UHURU Exclusive: Interview with WILMA RUDOLPH:
The first and only American woman to win three track gold medals in one Olympiad.

By Rodney Phillips and Wayne Tipton

UHURU: Wilma, would you please tell us about your early life history?

MRS. RUDOLPH: Well, I was born in a rural Tennessee community in 1940. I weighed only four and a half pounds at birth. I was the twentieth child in a family of twenty-two. At the age of four, I suffered simultaneous attacks of double pneumonia and scarlet fever, which robbed me of the use of my left leg. Thanks to daily therapeutic massages by members of my family, I was able to walk with a specially reinforced shoe when I was eight. At the age of eleven the brace came off my leg. Then I made up my mind I wanted to be someone, I wanted to become a very important gold medal. I was coached into readiness by my track coach at Tennessee State University, Mr. Edward S. Temple.

UHURU: Who was instrumental in creating your winning attitude at that young age?

MRS. RUDOLPH: It had to be my best friend on the track team at T. S. University. She taught me to believe in myself. She told me I must be willing to give up many things so that I could attain the achievements I want in life. She was very helpful in giving me a very important outlook toward the problems of life. I then began to believe that as long as you meet your problems head on, and try to resolve them and pursue my goals, I could become the best....

UHURU: So what happened when the 1960 Olympic games arrived in Rome?

MRS. RUDOLPH: I won my first gold medal in the 100-meter dash by three yards after tying the world record of 11.3 seconds; I won my second gold medal in the 200-meter dash by running a Olympic record time of 15.2 seconds. And I won my third gold medal by anchoring the victorious 400-meter team comprised of my fellow classmates from Tennessee State.

UHURU: How did it feel to come back home a black star and celebrity?

MRS. RUDOLPH: It was the most frightening experience in my life. Coming from a small segregated town in the South and put in the midst of hundreds of thousands of people asking how I feel. I was quite happy about winning, but I was more worried about what was going on with my parents and brothers and sisters at home. I wasn’t sure they were able to see me. We didn’t have a television. We were poor but we were happy....

UHURU: Do you still have your gold medals and what do they represent to you?

MRS. RUDOLPH: They are mine, they are something I earned them, and they are probably at the bottom of my mother’s cedar chest. (smile) They really mean the world to me. It took me 17 years to get it done. I wanted it done on the same concept of my life. It took me two years to write it the way I wanted it. It was a true life story and I wanted it to be exactly that. There aren’t many black family programs on TV today. WILMA was.

UHURU: How did President Kennedy treat you when you visited him when you arrived back home after the 1960 Rome Games?

MRS. RUDOLPH: President Kennedy was extremely nice to me. He had done his homework. He had actually known about me. He shared with me some of his early sports events and years with me. He talked to my mother a great deal. He was a well-rounded person.

UHURU: Wilma, if you would have had today’s modern training techniques, do you feel that they would have improved your times any?

MRS. RUDOLPH: No, I don’t think so. I was the first and only woman to run the 100-meter dash in 11.0
That's dedicated. It's not so much the technique, it's the athlete seconds and I am still the only one. I don't think there is a need for such competition. That's just my own opinion. Because there is no way we (the women athletes) can win. I played basketball with the boys and it was fun. But it must be a sport that I am sure I can win. I grew up with the boys and it was fun and exciting. But when you take it out of context, I am always a lady. And I love the idea of being a lady. From that standpoint, I really don't think it's necessary. But I don't think anybody should be denied of anything they want to do. But women vs. men in sports, no.

UHURU: Do you think that the black female athletes are at the bottom of the pole in comparison to white female athletes like Billie Jean King and Chris Evert who get all of the publicity and commercial endorsements?

MRS. RUODLPH: Black female athletes have always been at the bottom. Why... We know why. What can be done about it? Hopefully the time will come when black women feel after they make major contributions or world class contributions will have a place to go. I would like to see this soon.

