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University of Dayton. Black Action Through Unity

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WE CALL HIM "UNCLE REGGIE"

by Rodney Phillips

On Tuesday, September 12, 1978, I had the pleasure of interviewing a most inspiring person, Mr. Reginald Watterson. Mr. Watterson is special in many ways. He has lived through the terms of thirteen presidents, two depressions, two World Wars, the Vietnam War, the Harlem Renaissance, and numerous other events that were significant in the making of this country. A man who prefers to call himself 86 years young, Mr. Watterson has a keen sense of recall, for at one point in our talk he told me of an event that occurred when he was five years old. Hopefully, too, will be able to enjoy reading about Mr. Watterson, as much as I enjoyed chatting with him. Reginald Watterson has done it all, and plans to keep on "getting it on." ‘THE DARKEST THING ABOUT AFRIKA IS AMERICA’S IGNORANCE OF IT.’

Question—Mr. Watterson, where were you born?

Watterson—I was born in Knoxville, Tennessee, in 1896. We lived in a little log house on the side of a road. There were six boys and three girls in my family.

Q. What kind of parents did you have: were they strict, or the moderate type?

W. They were very straight. My father... you might say he was a minister. He was a Seventh Day Adventist Minister. He was also a sharecropper. There’s one thing I have to say...I’m happy that I got away from there. I didn’t get a chance to go to school with us share-cropping... You had to give half of what you made to the landlord. That meant that at the end of the year we didn’t get any thing but a pair of shoes, a couple pairs of overalls, a shirt and that was it.

Q. So you’re saying that you got the essentials and no more.

W. Well, we only got a chance to go to school for two months out of the year’ cause we had to work. The landowner had us kids working, or he would complain, so that’s what we had to do. I started working on the farm when I was about eleven or twelve years old. I’d get up in the morning, get the two oxen, put them in front of a sled we had made, and fetched water in barrels so we could water the plants. This started at about four in the morning.

Q. Wouldn’t you say that growing up this way made you a better person?

W. It certainly did. I tell you that the experience... I had a lot of experience. A lot of people come to me and ask how I remember so much without going to school. Well, I had to remember... everything I know I got from experience.

Q. When did you come to Dayton, Ohio?

W. I came to Dayton in 1913, and stayed here to 1926...the first time I came. Here’s how I first got here. Me and my brother hoboed in here on a freight train from Cincinnati that was going to Cleveland. We got off on the other side of the (Miami) river...this was right after the big flood... everything was torn up, mud was everywhere. I had a nickel and my brother had a dime...and we walked into a bar on Sixth Street where they used to give a big bowl of stew beef and a big glass of beer for 15¢. So we went and asked the man if he could split one of those bowls of stew beef and a glass of beer, telling him that we just hoboed in here. He said he’d have to ask the manager...the manager’s name was Roberts...He said “What’s the matter, boys, you hungry?” We said yes and told him how we got here. So he told the waiter to give us the deal we asked for, but full portions, not to take our money. From there we started up the railroad tracks...ready to catch a train going to Cleveland, and a foreman named Lester Love...he was a boss at the Station D freight house. He called and asked us where we were going...we told him. Next, he asked if we wanted a job... naturally we said yes. He said he’d start us at $2.10 a day, starting that day at ten minutes to four.

Q. So you stayed in Dayton for 13 years—anything special happen?

W. Well, in 1918 I entered the service and fought in WWI...I didn’t stay long. I returned and got a job at the Gibbons Hotel, it’s now called the Dayton Inn. Here’s something that happened to me while working there. One Sunday night I had a late party...me and a fellow I was working with got off the Service car just before you cross the river. We made a turn to go the other way and bamm!...a shot went right past my head. There was another shot and it caught me in the head should...it ricocheted and went completely through my left lung, pushed my heart over two fractions, and it’s still under the right side of my ribs. It knocked me down, and I was as close to the moon as I am to you almost...so I decided that I’ll grab the moon and break my fall. Prettiest moon you ever saw. I was on the ground anyway...everybody else was running down the street and not at me, so I got up and went in a club...I called the police and told them that a man had been shot. On my way to the hospital in the police car, I was told that I only had a powder burn. When we got about 5 blocks away from the hospital, we hit a big rough spot in the street...I thought I was going to die...I even told myself that when I got to the hospital. I had 9 doctors examining me, all specialists...when they left I asked the nurse what they said, and she started crying. I told the lady I wasn’t going to die, those doctors were lying. You see, I had a punctured lung, my heart had moved over, but there was no internal bleeding...I asked the nurse to give me something to read, and after ten minutes or so, I gave out the hardest cough I had ever. With that cough, the air that I took in filled my lung and pushed my heart back in place. The doctors were still hesitant to send me home for a few days...I finally got out on a Monday, and the following week I was head waiter at the Gibbons Hotel. Thanks to the Good Lord I’m here able to talk to you today!

