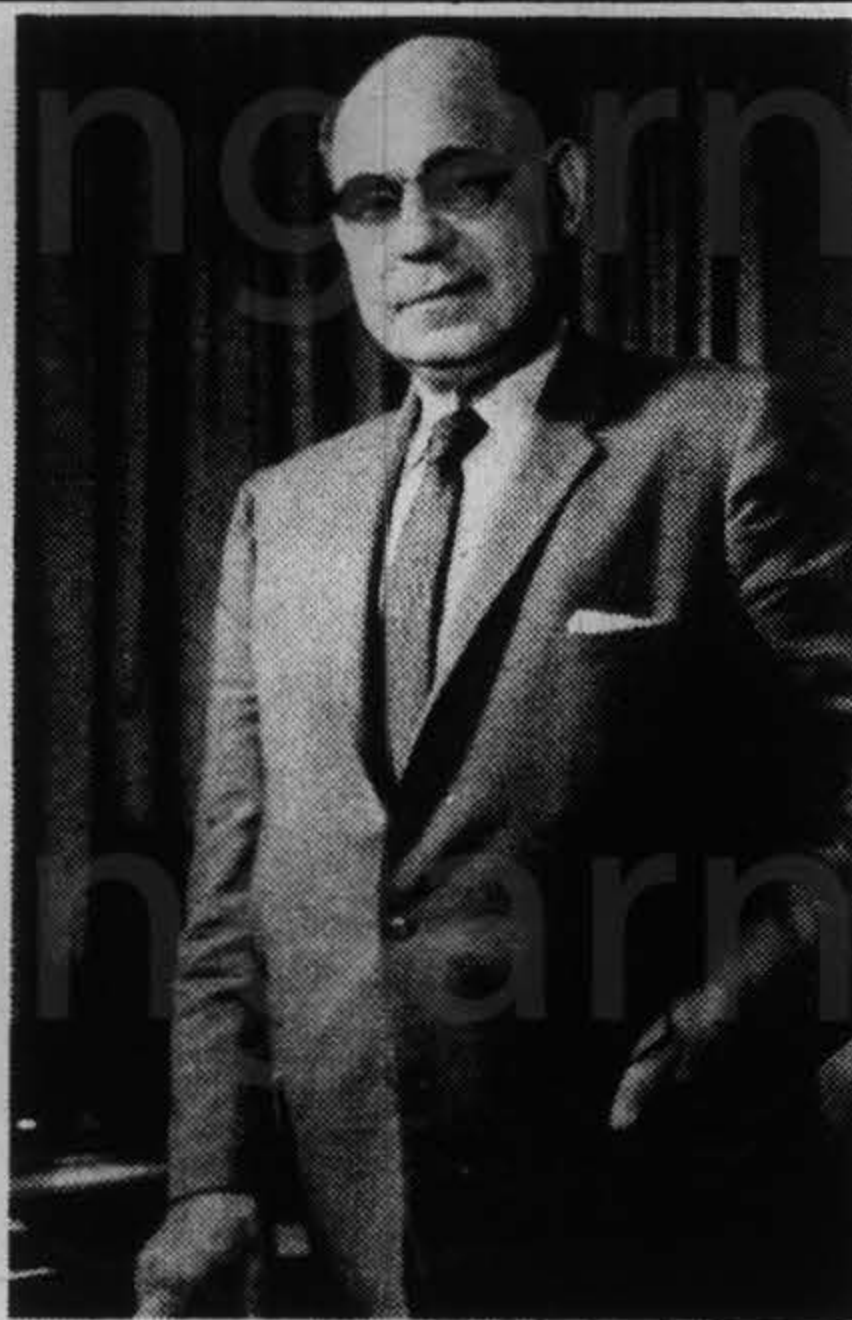
In the face of McCarthyism, Johnson stated his beliefs quite clearly in the spring of 1953.

"There is only one effective defense against revolutionary Communism in America and the world. It is the responsible discharge of the obligation to change whatever basic condition hurts human life, and to change such hurtful conditions by due process so steadily that there is no need to overthrow the government and no need to suppress the free thought of man."

Nabrit

Like Johnson, James M. Nabrit, Jr., Howard's second Black president (1960-1967), did not stress athletics. Giving Howard's financial status as the reason for not supporting Howard's athletes, Nabrit felt that "Howard's primary object was 'to become a great university'". Unlike Johnson, Nabrit sought the support of and cultivated a friendship with Howard's alumni. It is well known (according to Logan) that Johnson had several disagreements with Howard's alumni, and evidently, Nabrit sought a complete change from the traditional relationship between Howard's administration and its alumni. He even suggested that alumni gifts could help supplement the deficiency of Congressional appropriations. Johnson was called "a builder of faculties as well as of buildings"; let Nabrit be called a builder of funds as well as of buildings. Notable was a Ford Foundation grant of \$1,800,000 to the Law School for a five-year period. Nabrit procured funds for research in the fields of humanities and social sciences during a time when these fields had been neglected in favor of cultivating scientific efforts. Between 1960 and 1967 several million dollars worth of grants had been awarded Howard by the U.S. Office of Education, the National Science Foundation, the Atomic Energy Commission, and the National Institutes of Health. After Nabrit had gone before Congress, even the U.S. government included a \$200,000 research request in its 1963 estimates, in addition to \$200,000 for books and another \$200,000 for scholarships. In addition, the Bureau of the Budget allotted \$18,500,000 to the building of a new Freedman's Hospital and a University Hospital Center. Under Nabrit Howard set up its agreement with WETA (a National Education Television affiliate) to move its studios to Howard's campus and to be the site of classes in television (under the Drama Department).

At the University's formal opening on September 19, 1966, Nabrit spoke of "the University's commitment to the solution of urban problems, the elimination of poverty, the furnishing of superior educational opportunities for all our citizens and the



JOHNSON

attainment of international peace."

