

THE EBONY HERALD

The Minority Publication of East Carolina

January 1983

Mrs. King Comes To ECU

By MINORITY ARTS COMMITTEE

Contributing Writer

Coretta Scott King, wife of the late civil rights activist, Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., will appear at East Carolina University in Hendrix Theatre, Mendenhall Student Center, on Monday, January 31, 1983, at 8:00 pm. Mrs. King's appearance is under the sponsorship of the Department of University Unions Lecture Series Committee and is being held in conjunction with the Black Arts Festival. The subject of the lecture will be "Living Legacy of Martin Luther King, Jr."

Since the death of her husband, Coretta Scott King has carried on the work he began toward social, political, and economic justice. She sees economic justice as the key to human rights. Much of her work involves the King Center for Non-violent Social Change, an organization she founded in 1969 and serves as chief executive officer. The Center is a living memorial to the late Dr. King, preserving the legacy of what the Human Rights Movement accomplished under his leadership, while at the same time serving as a focal point for continuing the nonviolent campaign for social, political, and economic justice throughout the world. Under Mrs. King's direct leadership, the Center promotes the concept of non-violence through seminars, workshops and institutions for teachers, community leaders and governmental officials.

A member of many organizations, Mrs. King serves on the governing boards of the National Health Insurance Committee; the Robert F. Kennedy Memorial Center; SCLC; the National Alliance of Business; and the Ebenezer Baptist Church. She has received degrees from Boston University, Brandeis, Dillard, Princeton and Georgetown Universities, among others.

Coretta Scott King is the author of 'My Life With Martin Luther King, Jr.', a best seller which has been translated into 16 languages since its publication. In 1978 she was a Commissioner of the International Women's Year, and was named one of the 25 most Influential Women in the World by World Almanac.

Tickets for the lecture are on sale at the Central Ticket Office and are priced at \$2.50 for ECU students, \$3.50 for faculty and staff, and \$5.00 for the public. All tickets at the door will be \$5.00.



Coretta Scott King

Russell Ford Refuses Draft Registration

By PATRICK O'NEILL
Staff Writer

Russell Ford, the first American citizen to be imprisoned for refusing draft registration since the Vietnam War, will be visiting East Carolina during the first week of February at the invitation of the Greenville Peace Committee.

Ford, 19, who was indicted by the federal government last summer, spent five weeks in jail when he refused the conditions of his bail bond.

Presently, Ford is still awaiting trial on the failure to register charge. If convicted, Ford could face a maximum of five years in prison and-or a \$10,000

fine. Due to the illness of the judge hearing his case, Ford has been free awaiting trial. His first appearance to introduce motions is now scheduled for February 8th.

Like the other 13 men who have been indicted thus far, Ford was open and vocal about his refusal. When he reached his eighteenth birthday, he wrote letters to President Reagan, the Selective Service System, and several other government officials, explaining his reasons for his refusal to comply with draft registration.

"It has always been young men such as myself who have done the killing and the dirty work that the

government leaders have directed," Ford wrote in his 1981 letter to the government officials. "It could have been me who nailed Jesus to the cross, who ran the ovens at Dachau, who bombed Dresden, and then Hiroshima. It is men like me all over the world who are training to kill, to die, at the order of their governments."

Ford went on to write: "I say 'enough!' I refuse to kill, I will not cooperate with you in your murderous business from which some profit while others die. I will not compete with you in violence by turning guns and threats of destruction against you... I regret that

this has brought me in conflict with the government of my country, but I cannot comply with the dictates of that government while still seeking to serve the cause of life on earth."

Ford signed his letter "for the generations yet unborn."

Ford's visit to ECU is tentatively slated for the dates of February 1 - 5. During that time, he will be available to speak to local organizations, classes at ECU, and with the media.

He will also be available informally to discuss his own feelings concerning draft registration with other 18, 19, and 20 year olds who are also faced with this

difficult decision.

Ford's itinerary is not yet firm, but according to the Greenville Peace Committee, Ford will probably be speaking at a public meeting on the evening of Wednesday, February 2nd.

Other groups or individuals wishing to get more information on the Ford visit are asked to contact the Greenville Peace Committee at 758-4906 (610 South Elm St.)

FLAMINGO DISCO

Announces its Black History Week Party

Date: February 4, 1983

Time: 10:00-Until

Admission: \$1.50 Students (With I.D.)

\$2.00 General Public

Transportation will be provided!!

Pick up time: 1st-10:00pm Mendenhall

10:30pm Scott Hall

2nd-11:00pm Mendenhall

11:15pm Scott Hall

Special Surprise Entertainment

HERE'S SOMETHING TO SMILE ABOUT.



Party!

