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THE HILLTOP

Vol. 50 No. 17

Howard University, Washington, D.C.

February 23, 1968

Four to be Honored At Charter Day Fete

Four alumni of Howard University will be honored for distinguished achievement during exercises commemorating the 101st anniversary of the founding of the University, Friday, March 1.

The 1968 honorees include Dr. William K. Collins of Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Aileen C. Hernandez of San Francisco; Dr. Cillian B. Powell of New York City; and Dr. Leroy R. Weekes of Los Angeles. Dr. Collins will be honored for his contributions in the fields of dentistry and community service; Mrs. Hernandez for labor and public service; Dr. Powell for medicine and business; and Dr. Weekes for medical education.

They will be cited during the annual Charter Day Assembly at 10:30 A.M. in Cramton Auditorium, and will speak during the Charter Day Banquet, scheduled for 8:00 P.M. at the Sheraton-Park Hotel. The morning exercises are open to the public without charge, while tickets for the banquet and priced at \$10, and may be reserved through the Office of Alumni Affairs by calling Area Code 202: 797-1542.

The observance marks the anniversary of the founding of the University on March 2, 1867. Since the actual anniversary date falls on Saturday, the event will be held the previous day for the convenience of the University family and friends.

Co-sponsors of the 1968 Charter Day programs will be the University Board of Trustees and the Classes of "Eights"--1908, 1918, 1928, 1938, 1948, 1958 and 1968.

Dr. Collins, a 1935 graduate of the College of Liberal Arts and a 1939 graduate of the college of Dentistry, is a native of Seat Pleasant, Md. He attended public schools in Washington, D. C. before entering Howard. In 1940 he began practicing dentistry in Washington and served as a member of a committee which wrote a new Dental Practice Act for the District. He taught at the Howard College of Dentistry from 1951 to 1963.

Dr. Collins is a founder and chairman of the board of directors of the United Community Bank of Washington; a member of the board of directors of the D. C. Chamber of Commerce; and was a founder and president of the Business and Professional Association of Far Northeast Washington.

Mrs. Hernandez, who was graduated from the College of Liberal Arts in 1947, is a native of Brooklyn, N.Y. and a resident of San Francisco. She served as assistant chief of the California Division of Fair Employment Practices from November 1962 through May 1965. From 1951 to 1961 she was education and public relations director for the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union, Pacific Coast Region.

President Lyndon B. Johnson appointed Mrs. Hernandez to the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission in 1965, a position which she resigned in November 1966. She is presently operating her own public relations and industrial consulting firm in San Francisco.

Mrs. Hernandez received a master's degree in government from Los Angeles State College in 1961 and did other graduate work at the University of Oslo

in Norway and at the University of Southern California.

In 1961 she was chosen "Woman of the Year" by the Community Relations Conference of Southern California. She is active in many organizations, including the Bay Area Urban League, the California State Advisory Committee to the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, and the advisory committee of the California Democratic State Central Committee. She has traveled and spoken extensively in this country and in Latin America.

A 1920 graduate of the College of Medicine, Dr. Powell has combined careers in both medicine and business. He began his medical career as a roentgenologist in 1922 at Harlem and Bellevue Hospitals in New York City. Immediately he broadened his activities into the business world and launched the Victory Mutual Life Insurance Company. In 1936, with an associate, Dr. P.M.H. Savory, he bought the New York Amsterdam News newspaper and built it into the largest Negro weekly in the nation.

Dr. Powell's other business interests include the founding of a bread company, a technical school for veterans, a chain of funeral homes, a real estate corporation, and the acquisition of extensive real estate holdings.

He was a boxing commissioner in New York State, and was appointed a member of the Citizens Advisory Committee on Cultural Affairs and a member of the screening panel for the Board of Higher Education. He was a director of the New York State Commission for the World's Fair.

Dr. Weekes, a 1935 Liberal Arts graduate who earned a Doctor of Medicine degree at Howard in 1939, is president of Julian W. Ross Medical Center, a multi-unit health facility erected in Los Angeles in 1957. The Center's professional staff of about 35 includes a large number of Howard alumni. Among them are physicians, dentists, pharmacists, a laboratory technician, and a business manager.



DEAN SNOWDEN puffs on his pipe as angry students present him with a piece of fence, the flag and a list of demands in protest of the murder of three South Carolina state students. They explained that they did not want Howard to be a Black Harvard.

Students Take Nabrit Flag, List of Demands

by Robert Jeffers

"We're going to get things straight in '68," said Anthony Gittens.

Gittens lowered the American flag from the middle of main campus and carried it to the office of Howard President James M. Nabrit, Jr. Later he said that "the flag flies over the land of the free and the home of the brave" -- Howard University is a contemporary plantation.

Prior to this action a large mass of some 400 to 500 students had gathered before the steps of Douglass Hall to listen to Gittens and HUSA President Ewart Brown express support for the students of Orangeburg, South Carolina, and at the same time present an open letter to President Nabrit. Ewart Brown explained to the students gathered before them that it was necessary

to "put our proposals in the form of demands" thus the open letter was a summation of student proposals. It was demanded "that Howard begin to move towards becoming a black university by effecting" a number of changes:

1. The resignation of President Nabrit, Vice President Stanton Wormley and Liberal Arts Dean Frank Snowden on grounds of incompetence and their obvious unwillingness to work towards a black university.

2. The institution of certain curriculum changes by next semester; that Howard become the center of Afro-American thought; that more emphasis be placed on how economics, government, literature and social sciences may be used to effect the liberation of black people; non-prerequisite courses in Negro History; the abolishment of Freshman Assembly; the immediate reinstatement of all Howard instructors who have been dismissed for political activism.

3. Immediate institution of the student judiciary and codification of rules presently before the Faculty Senate Steering Comm.

4. That Howard be made relevant to the black community.

5. Respect and courtesy for students from Howard personnel.

Brown said "Howard is not forcing students to go to the correct classes -- they are forced to attend Freshman Assembly -- they are not allowed to take Negro History without a pre-requisite. Freshman Assembly does not even contribute to those who are culturally deprived -- and we are not!" Brown also spoke about the Orangeburg massacre, "What happened in South Carolina could happen here. The student government has organized financial help from parents of the students who were murdered."

Gittens said, "We've got to take down that flag over there." The crowd of students followed him to the flagpole as he took down the flag. From there they followed him to the Administration Building where Tony Gittens presented the flag and a copy of

the letter to President Nabrit's secretary -- Nabrit himself was out of the country. Gittens told the secretary why the flag had been lowered for presentation to Nabrit along with the letter. President Nabrit was given until the 29th of February to respond to the demands.

The demonstrators then proceeded to the Women's Quadrangle to lower the flag there and remove the recently erected fence on the retaining wall facing 4th street. A portion of the spiked wrought iron fence had been taken down by disgruntled students a week before. Gittens said that "the Administration had no right to put the fence there in the first place." The retaining wall has been a center of controversy for a couple of years -- students have been told that they can not sit there. During the semester break the fence was put up to ensure that the wall would be free of students.

After the fence had been removed by the crowd of some 100 students as about 200 more watched from across the street a ten foot section of the fence along with the flag was taken to the office of L.A. Dean Frank Snowden, Jr. Snowden was given the flag as the section of fence was placed on his desk. The Dean refused to make any comments because he disapproved of the circumstances. One of the demonstrators said, "If you go in there riding a chariot and wearing a toga he'll talk to you."

Most students agreed with the thought expressed by one student who said, "I hope that the pressure the students leaders plan to exert on the Administration brings some tangible results to students and the black community as a whole."



UJAMAA political director Anthony Gittens speaks to crowd of demonstrators in front of New building. He tells them "We're gonna get straight in '68."

Project Awareness

presents

Dr. Spock

'Hell, No Vietnam'

Tuesday, Feb. 27

Receiving Home Deterred MAW Attacks Stigma In Impeding Delinquency

by Bobby Isaac

by John Barber

The D.C. Receiving Home is being deterred in its attempt to impede juvenile delinquency by overcrowded living conditions, a lack of staff, rehabilitation facilities, and community negligence.

Situated at 1000 Mt. Olivet Road, N.E. in 1949, the home detains juvenile delinquents until they are attended to by the proper authorities. The 1949 structure was built by the Welfare Department, to accommodate 47 children; however, the Home has never had a yearly average of less than 51 children housed since 1951. In January 1957 two wings were added to the Home to allow for 90 children.

These children are admitted to and released from the Home at all times of the day and night. They are transported to the Home by policemen who have picked them up for such offences as: fugitive from parents, unauthorized use of automobiles, and housebreaking.

After placement at the Receiving Home, the Juvenile Court is notified. A probation officer notifies the child's parents and prepares a report for presentation to the court. The juvenile appears in court within the following five days and the Juvenile court decides what further actions should be taken concerning the child.

The Receiving Home itself is not a punitive institution, but is a detention center for delinquent children who have cases pending in juvenile court or who are awaiting deposition by the court.

The institution, however, has adopted many features of the training school "in hope that the meaning of pure detention is avoided and that each child's stay at the institution will be a constructive and helpful ex-

perience which will convey society's interest in him."

Although these are the intentions of the receiving Home, inadequate staffing makes it impossible for the institution to attend to the varying needs of the children detained. The Home enjoys the services of one doctor who is on duty only four hours during each day of the week. A single social worker serves as a link between the child, his family, the court, and other social agencies. At the same time, five teachers trained in elementary education attempt to fulfill the educational needs of the 144 juveniles between the age of 8 and 18.

"Basic learning is stressed in the classroom," says Mrs. Gwen, who teaches reading and edits the Home's newspaper. This is because those children eleven years old and younger are deficient in their education.

The building has outdoor basketball and tennis courts, a softball field and an open play court. The children are allowed to express their artistic talents by decorating the various units on which they live according to the season or a particular holiday. A regular program of dances and other social events are also enjoyed by the young people.

Although this is true, one is always aware of his confinement while inside the institution. The windows of the building are barred and each section of the structure is locked off from the other sections, and the outside.

Deciding who should live and sleep together is a problem for the administration within itself. Often a child may be 16 years old and 6 feet tall, but he might have to be placed with a group of smaller and younger boys

because of his social background and passive temperament. George Tate, presently the institution's sole social worker, relates that children are assigned to living units by social background and temperament rather than by age.

The co-educational system of the Receiving Home presents still another problem for the children. Each sex is aware of the presence of the other, but they are not allowed to communicate with one another. They attend separate classes and are only permitted to talk with each other at dances and other social functions.

All of the problems are corresponded and perpetuated by the fact that the outside community as a whole has neglected the Receiving Home. Raymond Dickey, chief councillor of the Receiving Home, says "we need volunteers to come and just sit and talk to the children."

Phyllis Schecter, a young lady who lived at the Receiving Home during the Christmas season expressed community negligence in an issue of the Home's newspaper.

