

Journey Into Blackness With BASIB

Guilford College students will take a "Journey Into Blackness" by way of song-spirituals, jazz blues, gospels, dance, drama and art, the week of Jan. 28 through Feb. 4. And you can come along.

Brothers and Sisters in Blackness (BASIB), a group of Black students at Guilford, have arranged the week-long series, and all events--from an evening talk by Chapel Hill Mayor Howard Lee to a musical, dramatic "Journey Into Blackness" by the renowned New York Company, Voices, Inc. -- will be open to the public.

Beginning on Sunday Jan. 28, a black art show by local artists will be on display from 1 until 5 p.m. at the Guilford College Union Lounge. The exhibit will remain open from 4 until 8 p.m. each day until Friday Feb. 2 and from 1-5 p.m. Saturday and Sunday Feb. 3 and 4.

At 8 p.m. Wednesday, Jan. 31, there will be a showing of the film "Cotton Comes to Harlem" in Dana Auditorium.

Mayor Howard Lee will speak about black politics in North Carolina Thursday, Feb. 1 in Dana Auditorium, Lee, who is in his second term as mayor of Chapel Hill, is also director of human development at Duke University in Durham. He is vice chairman of the North Carolina Democratic Party and a member of the Board of Directors of the Southern Regional Council. His talk will be offered to the public free of charge.

The nationally acclaimed Voices, Inc. will perform at 8:15 p.m. Friday Feb. 2 in Dana. The group has been generating great excitement wherever they go, and leaving behind a growing list of rave reviews about their musical

drama "Journey Into Blackness." Their special rendition of the black experience carries the listener out of the theatre with them to the slave ships, cotton fields, the railroad tracks, tenement houses, good-time bar rooms and rocking church houses.

Much of their message is in the music, and many of the songs are original compositions by members of the group. Others are traditional work songs and spirituals, arranged by group members. There will be a ticket price reduction for regular Guilford College Arts Series patrons attending the performance.

Members of Voices, Inc. will also be on hand Saturday morning from 10 o'clock until noon for a teachers' work-

by Linda S. Swofford

shop on "The Black Experience in the Total Curriculum." The workshop, which will deal with the problems of teaching students from different cultural backgrounds, is open to public school teachers, student teachers and prospective teachers.

A dinner-dance at the Cosmos Club on East Market St. will begin at 7 p.m. Saturday Feb. 3. The public is invited to attend and asked to wear semi-formal attire.

Reservations for tickets to the cabaret at the Cosmos Club and to the Voices performance may be made by phoning the BASIB office at Guilford College. The phone number is 292-1737.

BASIB Advisor Dick

Woodward, a former AME Zion pastor, will speak Sunday morning Feb. 4 at 10 o'clock in the Guilford College grill room about the influence of the black church on the total experience. Following his talk, several local gospel groups will perform.

At noon, following the Sunday service, a generous spread of soul food will be served in the Guilford College cafeteria. The fare will include everything from spare-ribs and fried chicken to collard greens and black-eyed peas.

BASIB's "Journey" was conceived as a means to introduce people to the black experience in a way which produces understanding, said Woodward. "We are saying, let's take a journey into blackness, and everyone come with us. You don't have to be a spectator. You too can come along!"

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Battle Fatigue Hits Guilford

At a luncheon meeting last week with Guilford's clinical psychologist, Bill Springs, representatives from each dorm (except Milner and English), Dean Andy Gottschall, Director of Housing Ken Schwab, and chairman of the Student Affairs Committee Bob Johnson discussed the "Battle fatigue" or "passive aggression" which seems to be affecting some students here.

This year there are not

Motsu Kills

We must remember that, as we go about our normal lives today, people who share the same human flesh as we do suffer the brutal effects of U.S. bombing. More than one third of the ordnance that falls on Indochina comes from MOTSU.

MOTSU is the Army's name for the Military Ocean Terminal at Sunny Point, N.C. It is the 2nd largest munitions port on the East coast. Ammunition smaller than .50 calibre is shipped from a general port, but the

type of explosives shipped from MOTSU are those needed for the Naval artillery and for the air war: 2,000, 5,000 lbs. bombs, fragmentation devices (some illegal and prohibited by the HAGUE conventions), propellant charges and artillery rounds. In 1971, well over 900,000 tons of ordnance left MOTSU. Contact: American Friends Service Committee, P.O. Box 1791, High Point, N.C.; 919-882-0100.

only more dropouts, but apparently a wider-spread depression is also affecting more students than usual. Dr. Springs had noticed this trend among the students whom he was counseling, and he brought this concern to Andy Gottschall, who called the meeting to discuss possible causes and solutions.