Party!

Party!

Party!

THE EBONY HERALD

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OPINION

The Ebony Herald

January 1983

Page 3

This issue of the Ebony Herald is dedicated to Black History Month, which will be celebrated January 30-February 6.

During this week there will be many activities to entertain you, the minority student. The activities are meant to be educational, so please attend. Make this week special by participating.

The Ebony Herald is celebrating this month by writing about prestigious black people that we the staff admire. We hope you enjoy this special issue.

The Ebony Herald Staff



Speak Out!

I'd like to take this opportunity to challenge the black organizations and students on this campus. It seems that the hardest thing for the fraternities and sororities to do is work together. You already represent a minority because each individual organization can not hope to measure up to the larger white fraternities and sororities, who enjoy the lavish, ritzy old homes along Fifth Street.

So why not begin to work together in an effort to promote prosperity for blacks on this campus. It's time for petty jealousies to be put away. You are in college now; it's time to act as adults, not as paranoid teenagers. The time has come for you to trust one another. Do you want to always have meetings and parties in a small sweatbox, two room house disguised as a cultural center? Do you want to always be treated as a second rate student who enjoys few social activities because of the lack of unity?

I put it to you, the black students of this campus. It is time to take your head out of the ozone and make some changes.

The first way is to re-establish a council of black organizations. This council could help represent the organizations and be as one voice, instead of many small voices that cry out,

but are never heard. There are many opportunities that are not being exploited, such as our potential strength in working together. But not to be overlooked is the black student apathy. How do you the black student criticize the lack of social activities for the minorities, when you don't even participate in the activities that are planned. Don't you think it's time to participate? Or do you choose to spend your college years quietly and uneventfully like a jackass?

I challenge you all to get involved, or either you can do as you usually do: Read this article, shrug your shoulders, pretend that I'm not talking about you, and go on to play the same old game with the Jones'. But then, it doesn't take brains to sit in a soda shop and be seen but not heard.

Signed,

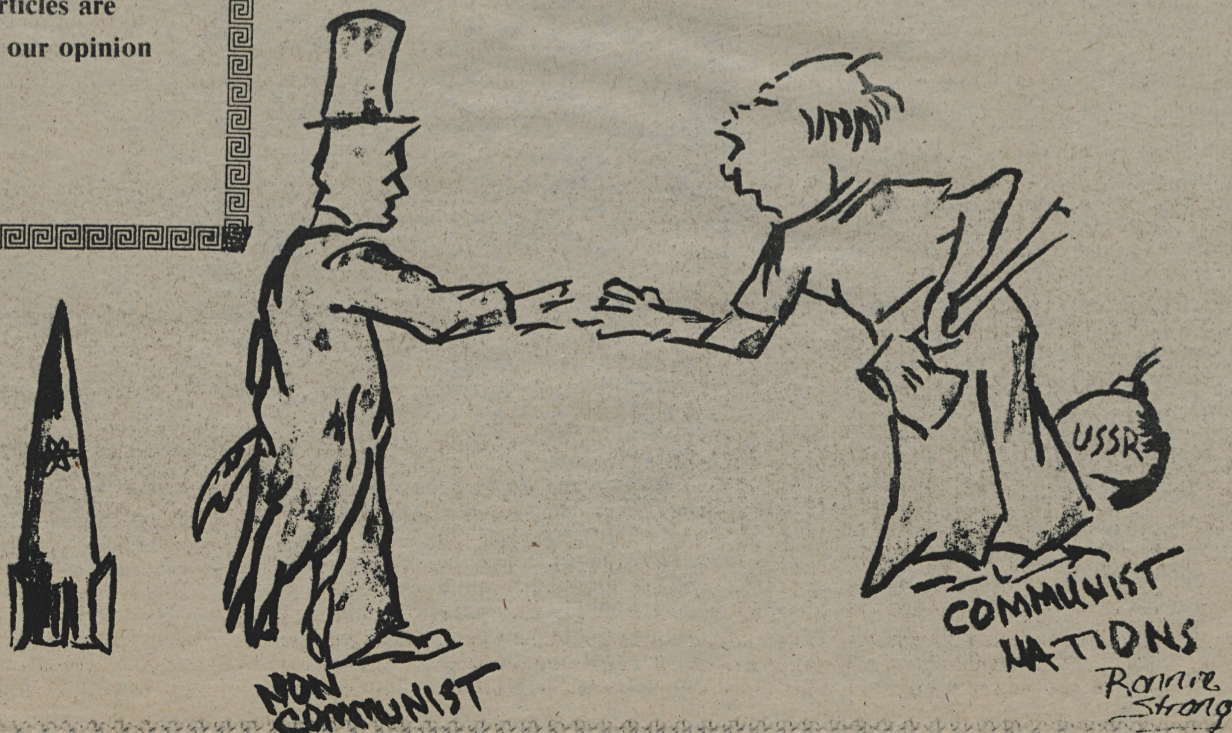
On The Outside Looking In

Your responses to this and other articles are welcome in our opinion section.

