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University of Dayton. Black Action Through Unity

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courses will be held in Black neighborhood centers, and perhaps we'll have several social events on campus for the Black community, we'll have several social events on campus for the Black community as well as have social events in the Black community for the Black students. My job entails a variety of activities...I think all of them would spell out to be the supportive for the Black students at U.D.

P — Could you tell our readers about what you did in relation to the position you currently hold?

W — My jobs previously dealt with either direct social work practice or social work administration...I've always worked for the Bureau of Child Welfare Services in New York, as well as in Dayton and Atlanta. I've had a history of working with youths or young adults in my ten years of working experience.

P — Do you feel that your background in sociology and psychology has helped you during the few months that you have been working with the Black students at U.D.?

W — Yes, tremendously! Although sometimes I have to guard against my approaches that I use in my counselling techniques...I see young adults here that I feel the need to advise, even though there is a department here (Guidance Center) that should be providing that service. I feel that through the Center, the responsibility to at least initiate some advisement should be given, and possibly motivate students to take advantage of the counselling program provided. I feel that my background really has helped, because not only have I dealt with clients, but also young adults who have just finished college, preparing them for professional careers in social work...so I've had a lot of experience in talking to college students, graduates, and post-graduates, advising them with their problems and what have you...I felt this was necessary, being in the capacity that I work in. Even if I didn't have this job, I think that someone with a background comparable to mine should be able to work well in this position...unless you were like John Young, who had a gift for counselling students.

P — So you feel that you should give students an incentive to take advantage of the services provided.

W — Yes...I feel like that's another primary responsibility that Mr. Stocks and I have...and that is identifying the needs of a student and facilitating that those needs are met. We are responsible for identifying those services to the students, and also monitoring those services...I don't think of my job as referring students, we have the responsibility to see if that student receives the service that he needed at the time.

P — You've seen the Black students at work here especially those who come to the Center. Do you feel those students relate to the University? Would you say that the students come here with the incentive to be something when they leave?

W — I think that the Black students at U.D. are really together...I have really been impressed with the caliber and the manner in which they carry themselves...they seem to know where they want to go, and what they need in order to get there. However, in that process, they may have the need to check something out, and I see us (the Center) as that entity again. I have said to many people in Dayton that the Black students at U.D. are really together. I'm really proud of what I see because I haven't seen it in a long time. What I saw in the past were students who had a "get over" attitude...they would do anything just to get over, and wouldn't apply themselves to getting beyond a "C" or what have you...I haven't seen that here. I've seen people helping people. I think in any relationship you're going to have some negatives...and maybe I'll see these in the future, but I personally haven't seen the negatives that people have experienced. Maybe I haven't seen this because I'm at the Center and the students who come in seem to be the ones who really care about their Black brother or sister, that's why they work in the Center, are involved in BATU, and take the responsibility for leadership positions on campus. The Black students at U.D. know that it's a gravy train or hand-out thing anymore. They know that the Establishment really doesn't care about them. That's one of the reasons I accepted this position because I had been a Black student on a white campus, and I didn't have anybody to turn to for anything. The students can come in here for a variety of things that wouldn't be possible to obtain if we weren't here. All in all, I'm very impressed with the students.

P — How do you see the Black organizations functioning here on campus?

W — I really haven't been here long enough to see anything in reference to that kind of phenomenon in the organizations. I would hope that the Black organizations will work with BATU, more like under an umbrella of BATU. I don't think that Blacks on this campus can afford to separate themselves and be involved in sororities and fraternities and participate in the other activities. I believe that the sororities, fraternities and other organizations are necessary and they should exist, but at the same time information should be shared accordingly...I think that the mechanism for that is BATU. I think that all Black students should be more supportive of BATU...I see that the organization, and that all other organizations
should be accountable to BATU, and BATU should also be accountable to facilitating what is necessary to the other organizations. I have not seen this separation, but I would like to go on record as saying we don’t need this… we have to be together in whatever we do. We should not only be involved in Black organizations, but also in the other organizations and other university settings, because the Black students need representation. I feel that’s another responsibility of the Center. To encourage participation in the other organizations.

P — Do you think that you can improve the culture of the Black students here at U.D., through the position you hold at the Center?