UHURU: Why is there so much controversy in our recent Olympics?

MRS. RUODLPH: What other given place in the history of the world do we have world class focus on one spot. There is not another place or time other than this. So many of the athletes decide four years in advance what issue they are going to bring so that they can get world class attention, and is seen though vice-versa. Some people say it's the Olympics that are causing the problems. It's not true. It is the outside problems, the political aspects that crop up.

UHURU: Wilma, what are a few of your main values that you want to instill in your children?

MRS. RUODLPH: There are so many of them, I can't really pinpoint them all. I spend a long time with them and I try to get them to think for themselves, so that they don't have to come to me for everything. I am very honest and open. We have problems we sit down and talk them out. I just want them to pursue whatever goals they may have and never settle for second best.

UHURU: How would you describe Wilma Rudolph, Today, ... ?

MRS. RUODLPH: First of all, I am a very proud mother, very family oriented. I have a lot of long range goals. I am my own person.

UHURU: What are some of your outside interests?

MRS. RUODLPH: I am a bank executive for a bank in Tennessee. I bring in the film industry to Tennessee. I am going to do a movie with Robert Redford soon. I am active in the Special Olympics for handicapped children.

I am active in Operation Champ, a community action program designed for youths in troubled areas; physical education from elementary school to college; and help in fund-raising activities for the Track and Field Hall of Fame and The Tennessee State University Tiger Bells.

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In Memorial of
Daniel (Chappie) James Jr. (1920-1978)

General James risked court-martial for his attempts to fight racial segregation and eventually became the first Black four-star General of the United States Armed Services.

Dr. Lionel Newsome... speaks at U.D.

Dr. Lionel Newsome, President of Central State University, was one of the lecturers of the Black History Celebration during Black Awareness Month, sponsored by the Afro-American Center. Newsome's lecture was entitled "Higher Education and Minority Students."

Newsome said the black colleges are in economic trouble. State and/or federal aid were never appropriated equally among predominately black institutions and white institutions. White institutions were always given more aid than black institutions. Foundations give black institutions $5,000 or $10,000 and receive millions of dollars in free publicity. These monies may seem a lot to the average citizen, but for a higher institution of learning the money is not that significant. The two black institutions in Ohio, Wilberforce and Central State University, have not received an amount equivalent to five million dollars in their 112 year history from the city of Dayton. No individual citizen in the city of Dayton has given either institution more than $20,000.

Newsome also stated that there are two types of black colleges: Black public institutions and Black private institutions. The First black colleges were founded by churches and missionaries. The schools were usually named after people who had helped the school tremendously. One of the first black colleges founded by blacks was Lincoln University, which was founded by a black regiment of soldiers who pooled their money together. Since then, some of these colleges were segregated by law, others were de facto segregation.

Newsome gave the "four C's" that black colleges offer to their students: Concern for the student; and their intelligence, teaching their students to be competent, and help to develop Courage and Confidence.

Newsome said, "Black colleges produce leaders." Martin Luther King Jr., a product of a black college, always said he never expected to die a natural death. Newsome said, "the man was destined to die the way he died but he never lacked courage. Newsom related an incident when he and King were going to an affair. The cabdriver almost had an accident, King said that it would be ironic if he died in a car accident.

Newsome said that there are many reasons why black colleges are needed more today than they were in the 1890's. Black colleges give black students an opportunity to see more models of black leadership, gives black students the chance to see black people in control, given the opportunity to know someone cares, and gives black students a chance to be leaders in any activity at the school.

Newsome also said there would not be a great demand for black studies if the history of blacks were incorporated into the class. Black students should challenge their instructors but they can only do this by applying themselves more to their studies.

Examples were cited where history books have omitted blacks as part of the culture. Louisiana black senator, the first black college graduate, blacks that helped to settle the west are all a part of American history but are not included in the books nor the curriculum.

