This year there is another resource available for African-American students to voice their concerns and seek solutions for their problems. This resource is the Minority Student Affairs Advisory Council. So far, they, along with Mrs. Debra Moore, Director of Minority Student Affairs (MSA), have shown that they are truly about taking care of business for the African-American student body.

The Advisory Council was Mrs. Moore’s idea. She felt that something was needed to enhance the communication between herself and the students. Because of her duties as Director of MSA, she realizes that she is not always available to answer questions that students have. Although there are two other members of the MSA staff who are always willing to work with students, there are times when students only want to talk with her. Therefore she felt that a student committee of some type would serve as mediator for this problem.

Every African-American student was asked to fill out an application if they were interested in serving on this committee. Thirteen students were selected and the committee is chaired by William Peterson, a junior marketing major.

**KENNY WILLIAMS — Our Ultimate King**

_Angela Lovett_

This year the UD homecoming committee tried a novel idea—they wanted a homecoming king as well as a queen. The African-American community was well represented in their nominee of Kenny Williams.

All the homecoming candidates were selected because they had shown leadership and service to the UD community and to the outside community. Through the various organizations of which he is a member, Kenny has definitely shown leadership and service. Kenny was nominated by BATU and Black Greek Council.

His other supporters included NSBE, and the Virginia Kettering Residence Life staff. Kenny is a member of these organizations as well as a member of Omega Psi Phi Fraternity Inc.

For homecoming Kenny had to participate in several events. He passed out balloons and campaigned during the spirit rallies held throughout the week, and he participated in a “pageant” where each candidate had to answer a prepared and an extemporaneous question about the motto and principles of UD. The candidates had to demonstrate this motto and these principles at work. He also had to put on a skit centered around the homecoming theme “Dancing in the Streets” and other Motown hits.

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Can Kuwait Wait?

LaChanté Norman

Almost five months ago, military strategists from Iraq marched onto the rich soil of Kuwait and overwhelmed the country's regime. Under the authority of Saddam Hussain, Iraq defeated the governing body and established total control power in Kuwait. Their goal was to reclaim the land that they lost in a treaty with the United Nations after eight years of war with Iran and to own 20% of the world's oil supply. The United States quickly responded by sending thousands of men and women to Saudi Arabia to slow down Hussain's spread of power. But is this really our war? Is the United States responsible for events that occur overseas when we have needs within our very own borders that have not yet been met? A few students shared the opinions on the subject.

“We do not want to be under the mercy of Saddam Hussain,” said William Holly, a senior. “Several years ago, Israel blew up Hussain's nuclear warfare facility and we frowned on them. Now we appreciate Israel’s efforts because we see how insane he really is. Of course, we run the risk of losing our friends and loved ones in Saudi Arabia, but if we do not put Hussain in his place, he will take over Saudi Arabia, Israel, and eventually the United States, and we will lose much more.”

“There is a basic need to stay actively involved to protect our oil interests,” said senior Melanie Griffin. As a car owner, she felt that the United States must show Iraq that we will not stand for these outrageous prices that they are demanding. Hussain's prices are increasing and the cost to get oil from any other location would probably double or triple the prices that we are currently paying for gas. We need to take a position before we begin spending excessive amounts of money on oil rates, thereby, causing a decrease in funding for other beneficial services.

Other students feel that this battle is simply not ours to fight. “The United States should not remain in the habit of trying to force their opinions on other countries,” replied Brad Hamilton, a senior. Dorinda Wynter, a senior, simply stated, “It’s none of our business.”

Currently there are 38,000 military experts in Saudi Arabia awaiting a war while thousands are being sent from the United States weekly. Back in the United States there are worried parents and prospective recruits frightened by the situation in the Middle East. Do you think it’s worth it?