W — Maybe not 100% improvement, but I feel it’s my job to do that. I feel that we have done from August to now is indicative of our commitment to the Black students and to the Black race… I don’t separate student and race. I see students as being the people who are going to carry on our race when they leave U.D., and whatever I do here is going to follow that student, and whatever he does in the community as a leader, will enhance our race overall. I feel that if I can provide students with good programs and good learning experiences that the students will carry with them, and in turn they will one day provide the same opportunity for young people and so on…that’s how you get us moving up as a race.

P — How would you evaluate the Black student leaders so far? Do you feel that they have shown their full potential and, if not, what do you think needs to be done?

W — Right now I can’t evaluate their leadership abilities...I’m impressed with those BATU ministers that I have come in contact with. However I feel that there is a need for leadership training for all Black organization heads… the reason I say this is because the person that heads BATU today is going to be graduating, and when that person leaves, I feel that there should be someone qualified to take his place, and carry on the missions of BATU. I’m saying BATU, but I feel this way about every organization. In order to do this Mr. Stocks and myself should introduce having leadership training courses. I would like freshmen, sophomores, and juniors to take these courses, so that we will always have somebody that can head up something and do a good job. There’s a lot entailed in being a leader… I don’t believe good leaders are born, I think leaders are made, and I see that as a part of our job, making good leaders.

HERITAGE

by A. Pat Byrdsong

Paul Cuffe was born January 17, 1759 in Cutty-hunk. It is located at the southernmost point of the Elizabeth Islands. It is not very far from New Bedford, Massachusetts. His parents were Cuffe Slocum and Ruth Bass Slocum. His father was an African who purchased his freedom and his mother was of Native American descent.

He was the seventh of ten children and the youngest son. His father died when he was in his early teens. At this time he knew little more than his alphabet. Cuffe had no formal schooling but, he became considerably proficient in arithmetic and skilled in navigation. While he was still young he persuaded his brothers to drop their father’s name and use his Christian name (the father’s Christian name) as their surname.

Cuffe became a sailor on a whaling ship when he was sixteen. On one of his trips he was captured by the British and held in New York for three months. When he was released, he went to Westport. Cuffe began to study agriculture and navigation.

At the young age of twenty he opened his own business. He started out with only a small boat but, later he was able to purchase a good-sized schooner. In 1795 he launched a 69 ton vessel which he called the Ranger. By 1806 he was the owner of one ship, two brigs, several smaller vessels and considerable property in houses and land. Cuffe began to expand his business. He took his Black crew to points in the South and the West Indies, then crossing the Atlantic to England. In 1780 Paul and his brother, John, had raised questions about paying taxes in Massachusetts because Blacks were denied the right of suffrage. They presented a petition to the legislature and in 1783, Massachusetts extended to Blacks the rights and privileges extended of citizens.

Later, he married a young Indian woman, Alice Pequit. In 1787 he bought, for $3,500, a farm on the Westport River. There was no school in the vicinity so Cuffe proposed to his neighbors that they unite and build a schoolhouse. There was a lot of disagreement about the schoolhouse. This developed because Paul Cuffe was a Black man. He abandoned this idea and built the schoolhouse on his own land. After he secured a teacher he opened the facilities to all in the neighborhood. In 1800 he was received into the Society of Friends. He also helped these people in the building of a new meetinghouse.

In 1788 he thought about colonization. He read anything he could find about Sierra Leone. January 1, 1811 he sailed his brig from Westport to Sierra Leone. He acquainted himself with the condition of the colony. He had an idea to organize a society for general improvement. His idea formed the Friendly Society of Sierra Leogg.

He then went to England and presented his views to the Board of Managers of the African Institution. Cuffe secured from them the authority to take a few Black Americans to Sierra Leone to instruct the colonists in agricultural and mechanical arts. The war in 1812 interrupted his plans for further work.

He continued correspondence during the war. At the end of the war, plans were made to return to Sierra Leone to instruct the colonists in agriculture. He returned with nine families and thirty-eight persons. The African Institution approved the taking of six or eight men. He did not want to disappoint anyone who expected to go, so he assumed responsibility for their passage. When they arrived at Sierra Leone, he made provisions for those who were destitute until they could provide for themselves. The total expense he incurred was nearly four thousand dollars.

After he returned he became ill. He died September 9th, 1817. His estate was assessed at twenty thousand dollars. Paul Cuffe was a great seaman, businessman and philanthropist. We can look up to this Black man with pride.