Newsome has been the president of Barber-Scotia College, Johnson C. Smith University and presently at Central State. His education includes a B.A. at Lincoln University of Missouri, graduating Cum Laude with a major in history, and M.A. at the University of Michigan majoring in sociology, a degree in Social Administration at Ohio State University and a Ph.D. at Washington University at St. Louis majoring in Sociology-Anthropology.

Newsome, a lifetime member of the N.A.A.C.P. and Alpha Phi Alpha, and many other activities such as the Board of Christian Education, and National Honorary Sociological Fraternity. He was appointed to the United Negro College Fund Executive Committee, National Museum of Afro-American History and Culture Planning Council, Commission on Administrative Affairs and Educational Statistic of the American Council Education.

After asking Newsome some additional questions he closed by saying, "Black students should inspire to greatness."

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In Memorial of

Shannon Freeman

Mack Woodard Jr.

Anne Ruth Stikes

In Memorial of

Mack Woodard Jr.

Shelia Brown

Anne Ruth Stikes

Rodonda Holmes
**Professional Sports**

By Richard Stephens

The month of January along with the beginning of February, brought about some interesting sports in the Professional ranks.

First, the balanced Dallas squad was led defensively by Harvey Martin and Randy White. They held Denver for a 27-10 victory.

Elsewhere, Vide Blue’s name appeared many times. That is, his trade from Oakland to Cincinnati for a minor league player and $1.7 million has been nullified by baseball Commissioner Bowie Kuhn who wants to keep baseball balanced.

Along with the regular battles in the N.B.A., like those Portland/76ers, Chicago/Detroit, Cleveland/Golden State and Los Angeles all have the potential but Milwaukee and Detroit have slight edges. Teams you will definitely see out of the West are Denver, Chicago, Portland and Phoenix.

Walter Davis, will most likely get Rookie of the Year, but let’s give Marquis Johnson and Bernard King some due respect.

**BLACK STUDENT YEARBOOK**

A project is being undertaken by a group of Black students trying to offer something especially unique and valuable to the Black students on this campus. The first annual Black Student Yearbook is presently in planning. The memoir will include the selections written by the Literary Contest Winners, individual portraits of all Seniors, group pictures of the Black student organizations and clubs, scenic photos and pictures of students living spontaneous, natural moments.

Any photographs, a student possesses, that he/she deems interesting and worthy of this project is welcome to submit it to the Center for Afro-American Affairs to the Secretary or any work-study student before March 17th.

All seniors and organizations please sign up for picture taking appointments at the Center for Afro-American Affairs.

The cooperation and participation of all Black Students will help make this a successful yearbook. Look forward to seeing the book during the middle or latter part of April.

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**People You Should Know...**

By Terry Snow

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| **WHAT NOTED BLACK INVENTOR**, invented the gas mask in 1916, as well as the traffic light in 1923? |
| **WHO WAS THE FIRST BLACK WOMAN** to become a millionairess by developing hair conditioners and cosmetics for black women and also built a school for girls in West Africa? |
| **WHAT BLACK MAN** revolutionized the shoe industry by inventing the Lasting Machine in 1883? |
| **IN BROWNHEIM, OHIO**, he was the first Black man elected to an office in the United States. He was elected in 1855, to a town council post. |

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**WHEN YOU READ THIS POEM**

(For Citizens Opposed to Censorship, Baton Rouge)

The earth turns 
like a rainbow 
And the smell of autumn 
drifts down 
Yellow leaf on my arched back 
The light touches 
I see it with my skin 
feel it lean 
That furrow of trees 
casts its shadow—long 
as the night, the wind, the river 
Truth has many faces 
My friends, don’t honor me 
without passion 
I will not be 
weath in the summer’s fire 
I will not lie fallen 
like autumn fruit 
or die in the evening sun 
Listen, 
Let us band together 
and fight evil 
We cannot let it burn 
the earth 
We cannot let it guide 
the sun 
The world is a bird 
in flight 
When you read this poem, 
love me