BLACK PERSPECTIVE Purpose Box

The Black Perspective is a University of Dayton student-run and operated publication. This paper aims to be the eyes, ears, and voice of the UD African-American community. The general editors urge the student body to use this paper to publicize their upcoming events and to express their thoughts on issues/events (national, state, local etc.) that affect the African-American community. This paper should reflect the intelligence and determination that exist within the African-American community on this campus. The paper solicits student writings in all forms: editorials, feature articles, commentaries, poetry, or any other forms that address relevant issues. The editors do reserve the right to edit material and to choose material that will be published; however, only material that is presented in a foul, derogatory manner will be rejected. The paper accepts writings from all UD students. Anyone interested in writing for The Black Perspective should contact either Valerie Clark (x5050) or Angie Lovett (461-6114).

Angela Lovett - Co Editor
Valerie Clark - Co Editor
Contributing writers
Valerie Colbert
Mona Guerrier
Julia Longstreet
Melanie Matthews
Andrian Morgan
LaChanté Norman
Jackie Rice
BLACK GREEKS
Definitely a Black Thing, Why Can’t They Understand?

Angela Lovett

With the resurgence of Afrocentric thinking and living there has arisen another frame of thought which I like to call “anti-Black Greeksam”. Within this context of thought, Black Greeks are harshly criticized and are accused of only copying the white Greek fraternal organizations. As a Black Greek, but more importantly, as an African-American, these claims disturb me very much. For one reason, they often come from people who are not members of these organizations and have clearly taken no time to study the true nature of the Black Greek organizations. Secondly, they upset me because they tell me that by joining such an organization I am seeking to copy my European peers, which could not be farther from the truth. There are many arguments but, the ones heard most often are directed toward our purpose and our names.

Black Greekdom began in 1906 with the establishment of Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity on the campus of Cornell University. The seven young men shared an interest in literature and wanted to express their ideas with one another in an organized group setting. Unable to be a part of the white literary clubs, they formed their own. To say that these men wanted to copy their white counterparts is to say that African-American men do not have a natural interest in literature. We all know that this is not true, for it was our ancestors in Africa who produced some of the first written works of literature. They had no intent to copy, but to show that they were also as capable as white men to hold intelligent discussions on serious issues. From their start, other groups of African-Americans who shared common interests joined together. Some of these shared principles and ideas were brotherhood, the pursuit of excellence in leadership and academics, fighting for the advancement of blacks in America and support for such causes. These are just a few of the ideas that our founders shared which spurred the advent of the eight Black Greek letter organizations today. These are all principles and ideas which our people had in Africa and here in America, and are in no way copies of the white Greek organizations and their principles and ideas. These are very Afrocentric ideas which anyone who took time to study our organizations could see.

Another big argument is why we choose to name ourselves with the names of those who stole our ancestors history and tried to claim it as their own—the Greeks. Back in early 1900’s, when most of our organizations began, our founders were not fortunate enough to have available to them all the wonderful knowledge we have today about our past in Africa. They unknowingly chose the only symbols which they felt could embody the high ideas and principles which their organizations stood for. They had no intention to imply that Greek culture was better than Black, for they all had self and racial pride. They simply used what was available to them at the time. Yes, we know our history today, and we could well change our name. But why? Our purpose and our goals would still be the same. As a race we have changed our name several times, from negro, to colored, to Black to African-American. But our pride has stayed the same, our direction has stayed the same and our struggle has still continued. Outsiders like to focus on the “Greek” part of our names, but we stay focused on the “Black” which precedes the Greek. For we know who we are and from where we came and as long as we retain that knowledge, our name really doesn’t matter.

From the ranks of our Black Greek organizations have risen great African-American leaders such as Martin Luther King Jr., Thurgood Marshall, Robert Sullivan, Jesse Jackson, Mary Mcleod Bethune, and Shirley Chisolm just to name a few. These people, like the members today, had a sincere and earnest commitment to the African-American people. Some even died for it. So while some on the outside want to worry about the frivolous issue of what we call ourselves, and why we wear different colors, the members of the Black Greek organizations will continue to do what they have always done—work for the advancement of our people, fight for our civil rights, continue to pursue excellence in all our endeavors, help those less fortunate, and promote love, respect, and unity in the African-American community. We are definitely a “Black,” not a “Greek” thing. We hope we can make you understand.

What Ever Happened To...