A CHAMPAGNE AFFAIR

Are you ready to experience ’78/’79 fall and winter’s best? Well, if you are, you can come to a Champagne Affair. That’s right! U.D.’s Afro-American Center is sponsoring an evening of elegance. Sophistication shall be seen everywhere. It’s the “Warm and Spicy” cocktail hour fashion show and disco all in one.

The evening of the sparkling wonderland is Saturday, November 11, 1978 at Dayton’s Convention Center from 7 p.m. to 1 a.m. The cocktail hour lasts from 7 to 8 p.m. with the fashion show following. As you are seated, each person receives one glass of champagne, FREE!

The latest array of fall fashions shall be displayed, from morning to evening wear. If you ever had problems trying to decide how to coordinate your clothing for school, work, sports events or disco dances, some of them can be resolved here. All of the “now” fashions in sportswear, formal and disco attire, along with the career line of styles, shall be modeled.

After you have been amazed by the great fashions of this year, you, too can show off at the disco dance to follow, while swirling into this elegant world of fashion wearing your very best.

Tickets will be on sale for $4.50 per person, ($3.00 for students) at the Afro-American Center, located in the R.O.T.C. Building. For more information, call 229-3634.

So if you’re looking for what’s new in the world of fashion, and enjoying an evening out on the town, come see what U.D.’s Afro-American Center has to offer. You’ll be glad that you did!

by TORRY ARMFIELD

BLACK MINI-FACTS

• The African Methodist Episcopal Church, January, 1816, is the first black church to achieve independence of white jurisdictional control. This independence gave the A.M.E. church legal ownership — including property control.

• The first black newspaper’s opening editorial date is 1827. Samuel Cornish and John B. Russ­wurm’s Freedom Journal began in New York, N.Y., March 16, 1827.

• If you imagine that contemporary women liberation movements are the first of their kind — don’t. August 10, 1827, displays one of the voiced
The Bakke decision is a step backward for black to a college when he has been denied a job because of society's demands many athletic skills. How could we qualify as children of celebrities, the famous and the powerful. "We have not as a race been able to take advantage of this ideology. Many of us were fooled by the 1964 Civil Rights Act. We thought we were finally going to be given equal treatment and the chance to make up for the time we had lost. We were wrong and the Bakke decision is the stab in the back that is going to try and destroy us.

Many Black leaders feel that the Bakke decision is a go ahead for affirmative action. Benjamin Hooks, the executive director of the NAACP said, "every citizen, institution and body in this nation to interpret this court decision as an advancement of affirmative action, not as another pretext to evade your legal and moral responsibility."

Aren't we being naive if we think that the Bakke decision will help us? Are we to be blinded by some legal jargon that says affirmative action programs are legal but quotas are not? This decision is already having devastating effects on blacks and other minorities.

Robert Young, an attorney told the Fulton County Commission in Atlanta that the plan to gradually raise minority employment in the county government was illegal. A plan was devised that permitted the 26 per cent to change to 46 per cent to reflect the minority population. The Bakke decision made this plan illegal.

The Supreme Court voted during the Bakke decision that race could be considered. Is this a major victory for us as Black Americans? NO! Justice Blackmun wrote in his dissenting opinion, "institutions of higher learning...have considered preferences up to a point to those possessed of athletic skills, to the children of alumni, to the affluent who may bestow their largesse on the institution, and to those having connection with celebrities, the famous and the powerful."

We have not as a race been able to take advantage of these preferences other than in the area of athletic skills. How could we qualify as children of alumni when our parents were denied an education. Then, because of society's demands we are not to help out the family by working. What Black man could give huge sums of money to a college when he has been denied a job because of his race, whether directly or indirectly. How could we as a race be powerful when we are denied the right to determine our own lives? The Bakke decision is a step backward for black progress. The Supreme Court admitted Black to white schools more than 25 years ago. Yet, today less than 2 per cent of all law and medical students are black. As late as 1970, 75 per cent of all Black doctors graduated from two medical schools.

Howard and Meharry. It is ironic to note that Blacks and other minorities are the most severely disadvantaged legally and medically. Blackmun also wrote, "in order to get beyond racial discrimination, we must first take account of race. There is no other way. And in order to treat some persons equally we must treat them differently."

Some of the opponents of the quota system say why should a white be overlooked with higher scores, as opposed to a black with lower schools. It should also be noted that Bakke was rejected by ten other medical schools. There will always be a small amount of minorities who will qualify under the LSAT and MCAT exams. Why, not because we are inferior but rather because they reflect elitist, materialistic values. These exams do not consider how effectively the individual may be able to serve justice or public health.

