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University of Dayton. Black Action Through Unity

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A DREAM DEFERRED  
by Frederic Pringle

"I have a dream that one day my four little children will live in a nation where they will be judged not by the color of their skin but by the content of their character."

Yes, Dr. King had a dream and if it were possible for him to know the state of blacks today he would be dejected, to say the least. What were considered the major goals of the Civil Rights movement of the '60's: integration, equal rights and justice, just haven't been realized.

It seems to a great many observers, including myself, that both the blacks and the United States government have taken entirely different approaches. In the 60's many blacks were willing to fight, to picket and even to go to jail for a cause that they believed in. Now it seems as if they are reluctant and even apathetic or maybe blacks have just reached the point where other things are more important. As far as the government is concerned, they have reached a point where they think blacks have been given enough rights to keep them happy for a while.

The sixties were indeed a turbulent era filled with marches, speeches, assassination and, yes, progress. The sixties left many people with the thought that blacks were now free and equal, free to live unmolested in white America and equal in regards to employment, education and dignity, but when examined closely, what happened in the sixties seems to have been the start of an evolution for black people. An evolution in the sense that it was the start of a major change, a change that turned this nation upside down for a brief moment, only to subside as the major leaders were eliminated.

Yes, the gains made in the sixties were monumental, but in relation to what? Prior to the sixties the American blacks had only experienced the inhuman treatment heaped upon them by American whites. If the sixties are to be remembered as a truly pivotal time period in history, for blacks as well as for all Americans, the strides toward justice, equal rights and integration must be continued.

Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. and others have given us a dream, a dream that we could all believe in. Since the sixties this dream has been deferred, but it is still a dream to be believed in; one that could change our lives as well as those of our children. How long can a dream be deferred before it withers and dies of inactivity?

BATU Initiates Campus March  
by Torry L. Armfield

On January 15th, the birthday of the late Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., students, faculty and visitors marched from O'Reilly Hall to the university Chapel in honor of the man who saw non-violence as the key to freedom for the Black race.

The mood for this occasion was set. Participants were aligned four abreast with locked arms. As the march proceeded, verses of "We Shall Overcome" were sung over and over until reaching the Chapel. Here, a 25 to 30 minute program was held. BATU president, Keith Ware read a poem, the U.D. gospel choir performed and Juan Jones, a guest from Central State University sang to commemorate the university's recognition of the birth of Dr. King.

The program ended with the congregation standing to sing the Black National Anthem.

According to BATU advisor, Faith Johnson, the march and program was a definite success.
January 15th 1981

WASHINGTON, D.C.

by Frederick Pringle

On January 15th, 1981, over 100,000 people descended upon Washington, D.C., to honor one of the greatest men of this or any other century, Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

On this day, which would have been his 52nd birthday, the drive to make January 15th a National holiday was again renewed. This time the proponents were more unified than in the past. The march in Washington coincided with other marches all over the country and was headed by such luminaries as Dr. King's widow, Mrs. Coretta S. King, Operation P.U.S.H. leader and former King associate Reverend Jesse Jackson, Entertainer Stevie Wonder and Representative Cardiss Collins, head of the Congressional Black Caucus.

A legislative document, which would hopefully make his birthday a National holiday, was introduced into the House of Representatives that same day. There have been other bills introduced in the past, but they were all defeated. The consensus seems to be that Dr. King was a great man but apparently not great enough to warrant his own day. It is believed that with the arrival of conservative law makers, the bill is once again doomed to die on Capitol Hill.

If this measure isn't passed, the whole nation, blacks in particular, should consider preparing themselves to wage an endless struggle, with the goal of designating January 15th as a National holiday in honor of Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

Over 30,000 people gathered for Martin Luther King, Jr.'s birthday in Washington, D.C., as Dick Gregory put "there are 'googobs' of black folks."

Young and old came from miles around to participate in the event. Many took their own holiday.
HAPPY BIRTHDAY TO YOU

Reverend Martin Luther King, Jr.

Lyrics taken from
Stevie Wonder's latest album.

It doesn't make much sense
Ought to be a law against
Anyone who takes offense
At a day in your celebration
Because we all know in our minds
That there ought to be a time
That we can set aside
To show just how much we love you
And I am sure you would agree
What could be more perfect
Than to have a world party
On the day you came to be.

Happy Birthday To You
I just never understood
How a man who died for good
Could not have a day that would
Be set aside for his recognition
Because it could never be
Just because some can not see
The dream as clear as he
That they should make it become an illusion
And we all know everything
That these different times would bring
Or in peace our hearts will sing
Thanks to Martin Luther King

Happy Birthday To You
Why has there never been
A holiday where peace is celebrated
All throughout the world
The time is overdo
For people like me and you
Who know the way to truth
Is love and unity to all God's children
To be afraid of it
In the hope it should be spent in full
Remembrance of those who lived their life
For the wonders of all people
So let us all begin
We know that love will win
Let it out don't hold it in
Say it loud and clear.

