

# Blacks celebrate Black History Month

The 1978 theme for the national Afro-American History Month, "Roots, Achievements and Projections", is particularly appropriate.

The expressed purposes of Afro-American History Month are:

1. To increase Black pride in the Afro-American and African heritage.
2. To offer programs that would give all Americans the opportunity to recognize, understand the appreciate the contributions of Afro-Americans to the totality of the nation.

Afro-American History, Month, formerly Afro-American History Week, has been expanded to a one-month observance because of the demand by thousands of persons that "so much needs to be done in the process of teaching and learning of Afro-American contributions" that an entire month is needed.

Indeed, this is a logical step toward the ultimate achievement of placing Black History properly in all books and other media throughout the year. All events are open to the public. Our calendar for

Afro-American History Month observance is as follows:

Feb. 14 - Feb. 25th  
**"Roots, Achievements, and Projections"**  
 Lecture by: Dr. Walter C. Caniel, Vice Chancellor Student Affairs  
 Mr. George Brooks, Director Financial Aids and Awards  
 Date: Tuesday, February 14, 1978  
 Time: 7:00 PM  
 Place: Jesse Auditorium  
 University of Missouri-Columbia campus

"The Black College: Myths and Results" and "Blacks in Higher Education"

Presented by: Dr. Carolyn A. Dorsey, Coordinator Black Studies and Assistant Professor Higher and Adult Education  
 Dr. John Chavis, Vice President  
 Lincoln University  
 Jefferson City, Missouri  
 Date: Wednesday, February 15, 1978  
 Time: 7:00 PM  
 Place: N-208, Memorial Union  
 University of Missouri-Columbia

Carl Stokes, former mayor of Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Stokes is presently a news commentator for N.B.C.  
 Date: Thursday, February 16, 1978  
 Time: 7:00 PM  
 Place: Jesse Auditorium  
 University of Missouri-Columbia Campus

Tournament of Championships: Backgammon, Chess, Cards, Scrabble, Monopoly and Risk.  
 Date: Friday, February 17, 1978  
 Time: 8:00 PM  
 Place: New Black Culture House  
 823 Virginia Avenue

"African Diaspora and East African Dimension"

Speaker: Dr. Josep Harris, Chairman History Department Howard University Washington, D.C.  
 Date: Thursday, February 23, 1978  
 Time: 8:00 PM  
 Place: Memorial U Auditorium  
 University of Missouri-Columbia campus

## MSA presidential race

Austin Ruse, a junior in journalism and running mate Doug Liljegrin, a junior in engineering, of the Synergy slate will compete in a battle for the MSA presidency against John Mencl, a junior in business and public administration and Larry Bushong, a sophomore in Arts and Science of the Alternative slate.

"Our campaign slogan is 'offering an alternative to an ineffective student government,'" said Bushong. "Our philosophy is

advocacy and with advocacy we can stay on top of the administrative decisions."

Bushong, who is running for vice president, said his campaign issues are directed towards quality education for the students on campus.

"We would like to assure through seminars and tests that student advisers are qualified; to form committees to work as liaison between student and teaching assistants and to eliminate the 'pub-

lish or perish" idea the University administration has."

Bushong said he is not familiar with the black organizations on campus, but he would like to talk with some of the organizations to find out some of their concerns.

"From what I've heard about LBC, I have been impressed with them and I have nothing against them," said Bushong.

"We are basically interested in programs that we feel are effective, and

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## NAACP in its second phase

The local National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) organization is in its second phase here in Columbia. The local chapter is engaged in efforts to fight racial discrimination in the areas of unemployment, housing and education.

The Columbia chapter is under the leadership of the Rev. Jewell Jones of the Second Baptist Church, 407 E. Broadway.

The basic function of the local chapter is "to deal with racial discrimination in any form." Although fair housing and equal education are prevalent issues in Columbia the basic concern and most prominent focus of attention seems to be in the area of unemployment in Columbia.

"Columbia is living under the cloud of racism," says the Rev. Jones. He sites high unemployment



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# Students have voice on fee increase

Incidental fees for full-time University students will increase in the 1978-79 school year by either 12.9 percent or 20 percent, depending on action by the Board of Curators and student input.

According to vice-president for administration James Bucholz, the question of the fee increase at this point is not whether fees will increase next year but how much. The final decision will be made by the Board of Curators at their February 23 and 24 meeting in St. Louis. The increase will affect students at all four campuses.

There are three proposals before the board, Bucholz explained. "The specific percentage (of increase) depends on which fee schedule is chosen," he said. There could be an across-the-board increase of 12.9 percent, which would raise full-time fees from \$300 to about \$339 per semester. In another model, full-time fees would increase by 20 percent while other fees would go down.

The proposed increase has received criticism from Columbia student government president David LaGessee, and recently from Jackson County Democratic Senator Don Manford, who said he doesn't want to see students "gouged" by the administration.

Bucholz said that between now and the February curators' meeting, student government groups have the opportunity to study and make recommendations on which of the proposals they support. LaGessee said last week that MSA will not comment on the proposals because he feels the opportunity for student input comes at a time when it will not do any good.

Marion Oldham, the only Black on the UM Board of Curators, said that she is "very, very concerned" about the increase. "Increasing the costs means decreasing the number of students who can attend any of the four campuses," she said. "This is supposed to be a state school, for anyone who wants to attend. I am afraid that we are pricing higher education out of the reach of thousands of Missourians, especially poor whites and blacks."

Mrs. Oldham said that she is interested in "whichever plan will hurt the least amount of people," and that she had not yet made a decision about Plan A, B, or C. "Whichever plan is chosen, raising fees is bad," she said.

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good for the University. Ruse and his running mate Liljegrin of the Synergy slate said "We represent different backgrounds and have a broader base to represent students."