Justice Marshall wrote, "it is ironic that after many hundred years of class-based discrimination, the court is unwilling to hold that a class-based remedy for that discrimination is permissible."

Companies will begin to chill the entrance of Blacks and other minorities into their ranks. An executive with a major Boston defense contractor said, "There's no question about it—when the Supreme Court decided to hear the Bakke case, affirmative action programs went on hold."

Some of the opponents of affirmative action and the quota system feel Blacks have made enough gains. Unemployment is rising and jobs are becoming harder to obtain. The liberal middle-class American is beginning to feel the brunt of unemployment. They are now asking themselves why should Black man have a job when they can not. However, they fail to realize that when Blacks get jobs it is because they are qualified. Nothing is handed to us on a silver platter.

The Supreme Court justices in the majority used their power to interpret this court decision as an advancement of affirmative action, not as another pretext to evade your legal and moral responsibility."

Throughout the year the university sponsors various activities. Activities that range from academic oriented to simple entertainment. Academic oriented such as culture affairs and guest speakers. Simple entertainment such as the Winter Carnival and Homecoming events. Activities such as these are designed for all students enrolled at the University, not for just the majority. Even though the school year has just begun, various activities have eventuated. And many more are scheduled for the remaining months of school. But, are these activities designed for the minority group as well as the majority group of students? Are black students attending or supporting the various activities sponsored by the university? Five black U.D. students were asked their opinion regarding the activities sponsored by the university for U.D. students.

Ruthie Stikes thinks that the activities are not geared for the black students. She feels that it is impossible for the activities to be designed for the black students because the ratio of white and black students isn't (half way) equal. Ruthie stated that more blacks are getting involved this year in the activities than it was last year.

Michele Senior stated, "Since I am only a two month freshman, I don't know too much about the activities. But what I have seen so far is activities designed for white students".

Kevin Reid thinks that since there are approximately 7,000 white students and only about 400 black students, the activities are automatically designed for the whites. But Kevin feels that the university does sponsor some activities for the black students. Kevin said that last year the university had several good activities designed especially for the black students. He also feels that black students only attend those activities that are of some interest to them.

Dawn Davis does not believe that the activities are designed for the black student at U.D. She said, "The activities are designed to please the masses, not the minorities". Dawn also stated that she thought there should be equal representation on the student committee that plan the activities. Dawn said that some black students are attending many activities.

Vanessa Johnson stated that the activities are not basically designed for the black students because more white students served on the various committees that plan the activities for the school year. She believes that black students support and attend activities that have interest to them.
SPORTS IN REVIEW

EIGHT BLACK FOOTBALL PLAYERS
By Rich Stephens

The University of Dayton football team has been ranked number one* in the nation this season (as if you didn't know), but the black players on the team have different feelings on this ranking.

SYLVESTER MONROE
"Sly", as his teammates and friends call him, is a senior out of Louisville, Kentucky. He has rushed for more than 2,000 yards in his Flyer career, says, "Being number one is a morale booster for the team and I feel good about it. But, I was recruited for more than 2,000 yards in his Flyer career, says, "I still have feelings about moving to division three." About next season and remaining number one, "It depends on the schedule, coaches, and other factors, so right now it is hard to say." U.D. is probably headed to the playoffs, "I think we'll definitely try to be ranked around number one," Batts reasoned, "I think the playoffs will take care of themselves. We have to take every game, one at a time."

HYMAN GIBSON
"Gip", is a four-year starter out of Lima, Ohio. The electrical engineering major said this about being number one, "I never think about it until the season is over, if we're still number one." If the Flyers do remain in the top position for the rest of the year, what will happen next year? "Well, this years team and next years team are two different teams." Gibson, who wouldn't mind a shot at a professional career, commented briefly on the playoffs, "It would be nice."

CHARLES WHITE
A senior from New Jersey he is simply known as Burt. The versatile end has a number of clutch catches in his career pointed out, "It always feels good to be number one. Yes, they should hold on to the top spot in division three, next year." He went on, "Because they have all the talent to do it, and I have confidence in the brothers at U.D."

Finally, White touched upon the issue of making it to the playoffs, "Oh, we'll definitely make it."