Q. Mr. Watterson, as you know, a large number of U.D. students live in this area. What is your relationship with them?

W. Well, I worked on the New York Central Railroad for 42 years...I retired in 1968. I worked in the dining car.

Q. How did you like the travelling?

W. I loved it...that’s where I got most of my education and experience. Our train went from New York to Chicago, and I got to meet all the big stars...all the Barrymores, Marilyn Monroe, Clark Gable, and many more. I came back to Dayton in August of 1976.

Q. Mr. Watterson, as you know, a large number of U.D. students live in this area. What is your relationship with them?

W. Well, all the students here come to visit me...everybody on the street knows me. I go to their parties and they are all very nice. This is from year to year...a lot of students left last year and told new students about me...I mean that makes a person feel good. There’s nothing I can say to them...I try not to insult them...I try not to offer information that may be wrong. All the kids you see around here are really fine...no trouble at all.

Q. It really seems like one big happy family around here.

W. It really is like one big family around here...It’s not like you living some place and people walk by putting their head up high in the sky and don’t speak. I’ve never met a bomb of people that were so nice...I never have had to give them any advice, they know what to do.
There have been many incidents in which police brutality has raised many questions. Recently there was one more notch in the belt. On national T.V. they showed police officers unnecessarily hitting and kicking a man who was already handcuffed and lying on the ground. No matter what the offense it was very apparent that these actions of the police officers were unwarranted and irresponsible. The latest victim of this act of police brutality was a member of MOVE, specifically Delbert Africa, leader of MOVE.

UHURU STAFF EDITORIAL

BEING BLACK IN A WHITE WORLD
IS THE QUESTION I ASK MYSELF
BEING BLACK IN A WHITE WORLD
JUST STRIVING WITH EVERYONE ELSE
BEING BLACK IN A WHITE WORLD
HOW DID THIS COME TO BE
BEING BLACK IN A WHITE WORLD
THE KEY WORD HERE IS FREE

TO SAY THAT MAN IS BORN AS ONE
IS A LIE WITHIN ITSELF
TO SAY THAT MAN IS BORN AS ONE
IS A FOOLISH STATEMENT, I TELL MYSELF.

BEING WHITE IN A WHITE WORLD
IS TO LIVE YOUR LIFE WITH EASE
BEING WHITE IN A WHITE WORLD
IS TO DO WHAT EVERYONE ELSE

BUT BEING BLACK IN A WORLD IS WORLD
IS TO STATE THAT YOU WANT TO BE FREE
YES BEING BLACK IN A WORLD IS TO BE BLACK AND PROUD, LIKE ME

BY
CHARLES OWENS III

HERITAGE

By PAT BYRDSONG

Blanche Kelso Bruce was an originator. He rose from slavery to the United States Senate. He was the first black man to sign his name on the country's currency, founded Kansas' first black elementary school, and was the first black to serve a full six-year term as a senator.

Bruce was born a slave on a Farmville, Virginia plantation. He had ten brothers and sisters. His mother, Polly, was a house slave for Pettus Perkinson. She acted as a mother for both families because the owner was a widower.

At a young age Bruce was to be the servant of the master's son, William Perkinson. He shared a tutor with William. The capacity he filled was more of a playmate than a servant. As he grew older, Bruce and his brothers earned money by raising their own tobacco. His life was more carefree than that of the typical slave.

