Canadian teams compete for Tenn. QB Holloway

Both waving $90,000 bonus baits, two Canadian pro teams—one baseball, the other football—are competing for the signature of shortstop-quarterback Condredge Holloway of Tennessee.

The Montreal Expos, who sought to sign him right out of high school four years ago, are still trying to lure him to their fold as a shortstop.

And also wanting the shifty Vol quarterback is the Ottawa club of the Canadian football team.

Condredge has made no decision yet, preferring to wait until next month's baseball draft to see where the best money offer lies.

Expos director of player development Mel Didier says:

"Everybody knows Condredge is considering pro football and that baseball will have to beat the offer," Didier said. "There's the big question of whether Condredge would give himself time to make it in baseball with football offers still dangling.

"A club could invest in him and lose the money if he switched to football."

Didier said he figured Holloway might do well in Canadian football, where the emphasis is on the running quarterback. "Condredge would probably be a good one."

Holloway, himself, has said since the end of his football career at Tennessee that money will be a major factor in his decision. He said he would see what baseball had to offer before making a decision.

Holloway finished the college baseball season as leading hitter in the Southeastern Conference with an average just over .400. But Didier said Holloway has changed in a number of ways since he was offered that baseball bonus four years ago.

Holloway said recently that he had no regrets over his decision to come to Tennessee. He said that if he had it to do over again, he would still be a 17-year-old kid faced with a decision and uncertain what he should do.

His mother was the big factor in the final decision. She wanted him to get his college education first, then launch his career.

Holloway will have a choice to make in the next month or so, and baseball will be one of the alternatives.

CHAMPION AT COMPASSION — Muhammad Ali is an outstanding humanitarian as well as a great boxer. Wherever there is need for help to he underdog, the world heavyweight champion shows up. Such was the case in New York Monday, when Ali appeared at a benefit to raise funds for ex-fighter Hurricane Carter, serving a life term for a murder witnesses say he did not commit. Ali is shown embracing Carter's 11-year-old daughter Theodora.

City-wide rodeo

The Baltimore City Bureau of Recreation will hold a city-wide bike rodeo at Herring Run Recreation Center, Saturday, June 7 at 12 noon.

The purpose of the rodeo is to promote bicycle safety, to encourage the larger use of bicycles, to develop greater skills in riding and to encourage the formation of neighborhood bicycle clubs.

The event is open to boys and girls as follows: Division A — 12 years of age and under; Division B — 12 to 16 years.

A parade of decorated bicycles will open the rodeo. During this parade, the judges will select and give prizes for the best decorated bicycle (wheels) for boys; the best decorated bicycle (wheels) for girls; rider in the most beautiful costume and rider in the funniest (unusual) costume.

Were you there?

WERE YOU THERE? — Is this you whom AFRO photographer Ben Phillips caught in focus at a recent Baltimore sports event? If so, you may claim $5 for being in the right place at the right time. Just bring it to the 3rd floor of the AFRO Building BEFORE NOON TUESDAY, identify yourself and tell Mrs. Gertrude Steele where the picture was made. The money will be yours, as it has been for scores of other lucky persons who play the "Were You There?" cash game in each issue of this newspaper.

HELPING AMERICA UNDERSTAND SEND A COPY OF THE AFRO TO A FRIEND.

Eastern cyclists plan big weekend

The Eastern Motorcycle Club of Baltimore will hold a professional short track race at Dorsey Speedway tonight (Friday). The track is located on U.S. No. 1 and Rt. 176 in Howard County. Starting time is 7 p.m.

The race will attract professional motorcycle racers from all over the United States and Canada. Also there will be a disc jockey mini-bike race and a side car exhibition race.

The event is part of a big Memorial holiday weekend. On Saturday, there will be a race at Hanover, Pa. on Rt. 116. Then on Sunday at Reading Fairgrounds and Monday at York Fairgrounds in York, Pa. on Rt. 30.

JUNE 7

The National Fellowship Crusadres, Inc. will hold their first annual banquet Saturday, June 7, from 7 p.m. to 10 p.m. at 3900 Groveland Ave. at Garrison Blvd.