Community neglect, overcrowded conditions and many other problems impede the functioning of the Receiving Home. Nevertheless, the institution is concerned with how it can make a useful person of a delinquent child. George Tate says, "We are not concerned with what the child does but why. The basic objective of the Receiving Home is to return to the community a person who can contribute to the society in which he lives."

"Ain't no white man going to tell me how many babies I can have, 'cause if I want a million of them, and I can have them, I'm going to have them. And ain't nobody in the world going to tell me what to do with my body, 'cause this is mine, and I treasure it. And what comes from me, because it is black, is beautiful. And I love all of them, every damn one of them. This business about take the pill, or have your tubes tied, or let's give you a partial hysterectomy -- that's murder, baby, and that murder's on their hands."

This statement by Mrs. Doris Bland of the Mothers for Adequate Welfare (MAW) of Boston reflects the disaffection of many welfare recipients who are under the threat of compulsory birth control and other repressive measures aimed at recipients of public welfare throughout the Nation.

Under the banners of the National Welfare Rights Organization (NWRO), a nation wide organization of welfare recipients and other poor people, many of the poor are beginning to attack the stigma attached to poverty in America. The new sense of hope brought to the poor through the thrust of the civil rights movement and the cries of a "war on poverty" is being translated into action by a movement among the poor under the NWRO which is made up of affiliated local welfare rights organizations from coast to coast and representing over 100 groups in 26 states.

Despite time-honored adoptions that one should not bite the hand that feeds him nor look a gift horse in the mouth, the NWRO audaciously demands, among many other things, jobs or income now--decent jobs with adequate pay for those who can work, and adequate income for those who cannot work; a welfare system which guarantees recipients the same full freedoms, rights and respect as all American citizens; and a system which guarantees recipients direct participation in the decisions under which they must live.

When members of the NWRO, led by National Chairman, Mrs. Johnnie Tillmon, confronted the U.S. Senate Finance Committee which was considering a welfare bill which Harvard urban specialist, Daniel P. Moynihan has described as "the first punitive welfare legislation in the history of the U.S. Congress, and the first anti-Negro legislation of the present era," they were chastised by the "liberals" on the committee who warned that they were

hurting their own cause by "raising hell."

George A. Wiley, Director of NWRO responded, "They (liberals) remind us that we shouldn't 'kick our friends in the teeth'. Our friends are good folk like Senator Long (Russell B. Long D., La.) who call our leaders 'brood mares' and tell us we should go home and kill rats.

"I say whenever poor people try to stand up and speak for themselves, to tell it like it is for themselves, they will 'hurt their cause' because people do not want to hear how it is."

Dr. George A. Wiley, who formerly served as Associated National Director of CORE, and the NWRO national headquarters located at 1762 Corcoran Street, N.W. expresses a desire to have campus representatives here at Howard to help recruit student volunteers for a summer organizing campaign and to generally inform students and faculty about welfare rights.

"Welfare just turns people off," said Jim Savage, staff member of the national office here, commenting on the general apathy of affluent America.

Savage pointed out that although the Constitution does not require that the Government provide welfare, once a system is established, as one was over 30 years ago, clients have a right to received their benefits without interruption except for good cause and after a fair hearing, free of intrusion by welfare officials into their private lives, and without discrimination.

The organizing of the poor to focus attention on their plight and to demand change, it is conceded, is "a threat to the Establishment."

President Johnson, who no longer speaks of "the war on poverty," in announcing earlier this year a new welfare study commission, has agreed, "The welfare system in America is outmoded and in need of major change."

Yet the Congress, with LBJ's blessing, and despite strong NWRO lobbying against it, recently passed a punitive and callous welfare bill which institutes repressive changes in the Social Security Act of 1935. The bill, taking effect July 1968, requires mandatory work-training for mothers receiving aid for their dependent children, and freezes the level of Federal participation in the dependent children program. These are efforts, many poverty experts claim, to cut costs, not to do anything about the needs of the poor. The measures, some suggest, border on the issue of slavery.

(continued page 12)

Students Demonstrations Aren't Contrary to University Aims

--Grand Forks, N.D., (I.P.) --

Student demonstrations are not necessarily contrary to the purposes of a university, said Dr. Ronald E. Barnes, vice president for student affairs at the University of North Dakota. Since the campus is an academic community which fosters exchange of ideas, "We can be proud of students who are concerned enough about societal issues to assert their views," he said.

His perspective on student dissent was expressed in an interview with the UND News Bureau. The questions and answers follow:

Q. The news media of the nation quite regularly carry reports of "student unrest," "student activism," "student power." What is your general interpretation of these activities on U.S. campuses?

A. My initial response is that the reporting of the student unrest not only exaggerates the situation in the minds of the public but is an inaccurate reflection of what is happening on our campuses. Frankly, I wish more students were questioning and actively seeking to improve the society in which they live.

I believe the primary task facing those of us within our nation's colleges and universities is to awaken students who are indifferent to the educational process, who are content merely to acquire useful skill training, and who are content merely to acquire useful skill training, and who are complacently uninvolved in learning.

Unfortunately, those of us in higher education apparently have not done a very good job of communicating to the public what higher education is about. The primary task of a college or uni-

versity is not to train youth for job slots, nor serve as national resource centers, nor to "contain" students until society is ready to absorb them into the job market.

The purpose of an institution for higher learning is to educate. This includes preparing a person for a specialized profession and the acquisition of knowledge, but it is more. It means, among other things, that a student should develop a critical attitude of investigation, become capable of making independent judgements, liberated from prejudice, and excited about the adventure of learning. In other words, education should prepare one to live fully and meaningfully apart from his vocation.

Students are encouraged as responsible citizens to study social issues and to express their convictions within the context of acceptable modes of expression: public discussion, debate, petition, public rallies, picketing, and demonstrations.

In doing so, students must accept the responsibility for learning the art of reasoned dissent and thoughtful examination of controversial issues. Whether expressing themselves as individuals or as organized groups, they are expected to conduct themselves responsibly, and to respect the basic education goals of the University. Peaceful assembly does not, for instance, permit persons to interfere with regular academic programs or procedures, or to obstruct traffic, orderly progress of pedestrians, or facilities.

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de Graaf Says, 'Hard to Differentiate Between Students'

by William H. Johnson

Visiting Howard this semester as an instructor in "American History Since 1865" is Dr. Lawrence B. de Graaf, Associate Professor of History at California State College at Fullerton. Dr. de Graaf was invited by Dr. Elsie Lewis, Chairman of the Department of History, to lend his special interest in American Negro history to the Howard student body and to gain personal insight into the workings of a Negro college.

Professor de Graaf joined the Howard faculty in February of this year. He stated that as a professor of American history, he has been searching "three years to recruit Negroes for the history department at California State." So far, Dr. de Graaf has been unsuccessful. There are only three Negroes on the faculty at a school over 10,000 students, 100 of whom are Negroes. Dr. de Graaf said that he felt it was "about time" for him to gain personal experience about his specialty. Thus, he is now teaching at Howard and "residing in a ghetto on Irving Street, Northwest." So far, Dr. de Graaf said that he has encountered no trouble from the local inhabitants. A few times he has walked the three miles from his apartment to Howard with "no trouble at all."

As a result of the Watts riot, Dr. de Graaf worked in Watts as a recruiter to obtain jobs for Negroes. He has also done research at the Shamber Library

in Harlem. This library contains the largest collection of Negro history works in the world. For the past nine years, Dr. de Graaf has taught at California State College at Fullerton since its inception. California State is located in Orange County, California, which has been the seat of many John Birchites and is still quite a conservative town engulfed by many right wing fanatics. However, this does not deter Dr. de Graaf from teaching his American history course which sometimes concerns itself with the contributions that the Negro people have made to America. Dr. de Graaf received his undergraduate degree from Occidental College and his master's from the University of California at Los Angeles. He earned his doctorate at U.C.L.A. on "Negro Migration to California."

In addition to the two required texts for his American history course at Howard, Dr. de Graaf has introduced two more texts for his classes. These are "The Strange Career of Jim Crow," by C. Van Woodward, a southern white man educated at Yale, and "A Documentary History of the Negro People in the United States," by Herbert Aptheker, a

white Marxist. Professor de Graaf said his approach to American history emphasized Negro history in an attempt to "integrate it into the traditional course in 'American History Since 1865'." Relying on his background knowledge of political science and history, Dr. de Graaf is presently writing a book entitled, "Growth of The Negro Ghetto in Los Angeles."

On being at Howard, Professor de Graaf said that he found it "hard to differentiate between students at California State and Howard." He continued, "They seem to be equal in ability and objectives." At California State, Dr. de Graaf stated that there are "almost no Negro students because of housing." Also he said that "Negroes are not comfortable in overwhelmingly white schools." He pointed out that this also goes for whites in predominately Negro schools.

From various sources, Dr. de Graaf is of the opinion that "all is not rosy between the administration and students at Howard." "At California State, said Dr. de Graaf, "there is a Judiciary committee of students that has

functional power to hear cases before any student is dismissed."

Elaborate grievance procedures also exist at California State where "faculty members are evaluated by their peers." To his knowledge, Dr. de Graaf said he knows of "no student spies" for the administration. "Variations of militancy exist among faculty members," said the professor.

Concerning the demonstrations at Howard, Professor de Graaf remarked that he wondered why there were not more anti-Vietnam demonstrations that are so common on most other college campuses. He also said he wondered if "Negroes are doing the best for themselves by publicizing their point of identity." Dr. de Graaf stated that he is interested in knowing what the students intend on doing on February 29 when their ultimatum to several top Howard administrators is tested.

Needless to say, Dr. de Graaf is not pleased with Governor Ronald Reagan of California. "The school system in California is second in size only to that

of New York," said Professor de Graaf. "Reagan," he continued, "is basically not an honest man. He has an enigma about economy and little understanding of the educational process."

"Reagan has appointed nothing but archconservatism to educational offices. If this continues," said the professor, "California might witness the same trouble that is now occurring at Howard." He also stated that Negroes and Mexicans suffer the most from the economy cuts of Reagan which will eventually call for tuition (\$250 per semester) plus incidental fees (\$150 per semester now being paid). Thus, poor Negroes and Mexicans would be phased out of higher education in California.

Finally, Professor de Graaf stated that he was pleased to see that "The Hilltop" is not tampered with by the administration and enjoys academic freedom. He pointed out that one college in California was forced to purge its paper because of right wing influences on the administration. "It (the newspaper) became simply anemic," said the professor.

Dr. Spock To Speak on Vietnam War

Dr. Benjamin Spock will be the featured speaker at the next Project Awareness program scheduled for next Tuesday at 7:30 P.M. in Cramton Auditorium. The topic of the program will be "Hell No Vietnam."