Happy Birthday To You

"You know the key to unity of all people is in the dream that you had so long ago, that lives in all of the hearts of all the people who believe.
We'll make the dream become a reality, I know we will because our hearts tell so."

Stevie Wonder

Photos by Harold Pope.

To prove a point one man took it upon himself to carry this wooden cross to show how he too is willing to struggle to make January 15 a national holiday.

Just a couple of the signs that were displayed during the March and Rally. The most touching of the signs were not the one's asking for a holiday but the one's which said, "We love You".
THE TRUTH IS OUT

By Derrick Moyo

Have you ever wondered why there are so many more Black women than Black men attending college at Rutgers University? Have you ever gone to any coed Black college in the nation where the ratio between Black women and Black men is likely to run as high as twelve to one, and wondered what happened to all the brothers? Well if you have, the truth is out.

In the June 26th issue of Jet magazine it was revealed that "More black men between the ages of 18 and 22 are in prison than in college. The Source: Assistant Attorney General (for Civil Rights) Drew S. Days III." 

The truth is out. For every Black male you know who's going to college there's another one and then some more, who are locked up, behind bars, incarcerated or living the life of a convicted criminal.

But what ever happened to all the so-called Black Progress we heard so much about during the seventies?, you might ask. The Progress that gave us Affirmative Action Programs. The Progress that gave us the Bakke decision. The Progress that gave us a Black face in every new commercial. The Progress that gave us Superfly the dope peddler, Fred Sanford the junkman, John Shaft the Super-nigger, and The Invisible Man as the positive Black male image. The Progress that gave us the "new sophistocated Black middle-class". The Progress that gave us the Miami riots. The Progress that gave us the greatest number of college students than ever before in history. The Progress that gave us an even greater number of Black prisoners.

Black Men had better raise up. Things don't look too good. As quiet as it's kept, we may have lost an entire generation of our Black youth. According to Uncle Sam, 42% of all Black seventeen-year-olds are classified as functionally illiterate. In many cities the yearly high school dropout rate is over 50%. Is there any wonder why Black teenage unemployment is so high? Is there any wonder why there are so many Black men in jail? We live in a technologically complex society. One that is growing more and more complex every day. How are our Black youth going to make a living? What are they going to do for the rest of their lives, besides rip you off? How long can this go on! Until they rob somebody who's white, then our young Black manhood is certain to get shipped back to the slammer. And the vicious cycle continues... again and again... again and again...

But where does it all end? At your funeral? Oh no, I go to Rutgers. It's safe up here. I don't have to worry about that for another four years. It's not me. Or is it?

There is a revolution going on here at Rutgers University. The issue is institutional racism but ultimately our struggle is the same struggle that is being fought out in the streets of our home communities. The truth is out. Our brothers and sisters back home are in their own individual way, rebelling against the system. A system that has failed to educate them. A system that has failed to motivate them, to give them the inspiration that is required of them in order that they might be able to realize the importance of a college education for inclusion in today's society. And so is our struggle against institutional racism at Rutgers University, a struggle to get the message across to the "one who didn't make it" or the ones who might not have a chance to make it up here. This is where it's at. Rutgers University or any other good school is where they should be at today in 1980. Not bopping the streets. Not in prison. Not getting prepared to fight in any of America's wars while America is working overtime waging war against Americans of African descent.

This is where they should be at. Right there with you and me getting an education that will help prepare us for the glorious task of rebuilding the Black nation. This is what we're fighting for here at Rutgers University. People ask all the time, why are we protesting? This is why we're protesting. It's not just for us it's for those who follow behind us. And although we may disagree on strategy and tactics from time to time, this is no excuse to abandon the struggle. None of us who are fighting to make things better at Rutgers is the Black Messiah. Responsibility for change is on you/us. "No one can do everything, but everyone must do something." If you are a concerned Black individual then find out what you can do. If you don't, who will?

Ben Vereen: What's Not Seen is Not Known

by Torry Armfield

Television media did Ben Vereen (Chicken George in "Roots") an injustice January 19th when the pre-Inaugural affair for President Reagan was televised nationally. For those who did not see Vereen's performance, picture this. Out of three Black artists invited to perform, Vereen was shown stuffiing across the dance floor doing a minstrel re-enactment. This elegant affair was to entertain many prestigious, influential people. Johnny Carson introduced Vereen by stating that for so long Black's were not allowed to perform unless their faces were painted. When I first observed Vereen with his face painted, I could not believe it. His dance routine was a disgrace to the Black race, but the truth tells all.

Recently, Vereen was interviewed in reference to his pre-gala performance. Vereen stated he was disappointed with the media. It seems as though only portions of the affair were televised nationally. According to Vereen, he was doing a tribute to a Black performer of the minstrel era. Before he completed his performance, Vereen danced with the paint removed to symbolize Black dancers today; talented and proud to be Black. Unfortunately for Vereen, this part was not televised. His career could be ruined. What a couple of minutes on prime time television won't do for you or to you.