LITTLE LEAGUE

JAS. MOSHER SCHEDULE

Friday
Pirates vs. Orioles, 6 p.m.

Saturday
Giants vs. Cubs, 11 a.m.
Twins vs. Mets, 1 p.m.

Monday
Dodgers vs. Braves, 6 p.m.

Tuesday
Mets vs. Athletics, 6 p.m.
(All games at Mosher B. Wheeler)

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Nigeria's Gowon sees U. S. hurting self by insensitive acts

By Moses J. Newson

KINGSTON, Jamaica — A top African leader says a feeling among generally friendly nations that the U.S. — by word and deed — is insensitive in its treatment of them, could prove costly to America.

Gen. Yakubu Gowon, head of the federal military government in Nigeria, said U.S. officials sometime "don't seem to care about the feelings of other people.

"They say things and do things that annoy or anger other people."

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Gen. Gowon talked to the AFRO in his busy 16th floor suite in the Jamaica Pegasus, headquarters hotel for the week-long Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting that ended May 6.

Statements and actions from Washington often surprise friendly nations, Gen. Gowon said.

Without spelling it out in so many words the leader of black Africa's largest, wealthiest and strongest nation left the impression he fears U.S. treatment of generally friendly nations hurts America in its competition with the Communist bloc.

As an example of how the U.S. can surprise friendly nations, Gen. Gowon noted that during the mid-East crisis when there was an oil embargo, Nigeria, from which the U.S. imports much of its crude oil, continued its flow because we had an agreement" and wanted to honor its word.

"Our relations (with the U.S.) are quite good and that's why we were surprised" by Washington actions that he said appeared to be antagonistic toward Nigeria.

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Gen. Gowon referred to action by the Congress that affected trading relations between the U.S. and other members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

Venezuela, another major exporter of oil to the U.S. likewise has bitterly protested the action by Congress putting trade penalities on it as an OPEC member.

Reactions by Nigeria and Venezuela in this case recall the surprise,shock and anger stirred in Japan, a major U.S. ally, when the U.S. moved to establish new relations with Mainland China without notifying Japan.

Third World countries express the view the U.S. does not treat its European allies with such disdain.

Gen. Gowon said he had to "make some third person contacts" with President Ford and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger to ease his concern over the U.S. action relating to oil exporting nations.

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But he pointed to still other areas where actions by the U.S. puzzles.

"During the crisis (Nigerian civil war), they told us they could not supply us weapons," Gen. Gowon recalled.

Nigeria turned elsewhere for arms thinking the U.S. had a policy against sales in that part of Africa.

"Suddenly, they (the U.S.) were known to have sent aircraft and other assistance to Zaire," he said.

"How come?" the Nigerian leader asked.

This kind of duality in treatment, Gen. Gowon said, "does not help the U.S. with a number of countries."

Gen. Gowon stressed that Nigeria desires to keep its oil arrangement with the U.S., which provides the U.S. a steady supply of what he termed "sweet crude" that fits into the U.S. anti-pollution program.

"But certainly there are policies we feel sometimes are misplaced. We don't quite understand why they do this to people who are generally friendly," Gen. Gowon said.

Some of the policies Gen. Gowon and other African leaders don't understand regard the U.S. stance on African liberation, a major topic at the Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting.

As far as Africans are concerned, the pro-white governments stance of the U.S. "certainly is not a good thing for America . . . who with its might could change things and have a moral victory over other systems," Gen. Gowon said.

He said the U.S. supports sanctions against Rhodesia but imports chrome from the white minority regime. He said the U.S. condemns apartheid in South Africa but has not shown leadership in combatting it.

"It is not in the interest of America to do these sort of things," the soft spoken Nigerian said.

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Gen. Gowon, who made state visits to Barbados, the Bahamas and Guyana plus a stopover in Liberia before returning home, summed up his views on the key conference issues during his AFRO interview.