Liljegrin said he and his running mate would like to see a reconstruction of the general services division of MSA to work out an agreement of cutbacks on fee increases, to support the shuttle bus proposal and proposes to turn Lowry Street into a mall area with benches and plants.

Liljegrin said he proposes to increase the number of black faculty and administrators, and increase faculty salaries.

"There is a demand for black professors to teach, but they don't stay at Mizzou because they can make more money elsewhere," said Liljegrin.

Liljegrin said he will try

to increase communication between blacks and whites on campus, send out rush booklets from all sororities and fraternities to all students--blacks and whites, and improve the affirmative action program.

## Globetrotters to visit UMC

The Harlem Globetrotters, perennial favorites in family entertainment, will make what is becoming an annual appearance at the Hearnes Multipurpose Building on March 2.

Featuring Meadowlark Lemon and Curly Neal, the Globetrotters continue to establish new professional basketball attendance records and expect to be viewed by three million or more fans this year.

Tickets are priced at \$4, \$5, and \$6. Reductions of \$1.50 in each category are offered to University students and children under 12.

# Fraternities and Sororities agree on racism at the University

We are all sisters and brothers under the sun, but apparently not in sororities and fraternities on the University campus. It seems that both black and white sororities and fraternities are aware of their separate Greek systems, but they say it stems from University racism.

Jimmy Webster, president of the Omega Psi Phi fraternity, says, "There is separatism between black and white fraternities because of University racism. Racism is separatism. Due to deprivation of blacks at this University, blacks don't want to attend white fraternity social functions."

Webster says his fraternity was established on the principles of manhood, scholarship, perseverance and uplift. He says

they were mainly formed because of black unity and the need for survival in a majority white institution.

Webster says there are no whites in his fraternity at the University, but there are whites in the fraternities on the national level. Chapter-wise, the members of his fraternity would not be willing to accept whites in the fraternity, he says.

"You can't pledge a person until he is a sophomore. In his two years up here, he would get so much pain inflicted upon him because of traditional racism, that the brother would be unwilling to let a white in," Webster says.

He would like to see more black-white involvement but, he says this probably will never happen because racism will

never be solved at this University."

The omnipresence of racism at the University has forced blacks to unite.

"Blacks have no other choice than to try to unite. Without the formation of fraternities and sororities, blacks would have to go for days without seeing each other," says Jimmy Dickson, former dean of pledges of the Kappa Alpha Psi fraternity. "Our history of America is the reason. We were brought here with the idea of separatism and when we landed blacks felt a need to unite."

Dickson says he believes separatism exists because the functions of black fraternities are totally different from white fraternities. He says the reason black fraternities were established was be-

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**UMOJA**

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**UMOJA**

Re -

organizes

**The Organization of African Unity**

The 46-nation Organization of African Unity (O.A.U.) has existed in a chronic state of crisis ever since it was born out of a welter of conflicting interests and ideologies on May 25, 1963. Having survived 15 years of sometimes bitter political rivalries among its member states, surreptitious attempts by the United States, Europe and the U.S.S.R. to manipulate various member states so their votes on O.A.U. resolutions would selfishly serve their state interests rather than the cause of African unity, the Organization of African Unity is likely to endure for many more years.

Although in recent years African intellectuals have cast a critical eye towards the O.A.U. capacities to solve some of Africa's most pressing in-

ternal problems, African progressives still view the O.A.U. as their best devised instrument to pursue the goal of Pan-African unity. For Pan-Africanism as espoused by the leaders of Africa's most progressive states such as Tanzania, Guinea, Ghana, Mozambique and Nigeria is rooted not just in philosophy but in the contemporary necessity of economic and political alliances between developing African states to combat imperialism and collectively construct programs of development to speed the giant continents social, economic, and political progress.

The O.A.U. Chairman's role is mainly representational and rotates yearly providing the opportunity for each head of state to become chairman. Be-

tween the annual meetings of African heads of state, all policy decisions are made by the Organization's bodies: the Council of Ministers, which comprises the Continent's foreign ministers, and the Liberation Committee with its headquarters in Tanzania that provides moral and financial support to the armed struggle in Southern Africa.

Africa is the first continent which has created a pan-continental movement, although "pan" ambitions have been pursued throughout the modern history of Europe, the two Americas and Asia. The reasons for Africa's success are that until the early 1960's almost the entire continent (except Ethiopia and Liberia) was under foreign rule (presently Namibia (South

**Guest Commentary**

West Africa), Zimbabwe (Rhodesia), and Azania (South Africa) still remain under foreign rule) so that there were no irresistibly strong dominant nation-state interests to overcome, and because the idea of Pan-Africanism was vigorously championed at the close of the Colonial era by the then prestigious President of Ghana, Kwame Nkrumah.

Kwame Nkrumah, who guided his nation to independence from Great Britain in 1957 was then described by the Afro-American intellectual warrior and one of the founding fathers of the concept of Pan-Africanism - Dr. W.E.B. Dubois as the "brightest sun" over the African continent of the period. Nkrumah saw that the time was ripe for the idea of an international organization that would both harmonize relations between emerging African states and solidify links with people of African descent the world over and to establish in his words "An African pres-

ence that would be felt throughout the political world."

The dynamic impulse of Black consciousness at the end of more than a century of White alien rule was strong enough in 1963, and remains to today, to overcome any resistance to a unifying movement.

However, Nkrumah's revolutionary fervent advocacy of a political unified African superstate was rejected by virtually all his cautious contemporaries. Instead they created an organization which, in many respects resembles the framework of the United Nations and its specialized agencies. The Organization of African Unity has no power to bind its member states. Its influence comes from collective decision-making and moral pressures against backsliders. It is significant that not a single member has resigned since the founding of the O.A.U. and no new qualifying member has refused to join despite

strong ideological "disagreements within the organization. It is also significant that the O.A.U. heads of states never condemn each other in public for the enjoyment of the Western News agencies or for the enjoyment of the enemies of African unity who exist in all shapes, forms, and colors.