REMEMBER!

January 17 - 21
Applications for Student Union Chairpersons
January 28
Student Union Chairpersons Selected
January 31 - February 11
Applications for Committee Members
February 18
Student Union Staffed
February 25 - 27
Student Union Required Training Session
April 15
Student Union Banquet

TOTAL TRUST



ARTS

Black Arts Festival

By **MINORITY ARTS COMMITTEE**
Contributing Source

The 1982-83 Black Arts Festival has been scheduled for January 30 through February 5. The week long event is coordinated by the Student Union Minority Arts Committee in conjunction with the Student Union Films Committee and the Department of University Unions. The theme for this year's program is "The Black Heritage--Variations of a Dream: The Reason To Be."

The festival opens Sunday, January 30 with a concert by lyric-spinto soprano, Willie Jordan-Williams. Ms. Williams, a native of New Bern, studied voice with Drs. Aldrich Adkins and Oscar Henry. At present she is studying with Elaine Bonazzi, mezzo-soprano of New York City. She has performed as guest soloist at colleges throughout the country as well as at a number of major concert halls. Her concert here will be a salute to Black composers. The concert will be held in Hendrix Theatre, Mendenhall Student Center and will begin at 3:00 P.M. Tickets are priced at one dollar each.

Coretta Scott King, wife of the late civil rights activist Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., will speak in Hendrix Theatre on Monday, January 31, at 8:00 P.M. Since the death of her husband, Mrs. King has carried on the work he began toward social, political, and economic justice. Her appearance here is under the sponsorship of the Department of University Unions Lecture Series Committee. The subject of her lecture will be "Living Legacy of Martin Luther King, Jr." Tickets for the lecture are priced at \$2.50 for E.C.U. students, \$3.50 for E.C.U. faculty and staff, \$3.50 for groups of 20 or more, and \$5.00 for the general public. All tickets sold at the door will be \$5.00.

The festival continues on Tuesday, February 1 with a talent competition sponsored by the Minority Arts Committee. The competition will feature music, dance, and drama, and will display talent of students from the campus. The program will be held in Hendrix Theatre at 8:00 P.M. and admission is \$1.00.

On Wednesday, February 2 at 6:30 P.M., Mattye

Reed, Director and Curator of the Heritage Center at North Carolina A and T State University, will conduct a gallery talk at the opening of the African Heritage Art Exhibit. The exhibit will be on display in the Mendenhall Gallery from February 1-15. The reception and gallery talk will take place in the Mendenhall Student Gallery and there is no admission charge.

At 8:00 P.M. on Wednesday evening the award-winning film "Black Orpheus" will be screened in Hendrix Theatre. Considered one of the most beautiful films ever made, it retells the legend of Orpheus and Eurydice in a modern setting. Admission will be by ID and Activity Cards of MSC Membership.

Dr. John Fleming, Professor of Black Church Studies at Shaw University Divinity School will keynote a program which focuses on the Black religious experience. The program is scheduled for Thursday, February 3 at 7:30 P.M. Dr. Fleming will trace the development of the Black Church and Black Religion in America. Prior



The Oscar-winning Best Foreign Film of 1959.
BLACK ORPHEUS

to his presentation the E.C.U. Gospel Choir will trace the development of Black Church music. There is no admission charge for the program which will be held in Hendrix Theatre.

The festival will conclude on Friday, February 5 and Saturday, February 6, with performance by Ronald Maxwell and Leah Kendrick in the Coffeehouse. This talented duo will be featured in a program of jazz and blues. The show will begin at 9:00 P.M. each evening. Admission to the Coffeehouse which is

located on the ground floor of Mendenhall Student Center is \$.50.

Tickets for the various events of the festival are on sale in the Central Ticket Office. The Ticket Office is open each weekday from 10:00 A.M. to 4:00 P.M. For additional information to reserve tickets call 757-6611, ext. 266.

