

VOL. II NO. 1
BOWIE STATE COLLEGE, BOWIE MD.
20¢

THE EBONY TREE

COMMUNICATIONS-FINE ARTS
CENTER TO OPEN IN '73'

BLACK MAN HEADS
COUNSELLING CENTER



From the Office of the President

President Myers, along with five other college and university presidents, has been invited by the American Association of State Colleges and Universities to go to India under the sponsorship of the U. S. State Department. The group will discuss with chief executive officers of sixteen universities in India, methods of effecting a closer cooperation between the American and Indian institutions of higher education.

The Chairman of the Board of Trustees has enthusiastically endorsed President Myers' participation. The President will be on leave from September 10 to October 30th. Mrs. Myers will accompany him.

During the President's absence, Dean Charles Stallings will be Chief Executive Officer of Bowie State College.



INTRODUCING

VERA McLEOD

by Kathleen Suggs

Miss Vera McLeod is the new, industrious Editor-in-Chief of "The Ebony Tree." She is a quiet individual who seems often to be in the depths of serious thought.

Born in South Carolina, Miss McLeod migrated from "Down South" when she was nine months old to her present home in Baltimore, Maryland. She does, however, reside on campus at Tubman Hall.

Miss McLeod is a junior majoring in social work and has yet to select a minor field of study. She is presently carrying a work load of nineteen credits.

Asked about her future career plans, Miss McLeod replied, "I would like to work in an inter-city neighborhood, probably Baltimore, and become a part of a Community Relationship Program." Miss McLeod is also thinking of pursuing a professional singing career as she has had previous voice training at the Peabody Conservatory in Baltimore. During past semesters, Miss McLeod has sung in the school choir, but at this time, doesn't know if she will be able to resume that interest since she is Editor of "The Ebony Tree" and has a relatively heavy course load.

This reporter asked Miss McLeod about her sentiments regarding students' lack of interest in "The Ebony Tree." Her response was, "I know that we are missing a lot of hidden talent on campus. I don't know exactly why more students have not participated. Possibly the student body has varied interests that just don't include "The Ebony Tree." Of course a larger staff is desired."

At this point in time, most students are aware that Bowie State College is one of those colleges slated to become totally integrated in the not so distant future. Miss McLeod was asked her opinion about this eventuality. She stated that, "It's a sad thing that a black college whose ideals, philosophies and origins are black must face a turnaround at this time of black awareness."

Miss McLeod has been a student at Bowie State College since 1969, so she has witnessed the growing enrollment here. She likes the concept of a growing enrollment accompanied by a growth in ideas and the expansion of physical facilities, but thinks that the open lines of communication that once existed between students and instructors are being dissolved. She says that, "The classes are quite large making it

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THE EBONY TREE

SEPTEMBER, 1971 VOLUME II, NUMBER 1

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THE COVER: An illustration of President Myers by A. Mattison, Graphics Designer

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The "Ebony Tree" is published once a month by the students of Bowie State College. The opinions stated in the editorials and columns are those of the author and are not necessarily those of the staff, administration or faculty.

The Editors reserve the right to select the material for publication in the interest and security of this paper, the staff, and the members of Bowie State College. We also reserve the right to edit letters to conform to space and stylistic requirements.

difficult for the instructor to reach the student, so consequently, the student cannot grasp knowledge as well. Also, the percentage of growth in the student population does not correspond with the rate of faculty and classroom growth."

Although Miss McLeod did not comment on the faculty in detail, she did mention that the teaching methods of Dr. Martha S. Putney, of the History Department, made education interesting rather than just a tool for financial success.

The staff of "The Ebony Tree" is quite confident that Miss McLeod will be an effective and resourceful editor. In time we know that you will feel that way too.

editorial

COMMUNICATION-FINE ARTS CENTER TO OPEN IN "73"

As you go toward the main exit of the campus, you'll pass a building site located on the Northwestern side of campus.

Construction of Bowie's Communication-Fine Arts Center is finally underway. The five million dollar center, which is scheduled to open in September of 1973, will house the departments of Art, Music, Speech, Drama, English, and Modern Languages. Not only will the Center provide the facilities for the preceding departments, it will also contain a television studio, two acoustically designed halls for choir and orchestra, a computerized kiln for ceramics, and a high ceiling sculpture studio, designed for the creativity of larger-than-life sculptures.

A ground-breaking ceremony for this construction, which is the result of a program well planned and geared towards an enriched Liberal Arts curriculum, was held this summer.

Other projects to be initiated between 1971 and 1974 include a Physical Education Facility in the Northwestern area of campus, a Maintenance Building, a Library in the Southeastern area of campus, and in the Northeastern area, a Residence Hall. The Residence Hall and the Library will be carpeted and air-conditioned.



Well, sisters and brothers, we have travelled quite a distance but not necessarily a straight line.

We have come through race riots, slave uprisings and rebellions, civil rights marches, sit-ins, violent and nonviolent confrontations with the system; all of which shout out black awareness and a sense of black pride. Once we have accomplished these two main objectives, we can do a better job in remaking the system.

The problem of remaking the system however, is so vast and so complex, that finding a beginning seems almost impossible.

