

ebony tree

The News-Magazine of Bowie State College

February 1978



WHERE IS BOWIE GOING?

BOWIE'S RECRUITMENT EFFORTS

CAMPUS SPEAKOUT

BLACK HISTORY FEATURE

BOWIE BASKETBALL

MESTER REMAINS HOSPITALIZED



A CLOSE LOOK AT ONE BLACK FAMILY'S ROOTS

by
Claudette Alexander

With the showing of *Roots*, the number of wide searches for individual family beginnings has been phenomenal. Never before in history has such a book or television program made such a profound effect worldwide.

In the fall semester of 1976, just before the showing of *Roots*, and just after the release of the book, I decided to trace my matrilineal roots. I chose to do my matrilineal line simply because most of the work had already been done. There has been a family tree in existence for ten years which traced family roots back to a slave named Boxey Martin.

Boxey worked for a tobacco farmer by the name of Silas Martin in a town now known as Martinsville, located in North Carolina.

Because slaves were not allowed to marry, he cohabited with another slave by the name of Ann. From this cohabitation, six children were born. America Martin, the fourth child and second daughter, was sold to a friend of Silas Martin. This friend lived in Rockingham County, North Carolina and his name was *Thomas Moore*.

In 1856, a baby named Thomas was born to an unwed female slave. Thomas grew up on this farm as a slave until after the Civil War, when he was allowed to become a sharecropper on this same land. Thomas met America on this farm and they were married in 1872.

On, or around 1879, Thomas, America and four of their seven children migrated to what is now Roanoke, Virginia. Moore continued to do agricultural labor, while America washed clothes and kept house for the master family.

Thomas and America's sixth child, Sam, was born in 1897. In 1914, Sam married Nancy Jump-

er of Leaksville. Of this union, nine children were born. Mag, the oldest, recalled life during the days of the depression, standing in line with her mother to get eggs, milk, and clothes, provided for them by the government.

They all recall vividly, the degradation and humiliation of the "Jim Crow" laws, which had a profound effect on all of their lives. Even though these were some turbulent times, they stressed the strength and pride that came with being a close family. One of the family members, Thomas Wiley, said that during those times, if you were black, with no family at all, you were better off dead.

To this day, Nancy Jumper Moore has forty-one grandchildren, thirty-eight great grandchildren, and four great-great grandchildren.

Since 1948, the Martin family has gathered in Virginia, North Carolina, and Washington, D.C. for the annual family reunion. Last year at our reunion, Billy Martin and Rebecca Smith, both made a remarkable discovery about Thomas Moore. Thomas Moore was born in the same county as "Chicken George" Moore, who was a descendant of Alex Haley! We also discovered that Thomas had three brothers, one by the name of George.

Billy is now investigating these coincidences. If the findings of this coincidence are true, I'll write a book about it. In the meantime, it would be a very meaningful and fulfilling experience if you were to trace your own roots.

"Last year at our reunion, we made a remarkable discovery about Thomas Moore. He was born in the same county as "Chicken George" Moore, who was a descendant of Alex Haley's."

I am an Afro-American

*A man who denies himself
is denying his existence*

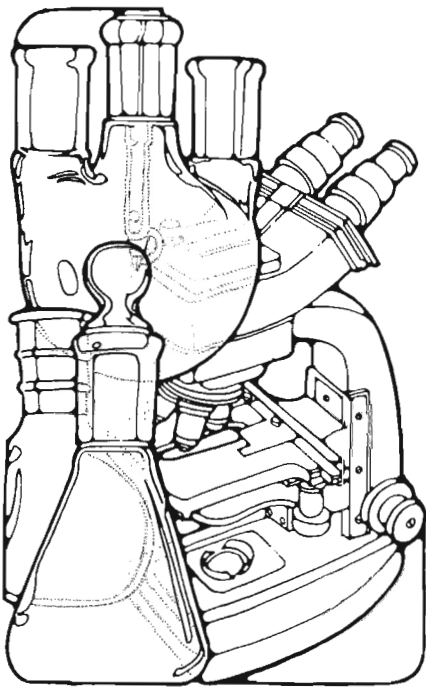
*A man who denies his existence
is denying creation*