Mona Guerrier

Can you imagine a time when even Marycrest didn’t exist? Or a time when Kennedy Union was to be named Bro. Paul Union instead, Willa Griffin-Bronston not only imagines it, she remembers it. She is a 1965 graduate of UD and for her, the memories are quite vivid.

Mrs. Griffin-Bronston, a native of Dayton, was a commuter student for four years. She majored in Communications with a concentration in Journalism, and was active in several extracurricular activities such as the Flyer News and Sociology Club. Learning that there is now an African American publication on campus was a pleasant surprise to her.

Of the many memories she has of UD, most dear to Mrs. Griffin-Bronston are the friends she met while she was there. There were only a handful of African Americans attending at the time and they were a close-knit group. “Everyone knew each other and was supportive of each other.” It was very easy to form long-lasting friendships.

The general tone of the campus during her years at UD was reflective of the era. It was a time of change everywhere and UD was no exception. Any racial incidents, which mainly occurred on an individual basis, were dealt with immediately and not swept underneath the proverbial rug. “You couldn’t stick your head in the sand because it was a time where most of us [African-Americans] had determined it would never again be the way it was in the past. We were determined to make it better. We were going to see to it, we take no steps backwards.” Mrs. Griffin-Bronston is currently a sales trainer at L. M. Berry Company. She has been with the company for 15 years and resides in Dayton with her husband Kenneth. Their daughter is a first year law student at Case Western Reserve, and their son is a sophomore at Morehouse College.
Interview with Gerald Cox

Adrian Morgan

You've seen that face around the office of MSA but for some reason you can't quite place it with a name. Then you're probably talking about our new academic counselor Gerald Cox.

Gerald comes to UD with his wife, Dr. Donna Cox, who is the director of Gospel Choir and the choral group Celebration, Mr. Cox says he is here "to help the students to identify and to articulate what their specific concerns are, relative to their goal, which is graduation."

Cox was born near Philadelphia and finished his undergraduate studies at Millersville University. He went on to graduate school at Washington University in St. Louis, where he met his wife. After marriage they lived in California for six years and added two children to their family—their son Jonathan, who is six, and their daughter Jamie, who is five.

Besides counseling, Cox is now completing graduate work at the University of Dayton in educational administration.

Cox was originally to work in the English department and teach some classes while he completed his graduate work, but then transferred to MSA when it was realized that he would be more effective in the role of academic counselor for minority students.

Mr. Cox has taught English at both the junior and senior high school level in California. In addition to his work as counselor, Cox will also be working with the Black Perspective. "(I'm just) trying to make myself visible or available," says Mr. Cox.

Part of Cox's availability includes the ability for students to get in contact with him. To facilitate this Mr. Cox has established office hours on Monday through Friday from 11:00 a.m. to 2:30 p.m. Cox is really looking forward to getting to know the students. He plans to hold a rap session in the near future to get a feel for students' problems and concerns. As far as his counseling goes, Mr. Cox's primary function is to work with students who may need academic support. "I'll be leading them to sources for academic support," Cox explains. These sources include meeting with professors and referral to the learning center as well as monitoring of students. In elaborating on his position, Mr. Cox says that he hopes to address the "traditional problem of being a minority student on a predominantly white prestigious campus."

Mr. Cox realizes that there is a small black population in regards to both students and staff on campus and goes on to say, "(There are) bound to be additional pressures that minority students face."

Having faced the same situation in his undergraduate and graduate work, Cox feels that he can identify with these pressures which non-minorities may not even be aware of.

"I don't think most non-minorities understand," says Cox. He continues, "I'm not even sure that black students understand the pressure." Cox hopes that he can help increase comprehension and alleviate that pressure.

TO A TEACHER

So much depends........
Upon your lessons one would travel by,
Upon your teaching filled with all characteristics of pure LOVE...
establishing a bond between us that grows enormous each departed minute.

So much said in a few words or so,
As a student, I paid ATTENTION!!

So much depends........
Upon your caring that allows your heart to understand your student's SUFFERINGS,
Upon your understanding developing an unique person that cherishes each moment of our time.

So much can be said about you,
"Love" IS the only ACCOUNTABLE SOURCE.