GRADLIN PRUITT
Grady, is a sophomore flanker from Fort Wayne, Indiana. Pruitt who has provided the added offensive spark gave his feelings on being number one, "Feels good, this is the first time for me. Number one in the nation is something you don't run up on too many times." Next year, "I don't know, we'll have a chance. The playoffs are the roadway to the big one." Of course you know the big one means Division 3 National Championship.

MARVIN Batts
Marv, out of Pittsburgh, has now started to emerge to the star people know he is. The junior forms a competitive look at being number one, "I like it. Because, it puts a lot of pressure on us, now everyone is out to knock us off." He went on to say, "I think we'll definitely try to be ranked around the top, I can't say we'll hold on to it (number one) but, we will be shooting for it." About the playoffs, Batts reasoned, I think the playoffs will take care of themselves. We have to take every game, one at a time."

TED THOMAS
Ted and Marv went to the same high school in Pittsburgh, expressed his present feelings about being number one, "It's nice at the time because everyone wants to be number one. But, it does have its disadvantages. I don't know about being in the top spot next season, we have to hang on this year first. This year, the playoffs would be serious because we have the team to do it. It would hurt if we didn't make it."

GEOFF TABOR
Geoff, a sophomore from Youngstown, Ohio, saw limited action in his freshman year due to a knee injury. This year Tabor is seeing a lot more playing time at linebacker and is enjoying being number one, "It feels pretty good. Not the same feeling if we were ranked somewhere in a top 10 at a bigger school." Next season, Tabor feels U.D. will definitely hold on to the top spot, he pointed out that the Flyers will be pretty strong offensively and defensively. This year to make the playoffs, Tabor commented, "We have to play consistently."

"At the time this article was written U.D.'s football team was ranked number one in Division Three. Since their loss to Eastern Kentucky they have slipped in the ratings to number two.

SPORTS FEATURE: MIKE BAILEY
by Rich Stephens

Senior Mike Bailey, is playing the right defensive halfback position on the Flyers' defense. Mike, a member of Alpha Kappa Psi fraternity, has a 3.4 average in accounting.

Mike Bailey came to U.D. for two reasons; first, the scholarship U.D. offered and secondly, U.D.'s closeness to his home here in Dayton. Mike was born in Fort Monroe, Virginia. After completing the sixth grade, he moved to Iowa where he lived for six years. Finally, he moved to Trotwood where he attended Trotwood High for his senior year.

Mike, who presently is enjoying a good season commented that, "My sophomore year I feel has been my best. I did my job and progressed at will. Although, I only had one interception because the team we played did not have quality quarter-backs, and when they did throw it was normally to the left side, since most of them were right-handed."

This season, with the Flyers holding on to the number one spot in division three, the recent quarter-backs have been of better quality, so they will try to score in the air as well as on the ground. With Mike on the right side and Ted Thomas on the left, it will be hard to score through the air.

Bailey, who is definitely an All-American candidate, said, "I really enjoy being number one, although, not as much as a player at Widener or Otterbein would be. But, I am looking forward to playing in post-season bowl games."

About going pro? "Well, if I have the chance to make a team, fine. If not, I can let it go. I know I can make it professionally in accounting."
VOLLEYBALL TEAM, SURE WIN IN TOURNAMENT?
The University of Dayton girls' volleyball team is, without a doubt, one of the powerhouses in the Tri-state area. This is evident by their 23 wins, 4 ties, and only 3 losses. The starting line-up which helped to bring about this tremendous season is Debbie Holloway, Ann Myers, Linda Sargeant, Kathy Marshall, Sandy Gindling, and Sue Clark. The team is relatively young with two juniors, two sophomores, and two freshmen.

Highlights of the season include defeating their archrivals, Mt. St. Joes and winning the University of Missouri, St. Louis Tournament. The season is practically over now, but the team is sure to enter the tournament with the winning spirit that has carried them through the season this far.

The only problem which might bring about a not so perfect tournament at the end of an otherwise fantastic season is the inter conflicts between certain players and Coach Dreidame. These conflicts resulted in the quitting of one player, Mary Condit. She was indeed an essential part of the success of the season. If Coach Dreidame can find a sufficient replacement, which will be hard to do, there will be no doubt that the tournament will be an extremely successful one.

by Lori Harris

MINI-COURSE PROPOSAL

Course Title:
"Effects of Current Legislation on Black America"

Credit Hours: 1 Grade Option: 2

Participants: 15-35 students

Pre-requisites: None

Dates: Oct. 31, Nov. 2, 7, 9*, 13**, 14

Place: Lounge-Center for Afro-American Affairs, O'Reilly Hall

Time: 3:00 - 5:00 p.m.