*A man who denies creation
is denying God*

*Therefore, A man who denies
God
has not been created*

He is the walking dead

Karream Abdul Ali
An Afro-American
by the gift of God



SCIENCE AND HISTORY: THE QUESTION OF BLACK IQ?

by
Dr. S. Miller

Just how long has racial difference been treated in the social sciences? The question of relative capacities among races has been a point of controversy since the beginning of history, but objective and systematic investigation began about 200 years ago.

Prior to the middle of the 19th century, when newly-devised psycho-physical methods were brought to bear upon the problems, these early investigations were almost wholly anthropological.

It was in the early 17th century that Linnaeus in his *Systems Naturae* attempted the first scientific classification of mankind into American, European, Asiatic, and Negro. He was followed by Johann Friedrich Blumebach (1752-1840), called the father of anthropology. On their work the racial classifications were founded.

Many naturalists of the eighteenth century believed that every biological form is a link within a "chain of being," the links arranged from the inferior upward: with the newly discovered "races" of men could be imagined to come within the chain. The "races" were elusive: but out of the notion that they are distinguished by language, the Aryan races was born and quickly given the honor of being the highest even within the white

grouping, also called a "race" by terminology that refused to stay put.

Count Arthur de Gobineau systemized the ideas and scattered observations regarding races and gave them powerful projection in his famous essay *Inequality of the Human Races* (1853-1855). He drew many followers, and in America the supporters of slavery found in his doctrines and "evidence" a forceful and complete justification.

The search continued for a method of analyzing the races. The search was in large degree an unscientific one, tainted by unquestioned preconceptions that shaped the conclusions, for much of the scientific community had already decided, or rather presumed, that a Negro and a white race exist, that the Negro race is mentally inferior, and that the remaining business was to discover the factor determining the difference in intelligence.

For a time, some scientists measured sizes of skulls, but results were inconclusive. The measurement of brain weights appeared to be more promising. Herbert Burmeister, a German scholar (1807-1892), was one of the first to find that a Negro brain averaged about ten ounces less than the brain of the European.

Karl Vogt, another distinguished German scientist (1817-1895), found remarkable resemblances between the ape and the Negro "especially with reference to the development of the temporal lobe, although, unfortunately he had seen but one Negro brain — that of Hottentot woman," wrote Negro sociologists Charles S. Johnson and Horace M. Bond.

In 1906 the theory advanced by Sptizka, that brain weights determined genius, was given most elaborate application in comparative racial anatomy by Dr. R. B. Bean of Johns Hopkins University. One of the most persistent theories, first advanced by Gatiolet in 1856, was that the coronal suture of the Negro skull closes before the lamboid and bony encasement, bearing down upon the brain at an early age, gripping it like a prison and arresting growth.

Accompanying this theory was the assumption that the seat of intelligence is the union. The prognathism of many Negro types encouraged the notion that the Negro race was underdeveloped in mentality and overdeveloped in his sensuous capacities.

In fact, the nineteenth century, Johnson and Bond considered, was the age of what might be called the physiological approach to the problem of human destiny. Later a differential psychologist, Sir Francis Galton, suggested that in mental ability the average Negro would come one-eighth the distance between the average white and the lowest idiot.

Another belief, expressed by E.B. Tylor in 1881, H.W. Odum in 1910, and G. Stanley Hall in 1905 was that mental development of black people stops earlier and at a lower level than that of whites. Even Max Weber (1864-1920), like many of his contemporaries, placed great faith in "biological heredity"; but in 1904 he warned that science had not yet learned enough to distinguish environmental from hereditary characteristics.