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Misunderstood cartoon provokes harassment of student journalist

Student cartoonist Bill Thornbro thought he knew Muncie, Ind. He was born there, grew up there and now attends college there, at Ball State U.

So when Thornbro penned a cartoon for the student newspaper that poked fun at Ku Klux Klan activity in Muncie, he thought he was prepared for the response. "I figured, if anything, I'd hear from the Muncie Chamber of Commerce or from the Klan itself," says Thornbro. "It floored me when the NAACP and the Black Student Association protested."

That protest has continued, from the day in mid-August when the cartoon ran in the Ball State U. Daily News, to the present. Thornbro says he's tried ignoring it—"I figured it would go away"—and facing up to it. "I met with representatives of the NAACP and the BSA and I explained that the cartoon was completely misunderstood- it's strictly an anti-Klan cartoon," he says. "But they're still concerned that residents in the community might be upset by it."

Most blacks protest one word in the cartoon, which depicts two Klansmen, in hoods and robes, posting a sign next to the Muncie town limits that reads, "Nigger don't let the sun set on your head." The sign itself has historical significance, and was found outside many communities in the South and elsewhere during the heyday of the Klan, says Thornbro.

Its significance in Muncie is clear, he adds. The cartoon ran this summer after a series of incidents between blacks and Klansmen, including the firebombing of a black family's house and an admitted Klan member's restaurant, and controversy over a KKK booth at the county fair. "Racial tension has never died down here," says Thornbro. "I can remember it from the time I was 2 years old. Muncie is a very bigoted town."

Thornbro doesn't regret having drawn the cartoon and says he won't back off controversial local subjects. "That's the purpose of a cartoon- to provoke thought and comment," he says. "I know that if I stick to national issues, I'm home free. Nobody really cares. But if I get into local controversy, that's when there are problems. I think those cartoons are essential- they touch home."

The one thing Thornbro does regret is that members of his family, living in Muncie, also feel the heat. "I've only gotten three really threatening calls," he says. "But it bothers me that people who unfortunately happen to share my last name were getting harassed—my parents, my cousin, my brother, and even my former girlfriend," he says. "My dad's gotten pretty good about it, though. He just says, 'You want my son's phone number?'"

Blacks burn newspapers to protest ‘Uncle Paul’ ad

Although he admits his newspaper shouldn't have published an ad depicting northern black entertainer Paul Robeson as “Uncle Paul”!, the editor of the Rutgers U - Newark student newspaper is demanding the campus Black Organization of Students pay $200 for the newspaper copies it burned in protest.

The BOS, however, has refused to make any restitution to the newspaper and so, Observer Editor John Fatteross is asking the student government, which funds the BOS, to mediate the dispute.

The controversy started when The Observer ran an ad for the campus radio station which contained a cartoon of Robeson, for whom the campus student center was named. "The ad contained a cartoon of a bust of Robeson which everyone admitted was a pretty terrible bust- that used to be in the lobby of the student center," explains Fatteross. "The cartoon used the bust as a personification of the student center to attract people to a meeting, under the caption “Uncle Paul sez.”

It was that caption that angered BOS members, who claim it deprecates Robeson as an “Uncle Tom” and perpetuates the “dumb black from the South stereotype,” says Fatteross.

"In retrospect, I can see what they mean," he says. "But it was not intentional. When I first heard they were angry, I looked at the ad and hit myself in the forehead, wondering why I hadn't seen it before."

But while Fatteross was willing to apologize editorially for running the ad, he in no way accepts the BOS response, which was to storm the Observer office, confiscate about 1,000 newspapers and burn them in a metal trash can in the campus plaza.

"I think what we're dealing with here is a clash of two different ideals," says Fatteross. "The Observer is defending freedom of the press and the BOS is trying to thwart racism."

The BOS chairman described the ad as "a tremendous insult" and said he felt serious action was necessary. In a letter to the editor, the BOS refused Fatteross's printed demand for $200 to pay for the newspapers burned because it said restitution would amount to an admission of guilt and would mean the victims were paying for damages, says Fatteross.

He holds no great hope that the dispute will ever be resolved. "In all probability, if the BOS loses the case before the student government, it would appeal to the Student Affairs Committee, a faculty-student group," he says. "Frankly, I think everyone will drag their feet on this because nobody wants to keep going on an issue that has racial overtones—not in the heart of Newark."

Re-printed with permission of Collegiate Headlines.
Reverend Ben Chavis
by Elaine Byndon

"Education is a strategy for liberation." This was stated by Reverend Benjamin Chavis, Jr., who spoke at Wright State University, November 18, 1980, on the plight for 'Freedom in the 80's and the Freedom Movement.'