Have the old methods been successful? Has compromise been effective? Has the "join the system" idea and "fight from within" worked? How about the "blood for blood" notion or "guerrilla tactics"? And the idea of studying the problem on a social basis; has it been the answer? Of course that business about finding the cause of the problem and curing it is not the answer simply because the causes do not wish to have themselves cured.

Today, if we look for an examination of progress over the years, we will find very little. Blacks are still being "murdered" in state prisons. The need still exists to force integration on private country clubs and swimming pools. A brother is tried and retried for charges which point only to his innocence. Even in such minor affairs as Miss America or Miss Universe, we see refusal to bestow such a title on a black woman. These are just a few of many instances of standstill progress. And the acceptance by the so called "liberals" is just as fake as Abe Lincoln being a hero.

So sisters and brothers, we can hardly jump to conclusions saying, "look at the progress that we have made". This progress does not amount to much when we consider how far we still have to go.

The once popular sayings, "Black is beautiful" and "I am somebody" must not die out as just one-time fads. The themes must remain a constant part of our lives; making us responsive to ourselves and to each other while continuing our struggle. We must be fully aware of our very blackness, not trying to assimilate into the white culture; the time being too late and perhaps too early for assimilation.

We know our goals. However, there exists a need to come together on means of reaching these goals. Thus, to the past we must look for guidance so that we will not repeat blunders. We act now, and the future holds that which we will then consider our real progress.

Man, like we are nowhere now!

black man heads counselling center

by Nathaniel Daniel

"I have had a dream which I have labored hard to fulfill during my stay at the other big universities, Howard being the last, but the huge size of these institutions and their enormous student population hindered the chances of the dream becoming a reality. Now that I am at Bowie, I can say with an air of certainty that this most cherished dream is near reality." Dr. Thomas Jones, head of the Counseling Center summarized his feelings after a few day's experience at Bowie. Those were novel words from the head of a five man team manning the most important center of the college, which last year had a belly-full of complaints, one from some students who resented the idea of a non-black heading a center, which has as its primary objective, the solving of students' problems, the majority of which were black. Some of the students did back this statement or pronouncement with the simple fact that a non-black individual, who has not experienced, felt, or gone through the crucible which the black students are now going through, will be a total misfit on the point of practical approach to the problems. Theoretically anybody can teach, lecture or advise a group of people on the basis of what he has gathered from vast reading of text-books, but when it comes to practical or perfect understanding of a group, one has to be a part of that group.

This claim from some of the students, whether genuine or imaginary, is enough to give food for thought as to whether a nonblack, being the head of the center, was the main and only reason why some seemingly needy students failed to turn to the center for help and advice, or it was just a plain lack of knowledge about the center or its functions. Discarding both real and imaginary reasons, all that is important now is that a new and able person is now the head of the center, and for the benefit and information of the entire student body, an interview was conducted with this well and highly regarded scholar.

On Thursday, the 9th day of September 1971, armed with a pencil and writing pad, and accompanied by a photographer, I walked into the sparsely furnished counseling office, located on the first floor of Holmes Hall at the appointed time of 2:00 P.M.

Sitting behind the desk and surrounded by an array of books on Social Works and other related subjects, was Dr. Jones. After a brief introduction and a few words on his experience as an exchange professor to Egypt, and as professor at Howard University's Graduate School of Social Work, the interview began.



Q.—"Having previously taught at larger institutions, how do you feel about coming to teach in a small college like Bowie and what is your impression thus far about the school and the students you have met?"

A.—"As I am still very new and just beginning to know the students (although I have met a lot of the faculty members) my impression of the college is that it's a family-like type of institution where the relationship existing between the students and faculty members is closer than that of any of the universities where I have worked. The members of the faculty do not only lecture and go, but they are really dedicated people who have chosen to be a part of the institution itself. I have met with the President and Vice President of the Student Government as well as some of the other student leaders, and my impression is that they are well chosen people, dedicated to their duties."

Q.—"Before your taking up the leadership of the center it was first located at Banneker Hall in the section which was demolished. Later it was transferred to the Trailer Units. Now, on your arrival, the counselors were housed in different areas and in different buildings. Is this a policy of decentralization on your part, or lack of availability of adequate space?"

A.—"Decentralization of the counselors was never intended or planned, but was borne out of the inavailability of space.

However, the unconscious birth of decentralization turned out to be a valuable asset in that students could always go to the counselor nearest to them."

Q.—"How many people do you have on your staff and how is the whole center structured?"

A.—"My staff is comprised of three counselors (two for the day and one for the evening), a secretary and myself. Mrs. Valerie Ackiss takes care of the foreign students and American citizens. Mr. Donald Briggs takes care of veteran and American citizens during the day, while Mr. Carl Barham is the evening counselor. The above structure is what was handed down to me, but a new structure is being contemplated."

Q.—"What programs, if any, do you plan for the benefit of the students or for arousing the awareness of the students as to the benefits and help that abound in the center, since most students think that the center is only for those deficient in their studies or are on probation?"

A.—"Many new programs, though not yet introduced, have been planned. The center is now having, as one of its programs to reach out for students rather than wait for students to come around, as most students only come to the center for help on the verge of expulsion, or when the problem is too far gone. Furthermore, the center is preparing to make the students aware of the fact that their problems will be held in absolute confidence as most students, from experience, have the feeling that their problems may be disclosed to other people."