REALITY

"What is Cruelty?"
One would ask himself faced with the injustice and brutality of racism that is symbolized by historical events like the treatment of slaves brought to this world.

"What is Cruelty?"
A child asks his mother trying to figure out why he had to leave his best white friends in a school BUSTED

As history repeats itself:
No change...JUST STABILITY OF SUCH JUSTICE...

"What is Cruelty?" I ask You.
Racism on Predominantly White College Campuses

Melanie Matthews

This topic has been discussed so much lately that it has, in a sense, been beaten to death. But I feel that it is of such importance that I do not mind beating it some more. It is the kind of topic that I could discuss all day, but for the purpose of this article, I will refrain from turning it into a thesis. As we all know, there has been a resurgence of overt racial incidents at predominantly white colleges and universities across the country. Why are these racist activities still happening after the Civil Rights Movement seemed to "wipe the slate clean" and open up doors for African-Americans?

One reason is because white students are beginning to see that African-American students are receiving federal and institutional minority scholarships, grants, and loans, and they resent it. They feel slighted. A second reason for the escalation of racial hostilities between African-American and white students is the fact that the African-American student presence on predominantly white campuses is being felt more because of the growing numbers of African-Americans attending college. Third, it is not uncommon for an incoming African-American freshman to find him or herself rooming with a white student at a predominantly white university. If these students have never been exposed to people with different ethnic backgrounds, this kind of situation has the potential to erupt. A fourth factor is an insensitivity that white universities and their student bodies have concerning African-American students.

At the University of Dayton during my freshman year there was a fundraising activity sponsored by a white sorority allowed on campus that raised money by holding a mock "slave" auction. The girls were "sold" to the highest bidder. Are the university and the white students being considerate of the feelings of African-American students? Have they stopped to consider the implications of such an activity? Many predominantly white universities do not, and it is this kind of insensitivity that widens the gap between white and African-American students.

We can do a lot about these things at the University of Dayton. We can be extremely vocal when racial incidents occur, we can make sure that the public and the campus are aware of these incidents, and we can inform the campus administration when we feel that we are being treated unfairly.

African-American Leadership—Fact or Fallacy

Jackie Rice

The African-American community has suffered a great injustice. White Americans have continuously bombardeed us with their claims that African-Americans have not had any true political leadership since Martin Luther King, Jr. This statement is an indication that White America still feels a need to tell us what is good for us.

An essay written in Time by Charles Krauthammer entitled "Black Rejectionists" blatantly emphasizes that people who are African-American political leaders have nothing to offer other African-Americans. He says leaders like Louis Farrakhan, Rev. Jesse Jackson, George Stallings, Jr. and Al Sharpton "have nothing to offer the black community beyond the momentary satisfactions of articulated rage." He considers this political leadership as "racist and nihilist" leading us down a "path to nowhere." He also labels this group of leaders as "a motley crew of scoundrels, losers and liars." He believes these leaders are "a mere nuisance" to whites and promises "the black community the world but offer nothing." In his point of view, these leaders are deceiving us.

I asked students how they felt about these claims. Many students believe that our leaders of today cannot be compared to Martin Luther King, Jr. and that these leaders mentioned above can be viewed as having a positive influence on the African-American community. Shelly Terry, a senior political science major, believes that because these leaders are more vocal in the media and have spoken out for African-Americans, more of our needs are being heard by the White community. She says that Jesse Jackson has worked for economic and political equality for us, Louis Farrakhan has raised the cultural consciousness of the African-American community, and George Stallings, Jr. has fought for equal representation in the Catholic Church. Dorian Archer, a junior engineering major, believes that White America views these leaders as threatening and they feel intimidated.

These leaders in some way have made an impact on the African American community through leadership. By Jesse Jackson being the first African-American presidential candidate, he has paved the way for other African-Americans. By George Stallings, Jr.
REFLECTIONS

Angela Lovett

I have found that as you get older one of the hardest things to do is to keep in touch with people. We all have friends from home who are scattered across the country, going to school or working. And some of us have that "special person" who is in another city, state, or country. And of course, you always have to keep in touch with mom and dad. But I have noticed that often on our list of people to write or call, there are often two that we sometimes forget to keep in touch with — ourselves and God. These are the most important people to stay in touch with, for this will determine how satisfied we will be with our lives now and in the future.