O.A.U. officials point to the fact that U.S. and European news gathering agencies focus only on the "negative" aspects of African and never on the great strides African states have taken since the ending of the Colonial Era. Also they say Western agencies while convincing the unaware and uninformed that Africa is Idi Amin and Idi Amin is Africa have never utilized their ability to influence the world community against John Vorster's and Ian Smith's racist, oppressive regimes in South Africa and Rhodesia. Only Idi Amin do the Western news agencies

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## What it means to be a professional and a woman

"It's rough being a black professional woman. You have to keep your shoulders on the grind," says Mary A. Ratliff, ophthalmic medical assistant at Tru-medic Veterans Hospital.

"For a black person to become professional, you have to work very hard and there is resentment from fellow employers because you are black; there are people who try to by-pass your authority and there is some hostility."

Mrs. Ratliff, 37, literally darts in, then out of her office everyday. She is usually with a surgical team in an operating room in the mornings and seated at a desk in the ophthalmology department in the evenings.

Mrs. Ratliff says although she has experienced hostility at the hospital, the institution is working to eliminate discrimination.

"As a black professional woman, there are many discouraging times and there are times you will get a promotion and people will swear you got it because you were black, although you've worked your can off for it," says Mrs. Ratliff.

Albert Monk, former director of the hospital says Mrs. Ratliff worked very diligently on the hospital's Equal Employment Opportunity Program.

Serving as one of the hospital's most active Equal opportunity counselors, she consistently handling complaints brought to her in a "prompt, effective manner, bringing resolutions and satisfaction to those involved."

A native of Ripley, Mississippi, Mrs. Ratliff came to Columbia in 1959. In 1962 she decided to go into L.P.N. training and worked as an operating room technician.



### Ratliff says "it's rough"

Following her L.P.N. training, Mrs. Ratliff went back to Boone County, as an operating room instructor. After six years she stopped working so that she could take care of her family.

She had small children and says "my family has

always come first." Mrs. Ratliff got bored as a housewife and took a job at J.C. Penny's working in the clothing department. There, she was approached by doctors from Boone County Hospital who asked her to return. She did. She worked in surgical intensive care at

the hospital. worked in surgical intensive care at the hospital.

Mrs. Ratliff had an unfortunate accident and had to leave the hospital on a two-year leave because she had to have neck surgery.

During this time she put in an application to  
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# We've Come A Long Way!

## Beulah Ralph gets involved

Beulah Ralph is not one to sit around and let her talents go to waste. As a professional black woman, she believes in getting totally involved in her job and community.

"I'm constantly on the go and I don't tire too easily," says Mrs. Ralph. "I have a good image of myself and that image is to develop into the type of woman I want to."

Mrs. Ralph, 50, who has worked most of her life, is director of the Home School Visitor's Program, which is only one of her involvements.

The program consists of 13 elementary schools and three junior high schools. There are visitors stationed at nine of the schools each day.

Mrs. Ralph says on her job she usually works at

ease, and she seldom gets uptight:

"But sometimes I get frustrated when I find I can't reach a child that has a lot of potential and a child that finds excuses to deal with his problems," she says.

Eliot Battle, director of pupil Personnel Services for the Board of Education says Mrs. Ralph has the capability of actually doing more for the students than a person with a major in psychology.

"I've known her for 21 years and I have not met a Columbian who I have greater respect for," he says. "She is a person who has unusual traits of warmth and care for people," he added.

Battle says he has not met a person who is as highly respected by

people of all walks of life than Mrs. Ralph.

"She is a very fair person, very positive. She is fair and speaks harshly if the need arises," he says.

Mrs. Ralph says she doesn't run into conflict with the males on her job, although they share their differences of opinion.

"I don't let them hassle me," she says, "I stand pretty firm."

Mrs. Ralph says being black and being a woman never upset her that much nor does discrimination upset her.

She says she was hired because of her abilities to deal with people and her experiences, not because she was a black woman.

Mrs. Ralph, who has done clerical work most of her life, says she was

secretary of the Frederick Douglas Junior and Senior High School for 22 years, before she become director of the visitor's program.

When Mrs. Ralph is not visiting parents about their children, she is usually involved in as many as nine social or community activities.

Her husband, (who is now deceased), was a kidney patient and she had to give him special attention. "I was still able to keep up with my community activities and at the same time put him on a kidney machine three times a week," she says.

She is a member of the Modernette Club, the Stuart Set Club, vice-president of Church Women

con't on 5

## J-School construction to begin

With additional private gift funds on hand to supplement state appropriations, the University Board of Curators this year approved awarding a contract to construct an addition to a School of Journalism building on the Columbia campus.

The addition, a three-story structure to be attached to the west side of Neff Hall, will contain more than 20,000 square feet and help meet increased journalism school enrollment.

Built with materials to blend with other buildings in the area, the addition will house a lecture hall with 298 seats, labora-

tories for newswriting, radio and television and KBIA news facilities. The move of KBIA news from its present location in the Neff Hall annex will provide additional space there for the Columbia Missourian. Television activities in the new addition will be confined to teaching and laboratory work.

When bids were opened in December, 1977, all were substantially above the architect's estimate, so it became necessary to raise an additional \$187,000 in private funds before a construction contract could be awarded.

Roy M. Fisher, dean of

the School of Journalism, led the drive for raising the additional money.

Total funds available for the project amount to \$1,520,563, which includes the construction contract plus other expenses such as architect's fees, furnishings and landscaping.

The funding is made up of \$765,000 in state appropriations, along with private gifts of \$660,563 in Gannett Co. stock from the Gannett Newspaper Foundation, \$25,000 from the William Tucker Memorial Fund, \$20,000 from Fred and Becky Hughes and the Joplin (MO) Globe and \$50,000 from the University development

fund.