Q.—"Is there a way that members of the faculty could help the center in its programs; as they are sometimes the cause (or part of the cause) of students problems?"

A.—"Faculty members really are sometimes the cause or part of the cause of students' problems and they can greatly help the center. For instance, a student who is failing could be given a great deal of help by being sent by the instructor



black man heads counselling center

to the center, and not only when he or she is on probation. Oftentimes, some students do exhibit unusual behavior in class which, from a normal point of view, is unaccounted for. By referring a student who exhibits this type of action to the center, the instructor is rendering a great service to the center and to humanity as a whole."

Q.—"From what I can gather from your answers, it appears that you have great plans and love for Bowie. How true is my assumption?"

A.—"Your assumption is perfectly true for I have had a dream which I have labored hard to fulfill during my stay in other big universities, Howard being the last, but the huge size of these institutions and their enormous student population hindered the chances of the dream becoming a reality. Now that I am at Bowie I can say with an air of certainty that this most cherished dream is near reality."

Speaking to this scholar, and weighing the meanings embedded in his statements, one could say, and rightly so, that his appointment as head of the Counseling Center has been a perfect one. It is now left up to the students to make use of the limitless resources available in the center.

ANGELA DAVIS DRIVE LAUNCHED IN NIGERIA

by Nathaniel Kehinde Daniel

When the Nigerian Afro-Asian Solidarity Organization was formed a couple of years ago, little did people know of its activities. However, those who are privileged to know of the organization's activities do have lots of doubt in their minds as to what role this organization will play in the social, cultural and political relationship between Nigeria and other African states, as well as Asia as a whole.

However, this doubt was cast aside when the organization showed how far its tentacles of activities could be extended by launching a fund for the defense of Miss Angela Davis.

At a news conference called in Lajos on January 29, 1971, the leader of the organization described Miss Davis as "a victim of blatant American political oppression and depression."

TAKING TIME OUT

by Isaac H. Suggs, Jr.

I'm sure that students returning to Bowie State this semester have noticed the addition of many new faculty members.

For my first interview, I approached Mr. William Kallon, an instructor in the Social Science Department, who conducts courses in Politics and Economics.

Mr. Kallon is a black man from Sierra Leone, Africa. He comes to Bowie with impeccable credentials: a Bachelor of Science Degree from Hampton Institute, and a Masters Degree from George Washington University, where he is currently completing requirements for a Doctorate in two disciplines, Economics and International Relations.

Before coming to Bowie, Mr. Kallon taught at Indiana University and at other various colleges and universities for the Peace Corp.

Opening the interview, I asked, "What can the black people in this country do to overcome the blatant expression of racism?" To this, Mr. Kallon replied directly, "Use the very instruments that white society utilizes: Economic Power plus National Consciousness plus Political Power to equal Freedom from Oppression!"

On the subject of Black Americans returning to the Motherland, Mr. Kallon suggests that blacks should at least visit Africa and get a first-hand idea of what it's like to live in a society so very different from that to which we're accustomed. While in Africa, Black Americans should make a point of meeting the people and trying to objectively view their society to see if we can actually infuse ourselves into that society's structure.

"Black Americans have often heard that they are not welcomed to Africa if they

are not skilled, i.e. doctors, lawyers, engineers, etc. This simply isn't true, because Black Americans do have skills that they take for granted but are in fact, unique to African society." Of course, if we can offer highly technical skills, we are all the more welcomed, but don't let our not being a doctor or engineer stop us from considering settlement. The only prerequisite is the fervent desire to help in building a strong Africa. For example, "Hampton Institute established a Rural Development Center in the interior of Sierra Leone. This is a viable exercise in the construction of a bridge of understanding between two societies."

Mr. Kallon hopes to return to his homeland eventually, but at the present time, there are political problems in Sierra Leone that prevent his immediate return.

On the subject of Pan Africanism-is the establishment of a system of trade, political power and a unified military capability powerful enough to initiate a sustained war of liberation against those remaining colonialists who have fellow Black Africans by the throat, and are choking the valuable natural resources from their lands. Mozambique, Portuguese Angola, and the Union of South Africa are notable colonialists who must be defeated.

Questioned further, Mr. Kallon indicated the need for trained personnel who have had prior military experience, especially those who fought in Viet Nam and are familiar with guerilla type warfare.

When asked about the Black Revolution here in the United States, Mr. Kallon viewed the idea as a healthy one and certainly one of "national consciousness."

We thank Mr. William Kallon for taking time out to talk with us, and letting us know "where he's at!"



Tragedy or Triumph at Attica

by Issac Suggs

WAKE UP AMERICA! When the questions surrounding the bloodbath of Attica are finally answered, what will the revelations be? Was it a triumph or a tragedy?

When the reports are compiled, and the investigations concluded, will they show that the guards' "nigger sticks" weren't adequate enough in providing restraint for modern day felons? Perhaps they'll indicate that more efficient locking devices be utilized to maximize the security of these new-breed, so-called political-type niggers. Maybe they'll suggest the hiring of two or three "store front niggers" or "spics" to keep them other niggers in place.