Other speakers on the program will be Conrad Lynn, a Black draft lawyer from New York and John Wilson Head of Anti-war activity for SNCC.

A pediatrician by profession, Dr. Spock has been an outspoken critic of United States involvement in Vietnam. Presently, he and five others are under indictment for aiding and abetting draft resisters. They have all pleaded not guilty so as to challenge current draft laws.

Spock is Co-Chairman of the National Conference for New Politics, former Co-Chairman of SANE and has been active in many civil rights and peace organizations.

He is also a former professor at Western Reserve Medical School. His best seller, Baby and Child Care, has sold over 40 million copies.

Project Awareness Chairman Anthony Gittens, stated, "The committee feels that there are many male Howard students who want to find out how they can avoid going into the army after they graduate and lose their 2-S deferments. Conrad Lynn is one of the best draft lawyers in the country."

How to Stay Out of the Army is the title of Lynn's new book. He has handled thousands of draft cases and will give advice to the audience based to his years of experience.

Chairman of the Black Anti-war Anti-draft Union, John Wilson has been a member of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee since the early '60s. He is head of New York SNCC and Co-Chairman of the Student Mobilization Committee.

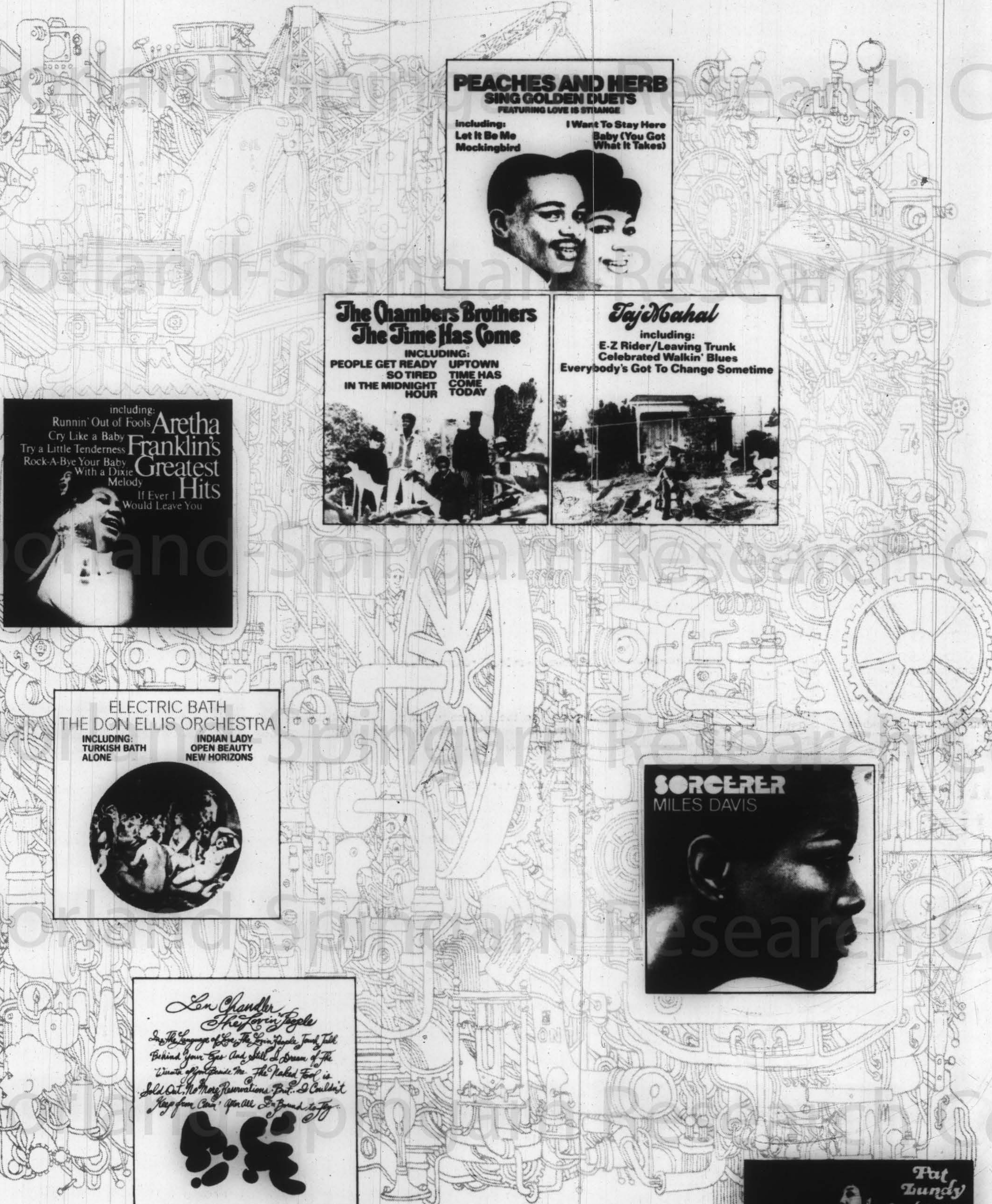
"This is the only program explicitly dealing with Vietnam we have scheduled for this year," Gittens explained. "Therefore we hope this program will cover the gamut on the entire Vietnam issue."

Hanna-Barbera

THE FLINTSTONES

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Independence Avenue: One Way?

by Robert A. Malson

Within the next few days Ramsey Clark, J. Edgar Hoover, and Lyndon B. Johnson will probably decide whether or not to prosecute any of the uniformed murderers of the three Orangeburg students. An exhaustive study of the violence surrounding the Civil Rights movement which we are continuing here has shown that as a rule whenever the Justice Department has attempted to obtain convictions on murder (any degree), manslaughter, assault with a deadly weapon, or any related violent act, the courts have either set the accused free, or given them extremely light sentences, completely out of proportion to their crimes.

1964

On June 21 in Philadelphia, Mississippi, three Civil Rights workers were brutally beaten beyond belief before being shot and killed. Among the nineteen men eventually arrested were the County Sheriff, the Deputy County Sheriff, a former policeman, a preacher, and other members of the White Knights of the Ku Klux Klan of Mississippi.

A United States Commissioner in meridan dismissed the charges against seventeen of the nineteen men on the grounds that a statement by a FBI agent was incompetent and the evidence that they presented was incompetent and heresay.

On July 11, Lemuel A. Penn, a Lt. Col. in the Army Reserves and an Asst. Superintendent in the Dist. of Col. Public Schools, was killed by a shotgun blast near Colbert, Ga. as he drove back to Washington from two weeks of Reserve training at Ft. Benning.

The FBI arrested four Ku Klux Klan members in connection with the murder. Of the four, three were indicted and of the three, two were acquitted.

The accused slayer of Medgar Evers had his first trial end in a hung jury. The second trial

was declared a mistrial when an all white jury voted 8-4 for acquittal.

By the first of November, over twenty-five black churches had been burned or bombed in Mississippi alone.

In St. Augustine, Fla., almost 300 persons were arrested between Mar. 28, and Apr. 1 on charges brought about through peaceful non-violent demonstrations. One June 25 near the old St. Augustine slave market, a white mob of nearly a thousand attacked an integrationist parade of Afro-Americans and inflicted injuries on nearly fifty necessitating hospitalization. The mob then "forced" the police to free four whites who had been arrested.

Malcolm X wired Rev. King, the leader of the march, offering to send armed Blacks to St. Augustine to protect the lives of their demonstrating brothers and sisters.

Further north, in nearby Cambridge, Md., 500 black people demonstrated against Alabama Gov. George Wallace's political speeches in their town. The National Guard use tear gas and whipped heads to disperse the demonstrators. Mrs. Gloria Richardson of the Cambridge Nonviolent Action Committee and twelve others were arrested.

During 1964, serious injured (including 258 policemen and firemen) and over 2500 arrested.

On Capital Hill a reluctant Congress passed the 1964 Civil Rights Act. The major provisions of the Act were:

Title I (Voting Rights): Accepted a 6th grade education to be evidence of literacy.

Title II (Public Accommodations): Barred discrimination in restaurants, hotels, motels, amusement parks, and gas stations. The act specifically excluded bowling alleys.

Title VI (Federally assisted programs): Barred discrimination under a federally assisted

program.

Title VII (Employment): Barred discrimination by employees or unions with 100 or more employees or members.

Title IX (Intervention): Allowed the Atty. General to intervene in suits where the denial of protection of the law under the 14th Amendment seemed to be imminent.

Gov. Paul Johnson of Mississippi advocated immediate non-compliance, while George Wallace stated that he had no intention of enforcing the bill. As far as he was concerned, "...It will take a police state to enforce it." He neglected to say whether he meant a new police state whether the old one was good enough.

1965

On February 21, El Hajj Malik Shabazz, more widely known perhaps as Malcolm X, was assassinated at the Audubon Ballroom in New York. Three followers of the Nation of Islam were arrested in connection with the slaying. Malcolm had been openly saying that he would be killed every since his break with the nation.

In Alabama, SNCC and the SCLC along with hundreds of others began a massive voter registration drive that reached its peak March 25th with the Selma to Montgomery march. Over 3000 people participated. On March 9th, a white minister, James



Reeb, from Boston, was beaten unconscious and died a few days later. Three of the four men arrested were indicted on a murder charge, but an all-white jury acquitted the trio in Selma.

On March 25th, Mrs. Viola Liuzzo, 39, a white civil rights worker from Detroit and a mother of five, was shot to death on U.S. Highway 80 between Montgomery and Selma.

The following day, Pres. Johnson announced on TV that four members of the KKK had been arrested in connection with the murder. Eventually, three of the four were convicted under a 1870 law outlawing conspiracy to deprive individuals of their civil rights. (Murder is not a federal crime unless committed on federal property). The Trio was sentenced to 10 years in prison. After serving a little over a month, they were released on \$10,000 appeal bonds. The fourth

man was sentenced to a year and a day for violation parole.

The violent highlight of 1965 exploded in southwestern Los Angeles during the six day period from August 11 through the 16th. The "Watts Riots" as it was named by the press or the "August Revolt" as it was called by its fighters left a trail of illuminating statistics. Of the thirty-four persons killed, six were white including a sheriff's deputy and a fireman. Over 1,000 people were injured and nearly 4,000 arrested. Almost 15,000 Nat'l Guardsmen, policemen, Sheriffs, and highway patrol were used to end the violence. Pockets of activity were reported in San Bernardino, San Diego, Van Nuys and through out much of greater Los Angeles. The second season of the "Long Hot Summers" had arrived.

Next week: violence Reacts to Civil Rights Fight 1966-1967.

Lost And Found

The men of Alpha Phi Omega National Service Fraternity are again this semester operating the campus Lost and Found. All lost or found articles should be reported to their office in Room 107 of the University Student Center. The brothers of Alpha Phi Omega will be collecting lost articles from other campus buildings periodically so as to make the Lost and Found campus - wide and singularly located.