Factors which could be contributors to this year's more prevalent depression were seen as the lack of social

life (eg. dances, parties, etc.) on campus, too much free time and not enough structure, and the increasing jadedness of incoming freshmen who find no fresh or untried experiences in college life.

The responses of students present at the meeting included disappointment at the lack of "community" on campus and, particularly, within the individual dorms, the feeling that the period of time between the beginning of the year and Thanksgiving break

is too long, and that perhaps the reestablishment of convocation would be helpful in order to "bring us together again", as it were.

Seen as possible solutions to the problem were an adjustment in the first semester vacation time, more social activities within the dorms, and increased contact with the faculty. Also, Springs is willing to speak to groups within the dorms, or to individuals during his counseling periods.

As our consortium psychologist, subsidized by a Federal grant, Dr. Springs is available on campus (at no charge to the student) all day Wednesday and Thursday mornings in the Counseling and Placement Office (suite B21, 68 dorm). He is available for short term counseling (approximately 5-6 sessions) and will make psychiatric or pastoral referrals when necessary. The possibility of on-campus group sessions is also being discussed.

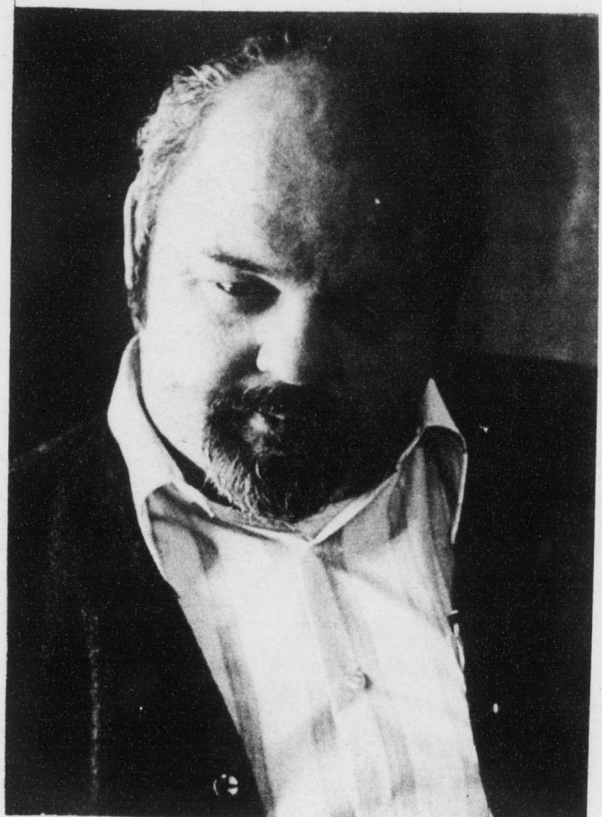


Photo by Geraty

Angela's Co-Defendant Still Fighting

by Al Cloud

Two and a half years after the shootout at the Marin County Courthouse, Ruchell Magee is still fighting for his freedom.

He is still proclaiming his right to rebel against the slavery of unjust imprisonment.

He is still demanding the right to defend himself.

He is still rejecting his court-appointed attorneys.

And his trial still continues, months after the acquittal of his former co-defendant Angela Davis.

Magee's case appears simple from a standard legalistic perspective. He is charged with the kidnapping and murder of Judge Harold J. Haley, one of the four people killed in the abortive escape attempt led by Jonathan Jackson on August 7, 1970.

Haley, Jackson, and two escaping prisoners, James D. McClain and William Arthur Christmas, were killed when nearly 100 deputies, prison guards and policemen opened fire on the escape van. Magee

and four others in the vehicle were wounded.

Magee claims that Haley was killed by the bullets fired by the law officers. However, the question of who fired the death bullets may be a moot point. According to California law, anyone aiding or abetting in a major crime is, equally guilty with the direct participants. Magee has never denied his participation in the escape attempt. Indeed, he proclaimed his right to do so. His reasoning introduces

the legal complexity to the case.

Magee bases his defense on an 1841 United States Supreme Court decision freeing 52 blacks who had revolted and seized a Spanish slave ship carrying them from Africa to the Caribbean. The ship was subsequently captured by the United States Navy, and the blacks were charged with murder and piracy. Both a lower court and the Supreme Court af-

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