Dean Fisher said: "Half the money for the new building is coming from private citizens and corporations who believe in the programs of the School of Journalism. Together, with the legislative support, this illustrates the importance of both the state and private citizens working jointly to meet the needs of higher education."

## Black Professional Speak Out

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Ratliff

work at the VA hospital and she received the position of scrub nurse. Mrs. Ratliff says her husband, Lonnie, was very helpful to her during the civil rights struggle in helping her take care of her three children.

"Trying to get my work done at work and spend time with the children can pose a problem," she says. "To do both and to do them well, takes a special type of person with a special kind of family. And I have that type of family."

### Beulah Ralph

United, member of Entre Nous Club, member of Chancel Choir at St. Paul A.M.E. Church, and a member of the Inner City Council and Alcoholism

Board.

**Unity**

**UMOJA**

**Solidarity**

## Columbia College celebrates Black History Week

The Minority Student Organization of Columbia College courteously invite you to join us in our celebration of Black History Week, February 12-18. We guarantee a full week of diversified activities to emphasize our Black Heritage in America. Our activities include:

Monday, Feb. 13- Black Learning Night- Guest Speaker Bill McFadder, Assistant Professor of Business and Journalism at the University of Missouri, 7:30 p.m., Hughes Parlor.

Tuesday, Feb. 14- Black Beautification- Black Magic provides a seminar on Black hair care and face care, for both men and women. 7:30 p.m. Dulany Hall.

Wednesday, Feb. 15- Dimensions in Black. Program of events to help celebrate our Black Heritage, dramatic presentations through music, dance, and poetry. 7:30 p.m. Dulany Hall.

Thursday, Feb. 16- Fashion/Talent Extravaganza-Combination of dif-

ferent fashions and versatile talents from the Columbia area. Participation in the Talent Show is open to the public. Contact Wendy Bolton at Ext. 356, Columbia College, before Feb. 8 if interested in entering the show. The activities begin at 7:30 in Dualany Hall.

Friday, Feb. 17- Casino Night- Fun and games for "perspective" gamblers. Prizes given to winners. 7:00-8:00 p.m., Dulany Hall. Semi-Formal Dance afterward with music provided by Quadra-Sound! 9:00 p.m. - 1:00 a.m.

Dulany Hall. Admission is \$1.00.

Saturday, Feb. 18- Soul Food Dinner. Combination of different "soul-food" served in Dulany Hall, 5:00 p.m. to 6:00 p.m. General Public's price is \$2.00 Columbia College students pay nothing if residents.

We really want you to come help us celebrate. If you have any questions, please give us a call or write to us at Columbia College.

# Black Writer's Mart

I \* I HEAR\* I FEEL\* I SMELL  
REVOLUTION IN THE AIR

i c poverty  
i hear a baby cry  
i feel reflected in this americas  
i smell revolution in the air

i hear old niggers saying, what's the  
matter with'dem young folks  
i feel there must be a change  
i c that baby growing up  
i smell revolution in the air

i feel i must help make that change  
i c that baby, now grown  
i hear blacks saying brother & sister  
i smell revolution in the air

i smell revolution in the air  
i hear the sounds of guns  
i c the dead & blood running in the street  
i feel the tensions and pressure of war

i c the dead  
i hear calls of freedom  
i feel there will be a change  
i smell the fumes of death

i c the light of understanding and the  
words of wisdom  
i hear words of wisdom, freedom and  
building of nations

I FEEL FREE

i smell the air and it is fresh

bob williams [t.j.]



## Black Poets "Doin' it"

GCB

[General Classroom Building]

I sat in the classroom  
the white classroom  
with  
white people, speaking white words  
in a white building, on a  
white campus, in white walls  
on white thought  
listening to all that whiteness  
'cause it was talking to me  
ain't that a bitch?  
translating all that white shit  
and I'm noid  
surrounded by white words,  
white people, white walls, white buildings, white campus de-scussing  
white thought in slimy white ways  
and I'm noid  
cause I know I will  
sit-in  
white words, people, walls, buildings, campus, thought again  
and I'm noid.

h.l. walker

### Institutionalized - Is

- Institutionalized is Negative
- Institutionalized is Accepting the institution
- is Accepting the day to day indignities
- Institutionalized is Trying to dull the reality of institutional
- is Deprivation with drugs and barbituates
- Institutionalized is Accepting society's definition of yourself
- is A worthless being - an animal.
- Institutionalized is Accepting the fact that there are no women
- is pairing off with some dude
- Institutionalized is Not looking forward
- is Living from day to day
- is Accepting oppression
- is Living up to animal expectations
- is Accepting defeat
- is The way this society wants you to be else they wouldn't have you in an institution.
- Institutionalized is The negative consciousness of

f.e. chapman

**Black Diaspora**

was home for  
ackman  
the slavetrade,  
barbarous greed of europeans,  
ned us from her breasts  
or in hostile foreign lands  
ere we still live and work  
ng her mark proud  
ng to the rhythms of her  
eats  
ough we're not in Afrika  
in us  
us here  
the Black Diaspora

tyrone farris

**Plea For Incarcerated Bros.**

Wake up Black Brothers and become aware,  
of the grief in prisons that your brothers share.

Wake up Black Women and soon you'll see,  
the heartbreak and humility for inmates like me.

Wake up Black Judges it's not too late,  
to help get rid of this almost doomed fate.

Wake up Black Lawyers and you'll soon regret,  
that you find the problems we all detest.

Wake up Black people to everyday's crime,  
but think of the poverty that brings so much time.

Wake up Black people to a hungry man,  
that steals in this land of lands.