Cheek

Howard's third Black president, Dr. James E. Cheek, has already begun to restructure some and expand other policies and projects set up by Howard's two previous Black presidents. He has innovated plans for a School of Business Administration attuned to the demands of the present and the future. Cheek's words at the formal opening of Howard this fall (quoted at the beginning of this article) are more specific and more aggressive than the words of Nabrit quoted above. But, then, Cheek has come along later, with the energy and creativity of youth. Rather than just voicing his ideas about improving humanity, particularly Black humanity, Cheek has already begun to implement them. To facilitate the yearning of many of Howard's students "to participate in the economic development process in the nation's inner cities" (quoted from a March 12 Howard University press release), Cheek has established a Task Force on Urban Affairs. This Task Force will, in effect, recommend the structure of a course of study in Urban Affairs. Cheek has appointed a Task Force on Environmental Studies which will seek solutions to growing national environmental crises--air and water pollution, transportation, population, health, and so on. Another Task Force Cheek established is the Task Force on Communications, which will consider the establishment of a School of Communications offering graduate and under-graduate course studies in the communications fields. Cheek has also established a Council of Health Affairs which will advise the president concerning plans for the development of a University Health and Medical Center.

Although Cheek issued a statement this fall during the Medical School crisis (in addition to a similar statement in his address at the opening of the University), in which he stated his "unwilling-



NABRIT

ness to administer the affairs of the University in a climate of intimidation, coercion,

violence or the threat of violence," he did respond to student demands in that same December 3 press release. He revealed plans to accelerate the timetable which he had planned to follow in his "systematic and definitive resolution of the problems which face the College of Medicine."

While Johnson (according to Logan), following the lead of his predecessor, President J. Stanley Durkee, stressed Howard's role as an "institution of higher learning for Negroes," Nabrit stressed the need for total integration and for achievement despite the hardship



CHEEK

imposed by years of segregation. President Cheek appears to be concerned with developing Howard as an institution which will serve the needs and interests of its Black students as they relate to the community, the nation, and the world.

Johnson established friendly relations with most faculty members, cultivating an air of "academic freedom", though he ruled with an "iron hand"; Nabrit increased his circle of favored ones to include Howard's alumni; and it appears that Cheek, with his unbeatable combination of "the gift of gab" and accessibility to good ideas, is fast on the way to bringing together the resources of the entire campus community of students, faculty, and alumni.

Hampton president is ambassador

Dr. Jerome Heartwell Holland, of Hampton, Virginia, was sworn in April 1 as United States Ambassador to Sweden. He had been President of Hampton Institute, Hampton, Virginia since 1960. In Stockholm, he succeeds Ambassador William H. Heath, who resigned in February 1969.

Born on January 9, 1916, in Auburn, New York, Dr. Holland attended Cornell University where he earned the B.S. degree in 1939 and the M.S. in graduate days. In 1950, he received a Ph.D. in Sociology from the University of Pennsylvania. He has received honorary degrees from a number of colleges and universities, the most recent being Doctor of Laws degrees from Colgate University (1969) and Warrington University (February 1970).

Dr. Holland's career has included teaching, industrial personnel administration, research, and educational administration. Before he became President of Hampton Institute, he served for seven years as President of Delaware State College. He serves on the board of directors and executive committees of many prominent national organizations engaged in promoting the cause of welfare, education, human relations and international amity and understanding, including: Planned Parenthood-World Population of Greater New York; Experiment in International Living; the American National Red Cross; the National Scholarship Service for Negro Students; the United Negro College Fund; the National Conference of Christians and Jews and others.

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Drama students begin new play

By Marlene McKinley

Recent Black productions in theater have mainly involved themselves with the problems of Black people in the United States, although there are many literary works on Black people all over the world.

Vera J. Katz's revived production of the Trinidadian playwright Errol John's "Moon on a Rainbow Shawl", sets a new trend in theater productions in its attempt to present a West Indian. The play opens at Ira Aldridge Theater, Thursday, April 22, and runs April 23, 25, 30, May 1 and 2.

Winner of the first competition prize in the London Observer in 1957, the play is situated in a small Trinidadian town during the 1940's. Tightly, sparsely, and poetically written, the story tells of the desperate attempts of a young man to leave Trinidad.

The young man is faced with the problem of releasing his entanglements with his pregnant girlfriend, or living in a system which has nothing to offer him.

He is confronted by friends who warn him of the harshness of the system, and how it could possibly break him.

All elements of Trinidadian life are explored in this true to life play. Even the tensions between the Indian and Black populations on the Island which have been major issues in the contemporary politics of Trinidad, are touched on in the play.

The major roles of the story are performed by Norman Fitz (Ephriam, the protagonist), Phylia Allen (the pregnant girlfriend), Nigel Scott, a native Trinidadian (Charlie, the concerned friend) and Linda Gravatt (Charlie's wife).

The talents of the Trinidadian Steel Band, the lighting techniques of Gregory King, the costume designs of Charlotte Starbird, and the set design of Eric Hughes are utilized to weave sound of calypson, street cries, hymns and poems throughout to bring together realistically the

lives of people living in a Trinidadian slum.

The play is directed by Vera J. Katz, a recent addition to the Howard University Drama Department. Miss Katz is a Theater graduate of Brooklyn College in New York, where she received her B.A. degree. She also studied at Boston University receiving a MFA degree in Directing.

Director of the Off-Broadway production of "Lady in the Dark", Miss Katz also had the opportunity to work with Moss Hart in the production of "My Fair Lady."

Internationally acclaimed, "Moon on a Rainbow Shawl", has been produced in England, Hungary, Holland, Australia, and Argentina. It also appeared in New York, where James Earl Jones, the famed actor of "The Great White Hope", played the leading role.

During the Howard performances of the play, the Trinidadian Embassy will display an exhibit in the lobby of the Ira Aldridge Theater.



Vera Katz (center) directs players in rehearsal for "Rainbow Shawl." Anglade Photo

Festival to supplement conference

By Pearl Stewart

A week-end of festive creativity will supplement the African Heritage Studies Association Conference May 1-3, as a result of the efforts of students and faculty in Fine Arts.

Professor Edward Love, co-chairman (with Prof. Paul Harrison) of the Festival activities, is attempting to de-emphasize the idea of "art" in connection with the event, in order to encourage members of the other schools and colleges to become involved in the preparations, and to participate in the events.