Up to the start of the twentieth century, psychologist Leona E. Tyler writes, "there was scarcely a dissenting voice in the general con-

sensus among persons of European descent that definite mental differences in the various races paralleled their obvious physical differences and that the white race was unquestionably superior to all the others."

Since the eighteenth century, then, science made a desperate attempt to separate men into groups called races; but as observation and measurement increased in accuracy, it became more evident that mankind could not be wholly categorized by race, notwithstanding any criteria or scientific delimitations. Consequently, "pure" race became a theoretical abstraction only.

Yet, the term "Negro," was a definite and scientific race designation, persisted and its use was defended with bitter determination by men otherwise ranked as leading scientists. What really emerged from their thinking, noted W.E.B. DuBois, was two groups of men: Human Beings and Negroes.

For many years, discussions of this kind fell into disfavor. A reaction among scholars against racism of the Nazis and the Klan reinforced a growing mass of contradictory evidence that made the characteristics, even the very existence of races extremely difficult to validate.

In 1969, an article published by the *Harvard Educational Review*, psychologist, Arthur R. Jensen of Berkeley reopened the question of intellectual capacities among races. While acknowledging the role of environment in bringing about some of the measured differences in performance among races, Jensen nevertheless concluded on the basis of variance models and suggestive evidence that genetic factors are real and important. He wrote: "the ideas that the lower average intelligence and scholastic performances of Negroes could involve, not only environmental, but also genetic, factors has indeed been strongly denounced. But it has been neither contradicted nor discredited by evidence."

The latest defender of the genetic school, Stanford University professor, William Shockley contends: "If those Negroes with the fewest Caucasian genes are in fact the most prolific and also the least intelligent, the genetic enslavement will be the destiny of their next generation." The Nobel laureate suggested "that bonuses be offered for voluntary sterilization of the less competent" as a solution.

It must be remembered that Adolf Hitler advocated: "Those who are physically and mentally unhealthy and unworthy must not perpetrate their suffering in the body of this children." Even Sir Thomas Moore's *Utopia* offered no better solution than Euthanasia for the deformed. Moore wrote: "in the case of permanent invalids . . . some priests and government officials visit the person concerned and say something like this. Let's face it, you'll never be able to live a normal life. You're just a nuisance to other people and a burden to yourself . . . Since your life's a misery to you, why hesitate to die?"

So the belief that Blacks as a group are inferior to whites, and that this inferiority rests basically on hereditary factors not susceptible to change through improvement in education, is once again being reiterated by the scientific community.

Is the debate to be resolved or will it, like the larger problem, the color line, follow us into the twenty-first century?

RECRUITMENT: A KEY WORD IN BOWIE'S SURVIVAL

by
Byron Dobson



Lafayette Merchant

By now, all students — whether active or withdrawn — can see that Bowie State College is in a period of transition. We utilized the new buildings on campus, but we are also aware of administrative changes a well.

There has been quite a bit of speculation about the future of Bowie. So that the students may be more informed about the immediate future of Bowie, the *Ebony Tree* talked with Mrs. Jean Wicks, Director of Admissions, and Mr. Lafayette Merchant, Associate Director of Admissions about one of Bowie's most crucial problems which



Mrs. Jean Wicks

is enrollment.

Merchant said that there were a number of strategies that they hoped to enact during the course of the year to enhance the enrollment at Bowie. "We are trying to impact the public in terms of what Bowie is doing." According to Merchant, there are people in Anne Arundel and Montgomery counties that still know Bowie only as a teacher's college instead of the accredited liberal arts college that it is.

Merchant said that we need to emphasize our graduate college as well as the pre-professional

majors such as: Pre-Med, Pre-Dentistry, and Pre-Engineering.

Although Bowie recruits students from all over the State, Merchant said that Anne Arundel,

Merchant - "We are trying to impact the public in terms of what Bowie is doing."

Montgomery, and Prince George's counties were the most heavily recruited because of the commuter access to the college. Currently we have several programs underway in the Prince George's school system where junior and senior level students can enroll in college level courses at Bowie, Merchant added.