A few years before the Civil War began Perkinson moved his slaves and family to Missouri. William joined the Confederate Army when the war began. Bruce and two of his brothers attempted to join the Union Army, but blacks at this time were not yet accepted by any army.

He emancipated himself and spent the years of the Civil War teaching in Hannibal and Lawrence, Kansas. It was during this time he founded Kansas' first black elementary school. He also worked as a printer and porter. When he moved to Floryville, Mississippi he was low on capital but, because of his shrewdness and energies it was not long before he established himself as a successful planter.

His first public job was conducting elections for Tallahatchie county. He was named Sergeant-of-Arms at the State Senate. His next steps up the ladder was combined post of sheriff and tax collector of Bolivar County. Bruce served as a member of the Mississippi River levee board and as school superintendent.

In 1873 the 'Radical' Republicans asked him to be their candidate for lieutenant governor. Bruce declined the offer because he had his heart set on the Senate.

The following year he received the Republican nomination for the Senate on the second ballot receiving fifty-two out of eighty votes cast. His senatorial career began March 5th, 1875.

Vice President Henry Wilson read the list of freshmen members and asked them to come forward when their name was called. As Bruce rose to go to the rostrum to take the oath of office his fellow Mississippian senator, James L. Alcorn, did not escort him as was customary. He began to walk it alone until another senator accompanied him. Senator Roscoe Conklin. He later was to become a trusted friend and associate. Conklin steered him through committees and drew some good committee assignments.

During the Forty-fifth Congress Bruce sought a hundred thousand dollars for four hundred of his constituents. They wanted to migrate to Liberia. He tried to secure the monies necessary for them even though he was against the idea, but, as a true public official he served his constituents first.

Bruce said, The Negro of America is not African but American—in his physical qualities and aptitudes, in his mental development and biases, in his religious beliefs and hopes, in his political concepts and conviction, he is an American. He is not a parasite, but a branch, drawing life from the great American civilization and adapting himself to the genius of its institutions.

Bruce was the first black to preside over the Senate in the absence of Vice President William A. Wheeler. He also served as a committee chairman during his Senate term. He was more respected in Congress than some of his contemporaries and generally well-liked. At the end of his term he was presented with a gold-headed cane as a momento for his years in the Senate.

There was some speculation about a possible cabinet post but, this did not materialize. However, Bruce was offered an appointment as minister in Brazil. He refused the position because slavery still existed there.

President Garfield named him Register of the Treasury. It was at this time his signature was on all the country's paper currency. He remained at this office until his death.

BLACK MINI-FACTS

By Pat Davis

1. The dominating form of black literature beginning from the period of 1954 to the present is poetry and drama. Writers include James Baldwin, Ossie Davis, Ed Bullins, Nikki Giovanni, et. al. The time period is titled integration versus Black nationalism and the philosophy is writing to affect social change.


3. John Wideman, professor of English at the University of Wyoming, reveals the problem of tenure for some black professors. While tenure is a primary concern for black scholars striving to seek and keep a significant voice in higher education, black professors teaching at white college institutions remain a threatened minority when it comes to job security.

4. Rev. Jesse Jackson, former member of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), has now branched his ideals from Operation PUSH (People United to Save Humanity), to EXCEL. The essence of this new endeavor is to involve parents in the role of educating their own children. Parents will provide the foundations for their children and continue to work with teachers, schools, children, et. al. throughout the students educational life. Hopefully, this parent-child interaction will push education and black children will rapidly excel.