The cooperation of the campus community will be greatly appreciated in making the Lost and Found effective.

The following is a list of photo identifications and wallets now in the office of Lost and Found.

- Valerie Orridge 599636
- Beauris A. Whitehead Jr. (Wallet) 855887
- Helen Pearson 617530
- Gwendolyn M. Coleman (wallet)

- Judy Rager (wallet)
- Melba Chambliss 144489
- Carol A. Anderson 018726
- Jerome R. Patterson 614000
- Gwendolyn Morris 566150
- Pamela Reid 807160
- Paul W. Hughes (wallet)
- Tasceare Beeks 055610
- Yvonne Holmes 377670
- Alton Taylor 782480
- Andrew Cunningham 187949
- A. S. Selim 709835
- A. Ekhtiar 239528

Center Promotes 'Citizen Diplomacy'

by Richard Erwin

The Washington International Center, located at 1630 Crescent Place N.W., is a most important subsidiary of the Meridian House Foundation. The house is the scene of various international activities. The center's purpose is to introduce international visitors veraciously and modestly to the American culture.

The foundation emphasizes "a community wide approach to serving international visitors;" thus, a type of "citizen diplomacy" is promulgated. The individuality of the large number of volunteers (roughly two hundred and fifty), indeed, adds to the candid nature of the Center's activities.

The Meridian House itself, built in 1922 for the American Ambassador to Spain, the Honorable Erwin Laughlin, is a masterpiece. Planned in the eighteenth century style of Louis XVI, the house was designed by John Russel Pope, who planned such Washington landmarks as the Jefferson Memorial and the National Gallery of Art.

A sweeping double stairway leads to a red carpeted and heavily mirrored foyer. Adjoining the foyer (on the main floor) is a library of roughly one thousand books on America, and assembly rooms decorated with rich sixteenth and eighteenth century European paintings. The forty-five room mansion is valued at one million dollars.

Despite such pomp the Washington International Center's sincere nature is obvious. The visitor's week at the Center begins on a Monday morning with a welcome extended by the programs executive director, Mr. Andrew Berding, who was Under Secretary of State in Charge of Public Affairs in the Eisenhower Administration. The group of approximately one hundred and ten,

who are housed in hotels, is then separated in groups of twenty-five to thirty, to hear introductory lectures on America. The lectures engross United States geography, government and politics, the family and community, religious life, education, economics, the race relations.

The individuality of the lectures guards against portraying an "immaculate concept" of American life; for in all the cases the lecturers are representative of independent trends of thought and are free to express their opinions (WIC is a private organization). The lecturers are for the most part colleg professors (Dr. Richard Martin of Howard's government department has spoken there on numerous occasions) or outstanding American citizens.

When religion is being discussed, spokesmen of the three major religious groups in America (Jewish, Catholic, and Protestant) are presented. Often a Negro, such as Dr. Martin, speaks on civil liberties and race relations. Thus the center's tenacious desire for candidness is manifest; The object is to depict America as it really is.

The week of orientation includes tours of Capitol Hill (the Capitol, Supreme Court, and Library of Congress) and Mount Vernon; English conversation practice periods and numerous receptions and coffee hours are programmed. Time is also reserved for leisure activities.

Besides Dr. Martin other Howard people associated with the Center are President Nabrit and Dr. Dorothy B. Ferebee, who are members of the Board of Trustees. Mr. Robert T. Morris, administrative assistant to the executive director, is a graduate of Howard.

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the Hilltop



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Getting Straight

Anthony Gittens, who was expelled from school for campus activism last summer said at last Friday's demonstration that we will get things straight in '68. This is the year of the revolution; we agree with Anthony. Nearly every student knows that there are many things to get straight. Contrary to the observations made by the Hilltop last week, there are also many faculty members who also realize the need to get Howard together, and some of them are trying. But the important thing for all of us to realize is that the revolution of 1968 is for every student and every teacher; it's for the party-goers, the whist players, the processed heads, the ivory tower dwellers, and the submissive manipulators. It is everyone's struggle because everyone in some way is dissatisfied and is suffering from the dictatorial oligarchy that administers this university.

Everyone cannot be as bold as Friday's demonstrators or the women who sat on the wall in front of the quad, or the Freshman class officers who threatened to boycott Freshman assembly.

The melee that broke out in front of the women's dormitory last Friday could have involved any student. According to reports from some fifteen different witnesses, a campus guard pushed a woman student who was not moving fast enough to get inside the quad before curfew. The spiked fence that was erected along the wall outside the quadrangle could affect any student who wanted to sit outside during warm weather. The fence was put up to keep students off the wall. Students were being kept off the wall because some administrators said that the white people who drive pass during the rush hour would get an unfavorable impression of Howard students if they saw them hanging off the walls like monkeys. That wall was torn down by irate students who were sickened by this blatant uncle tomism and false sense of propriety. But the wall in front of the minds of those who ordered the wall erected obviously remains--- that is the wall which is in the way of progress at Howard. And that wall is ultimately in the way of Howard's becoming a democratic black university. That wall will have to be taken down by its owners, persuaded down by reason, or moved on over. Which ever way the builders choose, we will get things straight in '68.

Ewart Brown, the Student Assembly president, made a good point after the dormitory demonstration protesting the campus guard's action that Friday night. He said, "Things are beginning to stir rather early this year. It was inevitable. The dissatisfaction is so widespread that all factions including conservatives, moderates, and militants are ready to join the fight. I only hope that Howard comes around before warm weather sets in." The revolution we are beginning to experience is not a result of spring fever or youthful zest stemming from warm weather. It grows out of a burning desire to make Howard a contributing force to our development as rational, well-educated, well-equipped black people who are capable of coping with a hostile white environment and capable of contributing to an emerging black community.

Anthony Gittens, along with other concerned students, was once expelled from Howard for working for change, and warning letters were sent to people the administration deemed as vulnerable. But the movement moves on; and everyone in his own way must realize that this is the year for all of us to move together.

DuBois Day

Today should be a holiday! If we can celebrate the birthday of a slave holder, why not the birth day of W.E.B. DuBois, a true black patriot and freedom fighter. DuBois' thinking was in many ways precursory to the ideology of the Civil Rights movement and the early thinking of the black power movement. While Booker T. Washington was admonishing black people to accept second class citizenship, DuBois was trying to find an equal place for black people. Booker T.'s program included the acceptance of segregation and discrimination; he hoped to make black people a class of skilled workers, humble in their place and not bothered by philosophical questions and human rights. But DuBois insisted that the Negro be given any type of education he desired, that they be given the right to vote, and that he become aware of the beauty of our heritage.

DuBois' program and philosophy are, indeed, quite similar to the aspirations of modern civil rights fighters. He, like them, felt that liberal education, voting, and a sense of Negro contributions to America would enable black people to move into the mainstream of American society. He was a pacifist and an opponent of the contemporary nationalist leader, Marcus Garvey. DuBois wanted to make his stand in America and fight for a fair share of American prosperity. His thinking is akin to the early phases of the black power movement because of his emphasis on black consciousness and the need for intellectuals to be committed to the welfare of the masses. One important difference between him and his black brothers in today's struggle is that he spoke primarily to white people and the Negro middle class, believing that if whites were aware of the contributions of black people in America and that if black people could raise their cultural level, then discrimination and oppression would be eliminated. On the other hand black activists today are speaking primarily to black people and especially to the materially dispossessed.

DuBois' birthday should be celebrated and information about his work emphasized this week, not on the basis of whether he was right or wrong, but because he devoted his life to an attempt to establish a position of dignity for our people.

African Debate

Within the last six months some very important professors in our reputed University have been teaching and instructing their students about Africa, its culture and civilization. It is unethical for some of these important professors to teach that Africa has "no culture and civilization?" But what really annoys me is that some of my brothers and sisters tend to believe this false historiography about Africa. The apatheticness of my brothers and sisters is shown by their acceptance of these false notions about Africa and her non-civilization, without questioning its validity. These type of unethical teachings which are sometimes unsubstantiated, are framed to perpetuate a feeling of inferiority complex among the students. On the other hand, the criteria that these professors use as a basis of civilization is not only crude, but it shows a tremendous amount of brain-washing based on racist background education.

The time has come when the administration ought to make African History compulsory, so as to remove the Tazzanic-Dakazie mentality from minds of my brother and sisters.

Many of my classmates who had been in the same class with me last semester are well aware of the vigorous ways that I have defended the culture and civilization of Africa. They have urged me to set the record straight. My aim of writing this open letter is therefore an open invitation to the Professors and students who still believe that "Africa has no culture and civilization," for an open debate over the issue. I delegate the Editor of the Hilltop as a channel through which I can be contacted for this open debate and necessary arrangements for its venue.

The idea that Africa has "no History, no culture, no civilization," is not new; it has been preached by such notable historians like Thomas Arnold of Oxford University, and his successor as Regius Professor of history, Professor Hugh Trevor-Roper for so many years. It is now time for us to discuss and expose this falsity to the world one and for all. It would be opportune that such a debate should take place on Howard University Campus, the reservoir of Black intellectuals in the United States, and indeed one of the greatest in the world. My dear brothers and sisters this is the time to blow the lid and let the racists' be ashamed of themselves. How long shall we sit down with our arms folded and be brain washed? Let us sing out the great African Civilization of Mali Athana, Boznu, Benin and the rest of them.

I view this debate as purely an academic and ethical exercise, for it is enough high time when Howard students create an intellectual atmosphere on the campus. We have been discussing too many trivial topics like going to parties for too long, whilst there are various areas of human development where we of the present generation could search and probe into for practical solutions for the advancement of the human race. We have never lived in a better age.

On the other spectrum, I would like to urge my brothers and sisters to take African History, and culture courses with famous Professors like Dr. Chancell or Williams, Professor Hallm El Dabin and Ambassador M. Cook so as to be proud of our heritage. But most of our problems in this school is caused by the fact that we do not make use of these world acknowledge Professors which we have in this university. There are many distinguished Professors like Dr. Lo-

Letters To The Editor

gan, Dr. E. Kousoulas, Dr. Applegate, Professor H. Marius, Dr. Martin, Dr. Lewis, Dr. Snowden and many others who are ever ready to give us free lectures about their research not only on Africa her people, and her culture but in the field of their specialities. But how many times have we made use of these authorities? We depend only on our class lectures, but we could expand our horizon of knowledge more by inviting these authorities, we are so blessed with, to come and give use lectures and consequently have a tete-a-tete discussion with them. Apart from broadening our knowledge from these discussions, free of charge we shall also create a support of mutual understanding and respect between the faculty, the students and the administration. This idea of lectures and discussion would definitely not be limited to African history alone, but it should be broadened into the other disciplines, for example, psychology, Medicine, Law, Biology and so on.

