Mrs. Braggs feted before baby birth



Mrs. J. Bragg

... Kent State ...

(Continued from page 7)

cording to one student who lived there, "Some days there would be 30 people staying there. Some of the kids are now on the 'Wanted' lists of the FBI."

This is among a number of factors which answer the question of whether outside agitators played a role in the events of Kent State. Michener reports that visitors to the Haunted House and other Kent communes included such revolutionaries as Bernardine Dohrn and Mark Rudd, both now under indictment in bomb plots, and Terry Robbins, a member of SDS's Weatherman faction, who is believed to have been killed in the bomb explosion last year in a Greenwich Village, N.Y. townhouse.

'As these dedicated revolutionaries passed through Kent, for the first time in its history the stolid university rang to the cries of student demonstrations," Michener writes.

Another outsider who played a role in fueling conflict between community and campus at Kent was Yippie leader Jerry Rubin, who spoke to some 2000 Kent State students in April. Among his inflammatory comments were these: "The most oppressed people in this country are not the middle class. They don't have anything to stand up and fight against. We will have to invent new laws to break." new laws to break.

The Yippie leader added this challenge: "The first part of the Yippie program is to kill your parents. And I mean that quite literally. Our parents are our first oppressors."

Says Michener, "it is hard to imagine a state-ment more poorly timed or more certain to disturb

the city of Kent.'

Michener notes that the 28,000 white middle-class citizens of the town "played as important a role as the students themselves" in the riot-torn weekend. At Kent, the usual "town-vs.-gown" hostilities were aggravated by a singular feature: the main tracks of the Erie & Lackawanna railroad runsmack through the center of town. Massive traffic jams occur when

trains go by.

The "Townies" blame the students for the jams ("If there weren't so many damned students there wouldn't be so many cars.") and the students reciprocate ("If the damned town would build a bridge the jame wouldn't happen.") over the railroad tracks, the jams wouldn't happen.")
When trouble started on Friday night, Michener

notes, an off-duty patrolman who was moonlighting as a watchman in a local bar issued a "Signal 25" call which summons all off-duty police officers to the station. Mayor LeRoy Satrom was called and drove to the scene for the riot, North Water Street, a block in the center of town where a number of sleazy bars are congregated.

When Mayor Satrom arrived, he "read the riot act" - an action which notified those assembled that they are acting unlawfully and must disperse. This incident represented the first official act by the town against the students and, says Michener, ged the complexion of that night's activities.

point, arrests of students began.

Earlier, Mayor Satrom had notified Governor Rhode's office by telephone that Kent police might need National Guard assistance. But before matters could get out of hand, another accident took placethis time a benign one. An electrical repairman near the riot scene was on a ladder fixing a traffic signal, when a car careened into his truck, knocking the ladder away and leaving the repairman hanging from the light. Suddenly, says Michener, everyone's attention was on the man dangling in the air.

Cops and kids joined in setting up rescue teams, and when the repairman was finally hauled to safety, a student recalled, "we heard more cheering than we do at a football game."

The tension broken, the crowd dispersed - for that

Saturday was a day of telephoned bomb threats,

Wednesday afternoon, January 27, 1971 at 4:00 p.m. the main Lounge of Bryant Hall was the scene of a Baby Shower given in honor of Mrs. Jeanette Braggs by the fe-male dormitory directors. She is now the proud mother of a baby boy. Mrs. Braggs, secretary for the Associate Dean of Students for M-W, is affectionately known by all the Dormitory Direct-ors of the Women's of the Residents at Fayetteville State University. She was showered with many useful gifts to welcome the little new addition arriving soon.

The color motif of pink and blue was carried out in its entirety. Pink and blue plaits hung from the ceilings and entrances. The Honoree was pinned with a corsage of pink carnations and blue ribbons by Mrs. L.M. Gainey and led to a pink and blue basket which centered a table chocked full of gifts. After the Honoree and helpers placed all of the beautiful gifts on display, several funny games were enjoyed by all. Mr. Stork stood guard over a bowl of huge pink roses and carnations on the center of the table. Pink apple cidar, pink and blue cake squares, pink and blue mints and all those who choose to enjoy the stand by, hot coffee, was served. A poem wrapped in pink and blue ribbons entitled , A Thank You from Baby Braggs was given to all of the visitors as Souviniers.

Etiquette

Cannibals of the South Sea Islands used forks—but only to devour their victims. Their religious cult did not permit them to eat human flesh with their

More than 1.3 million passen-gers moved through Jamaica's two international airports last

Frat established on campus

The Tau Phi Tau Social Fraternity Inc., a black oriented Fraternity, was founded at North Carolina College on November 14, 1968. The brothers of the Tau Phi Tau feel that there is a need for a change from the traditional fraternal ideas, purposes and objectives, because of the black situation in today's society. They feel that the black student should view his oppressive past with dignity and pride, thus creating in him fervor to become aware of the fact that he is a vital part of today's world and that his culture and heritage cannot be suppressed. By culminating many of the principles of the culture of blacks, and expounding them, not only in the college community, but in the deprived community of more unfortunate black people, the members of Tau Phi Tau Fraternity feel that they will all feel a deep

sense of pride in our embittered past.