5. U.D.'s own Valarie Galloway, graduate from last Spring's class of 1978, has become Assistant Director of Community Services for WDTN (Channel 2 - Dayton). Valarie is hostess of Black Press Forum which airs Sunday mornings at 12:00 a.m.
Thus far in this young season, junior Marvin Batts took off for 100 or more yards in his career as a two touchdowns got "Sly" up to run some 120 lowing stats: 190 yards in 44 carries for a five-yard-per-carry average, and 4 touchdowns. In three carries from scrimmage he totalled 67 yards, that is an average of 22.3 yards per-touchdown. In the second game against the University of Maine. This was the eighth time Sly Baptists, 35-0, Monroe rushed for 70 yards in 14 carries. This equaled a five-yards-per-carry, which is a typical Monroe performance. That plus two touchdowns got "Sly" up to run some 120 yards in 30 carries in the 31-14 trouncing of the University of Maine. This was the eighth time Sly took off for 100 or more yards in his career as a Flyer. At present, Monroe has compiled the following stats: 190 yards in 44 carries for a five-yard-per-carry average, and 4 touchdowns. Thus far in this young season, junior Marvin Batts has only touched the ball twice, "I just don't understand it", replied Batts. Still he is averaging three-yards-per-carry. The offensive spark has been Grady Pruitt, a sophomore from Fort Wayne, Indiana. Grady did not touch the ball in the first game, a fact unexplainable. In the second game against the University of Maine Bears, Pruitt gained a total of 111 yards. In three carries from scrimmage he totalled 67 yards, that is an average of 22.3 yards per-carry. The other 44 yards were gained by three white sea gulls flying on it? This poster has a significant meaning. It reads: "They can because they think they can". In other words, the sea gulls have a positive attitude about what they can do. Like the sea gulls, U.D.'s black freshmen can do what they think they can do. In fact, many black freshmen have a positive attitude about their future here at U.D. the following were asked if they had a positive or negative attitude about their future at U.D. JUDE GREEN of St. Louis, Missouri said, "Yes, I have a positive attitude about my future here at U.D. and I guess you can say I will always have this attitude. The reason for my positive attitude is that I'm going to stop trying until I get what I came here for." JULIET GREEN of St. Louis, Missouri said, "Yes, I have a positive attitude about my future here at U.D. and I guess you can say I will always have this attitude. The reason for my positive attitude is that I'm going to stop trying until I get what I came here for." JULIET GREEN of St. Louis, Missouri said, "Yes, I have a positive attitude about my future here at U.D. and I guess you can say I will always have this attitude. The reason for my positive attitude is that I'm going to stop trying until I get what I came here for.

SARA WEBB of Pittsburg, PA said, "When I first came here, I had a negative attitude about this school because I didn't receive enough financial assistance from U.D. But now I've been to class and have seen the beautiful campus; I changed my mind because this is really a good school."

ANGEL PHELPS of Maryland said, "Well, now I have a positive attitude about U.D. because it is not as bad as I thought it would be. U.D. is basically a very good school. And the best thing is that all the blacks are trying to get together and be one." JANINE GRADY of Pittsburg, PA said, "Yes, I have a positive attitude because U.D. is a nice size campus and most of the people you meet are nice. The only thing I don't like is that some of the instructors make differences in the way they treat their students. However, the blacks on campus act like one big happy family and I like that." MARY HARRIS of New Jersey said, "I do not have a positive attitude about my future here at U.D. because I am very dissatisfied with the department in which my major is a part of." Remembering the old cliché, "a thing is as good as you make it" sums up the attitude of many black freshmen here at U.D. Why start off the year with negative attitudes because negative thoughts can end up as negative results. And do not forget, you can because you think you can.

Title: "Black Women In America"  
Credits: Half Credit  
Instructor: Mrs. J. A. Davis  
Dates: Sept. 19th, 21st, 26th, 28th Octber 3rd, October 5th  
Time: 12 noon — 1 p.m.*  
Place: Kennedy Union — Dining Room  
*Sept. 21st at 7 p.m. "The Autobiography of Miss Jane Pitman" will be shown in Kennedy Student is required to view and participate in the discussion following that film.

GENERAL COURSE DESCRIPTION  
This mini course is designed to acquaint students with the ways in which Black women have affected and been affected by American historical developments. Using "The Autobiography of Miss Jane Pitman" as a foundation, the students in this course will isolate, through selected readings, those strengths and character traits which have enabled Black women to survive (and in many cases survive brilliantly) despite oppressive odds.

MINI-COURSE PROPOSAL

I CAN

By Tina McIntyre

Have you read the poster in the bookstore with two white sea gulls flying on it? This poster has a significant meaning. It reads: "They can because they think they can." In other words, the sea gulls have a positive attitude about what they can do. Like the sea gulls, U.D.'s black freshmen can do what they think they can do. In fact, many black freshmen have a positive attitude about their future here at U.D. the following were asked if they had a positive or negative attitude about their future at U.D.