On the above score, I wish to urge you all to take this challenge and let's learn about our background--which of course is rich, and let us be proud of ourselves. We have a history to be proud of, my dear brothers and sisters. Secondly, I am going to form a discussion group whose responsibility will be to arrange for discussion to be given by the faculty members so as to create a mutual understanding in our dear University; it is one of the panacea to our problem in Howard University.

Boeve Lawson

Black Struggle

To the Editor:

The events of the past week have prompted me to write this letter to the Hilltop. I do not write to persuade brothers to think as I do or to cause controversy manifesting intellectual replies to the creditability of my statements. I do write this letter however to address my self to the brothers and sisters at Howard University who feel as I do about the struggle against oppression by people's forces throughout the world.

Last week, in Orangeburg South Carolina during an attack upon the students of South Carolina State College three young blackmen were murdered. This vicious attack by "state authorities" once again demonstrates the racist character of the American power structure. The murders of these three young blackmen should not shock any blackman in America. (History clearly shows that such attacks upon black people in America are common.) So, any statement of outrage by any person black or white would be nothing more than blatant lie. Furthermore any call from an investigation by any person or persons would result in nothing more than a farce. Black people know that any such investigation would exonerate the "law enforcement authorities" for the responsibility of the murders of these brothers.

The response of black students to the deaths of our brothers should not take the form of protest demonstrations alone. In order that we may give some meaning to the loss of these brothers and those yet to die, we must prepare ourselves even more forcefully as individuals so that we are capable of meeting the seriousness of the time with the proper response for aggressive actions perpetuated against ourselves and our people. This effort taken by black students to prepare themselves properly, that is, physically and mentally would be the perfect answer to this current incident and a history of enaluable incidents.

The day of "true" leadership is eminent. For, although we are far from attaining the ideal unity many seek - because we learned in white schools it is necessary

for success -, we are achieving a workable unity for the struggle. Let us then reforce our beliefs when aggressive actions are taken against our people and prepare even more vigorously because time is growing short.

N. Reid

Vietnam Truth

To the Editor:

Because I want to believe in America and what it stands for, I would ask that you publish the following letter to your readers, hoping that I will receive many replies and comments which will enlighten me as to public American thinking on Vietnam. I sincerely hope that all readers will make an honest attempt to find the answers to my questions, as we are in the hands of good American people at this moment in history. I still believe that in the United States lies a great hope for mankind. I want to know however, if the people of this great nation still adhere to the philosophy upon which the United States was dramatically founded. Permit me then; to ask the following questions:

What did U Thant have in mind in 1965 when he inferred that the American people did not know the true facts of Vietnam?

Is it true that the guerrilla forces led by Ho Chi Minh were our allies against the Japanese in W.W.II?

Is it true that immediately after W.W. II, a constitution was drafted, elections held, and that Ho Chi Minh became Premier of all Vietnam as leader of a coalition government?

Is it true that the French then made an effort to re-conquer Vietnam, but that under Ho Chi Minh the Vietnamese defeated the French military forces?

Am I correctly informed that after the victory of independence for the Vietnamese, a Peace conference was organized at Geneva in 1954 and chaired by Russia and Great Britain?

Is it true that at this conference it was agreed that Vietnam would temporarily be divided at the 17th parallel to allow the defeated French forces to withdraw peacefully to the south and to leave Vietnam?

Is it true that at the Geneva conference it was agreed that in 1956, elections would be held to establish a government for all of Vietnam?

Am I correctly informed that, Ngo Dinh Diem was brought to Vietnam from the United States, and installed as a leader south of the temporary dividing line three months after the Geneva conference with massive U.S. military aid in violation of the Geneva agreement?

Is it so that the U.S. did not allow the agreed upon free elections scheduled for 1956?

Is it true that these American actions and the rule of Diem caused widespread resistance by the people in the south part of Vietnam, leading to an organized coalition resistance movement called the National Liberation Front?

Am I correct in saying that the program of the National Liberation Front calls for the withdrawal of the U.S. military free elections throughout Vietnam, a reunification of Vietnam, and the establishment of a neutralist government for the country?

Is it true that the N.L.F. is composed of people with a variety of religious and political convictions, all fighting for independence and self-determination?

Would the U.S. supported government have fallen long ago, if it had been forced to rely on the people of Vietnam for support?

Is it true that U.S. money, supplies, and fighting men have held the so called south Vietnamese government together?

Am I correctly informed that the United States made retaliation

(Continue on Page 7)

Letters to the Editor

...Continued

(Continued from Page 6)

Truth con't.

tory air attacks on the northern part of Vietnam, after U.S. ships had been fired upon because they were in North Vietnamese territorial waters?

Is it true as reported by western newsmen, that American air attacks have included many non-military interms in North Vietnam? How is it, that the Vietnamese can fight on and on against great powers like the French, Japanese, and Americans?

Is it true that this is a war for national survival, independence, and self determination by the Vietnamese?

Does it matter that the entire world is becoming increasingly disgusted with U.S. action in Vietnam?

Is it naive in 1968 to consider it in terms of morality?

How does it happen that the U.S. government can ignore world opinion?

Can it be that it is time for the American public to carefully review executive authority?

Is it true that in the U.S., a President no longer has to request a declaration of war?

Am I correct in assuming that once the American executive is elected, there is no opportunity for non-confidence movements, that in certain matters the U.S. executive has the authority of a dictator for four years?

With Vietnam as an object lesson, will American thinking concerning the rights of other peoples change?

It would be wonderful to have the fathers of the American Republic still with us, to help answer these questions.

Thank you.

Donovan Russell
Office of Principal
Parkside School
Summerside, P.E.I.
Canada

Justice Asleep

Dear Editor:

For those of us who maintain it could never happen here we find ourselves grappling with the following revelations: At S.C. State 16 of the 28 defenseless black students shot by white state troopers were struck from the rear; 2 of the 3 who were fatally injured were shot in the back; one of those who died was beaten by officers and dragged away after being shot; a number of the students were shot while on the ground, some crawling, others lying flat—two were shot in the soles of their feet.

And we laughed at Rap and Stokely when they told us we must prepare ourselves militarily. . .hmm? Said white revolutionist Thomas Jefferson, "Indeed I tremble for my country when I reflect that God is just; that his justice cannot sleep forever."

Bobby Isaac

Busses to Run

To the Editor:

As of this printing of the HILLTOP, there has been rapid progress made in determining a feasible way to transport the girls in the off-campus women's residence halls to and from campus. On February 14, Dean Anderson, Dean Calhoun, Col. Hurd, Mr. Avelhe, Sandy Miller, and myself met to draw up a final recommendation to President Nabrit concerning the bus situation, based upon the questionnaire sent to Meridian Hill and Slowe Hall. To date, the Uni-

versity is moving toward next week to start the busses running. If the recommendation is followed, the busses will run in the morning, afternoon, and for one hour at night. They will run to both Meridian and Slowe Hill and will be exclusively for girls in the women's residence halls. The fare, according to the recommendation, would be 15¢, however, weekly tickets will probably be sold.

To further clarify the article in the February 9 issue of the HILLTOP, the administration did not yet use the use of the Physical Education bus. Rather, it was an oversight on my part for not checking of the insurance policy of the bus. I apologize for not making this clear to the reporter who interviewed me. However, the prospects look very good that there will be daily transportation to Meridian Hill and Slowe Hall in the very near future. "Yours is a working Student Assembly."

Ray Cox, Senator
College of Liberal Arts

Drill Teams Unacknowledged

To the Editor:

I see that even with the compulsory ROTC abolished, nothing was changed regarding the three Howard University drill teams. I thought that since there are only a few persons in the competitive area of the ROTC program, someone around this school would acknowledge them. The George F. Welch Drill Team (Army), the Andrew D. Turner Drill Team (Air Force), and the Aerodette Drill Team (women), have won numerous trophies in competitions under the strict judging of high ranking military men; yet the HILLTOP has not so much as carried a paragraph reporting the results. When the teams go away to a competition and come back without a trophy, the officials here want to know why. Yet during the week, everyone has an excuse as to why we cannot use their particular building to practice in.

It's funny how the most unconcerned in Howard's administration about a place for the teams to practice, are the first to cry when the teams need money for uniforms and trips.

Lt. Regina Owens
Aerodette Drill Team

Dead Dog

To the Editor:

Why you persist in your editorial of last week in beating a dead dog is beyond me.

The rightful indignation of so many faculty members at your attack of the previous week cannot under present circumstances be diverted as easily as you would like into the type of action which all of us at Howard desire to see.

As students, you are understandably less patient with changing structures than those of us who are committed for a time longer than the usual four-year stay of the typical undergraduate.

There are faculty members who are interested in making Howard a better place to teach and study, and progress is being made, if only on a limited front. However, we need more time than you are willing to accord us. We prefer our own methods, but we envy your zeal.

Very sincerely yours,
La Salle P. Caron

Klein Reads Revolutionary Poetry: 'Education Being Thwarted at HU'

by Sanders Beburn

To prove that the majority of the faculty members are with the students in all their grievances, an instructor in the French Department read a few lines from what he termed "revolutionary poetry" in front of Douglas Hall Tuesday noon, after which he distributed a letter outlining some of the "urgent problems at Howard which to my knowledge have received little recognition."

Mr. Romain Paul Klein, concerned with the administration's silence after this semester's initial student demonstrations, realized the "need for someone from the officials staff to communicate with the students" and forthwith decided to break his empathetic silence since his arrival here a year ago.

Sitting in his office that afternoon, he explained his new stand thusly: "I believe that I'm one with a great many of the faculty members here. I think they care about students very much."

There was an interruption when one of the French instructors knocked on the door, and they discussed the contents of Mr. Klein's letter. They seemed to be in agreement -- something like, "D'accord. . ."

"I believe that Howard's facilities are not nearly commensurate with the number of students presently enrolled," the letter read. "Due to overcrowding, I believe that the faculty, though occasionally of distinguished caliber, and the students are unable to perform within the range of their ability. While we may recognize that the atmosphere of social injustice which has surrounded Howard since its founding, can explain in some measure a scantiness of funds, this does not explain the administration's acceptance of new students beyond the institution's capacity."

"Due to the limited nature of the physical plant, I believe edu-

cation is being thwarted at Howard," continued the letter. "This seems increasingly intolerable, in view of the idealism and trust brought to Howard by entering students, now more than ever. We believe the administration has the duty to inform both faculty and student body, in detail, of prospects for meeting this crisis."

"Naturally," the letter adds, "courses which arouse especial responsiveness and enthusiasm in our student body, and which are themselves of high cultural value, should be instituted without delay. Therefore, it seems necessary to institute non-pre-requisite Negro History and literature courses."

In essence, the letter revealed the same kind of complaints which the students have been involved in, except for the concluding remark. In it, Mr. Klein asked why Howard does not deserve its own radio station like most other area colleges. He felt that this "could counteract the biased reporting of Howard events, so prevalent in the District press."

