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MARY BERRY: 
CIVIL RIGHTS AND EDUCATION IN THE 80's

The present school system needs to be torn down, restructured and started over again," said Berry.

A more resonable alternative she said is the systematic training of teachers. Instituting this into the educational program would be beneficial to children in terms of improving the quality of their education. Berry said a simpler solution would be to encourage teachers to "teach harder."

On the issue of the survival of the black college she said, "Yes they (black colleges) will survive. Those students who attend white schools leave psychologically warped; and those students who are rejected by white schools at least have a place to turn to (the black college).

According to a report released by the Carnegie Council on Policy Studies in Higher Education, the American college will experience demographic depression within the next 20 years. Enrollment is expected to drop and the quality of faculty is expected to decline.

As a result, according to the report, a quarter of all students recruited by the year 2000 are expected to be members of minority groups. Efforts to make up for the slack in enrollment will include such things as making attractive offers and designing special programs to lure the needed students.

Berry said the Carnegie report is wrong and self-contradicting in stating that students are to benefit in the coming years when stagnation of faculty will be at an all time high.

"Blacks will find that things haven't really changed. They will go to these schools," said Berry, "not like them and transfer, most likely to a black college."

Berry served as the Assistant Secretary for Education in the Department of HEW from April 1977 until January 1980. For a period she also served as Acting U.S. Commissioner of Education.

Berry received both a Ph.D. and her law degree from the University of Michigan. She has held positions on the faculties and administrations of several universities across the country and has published several scholarly works on constitutional history and civil rights law.

By Jacqueline Mitchell
making position—the problem was economic they said.

Black leaders seem to be struggling to define a political agenda. Part of the reason is the issues that blacks seem to face in the 60’s. The problem of voting, was clear cut and easy to determine. The issues that face blacks—inflation, unemployment, municipal finance etc…has not been defined by the media as purely economics. The two are very related yet, too often the comparison is not made.

As blacks we must stop waiting for the resurrection of Martin Luther King Jr. He died in 1969 and will not arise again like bible stories of Christ. The movement has changed, but don’t let the media or misinformed black leaders tell you the civil rights issue is dead. The economic problems and civil right problems are intertwined.

We need to have some demonstrations and sit-ins at Capitol Hill so they can see that we don’t feel all is well. The basic causes of racism still exist. We must go to battle with the vim and vigor of the 60’s. We must organize and do it again before it becomes too late.

GRADUATING ATHLETES

By Richard Stephens

Next month will mark the end of another semester at U.D., and the end of another athletic season for all Flyers except for the baseball team. There are no graduating blacks, maybe next year. But the graduating Black athletics are:

TONY BAIRD, a defensive-end who lettered this past season. He stated, “this year the coaches found out that I could play. Athletically, my chances were impaired. I had the ability to play here, maybe it’s the notoriety being from Syracuse, N.Y. which is far away. I feel I had gone somewhere else where they knew my playing ability I could’ve played more.” He continued, “academically it’s sort of hard because of the sacrifice, but you can cope with it if you put yourself to it.”

Baird a political science major with a 2.8 G.P.A. transferred from Oswego State in 1978. As far as the future is concerned Tony said, “I’ll probably go back to New York and work a year or two to gain some money, then go to law school.”

Another football flyer, MARVIN BATTS, a tailback from Pittsburgh is an accounting major.

Marvin says that after graduating, “I would like to work in my field or major immediately to raise money so that I’ll be able to attend graduate school in the near future.”

“Academically I’m satisfied; socially, culturally and economically I have been deprived.” Batt went on to suggest a better U.D. environment “...it could be enhanced with a few more interracail functions, with a slight more emphasis and consideration for the minorities.”

Batts, who played her four years said, “my career here was adequate, but it could have been better.” He averaged 4.4 yards-per-carry along with two touchdowns this past season.

U.D.’s top wrestler will also be leaving, FRED BROWNLEE, who wrestles in the 158 lb. class. has been named the Most Valuable Wrestler Flyer of the Year in 1978 along with being the team leader in total points, pins and take-downs also in 1978. Brownlee, this years team captain said, “hopefully I’ll work as a sales representative for a large corporation. Coming here has allowed me to widen my circle of friends, and allowed me to become active in different organization such as Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity Inc.” Brownlee is chapter president of the fraternity.