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Remembering the old cliché, "a thing is as good as you make it" sums up the attitude of many black freshmen here at U.D. Why start off the year with negative attitudes because negative thoughts can end up as negative results. And do not forget, you can because you think you can.
In the city of Brotherly Love, an organization lived called MOVE. They were a small group of people organized as a back-to-nature group. They had no electricity, no running water and raised their children freely. MOVE purchased a duplex house in Powelton Village. The neighborhood, composed basically of college students, faculty, and staff, wanted MOVE out because they felt MOVE was a health hazard. Mayor Frank Rizzo, most known as the white rightist, sent health inspectors to their home. MOVE retaliated this by attending and protesting at all of Rizzo's speaking engagements. Rizzo, seeming to believe he is a tyrant and can run the city of Philadelphia with little or no help, MOVE retaliated this by attending and protesting at all of Rizzo's speaking engagements. Rizzo, although he is not the Police Commissioner, placed a 24-hour surveillance on their home. MOVE then bore arms. An eleven-day blockade was put on the MOVE people. They had no food and no water. At this time there were 11 adults and 3 children residing in the house. Anyone who left or tried to enter was arrested. However, Rizzo's plan backfired. The MOVE movement acquired many sympathizers. Because they were not allowed to leave or anyone allowed to enter, sympathizers began throwing things over the fence. Elderly people were often used in this capacity because they would probably not be arrested for their action. However, some were arrested but soon were released. After the blockade all members of the group were arrested and later released. A plan had been worked out that MOVE was to relinquish firearms, clean the house in one week and vacate it after 90 days. After this time period the Board of Health and the Police Department would search the house. After the blockade had ended, surveillance continued on MOVE. Delbert Africa, the leader of the organization, decided not to leave their home. After all they had bought the house. It is generally accepted as a basic right that a person can live where he wants to live. After the 90 day period MOVE did not leave. Seven days later the police surrounded the house. MOVE barricaded themselves in the basement. The police gave MOVE a warning to leave their home. MOVE did not leave, they stood their ground. The police tried to cut through the barricades. A shot was heard. Firing commenced on both sides. The police then counterattacked and turned firehoses on as they did in the south in the 1960's on the freedom fighters. Women and children came out screaming. When the men finally did leave they were brutalized by the police. Delbert Africa was dragged on the ground and kicked by police. Brutalizing MOVE members was obviously not sufficient. The MOVE's home was then leveled to the ground. The seven MOVE members were all charged with murder. Casualties included one police officer who died during the battle, Delbert Africa who had to be hospitalized because of a broken jaw, lacerations and a concussion, another MOVE member was shot in the arm.

Police officers asaid they were sorry but, "have no reason to apologize for their conduct as policemen." We, have always been led to believe that police officers were charged with protecting the peace, but are they? Police Commissioner O'Neil and Rizzo said Delbert Africa left the house with a knife and cartridge clips. News films, photographs, and eye-witnesses show this to be a false accusation. He was shown leaving his home empty-handed. After the MOVE members had been arrested, a leading and distinguished minister from Philadelphia then interceded for MOVE. He said MOVE had confirmed in him and said they were a revolutionary group organized to overthrow the government. The four major objectives were: 1. solicit membership to the organization 2. solicit sympathizers 3. solicit sympathizers to gather food during blockade 4. solicit people to participate in the standoff.

Let us look closely at all the facts and issues in the above case, however, we should learn to develop this type of talent. We should not stand by and let our brothers and sisters get abused by people who think and or act like they are tyrants. We must hold ourselves responsible to be politically aware because no one is going to tell us what is really going on in the world. People like Mayor Frank Rizzo should never be allowed to hold public office. The only way we can prevent these things from occurring is by pooling all our resources together to uplift ourselves. We must try and we must succeed.