Mr. Klein emphasized, however, that his letter was not directed towards the administration as such, but was merely a form of "communicative note." As a matter of fact, he sympathized with the administration -- "Howard administration is embattled between the student demands and a hostile Congress."

As an instructor, he put his mission here essentially as one of peace and presenting the truth and he emphasized that he did not wish to be a savior.

"That is why I emphatically disapprove of Miss Blumenthal -- she accepted disciples. Every man should find his own mission in himself," Mr. Klein said. Asked why he never participated in student and faculty demonstrations before, Mr. Klein, who only moved here from U.C.L.A. February last year,

replied "I don't feel very well in crowds--I hope someone takes up the struggle."

He is also against last year's dismissal of faculty members and students. Mr. Klein had some close conversations with Mr. Keith Lowe, one of the dismissed instructors, "but never with Dr. Hare."

"Dr. Hare," he feels, "was one instructor who was truly capable of channeling student feeling." He would have liked to talk with him.

Speaking as someone who is very interested in poetry, Mr. Klein feels that the student movement on campus should be concerned primarily with culture. His poetry reading earlier included this excerpt from Claude McKay, which he contends Winston Churchill quoted out of context in the middle of the last war against Germany!

"If we must die, O let us nobly die, So that our precious blood may not be shed/ In vain; then even the monsters we defy/ Shall be constrained to honor us though dead!"

Claude McKay was writing against the white Americans.

Mr. Klein, who has "written some poetry, but not very good!" -- will continue his struggle on campus through the "French Circle", a group in which he is a member.

The French Cercle would like to organize an evening of Haitian poetry reading with the participation of our Haitian students. A group of talented Howard students are expected to hold readings, of their own poetry, notably Mr. McLemore, a young American with very great talent.

Just Talking Black

by Steve Abel

The crime issue seems to be the main concern of D.C. officials these days, and there's no wonder. With the apparent low moral of the D.C. police department, they can't hope but to expect a high rate of crime.

When I look at those drunken slobbers in the 6th precinct, who by-the-way arrested me a few weeks ago for allegedly breaking the law, who have nothing better to do with their time but stagger down the street shooting guns and singing drunkard's songs in our beloved president's (Nabrit) neighborhood, all I can do is shake my head in disgust and contempt for the D.C. police department.

If the District would clean all of the white, redneck, illiterate drunken cops off of the force and replace them with some clean, Black, decent Muslim policemen, the streets of Washington D.C. would be safer for Howard students and the decent Black Washingtonians alike.

And with such a high rate of crime in the D.C. streets, I find it strange that the D.C. police department has time to aid Howard University's security guards in harrassing the decent girls of Harrit Tubman dorm and their gentlemen callers.

It is also appalling to know that the D.C. police department can find time to ride through Howard university grounds sticking traffic tickets on the cars of Howard students. I realize however, that the Howard university security guards go off campus to get the D.C. police and to bring them back on campus to put the traffic tickets on the students cars, but that still does not excuse them for their lacadasius performance in the streets of D.C.

I only hope that the sorry police force that protects the decent Black citizens of D.C. and the decent Howard students does not go unchallenged or at least unquestioned.

Hensman Discusses Third World and U.S.

by Jo-Anne McKnight

A seminar on the Third World was held on Saturday, February 17, by Mr. C. R. Hensman. Mr. Hensman lectured on the Whats, Whens, and Hows of the third world. From there he went into its involvement with the United States. The discussion - lecture then made a comparison between the black problem within the United States, and, the problem within the third world. It ended with an explosion of the question of black power within these two entities. The program was held in the school of Religion from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

A major section of the Third World involves black people. Hensman spoke of the universal minority problems, and the conflicting interests between the United States and some of the Third Nations; While the United States takes steps to 'guarantee security' for the people, they are reaching toward maintaining their own sovereignty within their borders. The idea behind their thinking is of course, if a mistake is to be made, let it be our own.

The final part of the discussion turned toward black problems within the United States as compared to problems in the Third World. The peoples for example, from South Africa have been brain washed into believing in their inferiority. It is difficult to pin down the origin of this 'white is better than black' School of thought. However, when Europe expanded, the world saw China and Asia declining. The feeling that evolved was 'my society is better than yours buddy

because you're down-I'm up! The blacks of Africa get only as far as rotten thoughts about their oppressors-and they better not get caught doing that. They have learned to live with being the under-dog although they outnumber their 'superiors' immensely. Africa's inevitable blood bath will most certainly take its turn after the United States.

The blacks of America have dropped the band of exceptionance. Mr. Hensman noted that when the black man is confronted with arms during the black and white dispute, America can naturally expect an armed response. Mr. Hensman held a tremendous understanding of the problems and demands of the American Negro. However he feels that revolutionists must not eye the problem as black vs. white. It is his opinion that a clear outline must be defined of what is being fought for-in the face of Humanity. Without this consideration the danger of the tragedy of black exploiting black is most powerful. "If you don't eliminate distinction (between the races) There will be oppression...."

You talk about the lack of Negro History courses at Howard. You demand that we have more lectures on the black man. You look for pride in your people, but where were you? This lecture on the Third World was not only ill-attended, but the majority of the people there were white. You who demonstrate and burn dummies for black awareness; WHERE WERE YOU.

ENTERTAINMENT

art, films, music, stage

Awareness in Dancing

by Earnestine Stripling

Melvin Deal, an African Ethnic Dancer, feels strongly that African dancing not only provides pleasure but serves to create with the individual a feeling of black awareness. In his words, "I feel that it introduces students to their indigenous culture, which in turn is designed to create within them a feeling of worth as a people with a culture and heritage which parts them on an equal footing with any other ethnic group in the United States, be they white or any other race. African Ethnic dancing eliminates the need for Negroes to feel ashamed of their color, hair, and other characteristics common to the Negro race."

How did Deal come to formulate this opinion? His background serves as an answer to this question.

Like all professional dancers, he began with Ballet and Modern dancing. It was not until later that he was introduced to African Ethnic dancing. Immediately he discovered that this dance was best suited to him as a Negro. He feels that African Ethnic Dancing gives him a chance to learn and appreciate his cultural heritage.

After studying dancing in Baltimore, New York, and Washington, D.C., he decided to convey this message to other Negroes. This decision marked the beginning of Deal giving free African dancing lessons to underprivileged Negro children. His first studio was located at the YMCA on 12th and T Street NW. Here he made an agreement to give free lessons for them in return for rehearsal space. Unfortunately, the new Program Director evicted them because he said, "They could not find a place in their program for them." Deal did not let this stop him. He began to look for a new place to give his dancing lessons. This place turned out to be the Saint Stephens Church on 16th and Newton Street N.W.

When asked if African Ethnic

dancing could benefit the Howard Student, he replied, "Yes." Reasons he gave to support this affirmative answer were, "It gives the student a chance to work and help children from underprivileged families, to learn and appreciate their cultural heritage, and finally to promote a feeling of black awareness."

His group "African Cultural Dancers and Drummers" are always in demand. Some of their performances have been on Television shows, Caribbean student programs, faculty wives banquets, and public schools. Their next performance will be on the Claire and Co-Co show, February 25th. They plan to do two West African Dances.

Deal feels that all types of dancing conveys a message but African dancing conveys a message most beneficial to the Negro. For their blackness and importance of their blackness should consider joining the company as either performers, teachers, or assistants.



African Ethnic Dance performed at the National Institute of Health in the spring, 1967. Main performers are from left to right, Melvin Deal, Theo Loe, and Veatrice Griffin. On the floor is Pat Garris.

Poetry Corner

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Or perhaps the southside of Chi-town.

The major, non-degree, non-sop course of instruction (or apprenticeship)
Is existence.
To graduate
Survive.
A school named street.

by Stanley E. Morris Jr.

'Weekend' Stars Carol Cole

by Oswald

Warmongers, Uncle Toms, LBJ and Ebony magazine are successfully buried as the curtain falls on Gore Vidal's sparkling comedy at the National Theatre.

This new comedy about a presidential candidate is very timely and hurls painful barbs at those who are offering themselves as alternatives in the next election.

Senator MacGruder's plans to defeat Johnson, Nixon, Reagan, et al are suddenly threatened by the return of his son Beanie from school in Europe. Beanie triumphantly enters with his black fiancée. This catastrophe upsets the possibility of obtaining the votes of "all of those bigots" they were counting on from Southern territories. The tension rises as the Senator, his wife, his secretary-mistress and a faded Southern belle Mrs. Andrews try to persuade Beanie's girl friend Louise not to go through with the marriage.

The picture is completed with several interesting characters. The negro butler from the Bible punching school, Louise's parents from the black-bourgeoisie-living-in-suburbia and Miss Wilson, the senator's secretary who makes love to the senator in front of his wife.

The picture is one of moral degradation; lies, blackmail, adultery and greed as practiced



CAROL COLE, daughter of the late Nat King Cole, plays Louise in the production of Gore Vidal's "Weekend", now at the National Theatre.

by the white community. By contrast the negro characters on stage maintain a certain purity of motive.

Gore Vidal's play is not a momentous work or art - it is no profound drama. Rather, it is a sparkling, shallow resume of American politics that is quite

entertaining. It is a play where Lyndon Johnson is "the jolly huntsman" and the war in Vietnam is the second most important subject discussed. It is a play of "hawks" and "doves."

John Forsythe's characterization of Senator MacGruder is well conceived but his projection is low. Estelle MacGruder, played by Rosemary Murphy is highly controlled.

Louise, played by Carol Cole, shows exceptional promise as an actress. This is her Broadway debut. Two former Howard Players also have supporting roles. Graham Brown and Zaida Coles play the parents of Louise with distinction.

Joseph Anthony's direction and Theoni Aldredge's costumes were exciting.

BLACK HISTORY

WHAT IT MEAN?