"It is not an art exhibit," he

stressed. Instead, he called the Festival "a celebration in Black creativity." According to Love, this celebration is open to all Black people who are interested. He made it clear that the participants do not have to feel that they have special artistic skills, because Love said that real Black art is "any activity Black people go through for unification and survival."

Just as this definition is almost all-encompassing, the Festival will include a multitude of activities. There will be workshops in sculpture, painting, and ceramics.

Pavillions will be constructed for various community groups such as the Panthers, Pride, Inc., and the Muslims. The purpose of this, according to Love, is to make the Festival a catalyst for these factions to come together.

At this point, the Festival planners are attempting to solve financial problems that have developed from their efforts to bring artists to the Festival from across the country. Love said that they are trying to get funds through the University, "and any other acceptable means."

Delightful composition of visual images in Walt Disney's re-released "Fantasia"

By Beverly Lanier

"Fantasia," produced by Walt Disney, is a delightful composition of interpretive visual images of musical works. First released in 1940, the production is still capable of being appreciated by today's highly visually sensitive audience. The straight aesthetic (yes, you of the Art Department), the psychedelia lover, the "young at heart" - will all be captivated from the first minute to the 117th minute of this conglomeration of drama, fantasy, illusion, and humor.

Perhaps the most artistic part of the movie is the series of purely abstract images which serve to echo the forceful, highly emotional Toccata and Fugue in D Minor by Bach. In presenting the interpretation of this composition of "pure music," the artists had complete freedom of expression - and they made full

use of it. It takes a strong will for the viewer not to close his eyes and "do his own (visual) thing" under the influence of this delicately animated presentation of light, motion, speed, and brilliance.

The introduction to the "sound wave" is a brilliant and funny characterization of sound as light and color.

Of course there is Mickey Mouse's amusing dramatization of the part of "The Sorcerer's Apprentice" (by Paul Dukas). And there is the fascinating trip into the land of mythology done to The Pastoral Symphony by Beethoven. Not to mention the humorous animation of plant life dancing to Tschalkovsky's Nutcracker Suite, "The Rite of Spring" by Stravinsky accom-

panies a terrifying look at the struggle for survival of prehistoric animals.

Above all, the completeness of the animation, the totality of the interpretations of the different musical compositions keep the viewer "spellbound" during the entire movie.

It is interesting to note that, in keeping with Disney's "universal" appeal every truly abstract series of images had to be brought "back down to earth" by a conversion into imagery of nature, religion, or human comedy. It was equally interesting to observe that the artists discovered a moment of humor in everything even Bach. The movie is now showing at the Key Theatre at 1222 Wisconsin Avenue, N. W. Admission (discount) for students with I. D. cards is \$1.50 Mondays through Thursdays (evening included).

Perhaps the most artistic part of the movie is the series of purely abstract images which serve to echo the forceful, highly emotional Toccata and Fugue in D Minor by Bach. In presenting the interpretation of this composition of "pure music," the artists had complete freedom of expression - and they made full use of it. It takes a strong will for the viewer not to close his eyes and "do his own [visual] thing" under the influence of this delicately animated presentation of light, motion, speed, and brilliance.



Abstract color design in Disney's "Fantasia," now at the Key Theater.

AHSA Conference needs committee volunteers

By Pearl Stewart

The committees of the African Heritage Studies Association Conference are in need of volunteers to work before and during the conference, which will be held May 1-3 on the Howard campus.

According to Acklyn Lynch, Chairman of Local Arrangements, students and other members of the campus community are needed to work on the following committees: Registration, Housing and Transportation, Displays, Secretarial, Information and Protocol.

Lynch, a former Howard instructor, and originator of the 1968, Towards a Black University Conference, is urging students "to make full use of this opportunity." He said that he is hoping for full university participation and support, so that this conference "will be unlike the TABU conference," in that there will not be the same indifference and lack of cooperation.

In order to build up interest and enthusiasm for the conference, four seminars have been planned for members of the various committees. These sessions will be sponsored by independent student groups, and will fea-

ture guest speakers from among the conference invitees.

In explaining the significance of the conference, Lynch stated that it "involves a scholarly approach to critical analysis of Black people's problems, and provides an opportunity to demonstrate the creative expressions of Black people."

The off-campus guest list--including speakers, panelists, artists, and various college representatives -- contains the names of two thousand people from around the world. Lynch said that most of these people will be from Africa, the Caribbean, and the United States. All of those invited have responded positively, and are expected to attend.

Because of the stress placed on technical skills by Stokely Carmichael and other Pan-African advocates, Lynch said that the students in the graduate and professional schools are especially vital to the conference, and are urged to actively participate in the workshops.

Further information is available in Room 110 in the University Center, which is the present headquarters for the conference planning.

Miles, Nina, Flack to swing at Newport Jazz Festival

The Newport Jazz Festival will be held July 10, 11, and 12, 1970 at Festival Field, Newport Rhode Island. The week-end devoted to a celebration of the many facets of jazz will consist of three evening and two afternoon concerts.

Friday evening the Preservation Hall Band with Billie and Dede Pierce, the legendary Punch Miller, gospel singer Mahalia Jackson, and Pete Fountain and his orchestra will represent New Orleans in a musical tribute to Louis Armstrong. He will be present for a celebration of his 70th birthday. Some of the best trumpeters in jazz will play songs associated with Louis.

The music starts at noon Saturday with simultaneous drum, fiddle and trumpet workshops in different parts of the field. You can stay with one or sample all three. At mid-afternoon the musicians and audience will gravitate toward center stage for a concert of interesting trends in the jazz of today. Participants

include Tony Williams, Chico Hamilton, Art Blakey, Don Cherry, Sadao Watanabe, and many others.

Saturday night the artists will be Miles Davis, Nina Simone, Herbie Mann, Dizzy Gillespie, Sonny Rollins, Barney Kessel with the three violinists Jean Luc Ponty, Stephane Grappelli, and Joe Venuti.

Sunday afternoon will be a Newport first with the Ike and Tina Turner Revue. The afternoon concert will also present Roberta Flack, the remarkable singer-pianist from Washington. Sunday night will feature Ella Fitzgerald, the Buddy Rich Orchestra, Les McCann/Eddie Harris, and Leon Thomas, the avantgarde singer.