Retention Committee

Have you ever wondered what was being done to assist students who were having personal, academic, financial or tutorial problems? The Retention Committee has been in existence for more than three years. Very few people are aware of the job the Retention Committee is trying to accomplish. Their (Retention Committee) main objective is to study the question of retention and determine if students are leaving the University for causes that could be corrected. It was stated that students leave the University for several reasons, some of those are financial, academic, and personal reasons. Ms. Ann Franklin, Chairperson of the Retention Committee, stated for financial difficulties, students should personally make an appointment to see Mr. Hildreth in Financial Aid. For academic problems students should make appointments to see the Dean of their respective schools. Personal problems can be discussed with counselors in the Guidance Center. Tutorial programs are also available. Ms. Franklin added that the main purpose is "continual self-examination from the University, for the people." Ms. Franklin also stated that the Retention Committee plans to give special attention to the reasons for Blacks leaving the University.

UHURU, the Afro-American Center, and the Retention Committee urge all students who are having difficulties in any area to seek help, use the resources that are made available to you.

If anyone has further questions, contact Mr. James Stocks in the Afro-American Center, or Ms. Franklin in 315 St. Mary's.

MARTIN LUTHER KING SCHOLARSHIP WINNER

The recipient for the 1978-79 Martin Luther King Scholarship Award was Casby Harrison III. The Afro-American Center and the University of Dayton established the Martin Luther King Memorial Scholarship to recognize the achievements of Black students attending the University of Dayton. The award is given to upperclass students who exemplify the principles of human rights for which Martin Luther King stood.

Applications for the scholarship may be obtained in the Office of Human Relations, Room 122, St. Mary's Hall. Applications must be returned to the Office of Human Relations by March 15th. Undergraduate Black students who have completed at least sixty (60) credit hours of academic work at the University of Dayton or who have completed at least ninety (90) credit hours toward their degrees are eligible to receive the award. A 2.5 accumulative average must be maintained for eligibility. The scholarships are for one academic year and will be awarded accordingly: a) One (1) $1000 scholarship to an outstanding University of Dayton student of 1) $500 scholarships to two outstanding students.
Outlook Of The Ministers’ Jobs

CHAIRMAN
Casby Harrison
To chair meetings; act as spokesman of the organization; make sure all by-laws are adhered to be the ministers and active members; to make certain that the agenda is carried out at all meetings; to coordinate the programs of the ministers. His/Her decisions must reflect the actions and desires of the ministers and active members of B.A.T.U.

MINISTER OF COMMUNICATION & INFORMATION
Hyman Gibson
Handles all external communication. This means communicating with other universities, incoming freshmen, media sources, and the like. This minister handles all external communications of the other ministers. Should especially coordinate his/her efforts with those of Political Affairs and Culture.

Information deals with all internal communications of the organization; responsible for publicizing all meetings, and maintaining a list of all members; responsible for all information concerning this school’s blacks; assists the heads of all B.A.T.U. publications.

MINISTER OF FINANCE
Ted Mason
Responsible for the transaction of financial affairs; responsible for fund-raising drives; must keep a ledger of all monetary transactions; only this minister and the faculty advisor have the authority to delegate money, through joint signature.

MINISTER OF POLITICAL AFFAIRS
KEITH WARE
Keeps organization abreast of all political info on an international, national, state, local, and University level; monitors University organizations (Student Govt., faculty, administrative) so as to inform of any adverse effects these may have on the black students; work with the Miniter of Information and the Editor of Uhuru as a means of awareness to the students; should keep a book list; must cooperate with Minister of Culture in providing speakers dealing with political/cultural matters; is in charge of conducting the elections.

MINISTER OF ACADEMIC AFFAIRS
Yvetta Lawson
Compiles relevant info concerning academics—such as a composite of professors and evaluators; handles academic complaints should be abreast of bulletin, academic requirements, and have a Composit on hand; works with Minister of Information, as a means of publicizing his/her services.

MINISTER OF CULTURE
Deborah Holloway
Is responsible for providing any cultural activities (i.e., music, literature, art displays, etc.); also responsible for providing any social activities (such as dances, luncheons, dinners, parties); works with Ministers of Finance and Information.