The Tau Phi Tau Fraternity has geared its main objective toward socialization that affects the lives of college students as well as the intrinsic nature of socialization that appeals to more unfortunate black people of the community. By sponsoring programs and civic events that deal with the nature of black people's culture and their means of socialization, the Tau Phi Tau Fraternity hopes to close the gap that divides the college student and his inter-mediate community. For many years, black students have graduated from college, not realizing their inherent past. They tend to forget the poverty, the sickness, and the devastating realities of their environment. By enhancing and making the college student realize his true identity and not the sophistication of the bourgeois attitude which is prevalent in many college graduates, they also feel that the poverty and other traits attributed to poor black people can be traits attributed to poor black people can be eliminated by closing that so-called domineering gap.

In January 1968, the fraternity was incorporated into the state of North Carolina. In March 1969, it was accepted on North Carolina Central University's Campus, and in February 1969, the dynamic singing group, "The Delfonics," became the first honorary brothers of Tau Phi Tau.

Since the establishment of Tau Phi Tau in November, 1968, the fraternity has come a long way. At the present, there is the Alpha Chapter of NCCU, the Beta at A&T, the Gamma Chapter at FSU and interested groups on such college campuses as Duke, Shaw, Wake Forest, UCLA, and Virginia State. The officers of the Gamma Chapter are Curtis

Leak, president; David G. Walker, Vice President; Curtiss R. Little, Corresponding Secretary; Daniel C. Moss, Recording Secretary; William O. Lucas, Treasurer; Gerald Monk, Asst. Treasurer; Frank Bohannon, Dean of Pledgees; Sandy E. Robinson, Dearlismentarian Morree Purks Parliamentarian; Monroe Burke, Sergeant-at-Arms; Joseph Alsberry, Social Chairman; and Isaac A. Robinson, Advisor.

Other members are: Joseph Allsberry, Victor Holland, Reggie Parks, Luther Grant, Roger Floyd, Clifton Gary, Leonard Isler, Guevester Deberry, Al

Ragland, Kenneth Keith, Also, Larry Powell, Willie Bethea, Harold McGill, Sam Middleton, Michael Sneed, Clarence Smith, Edward Simpson, Kenneth Conwell, Clarence Bridges, Eugene McArthur.

false fire alarms and violent rumors, Michener reports. "One detective told Mayor Satrom that he had spotted two carloads of agitators coming in from Chicago." The Mayor had imposed an 8 p.m. to 6 a.m. curfew on the city, and had ordered all bars and liquor stores closed. Still the rumors and threats continued, and at 5:30 p.m. Satrom called the National Guard. Five minutes later Sylvester del Corso, Adjutant General of the Ohio Guard, called back to say that troops would be available.

Before they arrived, however, a mob estimated at 2000 roared down upon the ROTC building, their single objective to burn it. According to Chester Williams, Director of Safety and Public Services at Kent State, "We had plans to neutralize that crowd, and they were good plans. We had taken everything into account but the determination of that crowd."

Firemen called to put out the flames could not get through the mob. Moreover, there is evidence that at least some of the crowd members were well equip ped to prevent the fire from being extinguished. According to fire-fighter Richard Workman, "These were real savage professionals who brought specific weapons with them to chop the hoses.

Another indication of the "professionalism" of some of the mob is the care they exercised not to allow their pictures to be taken. A photographer who took a flash picture of the burning ROTC building - and got many of the faces in the vicinity - was beaten and forced to surrender his film.

Another student repoted to Michener that two young men leading the rush to the ROTC building were not Kent State students, and were discussing ways in which they could leave the campus after the night's events had concluded.

Shortly after the fire at ROTC had reached its peak, the National Guard arrived. The stage was not set for the tragic confrontations that would take place during the next two days.

Why Blacks don't have complete unity

Blacks don't have complete unity because they don't always respect each other or the opinions of each other. For years the white man has approached Blacks and lured them into turning against their people. It is he who has added to this lack of unity. For example he told the slave in the house that he was better than his brothers and sisters in the field; he told the lighter complexioned Black that he was better than the darker complexioned brother or sister, and he even told him that the educated Black was better off than his sisters and brothers without an education.

For simple and silly reasons as the ones mentioned the lack of unity still exists among Blacks today. Whatever the reason may be, the time has come when unity is es-sential in our future and present plans. Get together sisters and brothers, not purely for the word unity itself, but because you are a proud and intelligent people.

Barbara Willis