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**MINI COURSES**

1. "Black Psychology"  
   Evelyn Blanch — Cross-listed with psychology department  
   See: Dr. Kuntz (Feb. & March) time: 3:30 pm  
   Credit: 
   Text: Black Psychology, Black Rage, Psychiatry of Racism

2. "Contemporary African Conflicts"  
   Dr. Masipula Sithole  
   Date: March — Time and day to be announced

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Pinkie gordon Lane

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**MIDNIGHT SONG**

If I were sitting 
on the banks of the river 
I would write poems 
about seaweed or flotsam 
making their way 
to the end of the sea 
or the expanse of the bridge 
that falls into the sky 
If a flight to nowhere 
curled waves of air 
beneath my feet 
or framed my vision, a poem 
would draw images 
from wings of the jet 
filling corners of clouds 
But my blue room— 
the place where I die each night— 
frames this poem 
The curtain is striped 
blue on white 
the walls the color 
of twilight just before death 
of the sun 
and the doors pale 
as the morning sky 
And so I write 
 a blue room poem 
My mind penetrates walls 
and hangs like mist 
on the wake of trees 
swaying low over the town 
Only the crickets know 
I am there, and they 
sing songs 
to the low-touching wind 
Only they 
will know 
I have passed over the earth 
gathering periwinkles and ivy 
to take to the hills 
This poem plants itself 
and grows like the jasmine 
coating my fence 
It creeps over the page 
like holly fern 
and bores into the depths 
of my mind like the wild palm that sentinel my yard’s center, spreading fan-like 
at all points 
This is a blue room poem 
captured up in a web 
of no light 
The leaves weave 
a ring of gold 
painting the earth

Pinkie Gordon Lane
Positions in Black Studies

University of New York at Albany
Position: Visiting Assistant Professor to teach West-Central African Politics and History. 1978 Spring Semester only. Applicant must have Ph.D. in Political Science or African History.
Position: Full-time Associate Professor of Afro-American Urban Education. Applicant must have Ph.D. in Urban Education or Afro-American History. Interested persons should write: Frank G. Pogue, Professor and Chairman, Department of African/Afro-American Studies, State University of New York at Albany, 1400 Washington Avenue, Albany, New York 12222.

SUNY at Stony Brook
Position: Chairman of the Africana Studies program at Stony Brook. They seek a nationally recognized scholar with demonstrated concern for excellence in teaching, administrative experience, and ability to work with students and faculty in building an interdisciplinary cross-cultural program. The applicant should further qualify for a joint appointment in an established department on this campus. Resume and references should be sent to: Professor Ruth Miller, Asst. Academic Vice-President and Chairperson, Africana Studies Search Committee, SUNY at Stony Brook, Stony Brook, New York 11794.

People You Should Know

5. John M. Lawson
4. Chris Abika
3. Madina C. White
2. Grace A. Roberts
1. John P. Anderson

THINGS THAT I DO IN THE DARK (Random House; paper, $4.95) is June Jordan's latest volume of poetry, some of which was previously published in a variety of journals.

THE WAITING YEARS: ESSAYS ON AMERICAN NEGRO LITERATURE (Louisiana State University Press, $10.00) represents the best of the work published over three decades by Byldean Jackson, Professor English and Associate Dean of the Graduate School at the University of North Carolina. In the book, the author includes a "personal reflection upon his generation of Negro scholars" and, the book jacket indicates, "praises black writers for not permitting color to bar them from a universal audience on universal terms."

ZORA NEALE HURSTON: A LITERARY BIOGRAPHY (University of Illinois Press, $15.00) examines the life and work of the pioneering novelist-anthropologist whose most notable books include Mules and Men and Their Eyes Were Watching God. By one of the white "authorities" on Black literature, Robert Hemenway, the biography has a Foreword by

BOOKS ON THE MARKET

by writer Alice Walker.