UHURU
October Activities

The following activities are scheduled for the month of October, 1978:

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<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tr>
<td>October 1</td>
<td>*Alumni Hall Appreciation Day</td>
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<td></td>
<td>*Soccer (Home) — Notre Dame 2:00 p.m.</td>
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<td>*Kaleidoscope (UAO) SOC — Roof Terrace</td>
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<td>October 2</td>
<td>*Art Series: &quot;The Hobbit&quot; — KU Ballroom 8:00 p.m.</td>
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<td>*BATU MEETING — 8:00 p.m.</td>
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<td>October 3</td>
<td>*Theatrical Production: &quot;In a Woman’s Soul&quot; — Marycrest Lounge 8:00 p.m.</td>
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<td>October 4</td>
<td>*Women In The Arts, Movie: “Goodbye Girl” — Pits. Club &amp; U.A.</td>
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<td>October 5</td>
<td>*International Tea, KU Ballroom 2:00 — 5:00 p.m.</td>
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<td>October 6</td>
<td>*Warp Factor — El Granada BATU &amp; SA</td>
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<td>October 8</td>
<td>*Octoberfest — (SA)</td>
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<td>October 10</td>
<td>*Scholarship Dinner — (BATU)</td>
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<td>October 14</td>
<td>*Football (Home) — Eastern Kentucky</td>
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<td>*HOMECOMING</td>
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<td>*Tailgate Party — (SA)</td>
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<td>October 16</td>
<td>*Cystic Fibrosis Awareness Task</td>
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<td>October 17</td>
<td>*Soccer (Home) — Ohio Wesleyan — 7:30 p.m.</td>
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<td>October 18</td>
<td>*Community Luncheon</td>
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<td>October 19</td>
<td>*BATU MEETING — 8:00 p.m.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>*Distinguished Speakers Series — Shana Alexander 8:00 p.m., KU Ballroom</td>
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<tr>
<td>October 20</td>
<td>*Soccer (Home) — Wright State</td>
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<td>*Movie: &quot;The Enforcers&quot; — (Boys Club — Boll Theatre)</td>
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<tr>
<td>October 21</td>
<td>*Movie: &quot;Silver Streak&quot; — (Alpha Epsilon Delta)-Wohl</td>
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<td>*Football (Away) — Fordham</td>
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<td>October 22</td>
<td>*Bob Dylan, Arena Concert</td>
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<td>October 23</td>
<td>*Women In The Arts Program — NIKKI GIOVANNI, POET (U.A. &amp; C.A.A.A.)</td>
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<td>KU Ballroom, 8:00 p.m.</td>
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<tr>
<td>October 24</td>
<td>*Movie: &quot;Annie Hall&quot; — UDELL</td>
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<td>*Holiday Wohleben</td>
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<tr>
<td>October 25</td>
<td>*Halloween Party (SA)</td>
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<td>*Fieldhouse</td>
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<td>October 26</td>
<td>*Scholarship Dinner — (BATU)</td>
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<td>October 27</td>
<td>*Football (Home) — Central State — 1:30 p.m.</td>
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<tr>
<td>October 28</td>
<td>*Gospel Show — MT. OLIVE BAPTIST CHURCH</td>
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<td>7:30</td>
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<td>October 29</td>
<td>*Soccer (Home) — Cedarville</td>
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<td>7:30 p.m.</td>
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<tr>
<td>October 30</td>
<td>*Halloween Party (Better Com. Club &amp; SA) KU Ballroom</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Black Studies

DuBois, W.E.B. SELECTED WRITINGS OF W.E.B. DU BOIS
see Afro-American Literature

THE SOULS OF BLACK FOLK
Introduction by Nathan Hare and Alvin F. Poussaint. A passionate evaluation of the black’s bitter struggle for survival and self-respect that has become a classic in the literature of the civil rights movement. (288 pp.)

Butcher, Margaret Just
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Littleton, Arthur C. and Mary W. Burger, editors
BLACK VIEWPOINTS
More than 50 diverse and challenging essays by black writers deal with the black people of the 20th century—their frustrations, aspirations, their image of themselves and of modern America. Among the writers are: Malcolm X, Kenneth Clark, Dick Gregory, Julian Bond, Shirley Chisholm, Huey P. Newton, and many more. Discussion questions conclude each section. Biographies. (364 pp.)

Mellon, Matthew T., editor
EARLY AMERICAN VIEWS ON NEGRO SLAVERY: From the Letters and Papers of the Founders of the Republic