These issues centered around the demand of poor nations for a bigger share of the wealth exchanging hands through trade arrangements and liberation from white control for the southern African people in Rhodesia, South West Africa and South Africa.

"It is never easy for a rich man to part with his wealth," the general observed.

He said sharing of the wealth is a good philosophy which he supports but conceded "one will find it very difficult" to get it practiced.

Gen. Gowon, sounding like a Martin Luther King Jr., said he favored an approach of "pricking the conscience, the heart and concern" of the developed nations.

He said he believe most countries on both sides favor the goal and that the "nuts and bolts can be worked out."

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Gen. Gowon disclosed that prior to the decision of Portugal to give up Mozambique and Angola, he had received a confidential letter from now-exiled Portuguese Gen. Antonio de Spinola.

"I was convinced there was a change of heart and I pleaded the case of taking Portugal up on it before the Organization of African Unity," Gen. Gowon said.

Now, Gen. Gowon says "probably there is something in the offering in South Africa. If we can catch on the present mood we might be able to come off with the same luck."

However, he said Ian Smith, Rhodesia leader, is "very difficult and we have to be prepared to fight."

The heroes of the struggle must be the freedom fighters, who he said "must do the bulk of the fighting."

On the discussions with South Africa Prime Minister John Vorster "to see Namibia off his back," Gen. Gowon said:

"I seem to trust him somehow. "Let him now hand it over."

He favors an immediate turnover and if not complete independence, control in Namibia by the United Nations.

On South Africa, Gen. Gowon said he did not think it "realistic to fight them now."

African leaders, he said, have offered to help with the problem there if the white regime will "deal with their own people (black)."

He said African nations could help avoid the holocaust that would come if the apartheid problem is not dealt with "in good time."

The immediate crisis is Rhodesia and there Gen. Gowon says the freedom fighters "want to give the white minority a chance to settle through peaceful means."

But short of that, the "last alternative is to liberate yourself" and the Zimbabwean people will have Nigerian support if it comes to that, he said.

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Gen. Gowon's 18-member delegation to the CHGM included Brig. Gen. U. K. Esuene, military governor, Southern Eastern State; Dr. O. Ariboko, commissioner for external affairs, and the Nigerian Ambassador to the U.S. Joe Iyalla, permanent secretary in the ministry of external affairs.

Also, S.D. Kolo, Nigeria high commissioner to Great Britain; I. J. Ekong, permanent secretary, federal ministry of economic development, and Ambassador O. Jolaso, director, European and Commonwealth Department.

Commonwealth nations push liberation drive but toughest economic issues to be studied

By Moses J. Newson

KINGSTON, Jamaica — The 1975 Commonwealth Heads of Government Meeting here was akin to a 35-member United Nations working informally in a family-type atmosphere without direct superpower involvement.

It was an impressive example of high-level discussion among multi-racial leadership which, without sharp public rascor, managed often to find consensus on vital, desired goals while frequently failing to agree on methods of attaining them.

Thus, the dominant issues taken up behind closed doors at the Pegasus Hotel —a fairer economic shake for poor and primary producing countries and the liberation struggle in southern Africa, were not dramatically nearer solution as result of the session.

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As in the UN, Third World nations predominate in numbers in the Commonwealth today but they do not carry corresponding economic weight — and of course CHGM issues are not put to vote tests.

Leaders representing about a quarter of the world's population put their views before a vast audience through the CHGM forum which convened in a Caribbean nation for the first time.

The Commonwealth leaders chose a Third World legal expert. Foreign Minister Sonny Ramphal of Guyana to succeed Canada's Arnold Smith as secretary general.

They also dipped outside of their ranks for the first time to hear, informally, a speech by Bishop Abel Muzorewa, head of Zimbabwe's African National Council.

Conference chairman Michael Manley, prime minister of host Jamaica, personally invited the bishop and other ANC representatives, including Chief Ndabaningi Sithole.

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An issue on which there appeared to be little dispute here was that the United States made a grave error in South Vietnam and suffered a military and diplomatic defeat.

