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African Spotlight

Rhodesia Rebels

In 1965 rebel white racist leader Mr. Ian Smith with the help of other poor white who live in the African country of Rhodesia rebelled against the British Government and said that the African country will be independent from Britain. Mr. Smith and his gang thus seized power and excluded the black majority from all forms of government, took their land, expelled black students from the University and arrested and imprisoned all the black leaders.

With the help of the Organization of African Unity, Rhodesian nationalists have been fighting the Rhodesian white racist regime and the United Nations imposed a boycott on everything coming from Rhodesia and no member nations recognized the so-called independence.

Another white racist regime, the South African rulers, have been giving the white racist minority in Rhodesia all the aid and comfort that South Africa believed will help Rhodesia to suppress black freedom fighters in Rhodesia. Publicly, the South African regime say that they station 200,000 soldiers in Rhodesia but in reality, Rhodesian black freedom fighters say that South Africa has over 500,000 fighting merlinaries or fortune fighters in Rhodesia.

WSSU Faculty Receives CORT Grant

Seven faculty members have been awarded grants from the Consortium on Research Training (CORT). CORT is in its second year of operation on the Winston-Salem State University campus.

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made available to these faculty members from the areas of social sciences and the humanities.

They are Dr. Howard A. Barnes, Department of Social Science, \$500 for a study entitled "Horace Bushnell: Gentleman Theologian''; Dr. William L. Burnett, Department of Education and Psychology, \$830 for a study of "Effects of Variations in **Preschool Classroom Settings** on Environmental Constraints and Children's Modes of Adaption"; Dr. Sammy E. Elaasar, Department of Business, \$820 for the research project "Economics of Poverty: A study of North Carolina''; Dr. Richard S. Krajeik, Department of Social Science, \$900 for a study of "State and Local Public Employee Collective Bargaining Rights: Judicial Determination of the Permitted Scope"; Dr. Frank E. Rogers, Department of Social Science, \$700 for a publication entitled "Implications and Opportunitie of the 1974 Housing and Department of English and Foreign Language, \$750 for a study entitled "The Black Poet Prince of Classical Arabia: An Archetypal Pattern in Literary Appreciation"; and Dr. Ukaonu W. Uche, Department of Social Science, **1500 for a rescarch** project "Afro-American Sociology: A Study of the Afro-American Experience in Sociological

Winston-Salem State University is a member of the Consortium on Research Training which includes some 15 black colleges and universities. The objective of the CORT program is to increase research competencies of both faculty and students on predominantly

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black campuses and build on and increase the stimulation and effort that will produce a new generation of students and teachers who will consider research worthwile and rewarding.

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This is the Christmas that finds more Americans without jobs, without food on their tables and without the leadership that will inspire the people to overcome. Yet this is also the Christmas in which we give thanks for that which we do have, for the strength to survive in adversity, and for the ever-present hope and determination that will make future Christmases more joyful.



It is an irony of history that Portugal who started the colonization of African people is also the country to start the final dismantling of white colonization in Africa. For it is believed by many that but for Portugal deciding recently, because of the efforts of black freedom fighters, to end her rule in Angola and in other African countries, that Rhodesia⁺ and South Africa would not have made any positive moves.

In fairness to some white people in Rhodesia at the time that Mr: Smith declared Rhodesia so-called independent of Britain, not all of the whites in Rhodesia supported Mr. Smith. In fact, there were many whites in Rhodesia, along with many black nationalists, who opposed Mr. Smith and all the things he stands for. Some of those whites were imprisoned, many left Rhodesia and a lot spoke out against Mr. Smith and all he stands for.

In recent weeks events are taking place in Rhodesia that seem to point to a day when the black majority will have power to rule and govern in their own land. For the Rhodesian regime has recently released from prison some of the freedom fighters that that regime imprisoned for over ten years and a conference to iron out the issues of independence is proposed.

Many observers think, however, that all that Mr. Smith and his gang of racists are doing is to use the black nationalist to end the boycott imposed on them by the rest of the world only to continue again their repressive rule. Others argue, however, that even Mr. Smith and all the superracists in the world cannot stop the tide of events that is now taking place in Africa and that it will not be long before Rhodesia freedom fighters will take their rightful place in the scheme of things in Rhodesia.

Whatever happens, the world will one day see the blacks in Rhodesia in control of their own country and do it with fairness and compassion to all that live in Rhodesia regardless of the color of their skins. Community Development Act''; Dr. Youssef Saad,

Bennett Receives Grant o

Greensboro, N.C. -- Bennett College has received a grant of \$53,421 from the Federal Environmental Protection Agency for an experiment in removal dyes from textile waste.

Dr. J. Henry Sayles, who with Dr. Allison Maggiolo, both Bennett College chemistry professors, will carry out the project, said the experiment involves filtering the wastes through resin.

"The major problem of the textiles industry is pollution of streams by industrial dye waste," Dr. Sayles pointed out. "Previous work in the laboratory has shown the potential application of exchange resins to be a feasible approach to removal of dyes from textile waste."

Dr. Sayles said the grant will be used to refine the procedure and to set up an automatic bench-scale pilot plant in which dye waste will be pumped continuously over a resin bed. Waste from plants in the area will be used. The experiment will continue for 18 months.

-N.E.