America, it would have been one thing had you just heard the account of the uprising on the radio. (Those "War of the Worlds" days are long gone.) It would have been another, if you had read of the matter in the newspaper, where you can glance over the troubles of the world and turn easily to the stock quotations, as you think about your belly, your economy, your paper dollar, your "Land of the Free" world image.

No America, there was television and film, witnesses and bodies, helicopters and State (Storm) Troopers armed to the hilt, and bloodshed. There were few, if any graphic representations. No cartoons to make you laugh, just stark and naked reality. Yes reality, right in front of your lousy face, America.

The question has been asked before; "What are you going to do to change this antiquated, inhumane, and racist penal system?" How much more vocal must a segment of humanity get?

Well here's the answer; it's quite appa-

rent, "We are going to initiate, participate, and if necessary, *die in a war* against your establishment. We are going to deny you the pleasure of beating us down like animals; we'll die like men. Violent men. And we'll do our best to take as many of you with us as possible!

Yes America, did you notice that those black men who were at the vanguard were articulate in their rap? They knew what they were talking about. Did you wonder why there were so many of those black men—why I thought you *knew* Attica was 85% Black and Puerto Rican.

America you saw men who knew what the odds of survival were. You saw men who gave their lives for a purpose (existential?) rather than be declared guilty and summarily tried for political and revolutionary reaction to racist oppression.

America, can't you perceive what's going on? Check the record! Force yourself to recall the derring-do of young brother Jackson in that San Marin Courtroom. Remember too, the destruction of Soledad Brother George Jackson. How about Fred Hampton in Chicago? Has Massa President's ninety-day wage-price freeze made you oblivious to these things?

Are you feeling compassion for the families of those poor unfortunate "nigger stick" carrying guards without lending a thought to the families and loved ones of those evil, black, fist waving, revolutionary and totally beautiful brothers?

America, your stock in trade has always included a penchant for violence, or was My Lai a figment of my imagination? You'll just have to realize that "What's been turned around, has now come around!"

BLACK WOMANHOOD

by Collette Jackson

Most of us here at Bowie, came to college with the idea of preparing ourselves to be useful in the future. This involves choosing a field with a particular occupation in mind. However, college has more to offer than a set curriculum. My experiences these past few years have caused me to stop and evaluate myself as a Black woman and my role in society in this capacity. I have selected secondary education as my area of academic concentration, but I have also given thought to my social obligations. The question I asked myself is "What is the role of the Black woman in the Black Revolution, as it exists today and possibly as it will be in the future?"

When I speak of the "Revolution," I'm speaking of a spiritual or even an intellectual one rather than a full scale military revolution. Black people have come to a new and dignified outlook as best reflected in the expression "Black is Beautiful." Black has come to mean not only a race or color of skin, but a state of mind even a way of life. Various leaders such as Malcolm X, Martin Luther King, Jr., and Jesse Jackson have helped to bring Black awareness to its present state. Yet, not much emphasis has been placed on the importance of Black womanhood.

After careful deliberation, I came to the conclusion that the Black woman's role is a supportive one. She should support the "Revolution," and equally important, the Black man. Unless the women of today become totally aware politically, socially, and culturally, all the achievements of the movement will have been in vain. She not only is the future homemaker (a very important role), but also the transmitter of Black culture from one generation to the next. It is her duty to maintain an air of pride and dignity about herself. This is not arrogance, but merely acknowledgement of what she is and a clear definition and understanding of her role. A woman possessing this attitude is an asset to any Black man and a boon to the movement.

So, here at Bowie, I concentrate not only on my academic education, but also my self education. I adamantly encourage all Black women to do the same. Get involved in campus activities. Become interested in the things that this college has to offer in as well as out of the classroom. Most of all, become Black oriented. Establish relevant goals and know that in addition to being a woman you are a Black woman. Dig it, sister!

FORBIDDEN

by Funny

Like the pauper, who'd love to marry
The princess. Forbidden
And the black knight who slayed the
black king.
He better stay hidden.
The poor blacks who live in black
poverty
Streets and houses, dope ridden
Just as life is to the black man to
succeed in his goal for a better life,
He stays hidden
Life to him is terror ridden
And achievement is forbidden.

Try to Understand Love

by Funny

Why can't they just learn to love us all.
Like the mother who loves her son
And the father, his daughter.
Is it that hard to look at me and smile
Like you and me, Sunday driving
Our little kiddies playing with the kiddies
Next door.
And you don't wanna get away for the
Weekend 'cause our neighbors are white.