For information and tickets write to the Newport Jazz Festival, Newport, Rhode Island 02840. Evening concerts \$6.00 and \$7.00 reserved, \$4.50 unreserved, Saturday afternoon \$4.00 general admission, Sunday afternoon \$5.50 and \$6.50 reserved, \$4.50 unreserved.

Black author Dr. Nathan Wright addresses small group in Chapel

By Kathleen Wills

"Anyone refusing to believe in Black genocide is burying his head in the sand. The predisposition towards Black genocide or towards the limiting of Black numbers has always been a part of this country's basic life."

Dr. Nathan Wright, author of BLACK POWER AND URBAN UNREST addressed a small group of approximately 25 students on the subject of "Black Genocide" last Friday night at 8:00 in Rankin Chapel. The appearance of the noted author and Chairman of the Black Studies Program at City College of New York was part of a series of seminars currently sponsored by "Project Awareness."

Dr. Wright went on to explain some historical and current factors and evidences of this country's genocidal stance against Black people. He cited America's early attempts at repatriation of Blacks as one example. "The white man wanted to see that Black people would be eliminated from this country's shores forever. He even established a nation, Liberia, for this very purpose," he added.

According to Dr. Wright, another genocidal method employed by white America has been birth control. Over 50 per cent of all efforts at birth control and family planning among the poor have been centered around Black people. "You know there's something wrong when whites have something they say is good and then want to give most of it to us," Wright observed.

He continued, "I am not saying that I do not believe in the motivations of those in charge of these programs, inasmuch as they are specifically directed towards limiting the number of Black births. Black people need to have three or four times their present number of children. There should be no birth control for Blacks until they have at least tripled in number. We are not the people who are responsible for the threat of overpopulation in the United States."

By 1980 the vast majority of the Black populace may be unemployed and therefore, considered "dysfunctional" in the life of this nation. "In an efficiency-minded economy that which does not promote efficiency is done away with," stated Wright "Between 1612 and 1812 no less than 70,000 Red men were systematically exterminated because they stood in the way of what was termed 'progress.' It has been done in the past and may be done again. It must be remembered that Black people do not and never have mattered to white America." Said Wright, "After all, it has done the most to barbarize humanity with its particular system of human slavery."

Wright attacked the welfare system as a "pre-genocidal program" personally administered by the federal government, and both the welfare and anti poverty programs as the "most pervasive desecrators of the Black com-

munity." "It is suicidal," he commented, "to put 60 per cent of all Black folks on one payroll. All it takes is a solemn assembly of rednecks to decide to cut or stop governmental aid and we are consigned to death by starvation. Then, after we are all dead, they can fall on their knees in repentance, pleading temporary insanity and completely exonerate themselves of all guilt."

Model Cities and Urban Renewal did not escape criticism. According to Wright, the two have played a major role in disenfranchising and depoliticizing Black people. A man who has lived in a particular community for a while takes an active interest in the social and political life of his community. He votes in local and national elections. When such a man is uprooted by Urban Renewal or Model Cities and moves into a new neighborhood, he has no such ties. The last thing he does is to register to vote.

This process of transplanting Blacks from one residential area to another has virtually nullified the effects of the Voting Rights Movement of a few years ago. In fact, stated Wright, "The Urban Renewal process took more Blacks off voting rolls than will be put on rolls in the next 30 years." As a result, only 1.5 per cent of the country's elected officials is Black.

Dr. Wright cited President Nixon's recent emphasis on environmental control as another factor of genocide in the country. "Granted we need clean water and clear air, but we also need clean, clear minds to enjoy it. The whole issue of human fulfillment has been abandoned for a 'quality environment.' There is a quality environment for the quality male--by definition, a white man."

Finally, Wright stated that it was perfectly natural for the American mind to be anti-Black--they possess a "honkie" mentality. This negative attitude towards Blacks is also of course possessed by Blacks themselves--evidence of the all-pervasive attitude in American so-

ciety that "White is right." Dr. Wright observed that in order to survive, Blacks would have to "civilize" white people.

A question and answer period followed during which many students voiced disapproval with his idea of civilizing white people. Many maintained that such a thing was neither possible nor desirable. Wright then clarified his remark, stating that if the Black man chose to remain in American society, he would have to attempt to somehow tame the barbaric tendencies of the white man.

The remaining five minutes were devoted to announcing what Wright termed "solutions to the problem of pre-genocide." First, he suggested the possibility of placing a limit on the life span of all individuals. This would, in his mind, force some sort of "equity" between Blacks and whites. Second, he proposed that new employment opportunities be opened up for Blacks. Third, that America develop a new criterion other than the Protestant Ethic for establishing the worth of individuals. The idea of "If you don't work, you're expendable" must be replaced.

Because of lack of sufficient time, Dr. Wright was unable to further outline his solutions. After his talk, dissenting students discussed the points of his seminar. Opined one listener, "I think the brother had some good points, but I can't for the life of me see trying to convert some white man. And I certainly can't see him shortening his life so I can live longer."

Dr. Wright was also Chairman of the 1967 Black Power Conference in Newark and a delegate the following year in Philadelphia.

Invitation to attend "SPOOK" Weekend hosted by Yale Black Students' Alliance

Dear Brothers and Sisters,

The Black Student's Alliance at Yale cordially invites you to attend its annual "SPOOK" Weekend given this year on the 17, 18, 19 of April, 1970. The program is designed to provide Black people around New Haven and our brothers and sisters in college the opportunity to experience a weekend jammed with the social, political, and cultural aspects of Black life.

The theme of this year's Weekend is Rebellion or Revolution: Viable Black Goals? with keynote addresses delivered by Harold Cruse (author of The Crisis of the Negro Intellectual and Rebellion and Revolution), Kenneth Mills (Professor of Philosophy, Yale University), and Big Man (editor of Black Panther Party Newspaper). After their addresses Saturday we hope to convince these speakers to participate on a panel receiving questions from the audience.

Those of you who dig jazz are forewarned to bring earpads to the Archie Shepp and Sunny Murray Concert Friday night at Bethel Chapel. Shepp and Murray are leaders in the new wave of avante garde jazz. Eddie Rhodes, free lance jazz critic, believes that Archie Shepp will give music its new direction for the '70's, just as John Coltrane did for the 1960's. If you get a chance before the Weekend, pick up one of his albums.