AMMUNITION: POETRY AND OTHER RAPS (Bogle-L'Ouverture Publications Ltd. 141 Coldershaw Rd., Ealing, London W13 9DU; cloth, L3.50; paper, L1.00) is by Sam Greenlee, author of The Spook Who Sat by the Door, and features an introduction by West Indian writer Andrew Salkey.

MIND OF MY MIND (Doubleday; L26.95) is by Octavia E. Butler, one of a handful of Black writers producing science fiction. In this second novel, a 4,000-year-old Nubian ruler, who has managed to breed a new race of men, faces a challenge from Mary, his chosen disciple with fantastic telepathic powers.

IMAGES OF KING: NEW AND SELECTED POEMS (University of Illinois Press; paper, $3.95) is by Michael S. Harper, Brown University professor and author of such other volumes as Dear John, Dear Coltrane and History Is Your Own Heartbeat.

AFRICA, WHERE I BAKED MY BREAD (Lotus Press, S1.00) is by Sam Greenlee, author of The Spook Who Sat by the Door, and features an introduction by West Indian writer Andrew Salkey.

Financial Aid For College

UNDERGRADUATE LEVEL

American Newspaper Publishers Association Foundation—P.O. Box 17407, Dulles International Airport, Washington, D.C. 20041. For students of journalism at schools accredited by the American Council on Education for Journalism. Grants of $500 per semester.

Basic Educational Opportunity Grant Program—Box 2264, Washington, D.C. 20013. U.S. Government aid available to students attending approved colleges, vocational schools, technical institutes, hospital schools of nursing, and other post high-school institutions.

Duquesne Fellowship Program—795 Peachtree St. N.E., Suite 484, Atlanta, Ga. 30308. Fellowships for women over 21 whose career and professional goals have been deferred and who are residing in the South at the time of application. Recipients must work toward a degree.

Edward A. Filene Goodwill Fund—Director, Student Aid Office, Roosevelt University, 430 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60605. Up to $2,000 annual awards to Black and Indian students who major in business.

George E. Johnson Foundation and Educational Fund—Ms. Clovis Y. Best, 8522 S. Lafayette Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60620. For high school graduates planning careers in mass communication. Awards based on financial need.

Martin Luther King, Jr., Grant Program—Director of Financial Aid, New York University, 10 Washington Pl., Room 300, New York, N.Y. 10003. Up to full tuition for undergraduate and graduate minority students.

National Achievement Scholarship Program for Outstanding Negro Students—Ms. Janice O. Lane, Director of Operations, National Achievement Scholarship Program, 990 Grove St., Evanston, ILL. 60201. Awarded to outstanding high school graduates.

GRADUATE LEVEL


Carnegie-Mellon Mid-Career Women's Fellowship Program—Admissions Officer, Graduate School of Public and International Affairs, Bruce Hall, Room 202, University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, Pa. 15213. For women between the ages of 30 and 50 pursuing graduate studies in urban affairs of public administration.

Consortium for Graduate Study in Management—101 N. Skinker Blvd., Box 1132, St. Louis, Mo. 63130. Cooperating universities that award fellowships to minority students interested in management careers in business: Indiana University, University of North Carolina (Chapel Hill), University of Rochester, University of South Carolina, Washington University (St. Louis), University of Wisconsin. Fellowships include full tuition and $2,000 stipend for first year plus tuition and $1,000 for second year. There is also a summer business internship with sponsoring firms. Prior study in business or economics is not a prerequisite.

Danforth Graduate Fellowship Program—Warren Martin, Vice President, Danforth Foundation, 222 S. Central Ave., St. Louis, Mo. 63105. For students who plan to teach as a career. Fields: unrestricted.

Southern FellowsFunds—795 Peachtree St. N.E., Suite 484, Atlanta, Ga. 30308. For students with a commitment to teach in Black colleges.