Wake up Black people to inmates all around,  
who hope that you will help him be found.

melvin mitchell

**(The Negro Woman)**

The Negro woman  
nurses the whiteman's child  
from the cradle until he is grown,  
and sometimes she might relate to these  
children  
better than she relates to her own.  
My mother  
"mothers" the whiteman's child,  
making sure when he is hungry  
he is fed.  
Yet, with all this love my mother possesses,  
I lie sick and alone in bed.  
My mother  
"pampers" the whiteman's child,  
teaching them to be clean and neat  
while I, not knowing right from wrong,  
learn of life in back-alleges and streets.  
I do not blame my mother, though,  
for she is just too busy to see.  
But while she takes care of the  
whiteman's child  
who takes care of me?!

mark carnius cox

**My American Heritage**

From an Ebony Civilization  
To the cradle of degradation  
Has been my fate  
War, captivity, and slavery  
Unwarranted and unwanted mates

I do not blend  
In the American melting pot  
Néver assimilation  
Always discrimination

Segregation, a legal device  
Used to keep me poor but nice  
Civil Rights, none have I known  
Just lynching, rape, and murder in broad daylight  
Are the rewards for the courage I've shown

What will become of my generation?

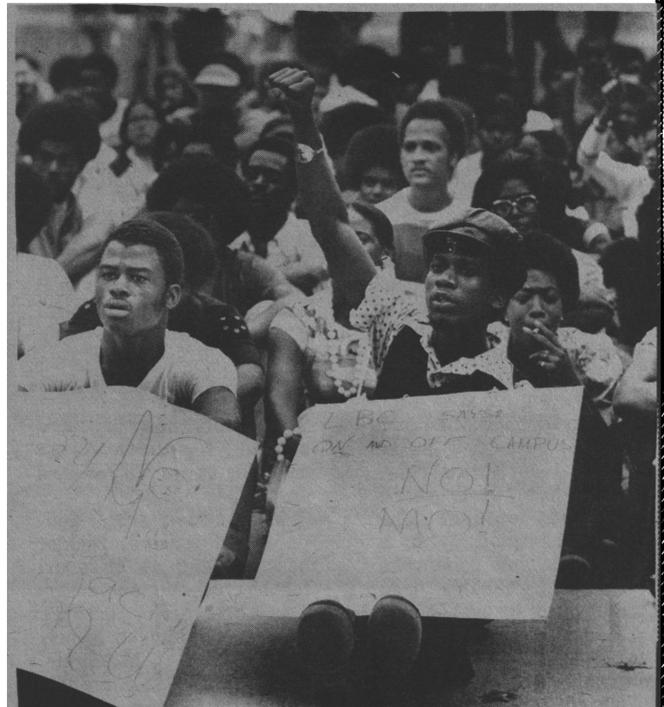
Civil War Emancipation  
I'm now a person without chains  
And without political, social, and economic gains  
What can I claim?  
Certainly not womanhood or citizenship in this land  
Voting, little have I done  
Since I could not always read and write  
And interpret the constitution as some  
All right. Denied equal education  
Overburden with penalization

I've served in two world wars, Korea, and Viet Nam  
I've returned home cripple, blind, and lame  
Busing and cussing why all the fussing  
A little Bus ride to the other side  
Where there aren't any rules  
Just a broken down school

Integration Never?  
White supremacy forever  
Before compromising  
Let the private schools rise

Watergate  
Tax-evasion, crimes and lies are  
Privileges for the governors while  
the governed are punished  
My American Heritage

margaret dwight



by Yvonne Samuel

Art by Don Taylor

# Sports



# Cyclones "tough"

When Iowa State coach Bill Bergan brought his Cyclones to the Missouri Invitational at Hearnes, his timing couldn't have been better.

The Tigers, impressive winners in the previous two indoor meets were at less than full strength because of injuries and sickness among key members of the squad.

The Cyclones took advantage of the depth-less Tigers as any normal track squad would do and out-distanced the competition to capture the meet with 95 points. Missouri finished second with 72 points followed by North Texas State (25), Memphis State (21), Lincoln (19), Houston (12), Westminster (9) and Oral Roberts (2).

The rash of Tiger illnesses left coach Bob Teel's squad with gaping holes. Injuries kept sprinters Ed Ofili and Dan Fortune, quarter-miler Ron Cloud and all-American long jumper Peppi Whitaker from competing. But, Bob Teel was not making any excuses after the loss.

"Sure, I don't like to lose, but they just beat us, that's all," Teel said. "I would hope that Cloud and (Scott) Clark could be better, and hopefully Ofili next week."

The Cyclones placed at least two men in the top three of seven events - too much for the Tigers and the rest of the opposition to handle.

Missouri, however did not let up in its assault on the Hearnes and school track records. For the second consecutive meet, hurdler Dan Lavitt established a Missouri and Hearnes Fieldhouse record. He flashed 7.07 clocking in the 60-yard high hurdles to break his own record he had set the previous week. Lavitt then clocked a 6.76 in the 60-yard lows for first, followed by teammate Nate Keeling (6.88).

"I'm pretty happy about it," Lavitt said, "but I was just trying trying to beat this guy here," he said, poking at Keeling. Lavitt has yet to lose a hurdle race this year.

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# Sports

Probably one of the best long and triple jump combinations in the nation won't materialize for the Tigers this year. All-american long jumper Peppi Whitaker will redshirt this season because of a back injury sustained at a meet at the Air Force Academy early this year.

Whitaker, last year's Big Eight outdoor long jump champion with a 26-6 leap, and teammate Andrew Agbebaku, who has already leaped 53-5 in the triple jump would have posed an awesome duo in both events.

Already this year, Missouri track coach Bob Teel has lost world-class high jumper Nat Page, who chose to sit out this season in order to compete as a collegian during the 1980 Olympic year, and former Big Eight hurdles champ

Godwin Obasogie, who is academically ineligible to compete this year.