For those who dig on Ray Charles, check Yale out on Sunday night for his dynamite concert at Woolsey Hall.

Saturday night we are featuring the Wesleyan Drama Group and then a dance given by the Visitations in Commons. Come

Opinion Is Black holiday needed?

By Robert Taylor

An obscure Philadelphia group has proposed that all top human rights leaders in America convene in Philadelphia on June 1, to petition the President of the United States to proclaim October 1 as an annual national Black holiday and to make the term "Black" the legal American entity for "all Black people." While this entire idea is weak and "negroish" in certain fundamental respects, its most basic fault is its definition of "Black People."

According to a letter which appeared in the March 31, edition of the WASHINGTON AFRO-AMERICAN, the group says, "The term 'Black' shall logically include Afro-Americans, Mexicans, Orientals, Indians, Negroes, Colored People, and Indians in America."

Now we all know that logic has never been one of Black peoples' strong points. But if this definition could act out its meaning, it would definitely receive an Oscar for the most illogical and absurd performance of the year.

First of all, how in the name of Mother Africa can anyone submit a list of who they consider to be Black and include every ethnic group and race on that list except the only and original Black people -- Africans? Secondly, when did so-called Orientals (who constitute the third division of the human family -- Mongoloids or Yellow people) become Black? Thirdly, I always thought "American" Indians were Red and the last I heard they had been fighting for the past 400 years trying to stay that way.

The only people who can qualify to be called Black are people of African ancestry, people whose traits and physical qualities identify them with the African race.

Now there are those who delight in saying that Blackness is an attitude or Blackness is or Blackness is an ex-

perience. Now, this may be partially true, but we must realize that unless you are of African ancestry you cannot qualify for Blackness. If Blackness were merely an experience or an attitude, all a white person would have to do is grow up in a Black environment and he would qualify.

This tendency at making the word "Black" all inclusive has even affected the best organized Black group in America -- The Nation of Islam. A reading of recent editions of the Muhammad Speaks newspaper reveals that they are now referring to anyone who is not white as Black.

We know that being Black has been made a misery by the Man and that misery loves company. But we cannot eliminate the cause of our misery by attempting to get others to share our Blackness. Our problems can only be eliminated by well planned and organized action based on the social history of our existence.

Area attractions

"Halls of Anger:" with Calvin Lockhart is playing at the Lincoln Theatre, 1215 U St., N.W.; 1:24, 3:30, 5:30, 7:15, 9:45. "The Adventurers" in its 4th week at the Republic Theater, 1343 U St., N. W.; 2:00, 5:30, 8:35.

"Butch Cassidy and the Sundance Kid" is at the Tivoli, 14th & Park Rd., N. W.; 1:10, 5:10, 9:10; plus "Death Rides a Horse".

"Sterile Cuckoo" with Liza Minnelli playing at the Senator, 3950 Minnesota Ave., N.E.; 7:25. Also "True Grit" starring John Wayne (Best Actor) at 5:20, 9:20.

"Anne of the Thousand Days" with Richard Burton at the Mac Arthur, 4895 MacArthur Blvd., N. W.; 7:00, 9:30.

"Woodstock" with Jimi Hendrix, Sly Stone and others at the Cinema, 5100 Wisconsin Ave., Friday last day, 2:00, 7:00, 10:30.

will be there, I hope you're one of them.

Look for more information in the near future. Tickets for the Ray Charles concert are extra -- 4.50, 6.00, and 7.50.

Soulfully, Michael C. Darnell Chairman, Soul Weekend, BSAY

R.S.V.P.'s should be addressed to: Miss Stephanie Brown, BSAY 597 Yale Station Yale University New Haven, Conn. 06520 (203) 432-0597

EWART BROWN, 1967-68 president of the Student Association, is presently a candidate for the presidency of the Student Black Medical Association. A sophomore in Howard's Medical School, Brown has been active in Student affairs for the past six years. He was a leader in the 1968 takeover of the Administration Building, and was the spokesman for the Med. school boycott last year. He will present his platform to the SBMA Convention in Nashville, April 24.

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SPORTS

Organ's Rockets win city intramural championship

By Shirrel Ogden

Led by the rebounding of Melvin Bell, Festus Cameron, and Joe Jones, and the excellent all-round floor play of Jim Bryant and Ron (Bama) Mabra, Organ's Rockets, Howard's intramural basketball champions completed an undefeated season by edging Catholic University 44-40 to capture the city intramural basketball title.

The Rockets progressed to the city championship by beating the Sonics, the Unknowns, Alcies' All Stars, and the Law School to win Howard's intramural championship.

The Rockets then proceeded to the two day single elimination tournament held at American University on April 11 and 12.

Other teams entered were Georgetown, Catholic, Gallaudet, American, and the University of Maryland.

In the Rockets' first game, they controlled the tempo of the contest as they handily defeated the Gallaudet quintet 59-43, Cameron was high man for the Rockets with 21 points, followed by Jones, and Bryant with 10 apiece.

In the semi-final game, 21 points by Bryant and 13 points by Mabra and the board work of the Rockets' big men proved



Members of the 1970 city intramural champs are from left to right: James Stevens, Ron Mabra, Festus Cameron, Joe Jones, Jim Bryant and Melvin Bell. Organ's Rockets as the team is known when undefeated during the year.

to be the undoing of American University as the Rockets won by six, 47-41.

In the championship game, balanced scoring, outstanding rebounding by the Rockets' "chairmen of the boards," Jones, Bell,

and Cameron, and a tenacious defense proved to much for Catholic as the Rockets edged them 44-40 to bring the championship trophy to Howard.

Bryant, Cameron, and Bell shared game point honors with

10 each.

In addition to Cameron, Bell, Jones, Bryant, and Mabra, the team which is composed of almost all freshman football players, includes James Stevens, Waldon Wimberly and Jerry Dial.