Wicks stated that "According to the College's desegregation plan, by 1980, we are supposed to have a student population of 51% Black and 49% white". Several sources close to the administration said that the undergraduate enrollment is 25% white, the College of Continuing Education is 50% white, and the Graduate School is 65% white.

Enrollment remains the number one problem at Bowie. It is a known fact that the Board of Trustees has been disappointed with our enrollment statistics. Mrs. Wicks stated that "projections (enrollment) were based on the increased enrollment in 1972 and 1973." Merchant added that a number of things contributed to the increased enrollment such as "the great minority influx into Prince George's County, students avoiding the Viet Nam War, and the increased financial aid available."

Wicks - "Recruitment is a total effort of the college. The students, faculty, and administration should be involved."

The biggest recruitment vehicle that the Admissions Office has available are Bowie State College students themselves. "Students need to encourage friends and high school students from their own area to come to Bowie," Wicks said.

"Recruitment is a total effort of the college." In April, there is a Junior Day planned where high school juniors will come on the campus and visit. Students need to become more involved with this type of planning to attract new students from area high schools. Merchant stated that "I encourage students to go to their former high schools with me so that they can relate to the students."

When recruiting new students, Wicks stated that with the open-door policy we welcome all students with an SAT record. However, Wicks added that "We attempt to recruit students with high academic records for the Honors College, as well as students that will contribute to our athletic program."

There is a great effort on the part of the Admissions Office to heavily recruit students from the surrounding community colleges. Merchant said, "Our thrust toward the area community college is where we feel that we could help our enrollment. Our transfer enrollment doubled this year. Once again this is an area where our coeds could help us tremendously."

STUDENT DEVELOPMENT: GET INVOLVED by Jeanine Powell

Mrs. Johanna M. Fisher, counselor and coordinator of Human Relations and Student Development for the Counseling Center, would like to extend to all interested students an invitation to become actively involved in the Human Relations Workshops and the overall program. The center is located in the lower level of Tubman Hall. The program itself is an outreach component of the College Counseling Center, funded by AIDP (Advanced Institutional Development Program). The Human Relations Workshops are held on various advertised dates and all are welcome to attend. Some of the topics covered this semester include: Male and Female Relations, Homosexuality, The Bakke Case, Foreign Students, and Racism in our Society.

The main objective of the program is to promote into action a mutual understanding among students of different sex, nationality, and race, as well as between student body, faculty, and staff. Other objectives are to provide students with specific knowledge and skills for living more effectively in a changing society, to stimulate student views, and to help students become more intellectually curious through panel discussion. These objectives are being achieved through ed-

ucation, social activities, and communication.

The center is also concerned with student needs and interests. In a "Brainstorm" meeting with a selected group of students on October 31, 1977, the following problems were said to prevail on this campus: 1) lack of communication, 2) lack of motivation, 3) lack of school spirit, 4) depressive decor in facilities, and 5) lack of concern in general. Some suggestions were given to help solve these problems, but others are always more than welcome. Additional suggestions are needed for improvement and expansion of the program, and topics for next semester.

The program is presently planning to open a student information center in the student union building. This center will serve as a means of information pertaining to campus services and events. Volunteers are needed to help get this program out of the planning stage and into action. Mrs. Fisher feels that thus far the program is doing quite well in achieving the goals that they set, but she stated, "The program will be successful as long as student involvement continues to prevail." Don't let her down; get involved! Find out today what *you* can do to help.

WHERE IS BOWIE GOING?

By
Kelvin Davis and Byron Dobson

Dr. Carolyn Reid-Wallace, Dean of the College, came to Bowie State College when it was in a period of transition. Now that the college is in another period of transition, the EBONY TREE questioned her about the future of Bowie.

Ebony Tree: How do you see Bowie changing?