THEATRE REVIEW
by Leonard I Meisel

One Nickel on the Wine
Watch Out Fo' the Feet
Written by Charles Michael Moore

During the weekend of December 6, 7 in the Kennedy Union Snack Bar the Afro-American Center presented two one-act plays directed by Ken A. McClenic.

Cemented by a nucleus of Creekside Players' talent and augmented by a varied group of students ranging to theatrical rookies, the cast outdid itself in this moving zero-budget black theatre presentation.

Nickel portrays an inventive street dialogue between strangers Dewey Williams (Jay Jacobs) and wino Old Jake (Ray Alexander), who simultaneously cons Dewey out of cigarettes and money and addresses Dewey's domestic problem with all the skill and restraint of a psychological counselor. Only at the very end is Jake revealed (to this reviewer, at least) as Dewey's allegorical alter ego.

In Feet the audience is depthly transported into the bar of Wild Bill Wilson (Ray Alexander), where seven patrons do an abridged Canterbury Tales on their past successes and subsequent tragedies amidst a background replete of earthy humor. An insensitive pompous ass (Jay Jacobs) in the audience castigates the patrons, never hearing the universal message: "There but for the grace of God, go I."

Rookie Jacobs superbly faced veteran Alexander toe to toe in both plays. Rookie Lynette Cashaw was impressive as the sexy prostitute in Nickel and the dimwitted custodian in Feet. The entire cast gave the audience a theatrical experience surpassing what they had a right to expect.

Of course, all of this wasn't accidental. The catalyst, demonstrator, teacher and prime mover was director McClenic, who expertly fused the talent and effort into a coherent whole. His plea for the Dayton community's support of black theatre, as both intrinsic entertainment and an expressive vehicle for black writers, should not go unheeded.

Because that support has been earned.

Rev. Chavis is a highly acclaimed speaker known for his involvement in the Wilmington Ten. As a member of the Wilmington Ten, Rev. Chavis, in the early 1970's, was unjustly accused of burning down a grocery store with nine other people he didn't know. The Wilmington Ten were sentenced to a total of 282 years in prison.

Rev. Chavis has been given numerous awards in recognition of his contributions to the struggle for human rights, freedom, justice and democracy. Such awards include: The Howard University Law School International Human Rights Award, the City of Detroit, Michigan, Distinguished Public Service Award.

When asked his opinion of the education of Blacks, he answered "Education must have a purpose." He feels that it's the responsibility of the students to ask questions about their situations, environments, about how their government helps them, and how the educational systems operate. Rev. Chavis stressed that by asking these questions and others, the students will become "better equipped" to make life more meaningful for themselves and others.

Although the freedom movement hasn't died, Rev. Chavis feels that it should be revitalized. People should become more aware of what's going on around them, and "not look to the White House as God's House."

Rev. Chavis' opinion of the new president-elect is that "Mr. Reagan represents how the country feels presently." Rev. Chavis also feels that "the silent majority has spoken and that by electing Ronald Reagan, the dreams of the White Anglo-Saxon have been fulfilled." President Reagan represents the right-wing forces in an illusion of how America should be.

Under President Reagan, domestically, times will be more difficult for Blacks and other minorities, but he says Reagan won't increase the suffering.

Chavis now feels that the time has come for an all-Black political party. During the weekend of November 21st to 23rd, Rev. Chavis, other prominent Blacks and those interested, met in Philadelphia, Pa. The purpose of the meeting was to establish a platform, and to set priorities of what should be done to accomplish the task of forming a new independent Black Party. In Rev. Chavis' opinion, the convention was "the most important meeting in the entire century."

His solution to some of the problems is that Blacks should look at the problems at home in order to see what can be done locally, and then join together nationally. Rev. Chavis says, "that Blacks should want to unify, and that the greatest killer of Blacks is Blacks."

In conclusion, he feels that the "key to liberation is in our own hands."

ONE-ACT PLAYS
by Jacqueline Mitchell

For the second time this academic year, two one-act plays will be performed on campus under the direction of Ken McClenic, actor-director-graduate student, in recognition of Black History Month.

Both productions, One Nickel On the Wine and Watch Out Fo' the Feet, were written by Charles Michael Moore and are symbolic of life and the society induced failures of the black ghetto.

The cast, a group of students with talent, skill and a sense of racial consciousness, is the same from the December 6, 7 performances and include the following: Jay Jacobs, Lynette Cashaw, Kevin Bowens, Gertrude Motley, Tommy Snowden, Jackie Mitchell, Harold Pope and Lisa Payne. The only non-student is Ray Alexander, a city of Dayton housing inspector and a member of the Dayton based theatre group, Creekside Players.

The director, who has worked long hours with this crew, encourages all to come out and witness a reenactment of a black experience that many of us have seen in the real world.

The performances entitled "A Night of One Acts" will be held Tuesday, February 10th, 7:00 p.m. in the Studio Theatre of the Performing Arts Building.