I remember freshman year when life was much slower and less cluttered. Keeping in touch with others was not a difficult task. Saturday afternoons made for the perfect letter writing day. And anytime you did not feel like studying was the perfect time for calling someone to see how they were doing. There was also more time to do the things you wanted to do. Little things like taking a walk around campus, a trip to the mall, or just some quiet time for reflection and relaxation. But, time passed, many of us became more active in campus activities, our classes became more difficult and required more time, and spare time became a thing of the past. Whereas we used to write letters to all our friends once a week, we are lucky now if we get to write a letter a semester! Keeping in touch with others has become a difficult task. And keeping in touch with ourselves has become even harder.

But I have found that it is during these hectic times when I need to keep in touch with myself the most. I need to take time out not only to relax, but to reflect and refocus. As life moves by so quickly, I must take time out to make sure I am moving in the right direction. I must reevaluate my goals from time to time and conduct an internal progress report. Has my mind been broadened, am I doing what I want to do, am I happy with the way things are going? I must take time to find the answer to these questions, and make internal changes when necessary. I must also take time out to converse with my God. Is He happy with my life, am I moving in His direction, am I achieving the goals that He wants me to achieve? When I do not take time to check in with myself, and Him, I often become stressed out, disorganized, stagnant, and generally unhappy. When I do keep in touch I can deal with stress better, I remain focused, I make progress, and I am content with myself and the world around me.

I know that as we get older, my life will become more filled with people and responsibilities. Keeping in touch with family and friends may not always be an easy thing to do. I also know that no matter what, we must keep in touch with ourselves and a higher power. And this is something that we must learn to do now. It will not only determine how successful we will be in managing our lives in the future, but it will determine how successful we are right now at UD.

Blacks on TV— Where do we Stand?

Valerie Colbert

Thirty years ago an African-American face was seldom seen on network television, unless he or she were portraying a servant. Black comedy shows were even less frequent. However, African-American television productions did not originate in the 1970s. A highly criticized and little known television show started the trend toward black comedy in the mid 1950s. The show was called "Amos & Andy." It featured an ensemble cast of fresh black talent. "Amos & Andy" was also the first black weekly series. For several years it ran as a hit comedy. But "Amos & Andy" had many recognizable flaws too. The characters were stereotypes, and this disturbed the black community. This criticism prompted the NAACP to play a major role in the cancellation of the series. It would be a long time before another African-American series appeared on network television.

In the thirty years since "Amos & Andy", blacks have progressed considerably on the small screen. In the 1970s there were such hits as "The Jeffersons", "Good Times", and "Sanford & Son." While the 1980s brought such hits as "The Cosby Show", "Ames", "Different World", "The Arsenio Hall Show", and "The Oprah Winfrey Show." Finally blacks had proven their talent and ability as actors and actresses. And the networks profited from the winning formula of African-American TV shows.

As we move into the 1990s, the trend has shifted from visibility to diversity. And the new fall television season seems like a sure indication that blacks are ready to dominate the decade with fresh and original programs.

There are several new shows featuring blacks this season. Some of which are very controversial. One program that has already raised more than a few eyebrows is the outrageously funny "In Living Color." These actors and actresses have spoofed everyone from Mike Tyson to Little Richard. They have also created some original segments featuring two homosexual movie critics, Homey the Clown, and the homeless entertainer, Anton. This show is guaranteed to shake up the '90s.

The Fox network is also going out on a limb this season with "True Colors", a show about an interracial couple who marry and share the household with three kids, two black and one white teenager, and a white grandmother. Consequently, this show gets its funniest laughs when the raucous jokes are downplayed and the natural humor of the characters are brought out.

Another creative comedy making its debut this season is "The Fresh Prince of Bel Air." This show allows rapper Fresh Prince to ham it up on TV as a streetwise teenager from West Philadelphia who moves in with his rich relatives in Bel Air California. This premise will certainly set the stage for many family antics and laughter as the Fresh Prince tries to cope with his snobbish relatives.