Wallace: One of the things very dramatic and startling is the fact that the school only became a liberal arts college in 1965. It started out as a black school in 1865 to train black youths in the field of education. The school has made rapid progress since then and has become a fully accredited liberal arts college. I first came here in 1966, as a young girl. At that time there was one academic building around, which was Bannekar Hall. I left to go to Howard University because I thought that I wanted to be at a big school. Look at Bowie now! Progress has been made in twelve years.

Ebony Tree: How can student awareness be improved on campus?

Wallace: First of all, we need a student union facility. We need a place that is attractive, where people can be comfortable and enjoy each other. We need quality students also. Many of our students have not developed the level of seriousness. We have got to make this impression on the students as soon as they get here. The student doesn't have to be square, but we want him to be a thinker. We want our students to be someone. If we had

an adequate (student union) facility, I would come down here some Saturday and sit and rap with the students. However, I'm not going to come out here and sit up in that student union and feel all drab and not see anybody.

Ebony Tree: How far away is a new student union?

Wallace: In about a year and a half to two years, the new facility should be up and finished. It is to my understanding that it won't be a brand new building but a renovation of our present building. It will be a dining room and a student union building. The question is what do we do between now and then. We need to use the buildings that we have now such as the room in the new library, which is an excellent place to sit down and rap with the students. I like the coffee house programs that they've had.

Ebony Tree: What do you think about the academic standards at Bowie?

Wallace: To be frank with you, I see standards as a measurement of the extent of seriousness that goes with a particular endeavor of discipline. When I teach, I choose to feel that my standards are very high. My students know what I expect of them. We have some of the best teachers on this campus that I have seen anywhere and I have worked at some of the prestigious universities. I know that some of the teachers here are the best and they have very high standards. The day when every student and faculty member on this campus says this is the standard and this is how we will perceive it is when we will bring up the standard.

Ebony Tree: Are you shifting your efforts towards getting more honor students here?

Wallace: So far, we have not had an overwhelming response. We have about sixteen in the Honors College and we want about thirty more. We don't have a lot of scholarship money to offer them, but we say to them Don't go to Morgan, Don't go to Maryland, come to Bowie and will guarantee you that when you graduate from the Honors College, we guarantee that you will be able to enter any graduate school in the country. I am equally committed to the student who would not fit into the Honors College. I really am! I believe in the average and not quite average student.

Ebony Tree: How do you handle the criticism thrown at the school?

Wallace: I don't like it. I don't like being a part of a failure. We try as hard as we can to get the facts to the papers. We try to involve the local papers in what we are doing. Every time that they knock us down, we must leap ten feet higher! They say that our standards are low. Well then, let's get some Fulbright, Danforth and Rhodes scholars from here! I don't want just one. I want five, and then twenty. I stress this to my faculty. You may be demoralized and you may be tired, but I want you in that class and see that there might be somebody or somebodies who will be like King and some of the other greats that we have had. I know that this can happen. I must work toward that. Then I will go back to that paper and say, "Sir, your vision was very, very short. You gave us this report in 1977 and look where we are now!"

Ebony Tree: How do you see Bowie State College in five years?

Wallace: In five years, it will be very difficult to even get registered at Bowie. There will be waiting lists. We will get applications from all over the country from educators. I know that! It's going to be rough getting there. We have to keep pushing. You see, while you may not be a part of an institution that has a lot of prestige now, you will still be a part of this school as it grows. You are not a loser.

PRESIDENT REMAINS HOSPITALIZED

President Edmund C. Mester remains a patient at the Washington Hospital Center. Doctors who originally described his condition as a "stroke-like syndrome" have now determined that he had a severe viral infection. He was hospitalized December 21st.

He is making excellent progress toward recovery, but doctors have said that he will not be able to return to full time duty in the near future.

College continues under the administrative leadership of Dr.Carolynn Reid-Wallace, who, as Dean of the College, is second in command to the President.

Mester became interim President of Bowie State College last June, following the retirement of Dr. Samuel Myers.