THE BLACK PERSPECTIVE

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Black Family Workshop

by Faith Johnson

What time is it? Nation time. What is the basis of our nation? The black family. What is the state of the black family? This is the theme that we will explore in the Black Family Workshop on February 28, 1981 sponsored by University of Dayton Center for Minority Affairs.

Bobby Wright, Ph.D., who has been involved in nation building for the past twenty years, will be the workshop's keynote speaker.

Dr. Wright received his doctorate in clinical psychology from the University of Chicago. Presently, he is the director of the Garfield Park Comprehensive Community Mental Health Center in Chicago, Illinois. It is the largest black controlled mental health center in the country.

"Our black family structure has been attacked by white America throughout history," stated Dr. Wright. He contends that the black family is a threat to the destiny of a "white country." Consequently, the best way to destroy a family is to destroy its leader; in this case the black male.

Three serious problems faced by blacks and their families, according to Dr. Wright are, 1) that there is a race war going on in America, 2) that every other race knows this but the blacks, and 3) that every other race has identified its strategy and is operating accordingly but the Black race. To support the fact that there is indeed a race war against Blacks in America, Dr. Wright cited the killings of the black children in Atlanta, Georgia, the reorganization of the Ku Klux Klan, and the incidents in Buffalo, New York, involving black males who had their hearts cut out.

Dr. Wright's term for the strategy used against blacks in this race war is "mentacide". He identified "mentacide" as "the deliberate and systematic destruction of a group's mind with the ultimate purpose of the extermination of the group".

Other topics to be discussed in the workshop are economics, nutrition, child rearing, black male-female relationships, and other timely issues.

The workshop will serve as an introduction to a mini course entitled, "The State of the Black Family".

For further information about the workshop contact Faith Johnson, 229-3634.

Center Gets New Coordinator

by Torry Armfield

Since the early part of December 1980, the Center of Minority Affairs has been functioning under the guidance of Faith Johnson, its new coordinator. She succeeds James Stocks, former director and coordinator of the center, who has been promoted to director of minority services for the University.

Johnson received her M.S. in Guidance and Counseling from U.D. and her B.A. in Communication Arts from Ohio State University. In her new position she is responsible for planning and sponsoring events, new and annual, for the center. In addition, her job requires her to develop and organize the structure of all mini courses that come out of the center.

The new coordinator acts as a liaison for the black students/organizations and the many departments of the University. Presently, she is working in collaboration with the Guidance Department in planning a Peer Counseling program, known as SURGE, for the incoming freshmen. This federally funded program will provide support services whereby students will be helping other students with academics and the like.

Johnson was formerly employed with Darke County Common Pleas Court as an administrative officer. She decided to take this position because of her interest in students and in enhancing her administrative skills.

In expressing her future wishes, Johnson said she would like to see the present image of students, where there is a distinct separation of the races, changed to a more integrative, working relationship.

"The purpose of the center is to aide and support minorities and to educate the student body in the area of minority affairs," said Johnson.

Although the center's focus is primarily on the black student, its services are open to all. Said Johnson, in hoping that students do utilize these services, "We do welcome all types of personalities."

Food for Thought

This story is about four men named Everybody, Somebody, Anybody and Nobody. There was an important job to be done and Everybody was asked to do it. Everybody was sure that Somebody would do it. Anybody could have done it but Nobody did it. Somebody got angry about it because it was Everybody's job. Everybody thought that Anybody could do it, and Nobody realized that Everybody wouldn't do it. It ended up that Everybody blamed Somebody when actually Nobody blamed Anybody.
collegiate
camouflage

Can you find the hidden literary terms?

ALLITERATION
ANAPEST
ANTITHESIS
COMEDY
EPITHET
EPIDE
HYPERBOLE
IRONY
LITOTES
LAMPOON
MALAPROPISM
METAPHOR
MOTIF

OXYMORON
PARABLE
PARADOX
PARODY
PLOT
POETRY
PSEUDONYM
RHYTHM
SIMILE
SPOONERISM
STANZA
SYNECDOCHE
TRAGEDY

Dietary Corner
by Patricia Brown

Today there is much concern about the amount of fat (or lipid) needed in the diet. Some nutritionists believe the daily lipid intake should be between 25-30 percent.

More people are becoming concerned with reducing their daily intake of fat, not realizing that it is essential for normal body functions. Fats are valuable as a source of energy and of storing energy. They provide nine calories per gram, which is twice as much energy as an equal weight of either carbohydrates or proteins. Fats also serve as body regulators, to help regulate the intake and excretion of nutrients by the cells; as insulators, to serve as insulating material for the body; as protectors of vital body organs such as the kidneys and the lungs, and as suppliers of essential fatty acids. Lipids are also necessary for the transport of the fat-soluble vitamins A, D, E, K. Fat delays the emptying time of the stomach which in turn delays the onset of hunger pains. They also contribute to the sateity or satisfied feelings after a meal. Current research shows that the inclusion of some fat increases the sateity value of low calorie diets -- so they are easier to adhere to. For example, the inclusion of whole milk, butter on vegetables, bread, and/or oil in salads will help make a low calorie diet less difficult to stick to.