MY COLOR MAN

PRIDE

Tuesday, March 5, 1968

Penthouse Auditorium

7:30

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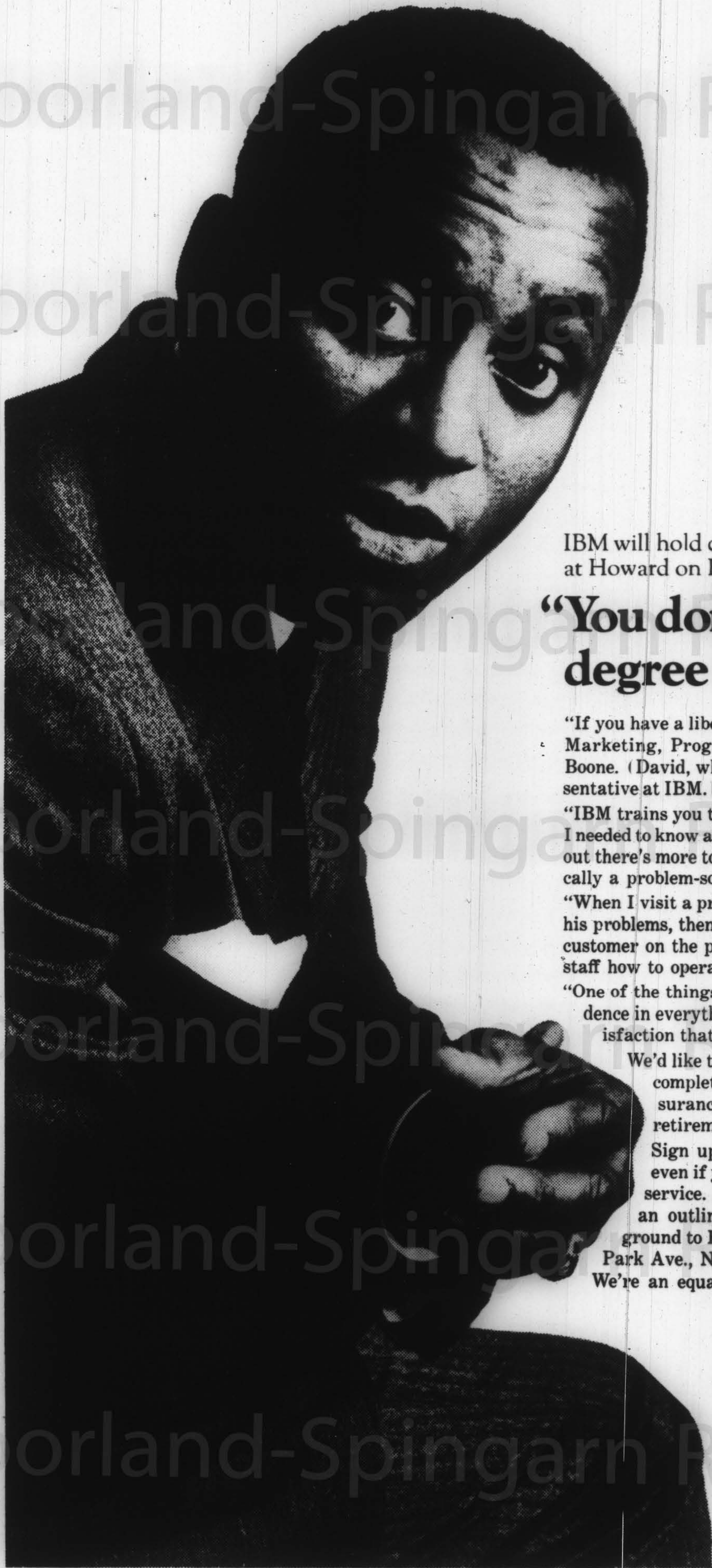
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Black History: Part 1

And Out of Darkness, Garvey

by Irvin Roy

"Up you mighty race, you can accomplish what you will!"

Marcus Mosiah Garvey shook the world with this pronunciation of faith in the accomplishment of black people. Garvey shook the world when he attempted to prove that black people could do monumental things by and for themselves; and Garvey shook the world when he proclaimed that black was nothing to be ashamed of.

Garvey was born the youngest of eleven children in a family of unmixed Coromantee stock on August 17, 1887, between St. Ann's Bay and Roaring River in Jamaica. His family was poor, but proud; indeed, it was his father's pride and reluctance to work when the mood did not strike him that compounded their indigence.

At the age of 14, Garvey was apprenticed to his godfather, who was a printer in St. Ann's Bay. It was about this time that Garvey suffered his first experience with the racial "barrier." As a child he had played freely with the children of the neighborhood, white and black, among them a little white girl, the daughter of a Methodist minister. At an appropriate time she was sent off to school in Scotland and admonished by her parents not to ever write or get in touch with Garvey for he was a "nigger." Garvey later wrote, "It was then that I found for the first time that there was some difference in humanity and that there were different races, each having its own separate and distinct social life . . . After my first lesson

in race distinction I never thought of playing with white girls any more, even if they might be next-door neighbors."

Garvey found the printing trade in St. Ann's Bay limited and after several years left for Kingston. In January, 1907, an earthquake almost utterly destroyed Kingston. Workers' purchasing power became extremely limited due to the scarcity of commodities. The Printers' Union, for one, struck for higher wages, Garvey emerging as one of the leader. The strike was eventually broken and the workers coerced into capitulation, especially when the union treasurer absconded with union funds. Most of the workers were allowed to return to their jobs, but not Garvey (and one consequence was Garvey's undying distrust of labor unions, especially of its efficacy in the redemption of the black worker). He found employment in the Government printing office and soon after started editing his first periodical, "The Watchman." This venture eventually failed due to lack of capital but Garvey continued his agitation for the

betterment of the black masses' condition through his activities in a political organization known as the "National Club" and a biweekly publication called "Our Own."

In 1909 Garvey toured the Caribbean: Costa Rica, Nicaragua, Honduras, Columbia, and Venezuela. The plight of black workers in each of these countries sickened him and though his attempts were usually short-lived he noted what he considered a promise: wherever he spoke, people kept coming back to hear him.

Garvey came to the United States with the intent of raising money to establish educational and industrial colleges on the order of Tuskegee Institute in Alabama for the poor blacks of Jamaica. While in London in 1912, he had inspired by Booker T. Washington's autobiography, "Up from Slavery." He asked himself, "Where is the black man's Government? Where is his King and his kingdom? Where is his President, his country, and his ambassador, his army, his navy, his men of big affairs?"

I could not find them, and then I decided 'I will help them'. . . I saw before me then . . . a new world of black men, not peons, serf, dogs and slaves, but a nation of sturdy men making their impression upon civilization and causing a new light to dawn upon the human race. I could not remain in London any more."

It was upon returning to Jamaica that he formed the Universal Negro Improvement Association, with the avowed purpose of uniting "all the Negro peoples of the world into one great body to establish a country and Government absolutely their own" and the motto "One God! One Aim! One Destiny!"

Immediately after entering the United States Garvey undertook a program of visiting Negro leaders and lecturing on the aims of the UNIA, a tour which took him through thirty-eight states. Everywhere he found the same dreary condition, "leaders were mere opportunists who were liv-

ing off their so-called leadership while the poor people were groping in the dark." This spurred him to form a branch of the UNIA in Harlem; within a few months he had enrolled over a thousand members. The black discontent which partially accounted for Garvey's success will be discussed in a later column.

The "Garvey movement" reached its peak in the early 20's. He claimed to represent 2,000,000 members in the Association. What programs did he plan? What programs did he actually implement? What were some of the glories and pagentry of the UNIA? What was the nation's reaction to this colossal movement? And contributed to its "downfall"? The answers to these questions will be examined in the next column. But if you don't want to hang in suspense, you can always check out "Black Moses: the story of Marcus Garvey and the UNIA" by D. Edmund Cronon. Dig yourself.

No Firearms In Orangeburg

A study by the Los Angeles Times has produced "no material evidence that any Negro students were armed with firearms" in the clash in Orangeburg, S. C.

According to the study, two of three fatally injured students were shot in the back. According to witnesses, one of the deceased was beaten by officers and dragged away after being shot. Two of the injured were shot in the feet.

No officers were shot and there was no material evidence that any students fired weapons immediately before being fired upon.

None of the witnesses reported seeing "any students with firearms" at any time that evening. Dozier Mobley, an Associated Press photographer, said that an AP story that quoted him as saying the Negroes had opened fire was erroneous.

Members of a television camera crew said they heard no shots immediately before the police opened fire. One of them was quoted as saying "the police panicked. The officer got hit and kids broke and ran. The cops

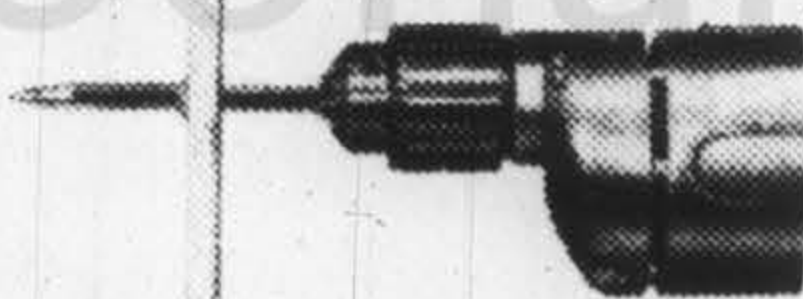
swarmed over the embankment after them."

An official of the college said that most of the students gave the same account about a whistle being blown and the students being fired upon. Another whistle blew and the firing stopped.

Governor R. E. McNair has denied that any order was given for the officers to fire. The governors official representative, Henry Lake, said most of the officers "shot as low as they could and a number of the students fell to the ground and that is the reason some 30 odd got hurt. They could have killed 75% of them right then if they had wanted to," he was quoted as saying.

In a Senate Foreign Relations Committee hearing on February 19, Prof. Crane Crinton of Harvard University referred to this age as a revolutionary one and touched on the Negro situation in America as "such a case exhibiting revolutionary tendencies." He also said that when you have a suppression of anti-establishment elements, democracy may not operate. He said that the tolerance of dissent and dissatisfaction is part of democratic ideology.

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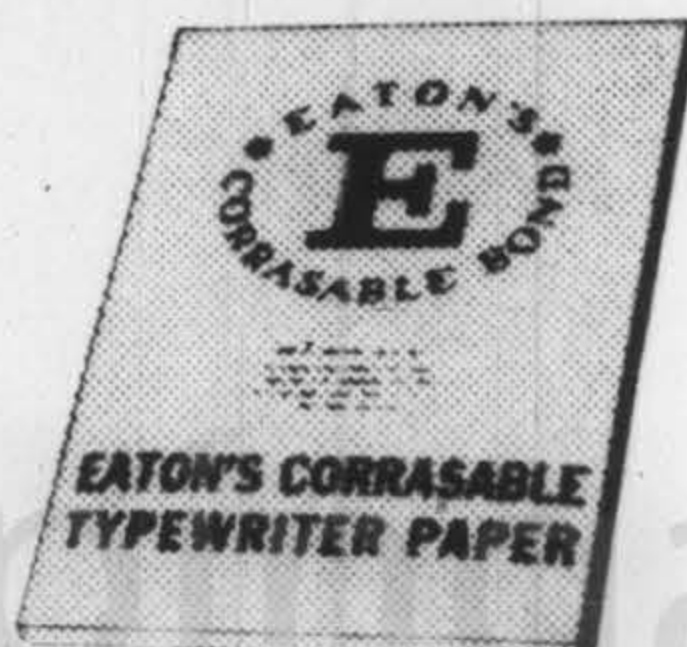
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GRAPPLER Henry Wilson attempts to gain the advantage over an opponent. The wrestling team will conclude its dual meet schedule at Catholic University February 24. (Photo by Brad Brittain)

Wrestling Team Looks Good in Losing

by Gary Lindsay

Howard University suffered one of its few defeats of the year at the hands of more experienced Monclair State last Saturday in an 18-11 match that made the Bison wrestling squad look better in its losing effort than it did while gliding over its regular CIAA opponents. When asked the reason for such a showing while not winning one of the discussed grapplers pointed out that a tradition among the Negro Colleges has limited them from competing with most of the high calibre squads that are outside of the CIAA on a regular bases. With his head in his hands the young man said that only if Howard University is allowed to wrestle other top teams such as Montclair will they be able to bring out fully all of the potential in each and every man. Bill Myers a sturdy little man from Dayton Ohio was quick to praise the visitors from New Jersey but pointed out at the same time that a wrestling squad like the one at Howard has in side all of its men an ever burning torch that burns even fiercer when it is trying to be put out by a rival. When Montclair tried to put an end to Howard wrestlers' eternal flame the fellows banded together and tried to stop them; but obviously they could not so they had to settle for just looking good in trying to accomplish their plan.