Earl Warren Legal Training Program—10 Columbus Circle, Suite 2030, New York, N.Y. 10019. For entering law students. Also postgraduate fellowship program for lawyers committed to practice in the South.

P. O. Box 601, College Park Station, Detroit, MI 48221, S5.50. Illustrated by Beverly Rose Enright, is the latest volume by North Carolina poet Lance Jeffers.

SOMETIMES I THINK OF MARYLAND (Sunbury Press. P. O. Box 274, Jerome Avenue Station, Bronx, NY 10468; paper, $3.00) is a poetry volume by Jodi Braxton, a former Danforth Fellow in the Department of English at Yale University.

THE RETURN (Heinemann African Writers Series. London, England, paper, L1.00), by Young Ghanaian writer Yaw M. Boateng, is a novel about an Asante warrior and other people "caught up in the period of the slave trade."

STARS ($2.50), poetry by Robert Fleming, can be obtained by writing the author at 414 W. 120th St., Apt. 610, New York, NY 10027.

HILLBILLY LIBERATION (Oyama Uijamaa, Inc. P. O. Box 251, New York, NY 10026; paper) is a 350-page collection of "theatrical spectacles, social positions, and poetry" by playwright Charles (Oyama) Gordon.
Can We Be Content?

By Wayne Tipton

Is the long hard struggle for black civil rights anywhere near attaining the highest peak attainable? Can we as Black Americans now say we are reaching some of that ultimate satisfaction we’ve so desperately been toiling for?

Today, here in 1978, after many, many years of black protest, trials and triumphs, we can look back with a sigh and say yes we have made some sufficient gains over the year. Yes, it’s true we now live in a time where blacks no longer have to sit in the rear of the bus and eat and drink in places that are reserved for “colored only”. Yes, it’s true to say that the time has arrived when blacks can win and actually hold high public offices. Yes, the times have changed to the point where the black hands that used to pick cotton in the South are now the ones picking our presidents. Yes, things have changed to the point where some blacks can even afford big fine cars, diamond rings, fur coats, and luxurious homes.

Sure, as a race we have knocked down some of those barriers that seemed insurmountable. But... have we yet reached the point of contentment? Things still haven’t changed tremendously in the areas of housing, education, and employment. Blacks are often intimidated by police, jailed without cause, and discriminated against in the courts. Millions of our black brethren are still being subjected to that harsh and brutal stick of oppression. Millions of our black brethren are still being denied of rights guaranteed to them and all men over two hundred years ago in a document called the Constitution. Millions of our black brethren are still the majority standing in the unemployment line, last hired and first fired; still wondering where the next meal is coming from; still being asked to be treated as equal as any other man. Slavery may be gone but discrimination is still holding a grasp on us.

It really seems that despite all of the black blood that has been shed, despite the civil rights laws, the many protestations for fair employment, the many meetings and demonstrations and political speeches, things really haven’t changed. Sure, we now have blacks in fields and occupations we used to just sit back and dream about. But...are we to be content? Sure, we have black politicians in all areas of government from mayor to ambassador. But the fight is still going on. Until we can tear down each and every barrier of injustice and inequality the progress of the Black American in the United States can never reach its essential goal.

The civil rights movements of the early sixties had many beneficial effects in it for us. Blacks for the first time were actively taking a firm stand and striking a blow for racial equality; for the first time trying to come together and let this nation hear about the various incidences that have repeatedly plagued the Negro race. Then at the very moment when we actually had the momentum on our side, it was tragically snuffed out with an assassin’s bullet on April 4th, 1968.

Yes, it seems that the very leadership we had so much content when we look back and see why the American I and the American Negro have been put a little bluntly, but seems to hold much content when we look back and see why the American Negro has been the subject of such brutal oppression and cruel torment for centuries. The American Indian on the other hand, whose language, our hands, our clothes, our shoes, and luxurious homes.