There is one thing to remember before starting any type of diet: Always consult a physician. The underlying reason is that some people might not need to reduce their fat intake, yet others with certain conditions, such as diabetes or liver disorders, may need to control their dietary fat. In this case, the physician will adjust your daily intake of fat according to your daily caloric requirements.

If you’re one of those people who would like to reduce their daily intake of fat to help weight loss, you must learn good eating habits. The method of food preparation affects the fat composition. Baking and broiling instead of frying are good practices, since meats already have a certain amount of fat. Eating more vegetables, which have a low fat content, instead of meat is also a good method for weight reduction. Remember, eating from the four basic food groups is essential for good nutrition. They are grains and cereals, milk and milk products, fruits and vegetables and meat and meat products. The key to a mentally and physically well nourished body is variety, moderation and exercise.

“Recipe of the Month”

Chicken Veronique - sautéed chicken breasts served over rice.
2 whole chicken breasts, split (approx. 2 lbs.)
1 cup quartered fresh mushrooms (approx. 1/2 lb.)
2 tablespoons butter or margarine
1 can condensed cream of chicken soup
1 medium clove garlic, minced
2 tablespoons dry white wine
1/2 cup seedless white grapes (halved)

Directions:
Note: This recipe includes all basic four food groups. Also to eliminate some fat remove the skin from the chicken.
Sports With Griff

by Timothy Griffith

Hello sports fans. I would like to take this time to show my appreciation to the U.D. Football team. Most of all, I would like to recognize those distinguished gentlemen of the Afro-American descent who played so valiantly on the team. I speak of Michael Langford, Fred (Chip) Robinson, Gradlin Pruitt and Pete Madden.

While talking to the players I was informed that they enjoyed being a part of the U.D. championship team. Chip and Pruitt both agreed that it was unbelievable that they went all season undefeated. They felt it was an honor, indeed, to be recognized by people and know that everyone appreciated what they did as a team as well as individually. In the opinion of the four, coach Rick Carter was good; he was smart and picked up things that other coaches might not have seen. The new coach, Mike Kelly was formerly the defensive coordinator under Carter. Hopefully he will be just as successful as Carter.

Although Pruitt has not received any Pro Football offers, he says he would be interested in playing if given the chance. As for Chip, he will be back next season to play again. Mike Langford, one of the best defensive players on the team, if not the best, had an exceptional season with numerous interceptions. Also let us not forget Pete Madden, who also made an exceptional interception in the championship game along with making one of U.D.'s numerous championship touchdowns.

Winning the championship was a step in the positive direction for both the University and the City of Dayton. Pruitt, Langford, Madden and Robinson feel that the team has a good chance of winning and bringing glory to U.D. again next year.

New Black Team Members in U.D.'s Basketball Limelight

by Lori Harris

If cohesion between players is one of the necessary factors that make a basketball team work, and if Paul Hawkins and Roosevelt Chapman are typical of the Dayton Flyers then indeed, Dayton is a sure shot for an NCAA bid right? - WRONG! Impressive as they are on the court, the recruitment of Paul Hawkins and Roosevelt Chapman doesn't seem to be quite enough to clinch that NCAA bid.

Coming home from a most disastrous road trip, the Flyers are currently 11-7. Their loss to LaSalle is indicative of the past few, long, hard weeks for the Flyers.

Around this time last year, when the Flyers were in just such a slump as they are now, Coach Donoher and his recruitment program came under a heavy barrage of criticism. One of the particular points for which Donoher was criticized stemmed from - as it seemed - his "no recruitment of blacks on the basketball team" policy, or at least keep the recruitment to a minimum. Roosevelt Chapman and Paul Hawkins are evidence of Donoher trying to amend himself. Excitement and anticipation spread throughout the campus (at least through the black student body) for the new, [colorful] dimension that was added to the team.

True enough, both Chapman and Hawkins add excitement to an otherwise monotonous, conservative game play. Their inputs of a 14 and 12 point average, respectively, are also an obvious asset, but - DAYTON CONTINUES TO loose.

A possible explanation, according to Roosevelt Chapman, a 6 foot 4 inch freshman, from Brooklyn N.Y., is that Dayton "lacks the killer instinct" needed to become a contender for the NCAA bid. Chapman is optimistic in his assessment of the season. He is quick to point out that "we have the talent but we just can't get sloppy." Hawkins, 6 feet 3 inches, expands on Chapman's sentiment by stating that "we just have to work hard and execute properly."

Neither Chapman nor Hawkins offer any further explanation for the Flyers' slump, nor do they make an assessment of Donoher's coaching tactics except to describe his game plan as a bit "old-fashioned". As Chapman notes, "We can't run like we want to."