A Comparison of Two Thoughts

"What a piece of work is man	- Black, White, Red, Yellow, Brown,
How noble in reason	- Bigotry, Racism,
How infinite in faculty	- All Knowledge and Knowing Nothing,
In action how like an angel	- Ku Klux Klan, Lynching
In apprehw apprehension like an angel	- War, War, War
The beauty of the world	- Earth struggles while moon exploration goes on,
The paragon of animals	- Ky, Nixon, Rockefeller, Wallace, Pigs,
I have of late.	- Pondered on the worlds' situation,
But wherefore I know not lost all my mirth	- I still laugh but cry more
This goodly frame, the earth, seems to me a	- Oh, unchanging world,
sterile promontory	
This most excellent canopy, the air, look you	- Planes, Rockets, Falling bit birds,
This brave o'erhanging firmament	- Smoke stacks, Pollution,
This majestical roof fretted with golden fire	- Rioting, Burning slums,
Why, it appears no other thing to me than a	- Tear gas, Napalm,
foul and pestilent congregation of vapours	
What a piece of work is man	- Oh, what a hell man has made for himself
How noble is reason."	- When will it end

Excerpts from Hamlet by William Shakespeare by Arlene Morris

Subscription to Blackness

To all negroes!!
 Time is of the essence,
 Get your thing together
 Before you are left colored forever!!
 People of color unite

RED
 BLACK
 GREEN

Dig it bad-brothers and bad-sisters what does it mean?
 These colors mean something-something deep
 something real! UNITE NIGGERS OR STAY
 WHITE white
 AND BE
 KILLED!

Because the REVOLUTION will come, is coming SOONER
 than all you negroes think,
 Subscribe to BLACKNESS^c
 it costs your white-washed brain,
 and gives you
 RESPECT
 RESPECT AS A BLACK MAN
 RESPECT AS A BROTHER—

Unite---

by Valerie L. Johnson

"THE OTHER" by Thomas Tryon
 Knopf Press

I started reading this book on Sunday afternoon and finished it Sunday evening of the same day. Though I had more important things to do, I just never got around to doing them.

"The Other" is a book for the lover of good suspense and mystery novels. The plot concerns twin brothers who are members of a prominent Connecticut family. The brothers' games childhood turn into a series of horror filled misfortunes that terrorize the township.

The writing could be compared to an Ingmar Bergman film in which the story progresses very slowly, then suddenly you are awed by the shocking events which catch you unawares.

In the past, Mr. Tryon has been in many films and his most commended film was entitled "The Cardinal".

Personally, I've always felt that Thomas Tryon's acting ability was at its very best, non-existent, but I find that his change from "Movie Star" (notice I didn't say actor) to writer is a much needed redirection of his talent.

Once you have started reading "The Other", I think you will find this novel hard to put down until you've finished reading the last word in the final chapter.

Movie in Review by A.E.M.

There are very few films these days that the public feels has a "right on" subject or deal directly with whats happening in today's society. However, "Sweet Sweetback's Baddass Song" is one film which got its message across to me. What that message is depends on the viewer's interpretation of the film.

Sweetback is a film by a black man about black people.

Melvin Van Peebles first received wide-spread recognition with his presentation of the film "Story of a Three Day Pass," which won an award for being "Best Film" at the Cannes Film Festival in France. His later work "Watermelon Man" brought him additional commendation.

FREEDOM by Funny

What is Freedom?

Freedom is that 22 year old woman with five kids cashin' her Welfare check.

Freedom is the bullshit nigger that believes in promises, Promises.

*Freedom is the joint, where the Blacks do time
And the whites slip and slide
Slide where? Slide out.*

*Freedom is the thoughts that run through whitey's mind,
When he see a big Afro walking down the block.*

Freedom is the Black hit and run nigger.

*Freedom is the white bitch on the train that wants
Ma black ass to get up so she could sit down.*

Freedom is, but Freedom ain't.

Freedom is a Black Brother composing.

Freedom is babies crying, rats shootin' dice

Piss on the banister, and when is my investigator comin' to see me?

Freedom is, you don't see this in whitey.

*Freedom is two niggers sitting in an El Dorado, and you could
See who's driving.*

*Freedom is that nigger who came to cop, hoping that the narc
Is a smoker, but he knows one bag ain't gonna get him straight.
Freedom is B. B. Baby Bringer, Bullshit Bastard, and most of all
Belligerent Brain.*

*Freedom is not having to hear Moms and Pops bullshit,
About when they were my age.*

Freedom is striking back

Gun or no gun

Knife or no knife

*Freedom is revolution, against what,
Against prejudice, fool.*

Freedom is beatin' a nigga's ass

'Cause he fucked around and broke the glass

He messed up your cash.

Freedom is something you got, but ain't freedom shit.

Freedom is the nigger bitch who in times of trouble

Took ma money and went to town.

Freedom is what you make it.

But it is "Sweetback" which makes Van Peebles stand out as a great black talent among his peers.

Not only has he shown his worth in the film's writing, direction, screenplay, production, musical composition, but also his acting ability in the title role.

Being a native New Yorker, I can vouch for the film's authenticity.

If you've ever lived in or visited the ghetto of New York or any other large American city, you know that the social environment and the people portrayed in realism to the film.

I feel that the film has one fault. That fault being the fostered impression that Sweetback is "the indestructable hero" after you've seen him on the run for more than half the picture.

But on the whole, I recommend "Sweet Sweetback's Baddass Song" for the curious as well as the "right on" people.