The once powerful NAACP is enormously in debt yearly just sitting around thinking of games for Black Americans to stop half-stepping, to stop leading the world in excuse making. For example, the income of blacks in America exceeds the gross national product of at least eleven of the major nations in the world. So we must now refrain from the idea that we have to depend on economic help from the oppressor to survive.

Dr. Yette said astonishingly that it is true, in this great U.S.A. grown men die of overeating while children die of starvation. And that the United States has become the most powerful nation in the world, leading in almost every category except the most important one... HUMANITY. Think about that.
intellectual arena. The problems of the world can someday be solved if we take it upon ourselves to take a firm and earnest stand.

We, the black youth of this nation, face a significant challenge. We must work and strive to build a racial pride and make every effort to attack the various problems that have belligerently thwarted our race for centuries. The system really needs us, but so far all it has done is mislead us.

The problems that now face us will require hard work and extreme determination to solve. But I feel that if we want these things sincerely enough, we shall overcome. If only we could get our heads together and develop a sense of unity and togetherness, then we will achieve black equality in our lifetime. But... Can We Be Content... right now? No, not hardly.

**SPECIAL INCENTIVE ARTICLE:**

**WHAT IS TIME....?**

A Serious Question for our Generation

By Wayne Tipton

The scholar Webster defines the word “TIME”, as the measured or measurable period during which an action, process, or condition, exists or continues. The scholar Mr. Thorndike defines time as a system of sequential relationships that any event has to any other as past, present, or future.

This article today has as its purpose the attempt to alert you, my fellow classmates, of the grave importance of what lies ahead for us, the generation that will work and assume the many responsibilities of our own society and the world. I am trying to emphasize something that plays a very crucial role in our lives, and that’s TIME......

In my message to you today, I want to impress upon you an outlook for the future. As many of our generation predict all kinds of fine accomplishments they will make in life. They should not see them as just empty dreams, but dreams destined to become realities. Because we must have faith in the future.

And this is exactly what I’d like to stress today, the future, or in other words the time ahead of us. But however before we can deal adequately with the future we must first become cognizant of the present. The very problems that have our society in turmoil today are ones such as the quality of our environment, the enormous problems of population, the widespread of poverty in dingy quarters, of our cities, and the continuation of wars among people and nations, just to name a few of them. However, the severity of the problem we as a generation must still try to confront them.

At this very moment in our young lives it’s TIME. It is time for us to refrain from acting immature, childish, selfish, and inexperienced. It is time enough, for us to find a true meaning of maturity, time to stop being as dependent on our parents, it’s time to speak out and be heard, and yes, it’s time to stand on our own two feet. As we approach the crossroads that come in our lives we must determine which course of action to take. We must define our existence and face whatever needs to be done in order to achieve our desired goals, so that when TIME presents the chance, we can move rapidly to try and fashion a world that will be productive of the good things.

**TIME waits for no one, look around and see what you want to be, do it now, do it now. It’s time for us to open our eyes and wake up, no time for back-ward thinking, TIME to think only ahead. It is time to develop your talents and remain confident when everything goes wrong and still seek your goals. It is time to change this world, and we can do it if we simply work hard and put our minds to it. The world is yours my friend, and by the very fact you are pursuing a college education you have the right to choose freely from all it has to offer. It’s time for us to not just acknowledge the faults of others, but simply love them for the good. It’s time for resistance when resistance is productive. It’s time for persuasion when persuasion is beneficial. It’s time for patience when patience is necessary. And it’s time for pleasure, when pleasure is rewarding. TIME...has no race, creed, or color. It is time for us to devise ways so that we can control the problems of abortion and unwanted pregnancy, things that our generation are going to be confronted with more and more as we grow out of puberty into adulthood.

It is time for us to develop and strengthen our characters. It is time for us to refrain from so much radio listening, and TV viewing. It is time to stop being more intent in athletics than in attaining a meaningful education. It is time for us to stop valuing the dollars that we will lose due to being “high” off stimulants and depressants and for us to stop using all our energies to learn the latest dance, and concentrate more on maneuvering through the problems of life.