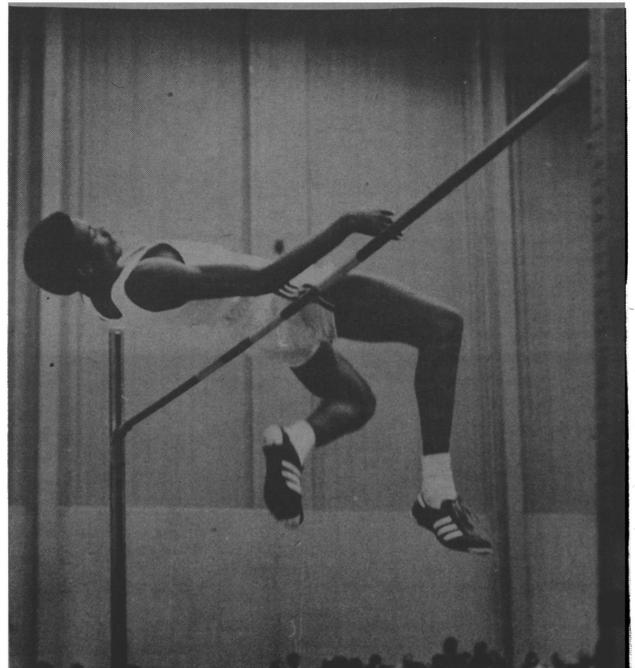
"We've got three all-Americans and three former Big Eight champs witing out this year," Teel said. "It's blown our team a little, but we're still strong."

Missouri has added a second junior-college transfer to its '78 football roster.

Mike Jones, a 6-4, 245-pound defensive tackle, has enrolled at Missouri for the second semester, Tiger coach Warren Powers announced today. Born in Memphis, Tenn., and currently living in Detroit, Mich., Jones has been a top-notch defensive lineman at Moorpark College in Moorpark, Calif.

Jones joins 6-5, 250-pound tight end Norman Goodman of Metropolis,

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# Sports

## con't from page 8

Shot-putter Steve Moore uncorked a 59-6½ toss, good enough for a first place and a Hearnes record. Moore, one of the top collegiate shot-putters in the nation was pleased with his performance. "For this part of the year, I'm about five or six feet ahead. I trained a lot this summer and lifted weights," he said.

Even though triple-jumper Ajayi Agbebaku failed to break a record for the first time of the indoor season, his 52-9 leap still earned him first place. Agbebaku also took the long jump with a leap of 23-2½, nearly two feet less than his previous victories. He also has yet to lose in both events. "Jumping every week, you're going to break down once in a while," he said, discouraged over his long jump attempt. "But I won it anyway - that's the main thing."

Even though the Tigers failed to take any of the top three places in the high jump, the crowd was treated to another outstanding performance. High-jumper Nat Page, opting to redshirt this season competed unattached and established a

new Hearnes record with a leap of 7-4. "I wanted to clear 7-4 so I could get a good standing in the United States," he said. "I think I'm in the top three (collegiate).

The Tigers will finish the home indoor season Feb. 17 at the Missouri Intercollegiate Championships.

Ill., as mid-year additions to the Mizzou squad.

Rod Kelly, Promotions Co-ordinator for Missouri's Athletic Department, has resigned to accept a new position as sports director of radio station KTGR/KTGC in Columbia.

Kelly's appointment is effective March 1. A native of Columbia, he joined the Tigers' administrative staff 3½ years ago.

While handling promotion for all sports at Mizzou, Kelly also coordinated all Missouri Sports Network broadcasts in football and basketball. He also did some play-by-play broadcasts of Tiger basketball games, and color commentary.

Kelly was formerly employed by the M.F.A. Insurance Companies as

supervisor of sales promotion. Previously, he worked for KFRU Radio in Columbia, while attending Hickman High and the University of Missouri.

Kelly was graduated from the University in 1972, with a radio-television minor in the Speech department.

The Missouri Tigers have qualified in seven events thus far for the NCAA Indoor Championships March 10-11 at Cobo Arena in Detroit. Here is a list of qualifiers through Feb. 3.

Long Jump; Andrew Agbebaku, best effort - 25-3/4

Triple Jump; Andrew Agbebaku, best effort - 53-5

60-yard high hurdles; Dan Lavitt, best effort - 7.07

60-yard dash; Dominic Andy, best effort - 6.1

440-yard dash; Dele Udo, best effort - 47.93

1000-yard run; Scott Clark, best effort - 2:09.4

Mile relay; (Lavitt, Jeff Smithmeier, Clark, Udo) -3:15.57

Announcement!  
Announcement!  
on February 13th, 1978  
L.B.C. will be open to new  
Student leaders,- pick up  
your petitions in 110  
Gentry Hall - they will be  
due February 27th.

## con't from page 5

of planning and collective thinking and a lot of hard work by the staff," Gribbin says.

Next in the plan is moving the card catalog to the second floor near the General Reference area. This will open up the main entrance on Lowry Street for movement and comfort of library users.

In the periodical consolidation, all current publications are in alphabetical order. Publications "A" through "S" are in the Undergraduate Library room. The rest are in a spill over of several ranges of shelves in the adjoining stack area (One West Stacks).

Shelves displaying current issues lift to reveal unbound back issues beneath. Bound volumes of back issues of periodicals are shelved in their subject divisions elsewhere in the library.

A directory to all periodicals to which the UMC library subscribes is near the undergraduate library entrance. The Reader's Guide to Periodicals has been moved with other reference materials to the Education Library now housing the General Reference area. Education materials have been left intact.

# Black Students Speak Out

Everyone involved in minority progress

Unity (Umoja)...The GREATEST LOVE of all.

# The African View

## Conflict and Consensus

### con't from page 3

depict as the "Wild man of Africa" and permitting Vorster and Smith to escape by portraying them as "misguided" individuals who unfortunately, are living mentally in the 18th Century. Black nationalists the world over say this uneven depiction is simply because white men killing black men in the name of "law and order" and material "progress" has never been a "big thing" in any nation ruled by whites.