Both men share an enthusiasm for the school, as a whole, and neither regrets his decision to come to U.D. When questioned about their feelings concerning the recent Flyer News Evaluation of their performances (Hawkins - C+ and Chapman - B), both men displayed a unique and mature sentiment. Actually, the article did not seem to phase either one. Hawkins, in a quite lattakasial way, simply noted that he thought the "article was wrong and it meant nothing". As the Flyer News' opinion that Hawkins was in a slump, Hawkins says that "I'm not in a slump. It's just that they (two or three of the opponents) key in on me." Hawkins points out that the Flyer News did not take that into consideration in their evaluation of his performance.

Both men share a simple analysis of what is needed in order for Dayton's season to be successful. Chapman sums it up by stating that, "It all depends on how hard we're willing to work."

The prospect of an NCAA bid seems rather far fetched if the recent road trip is to be an indication but at least with the acquisition of Paul Hawkins and Roosevelt Chapman, there is a little something to cheer about, right? — RIGHT!
Hawkins Personal Profile
— Interestingly enough, Paul Hawkins' first love is playing the drums. He was encouraged by friends to play basketball in high school.
— A product of Dunbar High School, located here in Dayton, Hawkins says he was impressed with UD because "they showed a real interest in me."
— He had a 25 pt. average in high school.
— Hawkins says that he got a little backlash from his decision to come to U.D. because "people said I wasn't going to play."
As Hawkins stated, the Dayton black community resents U.D. because it has long been regarded as just another prejudiced, white institution.
— He is a communications major.

Chapman's Personal Profile
— Roosevelt Chapman is from Brooklyn, N.Y.
— He averaged 27 points in high school.
— Basketball prevailed in most of Chapman's life as he has the stereotypical "street ball" foundation. He was, however, exposed to organized play early in his life.
— The transition from coming from an all black high school to a predominantly white university was not a major one for Chapman to make.
— Chapman believes that fan support from the black student body could be improved but that they are gradually coming around.
— He is an undeclared Arts & Sciences major.

'I couldn't relax,' white player says of Grambling stay
by Bucky Albers

While the Grambling State College football team was getting ready this week for a big playoff game in Idaho, Charles Luburgh turned in his helmet and shoulder pads.

The 6-foot-1, 250-pound offensive guard completed his semester examinations, packed his clothes and stereo in his car and drove the 750 miles home to Centerville.
His days as Grambling's only white football player are over.

He does not plan to return to the school in north central Louisiana where he studied such mundane subjects as math and English but got one whale of an education in sociology.

"I just couldn't feel relaxed," said the former Centerville High School star who grew up in the virtually all-white, upper-income suburb. "I know how they (blacks) feel now. I know how they feel when they're in a white environment. It isn't all that easy."

Luburgh has no complaint with his treatment, however.

"They treated me good," he said. "The only reason I left was it was too far away from home."

Luburgh, who had a full scholarship to Grambling, plans to enroll at Ohio State University for the spring quarter. He'll pay his way, join the football team as a walk-on and hope to earn a scholarship.

"I just want to come back here and play for my home team," he said. "I've always seen the Buckeyes, and I've always wanted to play for them."

It was when OSU was reluctant to offer him a scholarship that Luburgh accepted an invitation to play at Grambling, a school with 4,500 students, mostly black, located five miles from Ruston, La.

Grambling normally doesn't recruit players from so far away, but Luburgh was recommended by Jesse Price of Kettering, a retired Army man who grew up near Grambling and has been a lifelong friend of Grambling Coach Eddie Robinson.

Luburgh visited the campus in June and accepted a scholarship.

Not even the late withdrawal of D.J. Johnson, a white tackle from Middletown, who was supposed to accompany him, changed Luburgh's mind.

Luburgh got plenty of skeptical feedback when word got around that he was going to a black school.

"I guess some people in Centerville think I'm crazy for going to Grambling," he said at the time. "But this is really the only chance anyone gave me to play college football and I'm going to take it. I know it will be different than what I'm used to. But I'm going to school to play football and get an education. I've always gotten along well with people, so why should this be any different?"

Five months at Grambling changed his mind. Five months of being the only white in classes with black students and teachers. Five months of being the only white on the football team. Five months of dueling a dorm full of soul music with a lone rock and roll amplifier.

"It's different," he conceded yesterday. "You feel out of place. You want to go and hide."

Luburgh's only connection with home was his roommate, Klaus Price of Kettering.
Price, who is black, is the son of Jesse Price. He was a teammate of Luburgh in junior high school when the Prices lived in Centerville.

"He was someone I could talk to that I could relate to," Luburgh said.

Luburgh says his whiteness was no problem with teammates, classmates or teachers.

"The teachers were fair to me," he said. "No one ever slighted me. They tried to make me feel at home."

Although football is a sport in which it is easy for players to punish a teammate during practice, Luburgh can recall no such incidents. There were no fights, no problems. Not even a case of anyone calling him "Whitey" or making any derisive remarks.