It is indeed time for us to reaccess our priorities. It is time for us all to actively join in the right against all things that are destructive of life, such as drugs, violence, and racism. We must seek wisdom and commit ourselves to intellectual appraisal of where we are, and where we can go.

It is time for us to become more alert of our ignorance. It’s time for us to accept many, many challenges that await us. It is time for us to challenge the democracy of this democracy, it is time for us to challenge the republicanist of this republic, and it’s time for us to challenge the liberal-ity of this liberal society.

We are undoubtedly the future and everything in it. And since we are, we are in a very formidable position. Because knowing that we are the future we have the power within ourselves to share it. Thus, let me leave you with the reigeration of the importance of our cognizance of TIME. We may have plenty of time to come to grips with the various adversities which may lie ahead for us, the generation of the future—yet we do not have time to wait for others besides ourselves to cope with these adversities.

As the generation of the future, we will have problems ahead of us that only hard work and determination will solve. TIME is constant, generations will come and generations will go. But if we get our heads together and develop a sense of unity and togetherness and give our lives some kind of meaning then the TIME in our lives will not be wasted in vain, for the meaning will linger on......

**HERITAGE**

By Patricia Byrdsong

At the close of the Civil War, Blacks, although free, had a difficult time in being fully accepted as “free men” by White America. Because of the racist attitudes of White America, the task of gaining education, made it almost impossible for blacks to receive skilled labor jobs.

Some blacks believing northern whites were their friends and would offer them some type of aid, decided to migrate North. Other blacks being more adventurous decided to take a chance and migrate West. After the blacks migrated West they found the situation not very encouraging. The people in Kansas, and other Western States, did not want blacks to migrate there. During the first year of their arrival, blacks built 300 cabins and saved $30,000 along with $40,000 and 500,000 lbs. of clothing which was given as aid to black settlers from various sources.

One of the leaders of this Westward movement was Benjamin "Pap" Singleton, often being called by some as "Moses." He had issued circulars describing the "promise land" as "Sunny Kansas." "Pap" was a tall ex-slave from Tennessee, who had fled from slavery to Canada and worked on the underground railroad.

"Pap," being a prominent leader among blacks, was asked to speak at the Senate hearing regarding the Westward movement. Democrats believed the movement to be a Republican conspiracy. After the hearing the conclusion was blacks migrated because of white oppression. Benjamin Singleton took a giant step in overcoming the racist attitudes of White America. His leadership and prominence made whites across the nation aware of the Black Plight.

**A WOMAN DOING THE DO**

By Richard Stephens

Beverly Crusoe is a Junior, playing the forward position on the Flyers Womens basketball team. The Dunbar graduate stands 5'11" and averages 14 points a game.

At Dunbar she played every position, which won her All-City recognition. In the state of Ohio All-City is the highest honor a female athlete can achieve.

Crusoe, came to the University of Dayton after attending South Western Christian College, a Junior college in Terrell, Texas. She chose to come to U.D. because, "I'm from Dayton," as she put it and added "I've been playing basketball as long as I can remember." That's hard to believe until you look at her family background. She had a brother who played for Dunbar, a cousin at Colonel White, and another cousin, a woman, who is currently touring the world, playing basketball.

Crusoe, who is an avid Dr. J fan, commented on the publicity girls basketball receives around Dayton, "Publicity is terrible, except the Flyer News which gives us adequate coverage. The city dailies sometimes give us a couple of paragraphs." Have you ever imagined a professional league for women? Well, Beverly had to say, "I think they should start one. It could be profitable if they were related to the existing N.B.A. teams," that is a serious thought from the Political Science major. There are no team conflicts, in fact the team works very well together. They should, they spend at least 2 hours a day practicing together.

If you happen to go past the gym and see a tall lean sister shooting some ball, brothers stay away or get burned.