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Thomas, a three year letterman majoring in criminal justice feels, "U.D. has a criminal justice curriculum that has prepared me for a successful legal career."

About the future Ted stated, "I'm preparing for a legal career. I've applied to law school as one alternative, as another alternative I'll be interviewing with companies looking for graduates with liberal arts degrees, in either personnel or insurance sales."

Thomas went on, "Also, I'll be taking the Pace exam, which is an entry level exam for federal positions. I'm not particular about location, but I am going to be particular about an acceptance to law school."

"I don't regret the fact that I choose U.D. for football. Because, I had a chance to letter three years with a class football program, and with the way it ended at St. Norbert, I couldn't help but enjoy it." The latter comment refers to the Flyers last game in Wisconsin which they won on a late field-goal.

RENEE SIMPSON — Recruiter

Mrs. Renee Simpson is a recruiter at the University of Dayton who is responsible for the recruiting of minority students, especially blacks.

Simpson, originally from New York, completed her college studies at Ohio's Muskingum College. She is a former produce department manager at Rike's and was also a counselor and instructor at a vocational school in Ohio.

Simpson started her job as a recruiter in September, but has not done much recruiting yet. Her office is located in the Admission's office.

Renee will also be attending conferences held by the National Scholarship Service and Funds for Negro Students throughout the year. Conferences will be held in such places as Cleveland, Chicago, and Detroit. From these conferences she hopes to learn about the programs other colleges and universities are instituting in order to increase the number of minority students enrolled in their schools. With information about these programs and their results, Simpson, along with the help of the Afro-American Affairs Center hopes to incorporate similar ideas into the UD program.

Presently she is working on statistics of prospective minority students by state. This entails making telephone calls to interested students and giving them an opportunity to ask questions. She encourages campus visits and provides students with information they may need.

She will be visiting various Ohio high schools during this semester. Guidance counselors of these schools will select seniors to visit the UD campus on scheduled dates. Tours will be conducted and the students will be given a chance to talk to staff members in their prospective majors.

In regards to her work to enhance student enrollment at U.D. Simpson advises the present black students, "Mingle and mix and learn to deal with the system. Get out there and experience projects, thoughts, etc."

Newsome

NEWSOME SPEAKS ON CIVIL RIGHTS

By Lori Harris

Dr. Lionel Newsome gave a presentation on the Civil Rights Act—activist Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Newsome, a personal friend of the late Dr. King was himself actively involved in the civil rights struggle of the 60's.

Newsome attributed the success of Dr. King to the fact that he "came at the proper time." He also noted that media coverage particularly television was a very effective means through which Dr. King exposed the deep-rooted prejudiced.

He cited three reasons why the civil rights movement had not occurred at an earlier period in history. First, there were no newspapers to publicize the events. Secondly, there were only a few people who fought for the rights of minorities and lastly there were no black colleges. Counteracting these forces were three other forces present in the 60's that served as conductor for the injustices.

Black people learned to die for what they believe in; and white America started to believe the realities of the black American existence in this country. It is important to note, according to Dr. Newsome, that black people could not have won by themselves.

Dr. Newsome said the nation would not have permitted Martin Luther King to live past 50 years old." Citing a quote from Victor Hugo, Dr. Newsome said, "there is nothing more powerful than time that has come."

Newsome said there are three types of leaders: a prince who inherited his right to leadership; a hero, who is essentially not a leader e.g. Jackie Robinson; and lastly a super leader. A super leader must be indigenous to the area, he must develop his talents and he must have performed heroic deeds in order to convince the people to follow him. Dr. Newsome classified Dr. King as a super leader.

Black youth of today are "selfish" and have "no attitudes" said Newsome. He also said they were not concerned with the problems of the world, noting for example that at the University of Alabama, there were 66 black undergrads 61 of which were athletes. Supporting Newsonem's critique on the detachment of the youth today was the fact that only one person in the audience had experienced segregation.