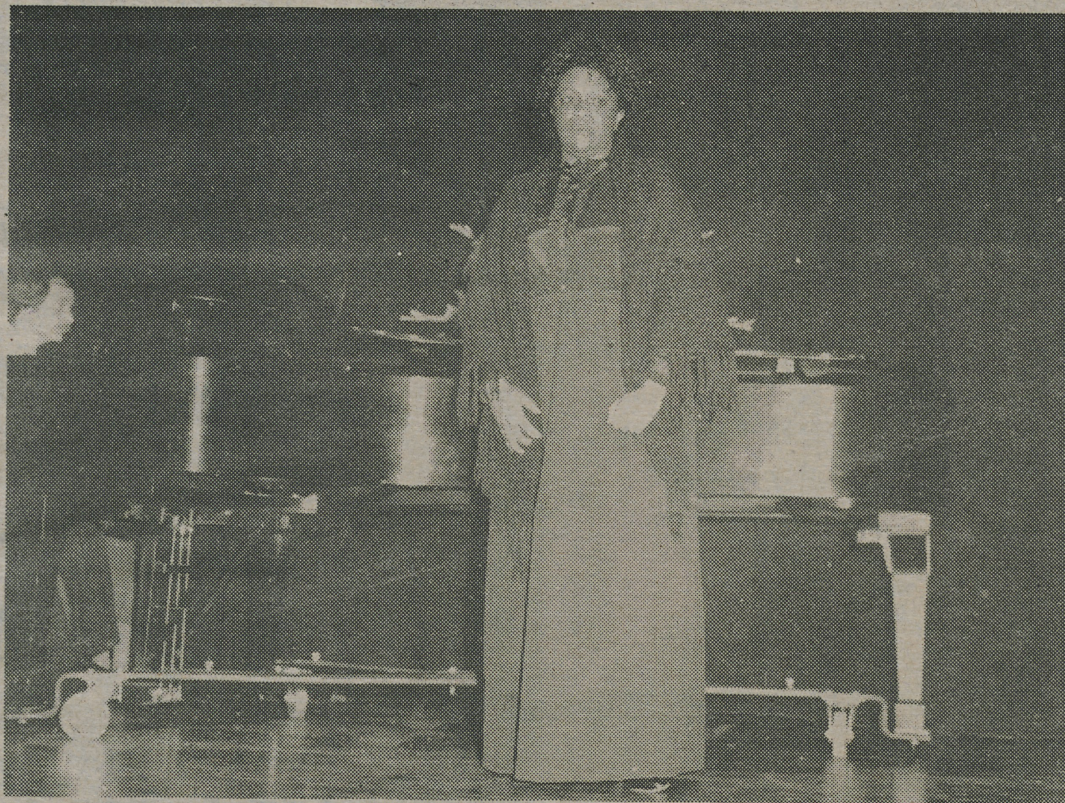
Willie Jordan-Williams appears at Hendrix Theatre.

By **CAROLLE DAVIS**
Features Editor

Spinto Soprano, Willie Jordan-Williams will appear in concert in Hendrix Theatre, Mendenhall Student Center on Sunday, January 30, 1983 at 3:00 pm. The concert is the first event of the Annual Black Arts Festival, under the sponsorship of the East Carolina University Student Union Minority Arts Committee.

Ms. Jordan-Williams, a native of New Bern and presently resides in Raleigh, did her undergraduate studies at Virginia State College. Her graduate studies were fulfilled at Eastern Michigan University. She studies voice with Dr. Aldrich Adkins and Dr. Oscar m. Henry. At present she is studying with Elaine Benazzi, mezzo soprano of New York.

The talented artist has performed as guest soloist, recitalist, and opera soloist at colleges and universities throughout the country. Ms. Jordan-Williams was a participant in the Opera Studio of the 1980 Summer Vocal Institute of Musical Studies, Graz, Austria. The experience included major performances in Deutschlandsberg, and the AIMS Artist Recital Series of



Graz. She was "heartily acclaimed" by Austrian music critics for her renditions of 'Tosca', from Puccini's TOSCA, and NEFRO SPIRITUALS.

Recently the artist was instrumental in organizing PEOPLE OF THE ARTS, a statewide organization devoted to promoting the awareness of the cultural arts at the grassroots level. The organization has members in 40 communities throughout the state. Annually a concert is held in Memorial

Auditorium by the organization.

Willie Jordan-Williams' concert on ECU campus will be a salute to Black Composers. Tickets for the concert are on sale at the Central Ticket Office and are priced at \$1.00. For additional information or to reserve tickets, call 757-6611, ext. 266 weekdays between 10:00 am- 4:00 pm.

Calendar Of Events

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
JANUARY 23	24	NAAACP Mtg 25 Rm 212-MSC 6:30pm	ALL DAY 26 BLOOD MOBILE MSC-AUD-244	27	KAPPA ALPHA PSI 28 CULTURAL CENTER	ALPHA PHI 29 ALPHA CULTURAL CENTER
BLACK ARTS 30 FESTIVAL BEGINS	CORETTA 31 KING AT HENDRIX THEATRE 8:00	FEBRUARY 1	2	3	FIAMINGO 4 DISCO BLACK HISTORY PARTY. (SEE AD)	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28					

He Had A Dream

He lived for all.
He died for all.
He had a dream,
that one day all nations
would join hands in peace.

Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.
Non-violence and equality are what he stood for.
He had a dream.

A menagerie of the past:
segregation,
Rosa Parks,
"If I had sneezed",
"We shall overcome"
Memphis, Tennessee
He had a dream.

There were others:
Booker T. Washington
John F. Kennedy
Malcolm X
others who touched us.
But not one with more impact
than Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.

He had a dream.

Michael D. Felder

I Spoke To Martin Luther King

Last night,
I got down on my knees and asked God
if I could speak to Martin Luther King.

When Martin Luther King stepped into my prayers
I asked, "Now can I be like you?"
He looked into my face and replied,
"Love every man as if he were your brother."

"Raise not your hand against any man, but
turn the other cheek. Treat every man
as if he were your neighbor."

"Dr. King," I said, "is it possible for me to
come close to achieving what you have?"
Said Dr. King, "Every man in his heart
can love his fellow man. If you can
but touch one single person with your
love, then you have reached a
tremendous goal."

Before he left my prayers, he spoke
but one final time,
"Live the dream," he said.

Michael D. Felder

PEOPLE

Remembering Famous Negroes in U.S. History

By **NEGRO ALMANAC**
Contributing Source

Hiram Rhoades Revels, a native of North Carolina, is the first negro to have served in the U.S. Senate. Revels was elected from his adopted state of Mississippi, and served for approximately 1 year, i.e. from February 1870 to March 1871.

Born in 1822 in Fayetteville County, Revels was educated in Illinois. Ordained a minister in the African Methodist Church, he worked among negro settlers in the northwest ter-

ritory, and in the border states of Kentucky and Missouri before settling in Baltimore, Maryland. There, he served as a church pastor and school principal.

During the Civil War, Revels helped organize a pair of negro regiments in Maryland and, in 1863, went to St. Louis to establish a freedmen school, and to carry on his work as a recruiter. For a year, he served as chaplain of a Mississippi regiment before accepting the post of provost Marshall of Vicksburg. While in this part of the country, he was

also active in organizing a number of negro churches, particularly in Jackson, the State Capitol.

Revels settled in Natchez at the end of the war. In 1868, he joined the Methodist Episcopal church, and was appointed alderman by the union military governor of the state. Revels accepted this post with some trepidation, since he feared it would lead to a conflict of interests. Eventually, however, he won the respect of his constituents for his alert grasp of important state issues and, as such, found it ad-

vantageous to pursue a political career. He even supported legislation which would have restored voting and office-holding privileges to disfranchised Southerners.

Revels was named president of Alcorn University near Lorman, Mississippi after he had left politics for good. He devoted most of the remainder of his life to developing Alcorn as an institution of learning which the Negro could place his trust in. In 1876 he became editor of the Southern Christian Advocate, a religious journal.

Revels lived in Holly Springs during his last years, and remained active in religious work until his death on January 16, 1901. The former senator was survived by his wife, Phoebe, and two daughters.

Information was derived from the Negro Almanac, by Ploski and Kaiser. It was published by the Bellwether Company, New York, N.Y.

By **NEGRO ALMANAC**
Contributing Source

One of a handful of names which immediately leaps to mind at the mention of the American negro is that of Frederick Douglass, probably the foremost voice in the abolitionist movement of the nineteenth century.

Born in February of 1817 in Talbot County, Maryland, Douglass was sent to Baltimore as a house servant at the age of eight. He learned to read and write under the instruction of his mistress. At the death of her husband, Douglass was sent to the country as a field hand. In his early teens, he began to teach in a Sunday school which was forcibly shut down by hostile Southerners. Douglass himself was severely flogged for his resistance to slavery.

After making one unsuccessful attempt to escape, Douglass managed to make his way to New York disguised as a sailor. Once in the North, it was not long before he found his true calling--leader in the anti-slavery crusade. Taken on as an agent by the Massachusetts Anti-Slavery Society, he soon helped in the fight then taking place in Rhode Island against a new constitution aimed at disenfranchising the negro.

As the years passed, Douglass became an increasingly familiar figure to abolitionists throughout the country. In 1845, after having published his Narrative at great personal risk (that of re-enslavement as a fugitive), he went to England, where he raised enough money, through lectures on slavery and women's rights, to buy his freedom. Upon his return to his native shores, he

founded the famous newspaper, The North Star. Later, he was forced to flee to Canada when the governor of Virginia swore out a warrant for his arrest on charges that he had conspired with John Brown, leader of the Harper's ferry revolt.