BOWIE STUDENT STRIVES FOR SUCCESS

by
Kelvin Davis

David Marshall, a senior psychology major at BSC, recently took an important step in achieving a goal he decided upon as a freshman — to earn a doctorate in psychology. Marshall gained invaluable experience as a member of the Public Health Service Summer-Research Institute for minority group students sponsored by the psychology Department of the University of Delaware.

The central focus of the program was a research practicum in which students worked closely with faculty members engaged in conducting experiments on problems relevant to the investigators area of concentration. A great amount of the students' efforts was included in research papers.



Marshall

David's research project involved the study of stereotypes — fixed, biased ideas held by one group of people against another group.

"It was generally found," Marshall said, "that when people associate two words together they are also associating the concepts behind those words. Our study observed the reaction time of individuals to word pairs of blacks in positive and negative adjectives and whites in positive and negative adjectives."

Marshall found that he could compete and excel among a group of select students from other schools just as he had at Bowie. His self-confidence was greatly improved at the program's conclusion.

"We hear comments about Bowie not being a quality institution because of open admissions, lack of funds, lower standards, etc. But yet, I performed as well — if not better, as any student there. These students were supposed to represent higher quality schools."

Marshall, who received two "A's" and six credits from his assignments in black psychology and research, expressed the belief that the responsibility for the quality of education received rests not on the college, but on the individual student.



ART

CREATIVE MINDS BEHIND "IMAGES OF DIGNITY"

by
Debra A. Smoot

Images of Dignity, highlighted the artistic talents of seniors Leroy Hobson and James Cunningham. Their exhibit, the first of the senior art major exhibits, was displayed in the MLK Arts Center gallery from December 1st through December 15th.

The show featured pencil-drawn exhibits of average blacks, Africans in an historical setting, recreated photographs, and a special tribute to black women.

The largest attendance record was set the first two nights as over 125 students visited the *Images of Dignity* display. Many students felt that Leroy and James' art show was better than the professional shows previously presented in the gallery.

The exhibit, *Images of Dignity* was actually the second set, according to Cunningham. He added that "The first exhibit featuring a total of sixty pieces was eliminated", after he and Leroy decided to project a new image in art here at Bowie.

The original exhibits were drawn between August 1st and November 1st of 1977, meaning that the actual exhibits shown in the gallery were completed between November 2nd and December 1st of 1977.

Working together since their freshman year, Leroy and James have displayed their abilities throughout the community by doing free lance work. Leroy's art work was his only means of financial support while at Bowie. The two years that he worked in the graphics department allowed him the opportunity to explore his talents in commercial art, as opposed to James' work which was strictly non-commercial.

Presently, Cunningham is working as a gradu-

ate assistant here at Bowie until his graduation in May. Leroy is working with the Communications department doing graphic work and assisting the Ebony Tree with graphics on several occasions.

While at Bowie, both artists concentrated on pencil drawing, agreeing that it is the foundation on which art is based.

Although the Art Department requires seniors to exhibit an art show in the gallery, the dedication displayed by both Leroy Hobson and James Cunningham is phenomenal. Every weekend and if possible during the week, both worked from 8 a.m. until 4 or 5 a.m. Yet both stated that they really didn't want self appraisal, just better recognition and acknowledgement of Bowie's art majors, their versatility, and talents.

Advised by their instructor to leave the east coast area, both Leroy and James plan to attend the same graduate school this coming fall semester. They are planning to enroll at the Art Institute of Chicago. Located at the base of Lake Michigan, the school is considered to be the future center for creative artists. Acceptance to the school is not based on any aptitude test, neither are grade point averages or scholastic achievements considered. The school of art maintains an open door to anyone with exceptional artistic potential.

In addition to pencil drawing and some graphics, Leroy hopes to continue with some television production work he started at Bowie. James would like to expand on his non-commercial art work and become more versatile in art. This suggests that the theme of Leroy and James' work, *Images of Dignity*, may have been a look into their future as artists.