Three major obstacles faced the O.A.U. at its inception and, in some degree two of these still persist. The first was the basic differences in attitude between the French-speaking and English-speaking African states caused by the former's original desire to retain close links with Paris. In recent years the French-speaking family in Africa has undergone many changes and former close ties with France have been considerably eroded.

The second obstacle was the so-called historical barrier of the Sahara between the Arab-states in North Africa and the Black states south of the great African desert. Although the ending of European colonialism broke down the Sahara's political barriers, the Arabs overriding commitments arising from their confrontation with Israel has in the past centered their focus on the crisis in the Middle East. The O.A.U. since its inception has worked to overcome these "barriers", some erected by the British and French Colonial administrations to further divide Africa along geographic lines, other "barriers" stemming from cultural and religious differences. Progressive North African leaders are presently ce-

menting closer ties with their African brothers south of the Sahara through the auspices of the Organization of African Unity. It should be pointed out that Egypt's former president Abdul Gamal Nasser labored closer with Nkrumah to create the O.A.U.

A third obstacle has been the differences of political attitudes between the radicals and moderates in African politics. The earlier divisiveness of this ideological conflict has become much less of a threat as African leaders have had to face up to the immense difficulties of governing their own countries and to the commonality of the problem of economics. African states now tend to divide over particular issues rather than over broad ideologies.

The Organization of African Unity has increasingly become a forum where common African politics are forged, or disputed, and where the disagreements among member-states can be discussed and sometimes conciliated. This function of the O.A.U. explains why the meetings of heads of state have become critical annual events in the affairs of the Continent. Every year these meetings provide occasions for speculation about whether the organization is on the verge of collapse; but these judgments are facile.

If the O.A.U. was indeed so divisive it would have collapsed under the weight of the many difficult disputes that have divided its members over the last 15 years.

The Pan-African organization suffers from precisely the weaknesses that are inherent in all international bodies whose membership represents strongly divergent interests. They are severely limited in the

number of issues on which they can take effective action.

In all fairness the 46-nation organization has failed to act effectively on a number of occasions - as for example in ending the civil war in Nigeria and Angola, stopping Ethiopia aggression against Eritria or in settling the present war between Somalia and Ethiopia. To the O.A.U.'s credit, it has diplomatically stopped open aggression between two of its North African members Algeria and Morocco, ceased the border war between the Sahelion nations, Mali and Upper Volta and played a vital role in mediating conflict between Libya and Chad. It has acted with success in promoting the decolonization of Africa through its Liberation Committee, which was crucial in the moral, financial and military support it gave to the victorious anti-Portuguese liberation movements in Angola, Mozambique, and Guinea-Bissau. The Liberation Committee is presently supporting African freedom fighters in Southern Africa as they struggle to drive the white oppressors from their homeland.

One of the O.A.U.'s most outstanding recent successes was the role it played to produce a collective African stand in the negotiations with the European Economic Community which produced the Lome Treaty.

Little is ever written about the functional agencies of the O.A.U. They have been responsible for a considerable amount of practical work in promoting inter-African cooperation in trade, education, regional economic planning, and, especially, communications.

The Organization of African Unity has its headquarters in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, but annual meetings are held in the country of the particular African head of state whose turn it is to be the O.A.U.'s Chairman for the year.

The Group which has exercised more influence in recent years than any other is led by President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania and President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, supported by President Seretse Khama of Botswana, President Samora Machel of Mozambique and President Houori Boumediene of Algeria.

## Library reorganizes

Several visible changes at Ellis Library greeted faculty and students as winter semester began at the University.

More than 5,000 magazines and journals, formerly in various locations about the building, are together in new shelving in the Undergraduate Library, Room 109, first floor west.

Some 5,000 reference items are consolidated in the General Reference area of the Education Library, Room 201, where professional reference service has been extended to 74 hours a week. This offers

users 13 more hours of reference service each week than during the last school year.

These physical changes were accomplished without significantly reducing library seating capacity, according to Dr. John Gribbin, director of libraries. Major areas on first and second floor have been repainted. Little-used materials have been moved to the Library Annex on Ninth Street across from the School of Journalism.

"The projects so far have involved nine months  
con't on page 9

con't from page 2

cause of a need for black unity, and white fraternities were established because of social status and functions.

Dickson says another reason for separatism is because Missouri is a very conservative state and at this particular time, you are not going to see intergration of fraternities, except on a professional level.

ently from whites, says Dickson. "To bring the two cultures together as one would mean a clash of cultures on a small scale there will be interaction."

Local white fraternities say that separatism of fraternities is caused by racism also, but if they interact with the blacks they will be socially pressured by other white groups.

"I'm afraid to talk to some black guy to pull a social event because there would be an amount of pressure from other fraternities and they might look down on you," says Brent Sandidge of Farm-house fraternity.

Another problem is that the little sisters to his fraternity are all white and "some guys are extremely against interracial dating," he says.

Even though these pressures exist, Sandidge says if a black person wanted to join the fraternity, he would not say "no." He says the black

would be treated on an equal basis.

"But if we did select a black person, he would have to be an exceptional person. He will have to be cool tempered and have the ability to handle pressures," he says.

Keith Corcelius, former president of Sigma Pi fraternity says if a black person joined his group, it would have an effect on some people in the fraternity and to others it might not make a difference.

Though local fraternities do not interact with each other except through intramural games, sororities are more willing to interact.

The Alpha Kappa Alpha sorority has sorority exchanges with white sororities on campus. In these exchanges, white girls ask blacks questions about their sorority and vice versa.

ority and vice versa.

Alvaleta Guess, a member of Alpha Kappa Alpha, says her sorority is more than willing to accept whites into the group.