SOUL of ICE

I have a soul of Ice-

*My heart is a mass of aching coldness
for many years I waited*

*for life and youth to re-light my fire
To let me thaw out - and learn to
live and love my fellow man -
as I did as a carefree child -*

*I have a frozen soul of crystal cold Ice
the chills overcome me momentarily.
I cry out for help - I cry out for pity!!
I cry out for the warm life I'm missing!*

*The enslaving chill that now lives in my heart
will
last
forever
or more!!*

*Because I have grown - up and really
has
covered
my
childish
ways
forever
or more*

Va

To My Sisters

by Cooki

We have been thrown into such a complex operation that things are rapidly becoming confused. I think now that we should take a strong and positive stand I do believe that we should remain constant to our men because we can only exist through them and they through us; They need us to make them feel real, to help them strike back at this oppressive system that continuously attempts to deprive them of the magnitude of their manhood. And we need them for we too have been oppressed and misused. From miscegenation to the present institutionalized "mistresship" that we are forced into. Our men have to rescue us from this and make us their proud black queens in this beautiful mental kingdom of Blackness.

We cannot afford to get hung up in this bag of women's liberation. We have been liberated far too long. We have always gotten equal employment opportunities compared to our men, for the "man" has always put us up a notch higher.

It started back when he would send us back to our little shacks after he had finished getting his pleasures in his big house, and there stood our man helpless for he could not protect the only thing in this damned world he could call his own. This continued when the Black woman could obtain employment while the Black man's skill was overlooked and his pride trampled. So long we had to carry the burden of the family while our men were trying to seek liberation.

Now that our men are coming into their own, we should willingly submit to their dominant masculinity. We should be glad to stay home and fry those grits and boil those greens while he is out there in that "man's" world trying to make a place not only for himself but for you, me and our entire race. The only struggle for liberation that we can actively and seriously get involved in, is the struggle for BLACK LIBERATION!

So sisters, don't let these jive caucasoids convince you that you have to be liberated from your man because your liberation will only bring about that same old white domination over us again.

The Four-One-Four Program

by Dr. Douglas Snyder

Bowie State College is in the process of making the transition from a two semester program to a full-fledged 4-1-4 calendar for the first time this year in response to a request from the Board of Trustees for a common calendar at all the State Colleges. The 4-1-4 refers to two four-month terms plus a one-month term. The first semester starts early in September and is over by Christmas vacation; the January term runs through most of January; the second semester begins early in February.

The value of the January term is that it allows students and faculty to concentrate their attention and efforts on one course over a four-week period. A wide range of non-traditional courses will be available. Some will include overseas or domestic travel; you may recall the Bowie trip to Europe last intersession. Students exchanges with some of the approximately 200 colleges already on the 4-1-4 programs are also a possibility, as are faculty exchanges. It has also been recommended that students be allowed to submit their own proposals to faculty for January term projects. Most colleges on the 4-1-4 program are most enthusiastic about it. Two nearby examples are Goucher College in Baltimore and Lincoln University in Pennsylvania. The 1972-73 academic year will be the first year at Bowie for the January term.

The first step toward the 4-1-4 program at Bowie was taken approximately

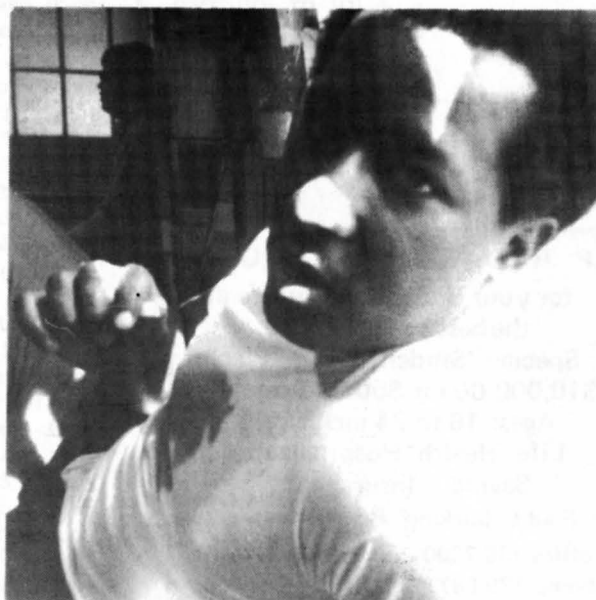
three years ago when a two-week intersession was inserted between semesters for utilization by interested students and faculty. In the Fall of 1969 President Myers appointed a 4-1-4 committee with Professors D. S. Snyder and R. D. Brown as co-chairmen. Other members included representatives from the Dean of Students Office, C.E.T., Library, and SGA. After considerable study, discussion, and meetings with representatives of other 4-1-4 colleges, this committee recommended to the Educational Policies Committee that the College adopt the 4-1-4 program. This recommendation was then presented to the faculty. Last spring a majority of the faculty voting approved this 4-1-4 program. The SGA has been kept informed of these developments and has made its own informal inputs to the specific policies recommended to the faculty but not yet acted upon by that learned body. The SGA to date has taken no formal action concerning faculty and student participation in the January term. The study committee has recommended that beginning with the entering freshman in fall of 1972, one January term course (credit or non-credit) will be required for graduation; also, that all full-time faculty will participate in the January term in alternate years. One thing is certain...when the 4-1-4 program is in full swing in 1972-73 January will be a lively time at Bowie State College.

Student Reflections

Q.—How does it feel
to be a recently
discharged Army
captain?