BOWIE MAY BE BOUYED BY NEW BUS ROUTE

By
Debra Smoot

Bowie State College is two and a half miles away from any metrobus stop. Over three years ago, students, faculty, staff and the Bowie community launched a large scale campaign to get public transportation to the Bowie campus. At the first hearing of the Washington Metropolitan Transit Authority, the committee agreed that the costs of subsidizing public transportation was estimated at two hundred thousand dollars; which at that time was too high and therefore rejected. However, this did not deter the plans of the Bowie community.

The second hearing was held at the New Carrollton City Hall in January, 1978, in which sixteen staff members and alumni represented a second proposal to the WMTA committee. Mr. William Mumby, Vice President of the Planning and Development Institute, read the proposal highlighting certain advantages stating that changing the existing route T-14 would increase ridership, allow for better access to both the White Hall and Free State Malls, the professional medical center and the new McDonalds restaurant.

One strong agreement in favor of the extension to Bowie are the statistics which show that sixty-five percent of the undergraduate students are commuters and that one-hundred percent of graduate students and most of the Continuing Education and Weekend College students are also commuters.

In a survey conducted on the new route many students stated that they would utilize the metrobus to Bowie. Mr. Mumby continued by saying that many students have been forced to withdraw from school and have difficulty getting to and from field placements, students teaching assignments, social work practicums, and cooperative education jobs located on the T-14 route and the Washington, D.C. area and therefore would benefit from the metro route.

Another point mentioned in the proposal stated that Bowie State College is the only post secondary institution without direct access to public transportation.

The WMTA committee showed a feeling of sympathy, support and optimism concerning changing the existing route. There were a few negative opinions expressed by individuals.

Although the student body was informed of the hearing at New Carrollton City Hall, there was no student representative in attendance. This can be partially attributed to the inclement weather and the short notice of the hearing date that was given to the institution as a whole. The faculty and staff are soliciting students to utilize the metrobus as their contribution to the project.

Under-utilization of the new bus route is the one fear that faces the Bowie community. Due to the long Christmas and Easter breaks, there will be a large decrease in riders. WMTA has stated that when implemented this new route will con-

tinue as long as it can be considered cost-effective.

Currently, Bowie offers free transportation to the Free State Mall for on-campus students. The service started two years ago as a result of no transportation to or from the campus. The average daily ridership of the shuttle bus is sixty-five students, with operation times from 9 a.m. until ten p.m.

The shuttle buses will be used for other college activities when the metro bus route change is implemented. According to Vice-President Mumby, the extended T-14 metrobus route will be an asset to both the Bowie State campus and the Bowie community.



BOWIE SPORTS BEAT INEXPERIENCE LEADS TO TEAM FALL

by

Jonathan Yates

As all Bulldog basketball fans know, this has not been the best season for the Bowie basketball team. Bowie's first year basketball coach, Taft Hickman, was recently interviewed to see his views on the losing team.

Q: Coach Hickman, did you expect this year's team to turn out this way?

A: I didn't expect us to do this poorly; however, when I saw the material we had I realized we were not going to set the world on fire!

Q: Do you feel this year's team is overscheduled or not playing up to potential?

A: The problem is we're a young team using inexperienced players playing teams with experienced players. We make a lot of mistakes just from plain inexperience that hurts us.

Q: Do you foresee a change for the better in next year's squad?

A: Yes, definitely. We are going to be ready next year. This year, we're only five men deep, and I can't play them forever. Next year, we are going to have more players.

Q: Are there going to be many offensive changes?

A: No, we're going to continue our man-man offense. We use a lot of passing, running, and free-lancing in our offense. However, there are set patterns as well.

Q: How will the defense improve?

A: Yes, we will be stronger underneath.

Q: To achieve this strength underneath, have you contemplated a powerful front line of Nate Hill, David Hunter, and Greg Barnett to control boards and cut off the fast break?