In a conference such as the CHGM where some leaders are more eloquent spokesmen than others and

WANTS BETTER DEAL — Guyana Prime Minister Forbes Burnham (R), who made appeal on behalf of undeveloped nations for better economic deal, with his foreign minister, Dr. Sonny Ramphal (L), who was named secretary general of the Commonwealth governments at Jamaica meeting.

KEY SPOKESMEN in the Commonwealth nations' talks on southern Africa included (L to R) President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania, Bishop Abel Musorawa and Chief Ndabaningi Sithole of Zimbabwe's African

nomic order providing more benefits for the poor and new pressures to be brought on Rhodesia and South Africa would be key issues.

Probably the most significant consensus reached here, and it was not a new thought broached at the CHGM, was that funds would be made available to help an independent Mozambique overcome financial losses it stands to suffer by closing two important seaports to Rhodesia traffic.

Closing the Indian Ocean Ports of Beira and Laurenco Marques to Rhodesia after gaining its independence in June could cost Mozambique annually up to $40 million in revenue.

Prime Minister Harold Wilson of Great Britain joined with other leaders in agreeing to help offset this loss.

That would greatly tighten the economic sanctions noose on Rhodesia. Sanctions have not had full impact due to non-observance by South Africa and Mozambique while the latter was under Portuguese domination.

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Wilson, who came under fire from such spokesmen as President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia; President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania and leaders of the Zimbabwe liberation movement, again went on record as saying the only solution to the Rhodesian problem is independence under majority rule.

Though given credit for being much more cooperative than were the Conservatives, Wilson and his Labor Party were still accused of footdragging and failure to use necessary pressure against the white settlers of Rhodesia, led by Prime Minister Ian Smith.

African leaders said the rebellion in Rhodesia would have been crushed long ago had not the white settlers been "sons and daughters of the Queen."

President Kaunda said Africans wanted Great Britain to go all the way in the struggle against Rhodesia —money, arms and troops.

However, one ANC spokesman said at a press conference that freedom fighters might be leery of British troops at this late date when the role and effectiveness could be ques-

BUSY LEADER — Gen. Yakubu Gowon of Nigeria passes document to aide during interview with AFRO in Jamaica.
(AFRO staff photos by Newson)

tions as "neither decent nor sane."

He set the tone of the discussions with an appeal for "social justice both within nations and among them."

But though the major powers and most developed nations were not here, it was clear that discussions in the economic area directly involve them.

Most of the prime ministers of the developed nations here headed for Washington, D.C. before going home.

Speaking for the developing nations, Guyana's Prime Minister Forbes Burnham, called flatly for "building a new order" of economics, not "for repair or renovation or the piece-meal reconstruction of the old order."

He said the question is whether the change will come by confrontation or cooperation.

Burnham and other African leaders were frank in their criticism of changes proposed by Prime Minister Wilson, which they see as too little, too late.

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Wilson took the view that Great Britain is in agreement with the economic goals of the developing nations, but the vast work that lies ahead within and outside of the Commonwealth was clear in his reaction.

Wilson was in tune with the proposal to study how best to change the international economic order but he

Displeasure expressed at the scope of Prime Minister Wilson's proposals did not mean outright rejection of them as a starting point and Nigeria's Gen. Yakubu Gowon saw Wilson's ideas on efforts at stabilizing export earnings of developing countries as important enough to earn Gowon's "satisfaction."

Gen. Gowon said, "While international action still is hampered by fears and excesses by all concerned, the European Economic Community and African, Caribbean and Pacific (groups) have set a trend in the right direction.

"The Lome Scheme . . . provides for a fund from which to compensate African, Caribbean and Pacific States for foreign exchange losses resulting from a fall in prices of their commodity exports to Europe."

The importance of this first step, he said, was acceptance of a responsibility to developing countries or primary producers by a group of industrialized nations.

Gowon, whose nation has pledged $30 million over the next three years to the Commonwealth Fund for Technical Cooperation, stressed the view that "interdependence as between the rich and the poor nations of this world is a new reality."

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