With Organ's Rockets winning not only the school intramural championship but the city as well, the basketball season at Howard is now officially over. Below are the teams that participated, and the members of each squad:

ALPHA PHI OMEGA
Ron Gantt, Ron Smiley, James Rogers, Ralph Myers, Mark Powell, Art Jackson, Jesse Buggs, Bill Woodward, Bruce Fox, Tim Anderson, John Wynn, James Walke, Walter Young, Walter Ferguson, Richard Walker, Allen Rawis, Leroy Pray, Melvin Smith, Marc Manning, Julius Daugherty, Nylon Brooks.

AULCIE'S ALL STARS
Barry Gray, Harold Hooper, Richard Motley, Dennis Mosley, Wilbur Brown, David Wilson, Emmet Russell, Warren Rogers, Kenny Smith, Lawrence Jones, Johnny Fairfax.

GRAD. FACULTY
Richard Sheppard, Melvin Covington, Felix Coward, James L. Hesten, Benny Bozman, Jack Rozsa, Royerec Maybin, Lamb, Frank A. Silva, Fred Foster, Marshall Emery, Isaac Dardon, Eugene Davis, Woody Truit, Kenneth Scott.

LAW SCHOOL "THE LAWYERS"
Robert Washington, Jeffrey Feldman, Lemwell Dowdy, Robert Archie, Gary Cooper, Roscoe Foreman, Bob Brennan, Gill Carter, Warren Cruise, Michael Rankin.

OMEGA PSI PHI
Ron Bennett, Everett Havard, Calvin Harris, Chip Gilber, Dale Webb, Herbert Sharpe, Phil Dixon, Mike Busshel, Phil Martin, Douglass Wheeler, Midan Evans, John Hill, Kenneth Simmons, Bob Evans, Chucky Dial, Walter Roalnd, Barry Cambel.

(Continued on page 12)

Baseball squad slowly pulling together

By Norm Brown

It was a cold, dark, rainy day. Forty men were huddled in the shadow of the White House and the Washington Monument. Sound like the beginning of a grade "B" horror flick? Well, its not. Its the little known beginning of Howard's baseball season.

The Bison baseball team opened the season with a victorious, if shaky, performance. Behind the six-hit pitching of Art Perry and Steve Powell, Howard defeated Federal City College 7-4.

The score indicates a close game, but in reality it was not. Fielding and mental errors by Howard kept FCC in the contest until the fifth inning. If the defense suffered from opening day jitters, the Bison hitters showed a promise of power.

Led by Mike Mebane with three runs and two hits and Jackson Brown with two runs and two hits, the team collected nine hits.

Like so many students, Howard's baseball team headed South for part of the Easter vacation. What was supposed to have been a spring frolic "down home" turned out to be a home-made disaster.

Due to the rain, which forced cancellation of the game with Fayetteville State, the "frolic" opened in Winston-Salem, N.C., against Winston-Salem State University.

Howard pitching ace, Steve Powell, started the game, but five walks and two runs in the first inning proved that it was not to be his day. After four innings, six walks, three singles, a double and a triple, Howard found its self down 7-2.

At this point, the team did what Howard teams seldom do--- they came back. Runs in the fifth, sixth and eighth, innings gained Howard a tie, but someone taught them to read the word "HOWARD" on the front of their uniforms and they proceeded to give Winston-Salem the game 12-8.

In a losing effort, Lionel Oliver had a triple and a home run for Howard.

The next day the scene of the disaster switched to Greensboro, N.C., where the new opponent was A & T State University, defending CIAA champions, who had lost little of their power-laden team of last year.

With a single by Hal Parker and a run producing double by Oliver, Howard seemed to have forgotten the Winston-Salem defeat. But that was to be their last moment of glory. After 10 runs in the first two innings, the Aggies all but shattered everything except Howard's will to leave town quickly.

With All-CIAA catcher Charles Middleton and short-stop George Lima blasting solo homers, A&T went on to humiliate Howard 17-5. There were no stars during the game, but then stars don't shine during disasters.

With their 'experience' behind them, Howard took the field against FCC to repair their hurt egos and to rebuild their self-esteem. Singles in the first inning by Adrian Brocks, Parker and Mebane gave Howard three big runs.

Going into the fifth, Howard led 5-2 and the repair job seemed well on the way. But after three walks, a double and three Howard errors, FCC scored four runs to take the lead 6-5.

FCC held Howard scoreless the rest of the game while scoring seven more runs to take a revenge-tainted 13-5 victory.

If Howard's games had been one-sided up to this point, the situation was remedied by a visit to Hampton Institute. After a scoreless first inning, Mebane opened the second with a single. On the first pitch, Brocks drilled a two-run homer over the left field fence.

A run in the fourth and another in the sixth tied the score for Hampton until the top of the eighth, when Parker singled, stole second and scored on a single by Jackson Brown.

Hampton came right back in the bottom of the eight for a run to tie the game at 3-3. This set the stage for what is prob-

ably the best inning Howard has played this year.

Brocks started things with a single, Anthony Becks advanced him to second by working Hampton's pitcher for a walk. Then Sam Daniels, with a count of one ball and two strikes, blasted a three-run homer which accounted for Howard's 6-3 victory.

The victory over Hampton provided the team with the stimulus it needed to become a winner. The Howard team that took the field against D.C. Teachers' college was revitalized. Gone was

the dazed look which the trip "down south" had left on their faces, in its place was the determination of winners. Howard flashed its new brilliance by pounding D.C.T.C.'s pitching for 15 runs in 8 innings and limiting the Teachers' to 5 runs. Howard scored 2 runs in the top of the 9th, but the 9th belonged to D.C.T.C. as they scored 6 runs to close the gap to 17-11.

After batting practice against Teacher's pitching, Howard faced Hampton again. The game at Hampton had been close, but the

second game was not to be similar. Howard played sound, fundamental baseball behind the pitching of Powell, who struck out 13 Hampton batters, which brought his season total to 52 strike-outs in 32 and 2/3 innings. While Powell checked Hampton on 3 hits, Brocks led Howard's attack with 3 hits in 4 appearances at the plate and 4 R.B.I.'s with the '13 to 4 victory over Hampton, Howard brought it's season record to 4-3 over all and 2-0 in Northern Division of CIAA play.