"Oh, they (teammates) tried me," he said. "You're on the spot because everyone wants to check you out. But they saw what I was made of. They knew I came to play football. They told me this: 'If you've got the talent to play, you can play for us.'"

But no matter how hard he tried, Luburgh could not feel comfortable.

"I just couldn't feel relaxed," he said. "They talk and joke around, and you're never sure if you can join in. If you try, you're afraid they might take it a different way."

Like most blacks attending primarily white schools, Luburgh found it difficult to be much of a social life.

"I had to entertain myself or go to Ruston," he said. "I'd go over to Louisiana Tech and mingle with them (white students)."

On the football field things went about as well as expected. Luburgh says he was "working with the second team." He played in most of the Tigers' games.

"I coulda went with them," Luburgh said, "but I wanted to get back so I could get ready for Ohio State."


YOU AND YOUR BODY
"Are You Allergic To Yourself?"

by Debora Whitehurst

Great attention has been given to the disease "Lupus Erythematosus," more commonly referred to as Lupus disease. I have developed a personal interest in the disease because it has been shown to affect a number of Black women.

Lupus Erythematosus is a rheumatic disease (characterized by inflammation and pain in muscles and joints) of unknown cause. Lupus is classified as an auto-immune disease in which the immune system gets out of control and attacks the patient's own blood and tissues. Normally the immune system acts
You and Your Body (continued)
as a defender of the body against outside invaders. In Lupus, this normal protective function is overactive and generates antibodies to the patients own cells and tissues. In essence the patients are seemingly “allergic to themselves.”

There are two types of Lupus Disease: Discoid Lupus Erythematosus and Systemic Lupus Erythematosus. Discoid Lupus commonly affects the skin, causing a butterfly shaped rash on the cheeks. A rash or patchy red lesions may also appear on the extremities (hands, feet, and so on). Irregular bald spots of the scalp are also possible. Systemic Lupus is considered a chronic, systemic (throughout the entire body) inflammatory disease of the connective tissues which can damage major organs and systems of the body (blood vessels, muscles, nerves, joints, digestive tract, lungs, kidneys, brain, and heart).

Lupus Erythematosus has a variety of symptoms: facial rash, fatigue, weakness, lack of energy, loss of appetite and weight, anemia (low red blood cell count), chills, frequent infections, joint pains, and kidney disorders. Not all victims of Lupus Disease will experience all of these symptoms or the same severity of illness.

As was stated earlier, there is no known cure for Lupus disease. Specialists can only keep the disease under control for an unknown length of time. If you are experiencing any of the above symptoms, I would strongly recommend that you contact your physician immediately.

If you have any questions regarding Lupus Disease or any other disease or health problems please let me know. I will be more than willing to research the disease and to offer advice from experts in the field.

Shades of Conspiracy

We have become castrated Eunuchs
Gutless wonders who while having a past Refuse and will be denied a Future.

Time has pulled the plug on the drain of inhibition
And we are forced to yield to the Elements.
The visions of Tiger Rose,
Tokay, Muscatel and . . .
"Wine is Fine with some Grind"
dispel before the clouds of Error.
And we are left with a new road, path, junction??!!! To Deal With.

Gregory Broadhax
WHAT'S HAPPENING
Calendar of Events for February - Black History Month

February 5 -
Roy Merriweather appearing at Gilly's

February 7 -
John Hammons appearing at Gilly's

The Development of Literature for the Black Child,
9:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m. 152 Mellit Hall, Wright State University

February 9 -
"Choir Ensemble" -
Sammy Stephens, U.D. Gospel Choir, Tabernacle Baptist Church Choir, Central
State Choir and others, 7:00 p.m. Boll Theatre

February 10 -
"A Night of One Acts"
Plays include: "One Nickel On the Wine" and "Watch Out for the Feet"
Director Ken McClenic
Showtime: 7:00 p.m. Studio Theatre in the Music/Theatre Building

February 11 -
Modern Dance and Poetry Recitals
7:00 p.m. Studio Theatre in Music/Theatre Building

February 12-16 -
Communication Conference, Howard University, Washington, D.C.

February 16 -
Guest Speaker - to be announced.
8:00 p.m. Boll Theatre

February 17 -
Film: "South Africa Today"
Speaker: Nozipo Glenn 7:00 p.m. BATU Lounge

February 19 -
Talent Extravaganza 7:00 p.m. Boll Theatre

February 27 -
TURNABOUT Dance - Plan Now!!

February 28 -
Workshop - (Mini Course)
Title: "The State of the Black Family"
Speakers: Dr. Bobby Wright and others
10:00 a.m. KU

Showcase: Through the week of February 16 KU 1st Floor
Theme: "The Dream Lives On" Recognition of famous blacks past
and present.

Note: Martin Luther King, Jr. Scholarships are being offered.
For further information contact James Stocks at 229-3321.