With the outbreak of the Civil War, Douglass--once again back in the United States--met with President Abraham Lincoln, and assisted him in recruiting what were to become the celebrated 54th and 55th Massachusetts Negro regiments.

In 1871, during the Reconstruction period, he was appointed to the territorial legislature of the District of Columbia; in 1872 he served as the presidential electors-at-large for New York and, shortly after, became secretary of the Sante Domingo Commission.

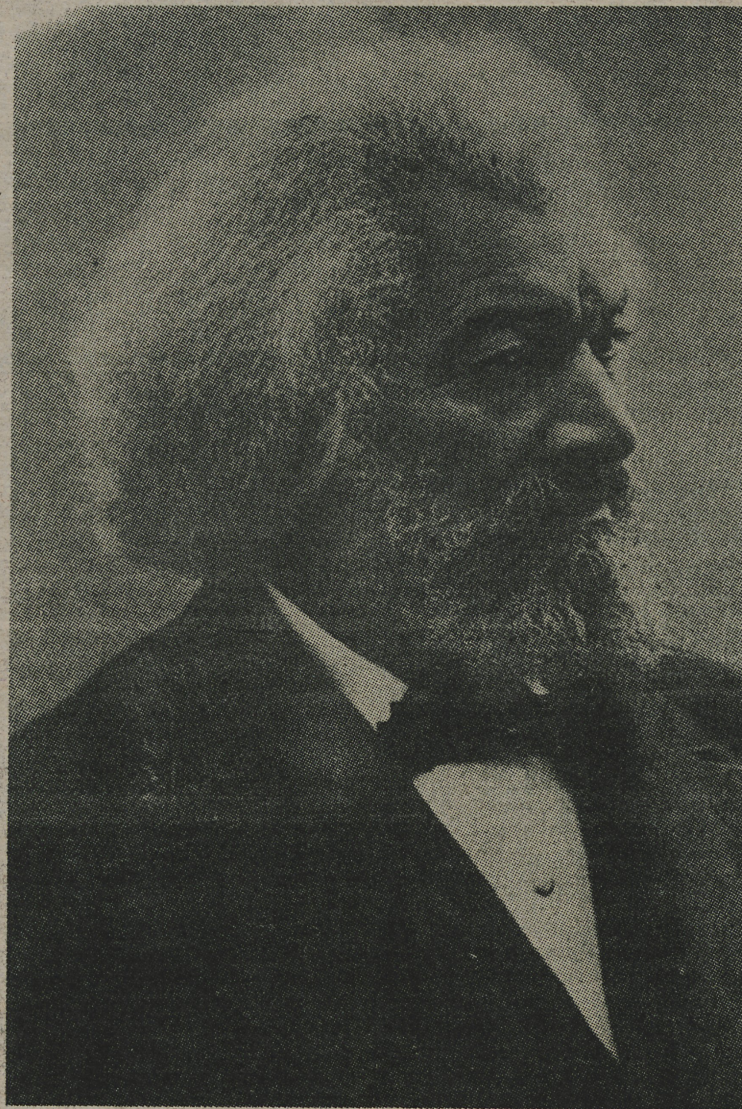
In 1877, after a short term as a police commissioner of the District of Columbia, he was appointed Marshal--a post he held until named Recorder of Deeds in 1881.

8 years later, in return for his strong support of the presidential campaign of Benjamin Harrison, Douglas was appointed to the most important Federal posts he was to hold--Minister Resident and Consul General to the Republic of Haiti, and later, Charge de'Affaires for Santa Domingo. However, when he saw his efforts being undermined by unscrupulous American businessmen interested solely in exploiting Haiti, he finally resigned his post in 1891.

4 years later, Frederick Douglass died at his home in Washington, D.C.

Information was derived

from the Negro Almanac, by Ploski and Kaiser. It was published by the Bellwether Company, New York, N.Y.



NEWS

Organization of United Africa

By CAROLLE DAVIS
Features Editor

The Organization for United Africa, is an organization that is vastly sweeping through North Carolina. Their purpose is an expression of solidarity for the continent of Africa.

OUF feels that this is a year for unity, and invite you to participate in the celebration.

Black Arts Festival Week, sponsored by the Student Union, to begin January 30, 1983, is urging students to contribute their talents. It may be song, dance, arts and crafts, original dress, or folk tales.

East Carolina University has appreciated the participation of OUF, and they have offered transportation and accommodations during the time of the performance, which will be the 4th and 5th of February, 1983.

The Organization for United Africa was formed by Apollo Okoth, to discuss the countries of Africa. The countries of Africa have many common problems. The OUF is working to find solutions for those problems of importance, since the continent of Africa is endowed with human and natural resources which should make 'her' self-sufficient, to defend herself against economic exploitation.