After 3 CIAA losses Netters eye schedule

By Millard Arnold

With three losses in seven outings, and all to CIAA opponents, Howard's tennis team can only cast a wary eye to May 4 and the conference championships at Hampton Institute.

The Netters, who have finished fourth in the conference for the past two years, seem doomed to the same fate if early season scores are any indication.

In their first match, Howard wasted the outstanding performance of Tommy Freeman in bowing to Johnson C. Smith 5-4. Freeman, a junior college transfer student, defeated last year's CIAA number four champion in straight sets, 6-4; 6-4.

The Netters edged Xavier of Ohio 5-4, but could not handle North Carolina Central, losing 6-3, despite Mike Okala's victory over Scott Howard.

Okala, Howard's net ace, avenged his only loss of last year in downing Scott Howard.

George Mason and Fayetteville State both fell by identical 9-0 scores, before unbeaten, and defending conference champions Hampton Institute steamrolled Howard 8-1.

Freshman Hillary Cardozo salvaged the only Howard victory, winning 6-2; 6-2.

With their record squared at 3-3, the Netters pulled over the .500 mark, pinning a 5 1/2-3 1/2 defeat on arch-rival Morgan State College in a rain abbreviated contest.

Members of the 1970 tennis

squad includes Captain Carl McCleese, Gideon Clement, James Buchanan, James Abrons, Granville Dennis, William Tyler, Herb Sharp, Mike Hawkins, Mark Manning, and Mike Okala, Tommy Freeman and Hillary Cardozo.

Scoreboard

TOMORROW

BASEBALL:	Norfolk State College	Home	Banneker Field	1:30
CREW:	East Carolina Univ.	Home	Potomac River	
CRICKET:	Fairmont Cricket Club	Home	Howard Stadium	1:00
GOLF:	Old Dominion Tourney	Away	Newport News, Va.	
TENNIS:	Norfolk State College	Home	16 & Kennedy Sts.	
TRACK:	Norfolk Relays	Away	Norfolk, Va.	
			Sunday, April 19	
CRICKET:	Fairmont Cricket Club	Home	Howard Stadium	1:00
GOLF:	Old Dominion Tourney	Away	Newport News, Va.	
			Monday, April 20	
GOLF:	Conference tourney	Away	Richmond, Va.	
TRACK:	Delaware State	Away	Dover, Del.	
			Tuesday, April 21	
BASEBALL:	American University	Away	Washington, D. C.	
GOLF:	Conference tourney	Away	Richmond, Va.	
			Friday, April 24	
BASEBALL:	Maryland State	Home	Banneker Field	1:30
TRACK:	Penn Relays	Away	Philadelphia, Pa.	

Information on all home starting times not listed may be obtained by calling the Athletic Department at 797-1525

Calvin Brockington

"Closing the gap in Blackness"

By Millard Arnold

People tend to think of golfers as a "pretty breed"—soft grass, bright clothes, hushed voices, and when its over, drinks in the clubhouse. Controversy is something to be avoided. Almost to a man, the pro golf circuit has expressed dismay that South African Gary Player should be victimized by Blacks during his tour in this country.

Calvin Brockington, Howard's stellar golfer, has viewed with interest Player's plight, but not with dismay.

"I dig what black people are doing," he remarked. "I don't separate politico - economical differences from sports. They are all interrelated. To me pressure is sports."

He has watched Arthur Ashe's battle in the UN to get South Africa barred from world competition.

"As far as I'm concerned, the United States should initiate a ban to not let South African athletes such as Player compete here."

But then he isn't so naive as to believe that America would willingly accept that type of a proposal since "it is also a racist country."

"Oh it'll never happen, and one of the reasons is that the United States really can't afford to lose her business commitments in South Africa. America imports almost 2.5 million dollars a year in diamonds and other commodities from South Africa, and they are certainly not going to jeopardize that."

Calvin is deeply involved in all that he does whether it be world politics, family, or golf, where he shoots in the low 70's, and is the CIAA's Most Valuable Golfer.

Unlike most athletes, he is married to a Howard coed, and is the father of a two year old son. He is on an athletic scholarship, but its not nearly enough to make ends meet.

A senior majoring in accounting, Calvin carries a full academic load, works, studies, and gets up at 5 a.m. to get in a round of practice before heading for his first class.

"Oh its been difficult," he comments, "sometimes I don't know how we make it. Financial difficulties are always threatening, but we keep on pushing ahead."

"There are thing far more serious than our personal family problems. Things such as identity and blackness. I've done a lot



Calvin Brockington tees up. The senior accounting major plans on turning his talents toward Africa, in an effort to contribute to the Pan-African movement.

Arnold Photo

of volunteer work with Black kids—a kind of 'group therapy' for the so-called hard core ghetto kids. To me that's what I call important."

Calvin who transferred to Howard from Valparaiso in Indiana, calls the move the "best thing that has happened to me."

In Valparaiso, I couldn't study because I was in a continuous search for myself. Here at Howard I've lost that personal frustration and have gotten my educational thing together."

The struggle at Howard to make the university become more involved in the community, more relevant to the student, and to be more Black in concept, has also touched Calvin, who sees things from a different perspective.

"To make Howard a black university is an ideal worthy of working for but impossible to achieve. To obtain that goal, Black people must have complete control of the situation here; the policies, the funds, the adminis-

tration and the curriculum.

"In the case of Howard's which is predominantly funded by the federal government, blackness may be impossible. We may not be able to achieve it, but what we can work toward is closing the gap between Black people here, and our brothers in Latin America and Africa.

"But to be truly black, a university would have to control everything relevant to black existence not only in this country, but in the world, and their end product would not be to teach students, but to teach black awareness."

Frank Thornton

'In crew there is no individual star'

By Gary Lindsay

Unlike most coaches, who are hampered by the indifference of Howard University's administrative staff toward their general well being of their particular sport, the crew team's Frank Thornton cares; so he speaks out.

A fixture in athletics for over six years, Frank along with his brother Howard, who was recently drafted into the army, rowed through the Bison's most memorable years between 1964-68. During those seasons, Howard oarsmen swept through the D.C. Regatta before going on to the Dad Vall Regatta which boating authorities note as the small college championships.