** Nov. 13, 8:00 p.m. Kennedy Union Ballroom, the Honorable Benjamin Hooks will be guest lecturer

HIGHLIGHT: TELEPHONE CONVERSATIONS WITH MEMBERS OF THE CONGRESSIONAL BLACK CAUCUS

Instructors: James Stocks, Marguerite Walker, Julie Davis

Presenters: Doris Rankin, Dean Lovelace, John Young, Parren Mitchell, & Benjamin Hooks.

General Course Description
This mini-course is designed to inform students of current legislation (local, state and federal), implications and impact on Black America. The students will examine five pieces of legislation from each form of Government. The selection of these bills will be made by guest presenters. Each presenter will represent one of the three bodies of government. The students will become aware of the legislative process and their role within that process. Also, students will have opportunity to ask questions directly with members of Congress.

Course Objectives
1. To examine and delineate the legislative process.
2. To assess the role of the Black voter.
3. To demonstrate the necessity for Black participation in government.
4. To demonstrate the need for Blacks to act as advocates and monitors in the legislative process.
5. To thoroughly examine five pieces of legislation from State, Federal and Local governments.
6. To establish if legislation examined will have adverse or positive effects of Black America; develop rationale for findings.

Requirements
1. Class Attendance, lecture attendance, and Discussion 35%
2. Benjamin Hooks lecture 15%
3. Paper (7 pages) 50%

Evaluation
1. Class Attendance , lecture attendance , and Discussion 35%
2. Benjamin Hooks lecture 15%
3. Paper (7 pages) 50%

Congressional Black Caucus — involvement may be a source of current legislation — also can be coordinated with phone hook-up

BLACK POTENTIAL
by Deborah A. Holloway

Much of the innate potential of the black population in America not only remains unutilized, but undeveloped. The fuller development of black potential depends not only on the willingness of whites to grant opportunity, but on what the black community does to help itself. The most severe conditions that retard black potential are in the black community, family, and home.

It is important to give children motivation early in life because what is lost at the beginning can never be fully recovered. Family instability constitutes a serious obstacle to education; children absorb the values, goals, and habits of their parents. If the father does not take his rightful place in the community, neither is the son likely to. This means, among other things, that the son will not strive to reach his rightful place in the world of work. In this connection, it might be pointed out that substantially, more black women than men work. In this connection, it might be pointed out that substantially, more black women than men work.

Benjamin Lawson Hooks
by Michelle Aileen Murdock

Benjamin Lawson Hooks, the distinguished executive Director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), will be lecturing November 13, 1978 in the Kennedy Union Ballroom at 8:00 p.m.

Born in Memphis, Tennessee on January 31, 1925, Mr. Hooks has combined careers as a lawyer, minister and businessman. He attended LeMoyne College and Howard University. After serving in World War II, he received a J.D. degree in 1947 from DePaul University College of Law. He then practiced law in Memphis for 16 years, and served as Assistant Public Defender from 1961-1964. One year later, he was appointed Judge of Division IV of the Criminal Court of Shelby County (Memphis) and after three years, resigned to resume his practice of law. Mr. Hooks is a prominent member of the American Bar Association, Tennessee Bar Association, National Bar Association and the Judicial Council of the NBA.

In 1956, Mr. Hooks was ordained to preach by the Baptist Church and later became Pastor of the Middle Baptist Church in Memphis. In 1964 he became Pastor of the Greater Mt. Mohiah Baptist Church in Detroit, Michigan.

While working in both the law and ministry, Mr. Hooks also pursued an active business career. He was co-founder and Vice President of the Mutual Federal Savings and Loan Association of Memphis and served on the Board of Directors.

Mr. Hooks has received numerous citations and honors from professional, civic, religious and education institutions, including six honorary doctorate degrees from Wiberforce, Howard, Central State, Morehouse, Tuskegee, and DePaul Universities.

On July 5, 1972 Benjamin Hooks became the first black to be sworn in as a member of the Federal Communications Commission. After serving for five years he assumed the position of Executive Director of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) on August 1, 1977.