One thing for sure Mr. Myers was extremely successful in accomplishing his plan because he won in convincing form over Bob Mondrone of Montclair. Judging from the way this 123 pounder showed his wrestling skills last week it is easy to see why his high school wrestling team elected him team captain, why he was 3rd in his district wrestling tournament. When he was the head of his squad they reigned as undefeated throughout the city.

After little Bill Myers started things off right for Howard University Robert Lay an outstanding matman for the Bison squad met defeat at the hands of Bob Hurley a strong and courageous wrestler who showed Robert a few new tricks about putting an opponent down. Though Robert doesn't lose often, as funny as it may seem, this was one of his better nights mat wise. Although Friday was definitely a losing effort for his capable advisory he was quick to praise and even quicker to point out that the men with whom he tangles in the future better be on their guard because he is a new and improved Robert Lay.

When it was time for co-captain Gregory Bolton to show his skills he put on a performance that was not disappointing to anyone except bad Dave Cornelisse from the school up state. The smooth Mr. Bolton who is becoming justly known as the

wrestling demon from Howard University scored a pin while wrestling out of the 137lbs class with almost unbelievable ease. Little Gregory is the GREATEST, nothing else need be said.

Lenwood Nelson a man who has seen very little action on the mat this year as a varsity wrestler used skill and endurance to over come his out fought and out classed opponent last Saturday in the New Men's Gymnasium. Seeing that he was not going to put his man on the mat for a pin he showed the true mark of an experienced wrestler by making John Sutton blow his cool and go wild like a man out for blood instead of winning. In doing this foolish thing Mr. Sutton later caused blood to flow from himself while dropped two points in the bucket for Howard University along the way.

Henry Wilson a rather hard looking mat man whose side line was playing middle-guard for his high school team before coming to this University showed Doug Nogaki of the 152 lbs class that he was not just taking on an all county high school wrestler but an all league football player as well. Upon coming onto the mat from the bench Henry wrestled and threw his man around as though he was a mere baby and later cut his eye which was something that he did not intend to do but in the heat of a struggle between two determined men anything can happen. Though Mr. Wilson was over joyed to see his school ahead by a margin of 5 points he did not overlook the hand that was extended in a gesture of sportsmanship and good faith by beaten arduained Doug Nogaki. Sportsmanship is

something that Howard University matmen thrive on and they use in victory or in defeat.

Larry Merrideth a young fellow who weighs 160 lbs, showed his team mates and the many fans who attended the Howard University Montclair State match a bit of comedy by living up to his name, Spider. He moved around that mat in a serious but pleasing way to all while giving mean John Bellavia all the trouble he could handle. At first the Spyder man seemed a sure bet to burn himself out but as the match progressed he caught wind of the pleas by his team mates to slow down and proceeded to show an old Howard wrestling tradition, coolness, though it was too late because, John Ballavia, his opponent won the match and a few crucial points in favor of Montclair.

After co-captain Bill Richardson gave it his all and did not succeed it was Jimmy (Bad News) Walker's turn to show his stuff. In his match with Jim Grieco a very talented young man, Bad News received some (sad news) he lost thus making his record 5 and 3. Though he lost Jimmy did it in a way that did not in the least curtail him

Grapplers Pin Towson

Big Otis Hooper a little man who is known by such a name because of the big heart that helps him to overcome his opponents week after week starred for the Howard University Junior Varsity by trouncing a determined Towson State wrestler 7-2 in a match away from home. Along with the other members of the Junior Varsity "Tiny" Shirrel Ogden a 330 lbs. bundle of joy "literally smashed" in his first J.V. match by scoring a pin over Paul Nicoli in the unlimited class while his team glided over Towson State 22-0 Tuesday, February 20, 1968.

Though over shadowed by the J.V. the Varsity still managed to walk away with a score of 27-10 in an exciting tussle that saw 191 lbs. Willie Harper bring tears to the Towson State fans by finishing the night with a pin over their apparent hero who fought doggedly to turn to the tide. of the struggle but could not.

On every good team in almost any sport there is always one guy who is unpopularly known as the unherald performer. Co-captain Bill Richardson is this type; faithful, superior leader, hard taskmaker, and a never say die kind of guy are the superlatives that best describe this young man. Born and raised in the sunny state of California Bill Richardson left behind him an outstanding high school and junior college wrestling record. He performed so well in an intramural tournament at Los Angeles High that obtaining second place was later to become a mere trifle as compared to the first place trophy which he walked away with at the Western States Conference while attending Los Angeles City Junior College. Topping off his meteoric pre-college academic career this 167 pounder placed first in the Citrus Valley tournament while waiting for the wrestling scholarships to come pouring in and finally choosing Howard University to expand in a field which he is most gifted. Ever winning Bill placed second in the CIAA tournament in 1966 and became conference champion in 1967.

H.U.S.A. ON THE AIR

Each week the H.U.S.A. sponsors the Student Forum, a program that discusses pertinent issues in the Howard University community.

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Feb. 24 Stony Brook
Feb. 28 Georgetown
Meet Time: 7 P.M.

Wrestling
Feb. 24 Catholic Univ.
Away

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Bison Subdue Morgan State

by Porter Myrick

The Bears of Morgan State were subdued by Howard last Tuesday night 62-57. This victory avenged an earlier loss to Morgan. This was the third straight victory for the Bison as they also beat Virginia State 87-81 and Hampton 84-73. The Bison could move back into first division of the CIAA standings depending on the success or failure of St. Augustine's Coll. and Winston-Salem.

A die-hard Morgan team would not let the Bison gain much of an advantage. Gibson and Scott of Morgan combined for 42 points mostly on long jump shots. The bulk of Howard's scoring was distributed among Karl Hodge, Victor Smith, Ed Taylor, and

Welfare

(Continued from Page 2)

"This bill," Bayard Rustin has warned, "is like pouring gasoline into the ghettos."

"It's a disgrace," says Etta Horne, first Vice Chairman of NWRO, speaking of the running of Washington D.C. welfare system. Running welfare in Washington is one of the city Government's worst jobs. The director of the Department of Public Welfare with a staff of 3700 and a budget of \$38 million must be ever in the search to find a tenable position between the dictates of the city's real mayor and champion of rigid welfare rules, Senator Robert C. Byrd (D.W. Va.) and the demands of the public served.

Speaking of the welfare requirements which make many potential breadwinners desert their families Mrs. Horne states, "You can't live with an unemployed man and be on welfare unless he is totally disabled."

Throughout the United States, one observer has noted, "the amount of aid that is given to eligible persons, and for which their behavior is so strictly policed, is pitifully inadequate and a disgrace to those who offer it. It is a miserly dole, in most states, that barely enables the poor to hold body and soul together, and even for this subsistence living they are investigated like criminals against the possibility that someone may 'cheat' the taxpayers."

NWRO groups located in the ghettos and barrios of major U.S. cities and in the rural areas of the South.

Frank Williams with 16, 15, 15, and 12 points respectively. The score at the intermission was 36-34 in favor of Howard.

The dominating factors of the second half were the unusual amount of turnovers and the strong rebounding of Karl Hodge. The 6'5" center grabbed 29 rebounds and Victor Smith contributed 10.

One of the highlights of the concluding minutes of the game was the superb dribbling of Frank Williams. As the floor general of Howard's attack, he was able to direct an effective control of the last three minutes of the game.

Howard was able to hit 28 field goals in 65 attempts and Morgan connected on 25 of 78 attempts. The Bison cashed in on six free throws in 11 attempts while the Bears were seven out of 12 from the charity stripe. Howard overwhelmed Morgan in rebounds by an astounding 61-39.

Each team committed 9 personal fouls.

Howard's next game will be Thursday night against the Cardinals of Catholic University.

The Washington Rugby Football Club is sponsoring a program for all interested Howard students who would like to participate in the exciting sport of Rugby or English football. The program will be held tonight at 7:30 p.m. in Room 2013 of the Men's Physical Education Club. The Washington Rugby Football Club has been in existence for five years. Area schools that have formed Rugby clubs include George Mason College, George Washington, Georgetown University, and the University of Maryland.

The first practice session is Saturday 2:00 p.m. at East Potomac Park at Haines Point. All interested students are asked to attend the meeting tonight or contact Mr. Dick Poulson, Mr. Poulson's, telephone number is 549-4683.

Smith Plans Support Of Olympic Boycott

NEW YORK, Feb. 20-- Sprint star Tommie Smith of San Jose State College, one of the most vocal and outspoken athletes supporting a Negro boycott of the 1968 Olympic games, has admitted that he will participate if a majority of the outstanding Negro Olympic prospects do.

Stating his views in an article in the current issue of SPORT Magazine, Smith says: "I believe that total agreement, or something close to total agreement, is necessary for success in this. If my brothers and the majority of the outstanding Negro Olympic prospects can not concur in this resolution and are not prepared to accept such action, then I will go on to fulfill my ambition to become an Olympian."

Among the abuses Smith would like to see corrected before he decides whether or not to try out for the U.S. Olympic team, are the opening of the all-white membership roles of the New

York Athletic Club to Negroes, the barring of Southern Rhodesia and South Africa from Olympic competition, the appointing of an additional Negro coach to the Olympic coaching staff and the appointing of at least one Negro to the United States Olympic Committee.

Continues Smith in the statement of his position in SPORT Magazine:

"I am not entirely sure of my actions. No one could be. But I have searched my conscience and I am acting as I believe I should act. I would be less than a man if I did not act for what I believe.

"Black comes first. I say it flatly and simply, if there is a Negro boycott of the Olympics, I will participate in it willingly. If there is not, I will go to the Olympics and I will go to win," concludes Tommie Smith in the SPORT article.

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