She says one of the presidents of the graduate chapter of her sorority is white. She says the president joined the group because she was the type of person who wanted to be in an organization whether it was black or white.

"But some whites do care. There still is that barrier that separates

blacks from whites," she says. "To play it safe, everyone has their own function, but, of course, you are welcome, that is, if you wish to attend. And whites do attend sometimes," she says.

Some blacks have come to white sorority rushes but have never endeavored to join says Sandy Hafits, one of the Alpha Epsilon Phi sorority members.

Miss Hafits says her sorority is based on unity and sisterhood, and some of the black girls who come get picked but it is their decision whether they want to join or not.

"But we always let students know that the house is majority white," she says.

## Award Winning Movie shown

"Company," the Tony Award winning musical, was presented by the University Theatre this month.

An instant when it opened on Broadway in 1970, "Company" centers around the life of an eligible bachelor who is the favorite guest of five married couples. Music and lyrics are by Stephen Sondheim. The book from which the play was adapted is the work of George Furth.

Director for the University was graduate student Janey Brown. Choreography was by Sharon Houck and musical direction by Paul Reuter.

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in Columbia as being a product of racism. Of the city's employment system Rev. Jones says, "there is an underhanded attempt to delete blacks in the city structure even though the city denies it." Rev. Jones contends that this is evident by the position of blacks in city jobs and the increasing number of unemployed blacks.

Affirmative action is also a topic of major concern to the organization. Rev. Jones commented that, "until the Supreme Court makes a ruling on the Bakke case, the gamment of civil rights is under fire." If the court rules in favor of Bakke he says, "it will be an attempt to notify all the progress made by civil rights."

On the question of the changing condition of blacks in the country as well as Columbia Rev. Jones remarked, "there will be no immediate change until blacks realize the predicament they're in. We are going to have to fight for change, it won't be automatic."

# UMOJA is for everyone!

UMOJA, the newsletter produced by the Legion of Black Collegians, and funded by MSA, is published for the benefit of the entire student body. UMOJA striving to bring news and information for and about black and other people falsely portrayed of or totally neglected by other community news sources. It is our desire to continue our present efforts, and to expand our coverage in the near future; but to accomplish our goals WE NEED WE NEED HELP!

If you are interested in heaping to balance the type of news presented in Columbia,  
COME BY: Rooms 108 of or 110 Gentry Hall between 2 and 4 pm Monday through Friday.

Come by Staff meetings every other Wednesday

## Lab School to close its doors

The University's Education Dean Bob G. Woods announced that the Laboratory School will close its doors July 7, 1978, upon the conclusion of the first four-week summer term.

"The decision to close the Laboratory School was difficult," Woods explained in a letter mailed to parents "and was made only after careful consideration of the options available to the college in its efforts to minimize the effect of decreasing resources on the quality and scope of our programs."

The University notified the Columbia School District of the pending action in January. It is expected that the district will be able to absorb the additional students within its present framework.

The Laboratory School has approximately 180 students (two kindergarten sections - one for four-year-olds and one for five-year-olds - and one section each for grades one through six). By closing the school, the college anticipates saving \$70,000 to \$80,000 a year.

Two tenured faculty will be retained by their academic departments and seven untenured full-time faculty plus one full-time staff member will be displaced by the closing. The non-tenure faculty are on one-year academic appointments.

"We're up against the wall," Woods said. "We had to make the decision to cut an area that was least damaging to our overall instructional program. In recent years, only a small percentage of our student teachers were placed in the Lab School. During the past year, for example, fewer than five percent. The Lab School primarily has been used to demonstrate new instructional modes and materials and for observation."

The college has been tightening its budget belt for several years to avoid program cutting. Its equipment and expense budget for 1977-78 is less than in any of the preceding five years and full-time-equivalent faculty has dropped from 150.9 in '73-'74 to 138.53 in '77-'78.

The Lab School first opened in 1867 on Sixth St., the site of the present Missouri State Teachers Association offices. It offered elementary and secondary instruction and, for several years, was Columbia's only secondary school. The high school closed in 1870 and reopened in 1904. At the end of the 1973 summer session, the junior and senior high program was eliminated.

Members of the Lab School faculty were notified of the decision to close the school on Feb. 1, as were members of the college faculty.

Initially, Woods said, facilities being vacated by the Lab School will be used for College of Education classroom and other instructional purposes.

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Dr. Joseph E. Harris  
Group Discussion  
Date: Friday, February 24, 1978  
Time: 9:00 AM  
Place: N-208 Memorial Union  
University of Missouri-Columbia campus

Big Eight Black Leadership Conference  
Date: Friday, February 24, 1978 (Registration)  
Time: 9:00 AM - 1:00 PM  
Place: Memorial Union, Second Floor, (South)  
University of Missouri-Columbia campus

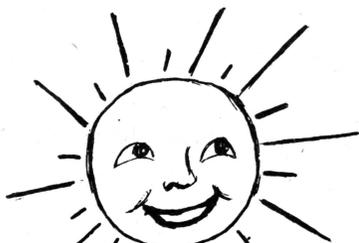
Big Eight Black Leadership Conference Dinner (\$5.00)  
Speaker: John Conyers, Michigan Congressman  
Date: Friday, February 24, 1978  
Time: 6:00 PM - 8:00 PM  
Place: Memorial Union Ballroom  
University of Missouri-Columbia campus

An Evening of Black Entertainment  
Featuring: The Black Mass Choir of Fisk University Nashville, Tennessee  
Date: Friday, February 24, 1978  
Time: 8:00 PM - 10:00 PM  
Place: Newman Center (Tentative)  
University of Missouri-Columbia campus

Big Eight Ball (Formal)  
Date: Saturday, February 25, 1978  
Time: 10:00 PM - 1:00 AM  
Place: Memorial Union, Large Ballroom, (North)  
University of Missouri-Columbia campus

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