One of America's finest black actors, James Earl Jones, makes his debut on network television. He plays an ex-Chicago cop who, for the last twenty years, has been in prison for mistakenly shooting his partner during a raid. A young criminal lawyer, who has taken an interest in his case, manages to get his conviction overturned. Thus Jones' character becomes an investigator for the lawyer. This show will allow fans of the impressive actor to view him every week in his new series.

If none of these shows have sparked your interest, there are noteworthy alternatives in syndication and on cable. Three of which are worth mentioning. The first is a talk show titled "The Jesse Jackson Show" starring none other than Jesse Jackson. His show will not imitate the hit formula of Arsenio Hall, however, instead it will focus on current issues and events.

The two other new series can be found on cable's BET network. The first is a game show called "Family Figures" which test teams' knowledge on black history. The other production is "Live From L.A.", a talk show that will focus exclusively on black entertainers.

These shows are proof that African-Americans have only begun to make their indelible mark on television in the 90s. And who knows what is in store for blacks in the year 2000. But as long as the basic ingredients for success are maintained: talent, creativity, and humor, the sky is the limit for African-Americans on the small screen.
ATTENTION! ATTENTION! ATTENTION! UD MINI-COURSE WILL FOCUS ON AFRICAN-AMERICAN WOMEN

SPRING 1991

FOCUS ON WOMEN
ASI-228 (1 CR)
Tuesdays, 5:30pm - 7:45pm
St. Joseph Hall, Rm 230

WOMEN OF COLOR EXPLORING ISSUES FOR THE 90' S

Jan. 22 Women's Roots: How History and Biography Shape the Perspective of African-American Women
Charity Earley, Co-Chair
City of Dayton Black Agenda

Jan. 29 How New Technologies Will Affect Women
Enid LaGesse, Miami Univ.
School of Interdisc. Stud.

Feb. 5 Policy Making and the Empowerment of Women
Lagretta Kennedy Bjorn, Atty
Marilyn Thomas, Miami Valley
Child Development Center

Feb. 12 Ethical Issues From an African-American Perspective
Prathia Hall-Wynn
Princeton Seminary

Feb. 19 Where Racism and Sexism Meet
Audrey Norman-Turner, Director
Central State West

Feb. 26 "SISTER! SISTER!
A masterpiece one-woman show documenting women's struggles performed by VINIE BURROWS

Mar. 5 Education and Equality
Debra P. Moore, Director
Minority Student Affairs
Dr. Amy Revere
Counselor Education

ATTENTION! ATTENTION! ATTENTION! Each year Continuing Education offers a mini course that focuses on women's issues and experiences. This year's offering will address significant issues that impact African-American women, who in turn, impact contemporary society. Each presenter will draw from her personal wealth of cultural and professional experience, making each session enlightening to both African-Americans and whites, alike. Featured presenters will include UD's own Debra Moore and Dr. Amy Revere. For registration information, contact Continuing Education at 347. The course offers one (1) academic credit hour for participants.
Dear Patricia,

Patricia: I live in an off-campus apartment with five other girls; two of us to each of three bedrooms. After we picked to see who would room with whom, I found out something very unusual about the young lady that I picked. She has a hygienal problem. More times than not she has a strange odor flowing through our bedroom to the point where I refuse to bring even female friends in our bedroom. I cannot tell the others because I know that they will make her an object of scorn and criticism. What shall I do? Choked!

Dear Choked:

I know that you care about hurting your roommates feelings and all, but you have your feelings to think about also. The fact that you won't give your friends the opportunity to laugh at your roommate demonstrates to me that you are a caring and decent person. I know you can talk to her in a respectful and understanding way. Encourage her to see a physician if it is something that she can't do to make her presence more pleasing to the nose. If she doesn't know about her body odor and how it affects you, then you open her eyes. I'm sure that she will not mistake your boldness for nothing less than pure concern. Good luck!

Patricia

Need Advice?

Look for advice box in the Minority Affairs Office.