Later Howard Thornton was to place his name along side Bison national Gold Medal winners Harold Reddick, Don Johnson, and Keys Donnelly as each climaxed their careers with the championship bound Potomac Boat Club.

Then before Thornton brother's cloud nine ended, Frank saw the hand writing on the wall. "I saw signs of us becoming mediocre," the elder Thornton lamented as his group piled into cars for a practice session on the Potomac River.

During the trip down 14th Street Frank explained how mismanagement nearly drowns his squad each season, yet in the immediate future he sees no life preservers.

...And another thing

On the importance of ME

by Millard Arnold

After a three week absence from the sports pages, baseball is finally getting some coverage. To some, this may come as a surprise when considering that earlier I had vowed that the only coverage they would receive would be from the POST and STAR.

Rather fortunately I have come to regret that statement, but the story behind it is much more involved. In an effort to provide each sport with as much courage as possible, one of the HILLTOP sports writers was assigned to baseball and was told to prepare a story on either Jackson or Baron Brown, both of whom were amongst the top hitters in the conference last year.

The writer got his story, but informed me that the baseball coach was highly disturbed about the story, and wanted it done on team captain Steve Powell, first. This was the day before copy deadline for the paper. Reluctantly, but wanting to please, we scraped the story.

Then the HILLTOP started receiving calls from the coach who wanted to know "who was responsible for sending photographers over to take pictures of his ballplayers without his permission?"

The Friday the paper came out, I was in the gym talking to some of the athlete, when the baseball coach stormed in the said rather belligerently that he wanted to talk to me.

I followed him to his office where he made me wait outside while he conducted some business (as if I were some truant). Then turning on me, he stated that he didn't like the way I was covering baseball, stating that I wasn't giving his team as much space as other sports.

I remarked that his sport was receiving as much coverage as anyone else, and in many ways more. I also told him that it was difficult for the HILLTOP to cover his team if he required us to go through him and clear what we were going to write,



when we were going to write it, and what we planned to say.

To this he got almost violent, and said "You're goddamn right you going to clear everything through me." By this time I was angry and made my mistake. I told him if he felt that way, he could start his own little paper because I wasn't going to cover baseball in the HILLTOP.

By the time the second issue had come out, I was being beseeched almost daily by one or more members of the baseball team wanting to know why I refused to cover their sport.

Each time that I explained, they agreed with my point and said that they knew, how I felt. I told Steve Powell that I was sorry the situation had developed, and was willing to discuss it with the coach if he would agree to meet me.

Nothing ever came of it, and I was later informed that the coach said that "he wasn't chasing anyone around." By this time, I had realized my mistake, and had decided to write. There was no reason why the players should be penalized because of the childishness of their coach.

Now that its over, two things remain. Any newspaper that can call itself a newspaper can not, and should not be censored. As long as I remain the HILLTOP sports editor that will always be my stand.

Point two was that this coach was willing to let his players go through an entire season without press coverage for their efforts just to satisfy his egotistical pride. The way I see it, the team just wasn't as important as the coach.

crew, that blood and guts is.... relevancy.

Continuing into who can best relate, Frank pointed out that Howard fields the only "black crew team in America." We are examples of blacks ability to excell in any sport," Thorton boast. This is the golden opportunity Howard will be throwing away."

In essence this is a single story from a three part series of Howard's (sinking sport.) Because the boat is already full of water, as crew fight for someone to give it air.

Intramural squads

(Continued from page 11)

PURPLE AVALANCHE

John Young, Steve Colter, Ralph Johnson, Walter Birdsong, Louis Wiggs, Charles Stewart, Joseph Dole, Joe Bickels, Henry Austin, Artie Waples, Jr.

SHARP SHOOTERS

Jeffrey L. Edison, Thomas Freeman, Wayne A. Gardine, Bill Williams, Claude L. Binlon, Bryce W. Taylor, Glen Scott, Dave Stewart.

SONICS

Kenny Holland, Samuel McWang, Adrian Williams, Michael Smith, William Abbot, Kenneth Tinsley, Cecil Burke, Steve Tollette, Thomas Lawson, Edward Shepard, Dwight Turner.

UNKNOWN AS YET

William Riley, Daniel Bailey, Lanston Upshaw, Tony Holder, Fred Williamson, Paul Richardson, Foster Brown, James Cook, Reggie Maddox, Bill Bellins, Louis Sanford, Walter Birch, Gerald Harvey, Bruce Hinton, Larry, Garmor.

Cricket team registers 17 straight victories

By Leroy Lashley

Howard's cricket team extended its winning streak to 17 straight matches dating back to the spring of 1968 by defeating the Guyanese Cricket Club of Newark, New Jersey in a game played Sunday.

A fine bowling (pitching) display by Cyril Buchanan of Jamaica, topped off by a brilliant all-round performance by Leslie Jones were the ingredients of a wonderful game enjoyed by an appreciative crowd at the Howard Stadium.

The day began with the Guyanese batsmen taking first strike at the wicket. As they began batting, the drama started, for bowlers Jones and Buchanan went to work wrecking the inning of the visiting team.

They had the Guyanese players tracking to and from the middle and at one time it appeared that their score would not go beyond a hundred. Only grim determination saved their inning from being a debacle.

At about 4 p.m., the 10 Guyanese batsmen were all put out (struck out), and, as a result, the inning finished with the team scoring a total of 139 runs.

Jones shut out four batsmen and Buchanan dismissed three.

In came Howard to start its inning, and after losing two batsmen rather cheaply, "lifesavers" Jones and John DeFreitas delighted the spectators with some elegant strokeplay. Jones, who mixed attack with defense, reached 37 runs before he was put out. DeFreitas, on the other hand, batted with consummate ease in making 31 runs.

Helped also by startling performances from Perry Springer and Desmond Alfred, both from Trinidad, the Bison cricketers totalled 145 runs while losing eight of their 10 batsmen. They thus defeated the Guyanese team without calling upon two of their players.

Playing two matches in Bermuda over the previous weekend, the Howard team had to be contented with two drawn games as torrential rain prevented the matches from being played in their entirety.

According to Coach Ted Chambers, the next game will be played here tomorrow against the Fairmont Cricket Club.