A: If we ever get them together healthy, we'll use them to cut down on the other team's running game. We'll use them up front, alternate Riggs and Moore at one guard and Jones at the other. It

The new route will continue through old Bowie to Highbridge Rd. making a left onto Rt. 197 proceeding south on 197 to Rt. 450 going past the White Hall shopping mall and McDonalds, then going to Free State Mall providing access to the entire area.

The operation date has tentatively been set for the fall semester. A needs assessment is being conducted concerning weekend service and no specific schedules have been set as of yet.

The fact that Bowie State College is written into the WMTA proposal shines a very positive light on the new T-14 metrobus route for the coming fall.

will make us big but we'll be slow. So we'll have to play a zone.

Q: Are your substitutes going to be used?

A: When we are running, we'll run more subs to keep us fresh.

Q: Where were Nate Hill, Willy Jones, Greg Barnett in the beginning?

A: Nate was ineligible, now he's a big help to us on the boards. Greg and Willy were transfers and had to sit out.

Q: What happened to members from last year's squad?

A: Most of the players flunked out, and the others, we couldn't use.

Q: I've noticed an increase in Don Ervin's playing time. Do you plan on using him more?

A: He's been playing good, and he may earn a spot for next year.

Q: Do you have any plans for recruiting players for next year?

A: First of all, we have a tough time recruiting since we can't offer them anything. Loudermill, Jones, and Moore all had scholarship offers but came here because they played for me in junior high. Our weaknesses this year centered around rebounding and inexperience. Barnett and Hill will take care of rebounding and this year will take care of the inexperience. Mostly we've recruited from Laurel and Rockville, but next year I'm going after aggressive kids from New Jersey and New York. The Washington area is too heavily recruited. If they have me back next year, we'll be better. We are not losing anyone from this year's and we will definitely be stronger.

It appears that Coach Hickman has plenty of hope for Bowie's basketball team next year. During the rest of this season's games, Bowie students should come out and still support our team.



DERRICK JOHNSON

"Well, I think that the students need to take the initiative to plan a variety of activities because now things are rather limited to dances. It's up to the students. We should have more cultural things that would enrich our minds."



ANGELO JOHNSON

"It would be good if everyone stayed on campus during the weekends. A couple of friends and I gave a party in the basement of Kennard and it turned out pretty nice. We need more student support especially on the weekends. I'd like to see more speakers on campus."



HAROLD CLARK

"We need student participation. Students should stay on campus more. I really enjoy the activities that we do have here though."

CAMPUS SPEAKOUT

HOW DO YOU FEEL THAT THE SOCIAL ACTIVITIES AT BOWIE COULD BE IMPROVED?



EVERETTE LACY

"There could be more student input in the activities that we already have. I'd like to see more coffee-house type activities on campus. Also, I'd like to see more activities that would expose student talent."



"MUJIE"

"I think there should be more activities on the weekends. I would like to see more movies, maybe tours, or skating trips. I would like to see more activities to take the students off campus."



DENEICE WHITE

"I think that we need to plan more activities on campus that would include the commuters as well as the resident students here. We need more unity."



THEODORA PROCTOR

"Well, I feel there are a lot of shortcomings in communications here. I'm a commuter and I don't know about some of the various activities on campus. If we had more musical groups down here I would definitely be interested and I would bring all of my friends."



ADIENNE REID

"We could have more activities on campus to involve all of the students before the weekends because everyone leaves on the weekends. We also need more groups on campus."



KATHY MURABITO

"I feel that the people at Bowie don't take advantage of the knowledge they can learn from the people from the different cultures here."

EBONY TREE STAFF

Byron Dobson	.....	Editor
Kelvin Davis	.....	Assistant Editor
Debra Smoot		
Jeanine Powell	.....	Reporters
Claudette Alexander		
Jonathan Yates	.....	Contributing Reporters
Dione Bowlding		
Michael Johnson	.....	Photographers
Kevie Jefferson	.....	Typist