A.—FREE!!!

Arthur Hawkins
Sophomore
Business
Administration



BLACK POLITICIANS

the Young Senator

by Emmanuel Oluyitan

SENATOR CLARENCE M. MITCHELL, III



... "there has been a lot of injustice metered out to my people."

At thirty-one, Clarence M. Mitchell III, remains the youngest Senator in Maryland's General Assembly.

Representing Baltimore's 4th Legislative District, the Democratic Senator is tall and handsome with curly hair and a mustache to fit. I bumped into his Annapolis office without prior notice.

"Welcome and have your seat, please," he said after the secretary announced the purpose of my visit.

I had hardly finished sitting down when I opened the dialogue:

Q.—"Senator, can you recall the circumstances that brought you into politics?"

A.—"I became interested in politics when I was in college. As one of the founders of the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, I participated in a number of activities, some leading to my arrest a number of times. You see in Baltimore there were a number of restaurants where Blacks could not enter. In addition, there has been a lot of injustice metered out to my people. With the ambition to become a member of the Legislative body that could help in seeing to the laws that will give freedom to Black Americans, I was elected to the Legislature when I was a Senior in college."

Q.—"Since you have become a member of the body that makes the law, how much have you been able to carry out your purpose?"

A.—"Very much, indeed. I have either sponsored or co-sponsored a number of bills that were of benefit to the Black people of Maryland."

Q.—"Let us look into the Senate House and find out your attitude, both on the floor and at committee meetings."

A.—"When I am on the floor, I speak in a manner in which I do not mind being quoted. I attempt to be as factual as possible and at the same time persuasive. But in closed door meetings, one is much more relaxed, as there is no restriction, nor concern for proper sentences."

Q.—"You mentioned that you have either sponsored or co-sponsored a number of bills that are of benefit to the Blacks; what will you refer to as the sources of your ideas?"

A.—"There have been several sources of ideas. I acquired some from my constituency, some through my travels to other

states, also through reading and of course, personal experiences. When an idea comes to me, I get as many facts as possible which will be favorable and contact as many witnesses as necessary to testify. I also approach other members of the Senate to explain to them what the bill is about and to get their support."

Q.—"When it comes to voting on a bill, particularly controversial bills, on what basis do you form your judgement?"

A.—"My judgement on a bill is on the basis of testimony, factual information and public sentiment. I do also respond to pressure groups if it were of a factual nature and shown to me by the people. However, in the final analysis, I make the decision."

Q.—"By profession, you are in Real Estate. Has your position in the Senate promoted your business?"

A.—"My profession of Real Estate has been promoted through public activities, but I am not able to put all my attention into it. I just got my brother to help and he is now part of the business."

Q.—"Talking about the future, how far do you intend to carry your political career?"

A.—"Well I am running for the mayorship of Baltimore,* and I look forward to the United States Senate."

"The Ebony Tree" wishes Senator Mitchell good luck in his career, and hope you will join us in the next issue as we bring you another conversation with a Maryland personality.

*Editor's note: The Senator returned fourth in the election.

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The Uganda Coup

by Nathaniel Daniel, foreign editor

Africa, the dark continent, the land of the Zulus, the awaking giant -- these are a few of the names by which writers refer to the great continent of Africa. However, there has been an important addition to those names, due to the series of events that have taken place for the past decade, -- Africa the land of coups. For the past decade, there have been more than 25 successful coups in Africa. The latest coup is that which took place in Uganda recently, thus ending a long and protracted struggle between General Idi Amin, the head of the army and President Milton Obote. However, unlike the other military coups, General Amin's soldiers are not in complete control of the whole country, as troops loyal to the ousted President were reported and believed to have taken to the bush, in the northern part of Uganda, and resisting Amin's soldiers.

The most astonishing aspect of the coup was its timing and the similarity of purpose to that which took place in Ghana in 1966 in which the then President, Dr. Kwame Nkrumah, was ousted while on a trip to eastern Europe. Dr. Nkrumah was accused of spending money on prestige projects for international notice while Ghana's economy was slipping and inflation was squeezing the wage earner. These same reasons were given by General Amin plus Obote's frivalities, for ousting President Obote while Obote was attending the Commonwealth Prime Minister's conference in Singapore. As fate would have it, Milton Obote was a great admirer of Dr. Kwame Nkrumah.

General Amin has been a close friend and ally of Obote until a would-be assassin's bullet wounded Obote, on December 19, 1969. From this time onward, Obote isolated himself from all of his advisors except Akena Adoke, who was head of his secret police.

The attempted assassination of Obote was far from being the cause of Obote's isolation; on the other hand it was the sudden switch by General Amin, from the government sanctioned Moslem faction to another group and Amin's recently developed friendship and association with the second sect's leader, Badru Bakungulu, who was a close relative of former Kabaka, or king, of Buganda whom Obote ousted in 1966. It is common knowledge

about the politics of Uganda, that the followers of Kabaka have always been bitterly opposed to Obote's government and administrative policies and have constantly plotted against him. As a result of Amin's newly found friendship and affiliation, Obote began to bypass him on military matters and finally re-organized the country's military set up.