Here are five important points, that the Organization of United Africa can solidly and relentlessly fight to conquer a cherished goal.

1. Fostering cultural and social ties with all peoples of African descent

2. To foster unity among members and promote social, political and cultural awareness of Africans

3. Promoting understanding between Africans and the outside world

4. Providing a forum for the discussion of issues pertaining to Africa

5. Promoting the solidarity of Africans

The OUF can be achieved and the solutions to achieve it are important both, in their own right and in the context that they will be achieved. The chairman of the OUF, Apollo C. Okoth, believes that, "Africa's needs are not the massive injections of capital which the west tries to buy the favor of developing countries. Such hand-outs, disappear like snowflakes in the Sahara Sands and little positive effect." He continues to say, "there is sufficient practical background and know-how to utilize it for true future development.

Even less does Africa need the massive shipments of arms and ammunition which the

communist world so gladly supplies on the pretext of aiding the so-called oppressed people in their struggle for freedom, a struggle which reduces to futile argument with Africa's colonial past."

Nations everywhere frequently claim to desire peace. OUF, in fact, supports this claim, yet peace remains as elusive as ever. Why? "Unrealized by most of us, it did not ever occur to us that there is a cause for every effect. Are we truly educated unless we know where we are going in the end?" The answer, "our Motherland...Africa. Unless we know the true values from the false, and the way to such desired conditions as peace, happiness, prosperity, and the enjoyable pleasant and interesting life. Brothers and Sisters, did you ever wonder why it is, that nearly everybody wants to live a life that is pleasing...without boredom, aches, pains, suffering, or unpleasant environments and circumstances? We experience a hunger for something that will really satisfy; yet somehow, we never find it, except at brief intervals that never seem to last."

Okoth says we are living in a time of economical and political turmoil. We are driven away from reality, and made to forget the good old days, the days where we took pride

in our tradition. He feels it's a shame that we are all gathered here today and have to use the English language as our way of verbal communication.

When Okoth was asked why Africa was underdeveloped, a member of the third world, and a host of illiteracy, disease and hunger, this was his reasoning.

"There is no difference in mental capacity. Some nations succeed because they cheerfully pay the price of success. A good example is Japan. Others, though they may claim ambition and desire, are unwilling to pay the price. We are searching for a unifying factor. We are strengthening the desire to form a social organization, where we the students and visitors to this country, can unite socially and acquaint ourselves with each other by sharing our common social problems, with a hope."

The organization primarily deals with educational, social, and cultural values.

"We are asking for support materially, morally, and otherwise of everyone of us who has the Love to see AFRICA succeed."

Students interested in further information involving the OUF contact the EBONY HERALD office; 2nd floor of the Buccaneer Bldg.; East Carolina University.

Spare A Life-Seal Pups

By CAROLLE DAVIS
Features Editor

Would you like to take just a moment to save a seal pups life?

Seal hunting is a grisly business. If you've seen pictures of it or heard stories about it, you know what I'm talking about. The seal pups are less than three weeks old and helpless. They are too young to swim, too young to escape across the ice...too young to die. As the hunters approach across the ice, the pups can only look up with uncomprehending eyes as death comes on the end of a club.

This instant death comes from the steel-tipped clubs that are swung like heavy bats...crushing the pups skulls. Skinning knives are drawn, and the pup is quickly and unmercifully slit open from throat to tail. Its bloodied coat is severed from the baby's corpse. The hunters then go to the next...and the next...and the next.

Last year, over 300,000 hard and hooded seals were clubbed or shot to death, so the fashion conscious among us could stay up with the latest style.

You can help stop that killing--by helping GREENPEACE.

GREENPEACE is getting ready for the seal hunters, just as it has for the last seven years, by working on ways to stop it.

GREENPEACE began their campaign by protecting the seals with their bodies and trying to spray the pups with a harmless, organic dye. Bye being dyed, the pups pelts become worthless to the hunters.

The efforts of GREENPEACE to protect the seals are numerous. They dyed the pups pelts to destroy

their economic value, and they physically blocked boats loads of hunters, to name a few. Their main goal is to generate the public outcry over the "hunt" to force the Canadian and Norwegian governments to ban it.

GREENPEACE is asking for your help, before the hunt begins.

The final vote on the Common Market ban took place in December, the same month the seal kill quotas for 1983 will be set.

A large scale and costly public pressure battle will be necessary--either to enforce the ban, or, in the event of its failure to use the momentum they need individual countries to ban seal products on their own.