Dr. Newsome said class is determined by race and therefore there is a cleavage between races. Newsome said that there will always be separation and it was "not humanly possible that race prejudice be obliterated," but it was possible to eliminate discrimination.

The releasing of blacks, Newsome said, was purely political and not at all altruistic. Newsome said the hostages should be tried and that the hostages should not be held for the United States government actions.

Newsome obtained his B.A. at Lincoln University, his M.A. at Michigan University and a Ph.D. at Washington University. He is also a member of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity Inc. Newsome currently serves as president of Central State University.

Heritage

By A. Pat Byrdsong

"We specialize in the wholly impossible" reads the wall on the school chapel of the National Trade and Professional School for Women and Girls. The school located in Washington D.C. was founded by Nannie Helen Burroughs in 1909.

In 1900 she delivered a speech at the National Baptist Convention entitled Hindered From Helping. This was a prime motivator in the development of the Women's Convention of the National Baptist Convention where she served as president.

The convention's membership grew from hundreds to thousands. They also sponsored 150,000 missionary and educational units among churches in the United States that were affiliated with the National Baptist. The organization also sponsored some extensive missionary programs.

Although Burroughs was born in Orange, Virginia she moved to Washington D.C. at an early age. Before her graduation from Jr. high school she organized the Harriet Beecher Stowe Library Society. Later, she became bookkeeper and associated editor of the Christian Banner in Philadelphia. Burroughs moved to Louisville, Kentucky while working for the office of the Foreign Mission Board of the National Baptist. The organization also sponsored some extensive missionary programs.

In Louisville she organized a Women's Industrial Club. The club taught girls basic domestic skills and offered them temporary lodging. She began working with the National Baptist Convention in coordination with the building of the national Trade School in Washington, D.C. The school opened in 1907 with Burroughs as president. The Women's Convention was the principal supporter of the school. Practical and professional skills in household work, interior decorating, gardening and several allied vocation fields were emphasized in the curriculum.

In 1926 tragedy struck. The building was damaged but was fully restored two years later. Burroughs also included religious and Bible training in the schools curriculum.

Although the school and the Women's Convention were her main interests, she was also a member of both the National Association of colored Association of Colored Women and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.
For three months during the summer of 1969, blacks in Cleveland, OH, boycotted the McDonald's restaurants in the inner city protesting the lack of black-owned McDonald's restaurants and a dozen other fast-food outlets, it is also the home of a growing black-owned carryout chain known as Shrimp Boat Restaurants Inc.

While a coalition of black interest groups was negotiating for the purchase of white-owned McDonald's franchises 11 years ago, Shrimp Boat owner Charles Ashley was celebrating his tenth year in operation in opening his third carryout restaurant.

Ashley started in the business during the early 1950s, selling frozen custard from a stand next door to his dry cleaning shop. He added foot-long chili dogs, featuring sauce made from his own recipe, and fried chicken to his menu. With his two sons as helpers, Ashley sold the foot-long shrimp to fishermen on the Lake Erie shore from a pushcart.

Ashley bought the first Shrimp Boat in 1959 from a couple of white owners who let him have their carryout shop when Ashley agreed to assume $7,500 worth of debts they had accumulated. "No bank would loan me the money so I had to go to each of their creditors and tell them I was taking over their payments," Ashley said.

There were some lean times during the first year. "Some weeks we only grossed about $240," he said. "After that we started growing, every year better than the one before."

Today Ashley, 49, has six restaurants in Cleveland's black neighborhoods. His menu includes shrimp, barbecued ribs, and fried catfish, in addition to foot-longs and fried chicken.

His sons still help him. Lavalle, 27, is company vice president and personnel director and Corlanders, 26, is treasurer and head of a subsidiary distributing company that purchases the food chain's supplies. The company employs 90 persons, and Ashley said there are plans to start franchising outside of Cleveland in the near future.

"We want to have a strong enough financial base to weather competition from the giants in the fast-food industry," Ashley said.

The NAFB school offers a full program of broadcasting with a future.