Unlike the other coups in Africa, Uganda's police were not involved in the coup and the country's chief of police, E. W. Oryema was forced at gunpoint to read a statement over the radio pledging police support and loyalty to the new government.

The coup has been successfully staged and Obote has taken refuge in neighboring Tanzania, where he is still recognized as the President of Uganda, but the question now remains "What impact has the coup on EAC (East African Community--a common market organization composed of Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda) and Africa as a whole?"

These three countries have a considerably well integrated economy as well as common transportation services such as railroads and airlines which are especially important to landlocked Uganda. From the EAC point of view, one can see that the coup as well as Tanzania's recognition of the President of Uganda will have a devastating effect on the continent's most successful regional grouping.

From all visible points, Amin's take-over seems a definite gain for the West, yet it will increase the suspicions of African countries as to the real intention of the West and consequently open the doors of these countries to Soviet and Chinese influence.

"BLACK POLITICS" FEATURE SPEAKERS SERIES

by Patrica Reeves, staff writer

Due to a lack of funds, there will be a rather limited number of speakers in the 'Black Politics' Speakers Series at Bowie this semester. Mr. Frank Jones, a member of the National Legal Aid Defense Association, will be among the three involved in this series. Mr. Jones lectured to Political Science and Humanities students last year.

On Thursday, October 7, 1971 at eleven in the morning, Congressman Walter E. Fauntroy will be the guest speaker.

In this series also will be, Lawyer Wilson of the County Executive Office in Baltimore.

This series will be open to the entire college community

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HEALTH SERVICES EXPANDED

by Patrica Reeves,
staff writer

In May of 1971, the Student Government Association formed a committee to explore and act upon the conditions of our health services on campus. The committee was called the *Birth Control and Venereal Disease Committee*. However, after the first meeting, it was decided that this title would limit the committee's activities and only cover a fraction of the problems here at Bowie. At this point, the committee changed its name to the *Student Committee for Expanded Health Services*.

The goals of this committee are the following: to provide better health services, facilities and adequate personnel; to educate and inform students of basic health needs concerning themselves; to acquaint students with any and every available type of medical service; to advise accordingly on a personal and confidential basis by infirmiry personnel; and to represent the student community in seeking the fulfillment in all needs related to this committee.

An advisory committee met for the first time to work with the SCEHS in planning and establishing positive goals. An advisory committee consisting of students, faculty and off-campus advisors will be concentrating on personal, mental and community health problems. Venereal disease, sex education (which will include contraception and abortion), drugs and alcoholism will also be facets of the program explored and discussed.

The committee is devising a policy with guidelines for the entire college community. It is hoped that intern programs with community medical students, along with an increased infirmiry staff, will provide medical help for students seven days a week, twenty-four hours a days.

SCEHS is also trying to get a campus dentist and a part-time lab technician. Hopefully a psychologist, psychiatrist, and social worker will be added to the Health Services.

Miss Grace Kirby, the chairman of this committee said, "The committee is working hard to cover every aspect that needs immediate attention and improvements."

This committee is just the beginning of the long road that Bowie's medical activities has to travel before it catches up with other colleges.

1971 Soccer Team Appears Tough

by Emmanuel Oluyitan

An evening on the Bowie State College sports field will reveal to you the amount of determination some young, energetic students of this institution are putting into the game of soccer this year.

With Victor Gamaldos of the famous Washington Darts as coach, the soccer team looks fit for the season as they prepare themselves for twelve matches on their schedule.

Looking back on the teams' last years performances, the record looks good as they won two-thirds of the matches played. The new coach who watched Bowie State soccer team from the field side last year indicated that his boys are more fit and more determined this year.

As the players put all these tactics on display, they need our support on the field. The team is ours, we should cheer it to victory.

The scheduled Home matches are on:
Oct. 1st Morgan State - 3:00 p.m.
Oct. 12th Wilmington College - 3:00 p.m.
Oct. 12th Salisbury State College - 3 p.m.
Oct. 22nd York College - 2:00 p.m.
November 6th Delaware State - 2:00 p.m.

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Bowie's Co-op Program

Bowie State College officially initiated its new Cooperative Education Program on September 1st. To date, 17 of the students submitting applications have been accepted into the program and will participate in their first work experience in January, 1972. The program was handicapped by the cut-back in hiring by state, federal, and private employers because of Mr. Nixon's 90 day Price-Wage freeze. However, businesses and agencies are now making agreements and contracts with Bowie to provide jobs for co-op students in January, 1972.

For those who are not familiar with the Cooperative Education Program (Co-op) this is a program which permits students to integrate a semester of academic classroom theory with a semester of practical work experience related to his major. The student will actually go out and work in business, industry, government, or some type of agency full-time for a semester. The pay for co-op jobs range from \$99 to \$130 a week.

Students will be eligible to participate in the program who have completed at least 24 semester credits with a 2.0 average or better. The alternating pattern of a semester in school and a semester out working will last for two years. This is an excellent opportunity for students to earn money, get practical experience related to their major, and to insure himself of a job upon graduation.

For additional information contact:
Mr. Cortez V. Walker, Director
Cooperative Education Program
Location: Assistant to the President's Office
Robinson Hall - Room 119 ext: 302

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