Christian Rieber, director of the

largest sealing company in the world, admitted not long ago to reporters that "if the seal hunt protestors continue their campaigns, the future of the sealing industry doesn't look especially bright."

If you agree with GREENPEACE, that we must support and feel for all forms of life as we feel for ourselves.

Please send your donations or just a postcard, expressing your concern to:

GREENPEACE USA
1700 Connecticut Ave. N.W. no. 305
Washington, D.C. 20009

STOP THE
SLAUGHTER



**DONATE
TODAY**



A Black Businessman, Naylor Fitzhugh

By CAROLLE DAVIS
Features Editor

Naylor Fitzhugh is recognized as the "dean" of black business. Following his natural inclination towards marketing, he enrolled in the Harvard Business School and graduated to become one of the first blacks to earn an MBA. Unrecruited by corporate scouts, Fitzhugh organized several business ventures and participated in boycotts aimed at ending economic injustices. He joined the faculty of Howard University in 1934 and remained there for 31 years to become the spiritual force of the Howard University School of Business, and the mentor of uncounted black business students. In 1965, Fitzhugh left the academic world and followed his students to the world of business. Fifty years after his graduation, he looks back with satisfaction on his life and work.

Naylor Fitzhugh has long believed that an understanding of business and economics is vital to black survival. But when he started the

marketing program at Howard University in 1946, his task was to convince everyone else.

Some of his colleagues thought marketing was shopping at the grocery store.

Fitzhugh's greatest challenge was to prepare black business students to excel in a corporate world that was largely closed to them. He never doubted that someday it would be open. When it did, his Howard alumni were ready to fill those positions.

The success of his students has brought the teacher great satisfaction. He couldn't explain his joy, of seeing students go on to become outstanding achievers.

Because of Naylor Fitzhugh, blacks today have a lot more awareness and understanding of business. Scores of his students hold important positions in major corporations, and the business world has become acutely aware of the black consumer as a major force in the marketplace.

Remembering Famous Black Athletes

By HORACE McCORMICK

Sports Writer

When reflecting back on the days of struggling for civil for civil rights, remembering Dr. King and numerous others, we tend to forget those color barriers broken by black athletes by people like Olympian Jesse Owens and baseball hall of fame's Jackie Robinson who made it possible for future generations of young black men and women to compete with white for athletic scholarships as well as academic scholarships. These important accomplishments by Owens and Robinson not only initiated the black man's acceptance as an athlete, but also served as a catalyst to initiate the black man's social acceptance by a white society.

Before the gains made by Olympic track star, Jesse Owens and the first black American to play in the major leagues, Jackie Robinson, the black athlete was confined to the barriers of negro athletic leagues as well as the barriers of struggling negro colleges.

Before Jackie Robinson signed with the Brooklyn Dodgers in 1947, he was forced to play in the negro league because of the color barrier that existed in the major leagues since 1876. But Jackie still remained fiercely competitive, despite being denied, the opportunity to play in the majors. But the Dodgers could no longer continue to ignore his outstanding statistics and in the Spring of '47 the Dodgers offered Jackie a try out and he accepted the challenge. Jackie survived the jibes of other players and soon demonstrated his capabilities as he led the Dodgers to the World Series and became Rookie of the Year. As Jackie's teammates and fans accepted

him.

Not only did Jackie excel as a baseball player; he also excelled as a student. Jackie was one of the first black men to win an athletic scholarship to a predominantly white university. Robinson excelled in four major sports while attending the University of California. In football, in 1938, he led the nation in punt returns; in basketball, he won the division scoring title, while also competing as a baseball and track star.

Robinson quit baseball in 1956 and became a prominent businessman while also engaging in politics and civil rights.

Probably the only black athlete who's accomplishments can shadow those of people like Jackie Robinson was Jesse Owens. In the 1936 Olympics in Berlin, Owens became the most striking figure there, besides Adolf Hitler. Hitler saw the 1936 Olympics as his chance to prove to the world the supremacy of the "Aryan Race" as he predicted German victory in every event.

But when the athletes burst through the tape at the finish line of the 100 and 200 meter run, Jesse Owens, representing the U.S.A. was the victor who would wear the gold.

Owens returned home to the United States, a hero and was accepted not only as black athlete but as a black American. America accepted Jesse and soon accepted other blacks as a part of them.

When reminiscing the gains made by blacks like Dr. King, who got us to front of the bus, we should also remember blacks like Jackie Robinson and Jesse Owens who made the first strides to get us ON the bus.

Announcement

Auditions For "Fever"

Date: January 26-27

Place: Room 206 Drama Dept.

Contact: The Drama

Dept. 757-6390

Seven black roles need to be filled.

HEAR
YE!



DORM LIFE GETTING
DEPRESSING?