Much of the innate potential of the black population in America not only remains unutilized, but undeveloped. The fuller development of black potential depends not only on the willingness of whites to grant opportunity, but on what the black community does to help itself. The most severe conditions that retard black potential are in the black community, family, and home.
with a goal of success.

- Realistically estimate their own ability.
- Estimate the qualifications it is feasible for them to acquire.
- Check out job openings for persons with their abilities and qualifications.

We need more and better qualified black leaders and "teachers" in all fields as well as the professional prestigious jobs.

It is a mistake to wait for long range development to solve problems, much can be done now, by and within the Black community to provide a better environment for the development of BLACK POTENTIAL. Motivation for high achievement is determined very largely by the experiences of the individual with the family during the earliest years of life. Blacks need confidence, determination, and unity. These are prerequisites for the fuller development of BLACK POTENTIAL.

**NOVEMBER 1978 ACTIVITIES**

by Michelle Murdock

Nov. 1 *All Saints Day — NO CLASSES.

Nov. 2 *Art Series: Lynn Harrell with The Belgrade Orchestra, Victory Theatre 8:15 p.m.

Nov. 3 *Movie: "Which Way Is Up", — Wohlleben (Kappa Kittens)

Nov. 4 *Women In The Arts, Movie: "Julia" — Wohlleben, 7:30 p.m.

Nov. 5 *Football (Away) — Ferris

Nov. 6 *Women In The Arts Recorded Concert in Brass Center — Mark Twain Visit — KU Ballroom (SA) 8-10 p.m.

Nov. 7 *Play, "Life After College" — KU Ballroom, 8:00 p.m.

Nov. 8 *Women In The Arts, Movie: "Union Maids" — Wohlleben, 7:30 p.m.

Nov. 9 *Football (Home) - St. Norbert, 1:30 p.m.

Nov. 10 *Movie: "Rocky" — (Am. In, Ind. Eng.) Wohlleben Kappa Chi & U.A.

Nov. 11 *Women In The Arts, Movie: "Turning Point" — Wohlleben, Kappa Chi & U.A.

Nov. 12 *Football (Home) — St. Norbert, 1:30 p.m.

Nov. 13 *Women In The Arts, Record in El Granada

Nov. 14 *Distinguished Speakers series - Benjamin Hooks (Center of Afro-American Affairs — Reception 4:00 p.m.)

Nov. 15 *Public Lecture 8:00 p.m. in KU Ballroom

Nov. 16 *Women In The Arts Film Summary Assn.

Nov. 17 *Movie: "Rocky" — (Am. In, Ind. Eng.) Wohlleben Kappa Chi & U.A.

Nov. 18 *Basketball: Wittenberg — (Home)

Nov. 19 *Black Cultural Religious Service — 3:00 p.m. - Boll Theatre

Nov. 20 *Christmas Boutique Begins (Kappa Chi & UAO)

Nov. 21 *Decorate Ballroom (UAO)

Nov. 22 *Madrigal Dinner, KU Ballroom, (Arts Series & UAO)

Nov. 23 *Basketball: Wittenberg — (Home)

Nov. 24 *The Wiz-Memorial Hall

Blackness Is

Blackness is, for you and for me.

You and I are black and determined to be free

But we can't do it alone, no not just you and I

Because the niggas are messing up, and I hear the freedom cry.

The shrill is so low, it can barely be heard

It's so low and so light like a floating blue bird

But will it be answered, I hope and I pray, I hope

we find the solution not tomorrow but today

I guess blackness is just something I dig.

And most niggas don't even know what the word blackness is. Because their minds are gone, weak, I mean completely through. And if you don't know what it means, I'll spell it out for you.

(B) is for brother, black wanting to be free

(L) is for the love he has for you and for me

(A) is for ancestors who slaved for the man

(C) is for coping with the Ku Klux Klan

So please all you niggas cut the dirty pool

Oh, I forgot the (K) didn't I, that's for being down right dirty and I mean kool.

— Charles Owens

On October 14th, 1978 Shari Carter was crowned Homecoming Queen at the University of Dayton. She is a senior majoring in mechanical engineering at UD. Her activities include the Joint Council of Engineers, the National Society of Women Engineers, the National Society of Professional Engineers, the Society of Mechanical Engineers and Black Action Through Unity. She is currently president of the National Honorary Engineering Activities Fraternity.

Her plans for the future include a career in engineering and the possibility of graduate school for a masters in business administration.