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# The Black Perspective January 1991

University of Dayton. Black Action Through Unity

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# Black Perspective

The University of Dayton

Minority Student Affairs

January 1991

## A Creator of Change at UD

by Angie Lovett

A "change agent." This is a word that Debra P. Moore uses often to describe the role of African Americans in this society, both past and present. Most of the time she is using it to explain the role of African American students at the University of Dayton. It is definitely a word that many would use to describe Mrs. Moore and her impact on the lives of UD students.

For the past five years Debra Moore has worked as the Director of Minority Student Affairs. It is a job that requires long hours which often keeps her away from her home and sons. Daily she represents African American students on committees, at meetings, and in the classroom. Often she fights to improve the quality of life for them at UD and in the community at large. Her actions and decisions are not always favorable, even among the students whom she represents. Yet Mrs. Moore continues to work toward her two main goals—graduating 100% of the freshman class, and creating a UD community that is respectful and sensitive to cultural diversity.

This is not, however, what Mrs. Moore intended to be doing when she was an undergraduate at San Francisco State University. She majored in Elementary Education and had planned to attend Law School. But in her senior year of college she met John Moore. The two married and she says, "there went law school." She worked in a series of educational related positions. Before coming to UD as Assistant Director of Minority Student Affairs, she worked as supervisor of educational programs with the Miami Valley Child Development Centers. Upon coming to UD, she furthered her education and received a Masters in Counseling and Human Services with an emphasis on college students.

Regardless of what her past career goals were, Mrs. Moore has been very instrumental in some of the changes that have occurred at UD. The number of full-time African-American students that graduate has risen, the number of African-American faculty has increased, and there has also been an increase in African American representation on important committees.



While she admits that UD "is not a utopia," she says it has gotten much better for African-American students.

While Mrs. Moore may not deal with her students daily, they still remain her primary concern. When asked what her goals, wishes and desires were for African-American students at UD, there were many. She wants the students to realize their responsibility for one another and to take it seriously. She wants to help students realize their role as change agents. She wants to teach them that working together does not always mean that you agree on everything or that you will get along with everyone all the time. But it does mean respecting everyone's differences and opinions and working together for the good of the whole. She wants students to graduate with the ability to "work within systems," and who are "culturally diverse and aware."

When asked if there was one main thing that she wanted African-American students to know, she replied, "The office is open to you, the students. We are here to help and support your growth. My staff is supportive of me and you." She also replied that student leaders need to realize, "That you only have as much power as is given to you. Power and respect must be earned."

When Mrs. Moore reflects on her past five years at UD, there are some not so pleasant memories. She says that her least favorite times are when African-American students "hurt one another." But there are many more good ones, like when she sees students, "giving back and working together." And as she continues to be a change agent for African-American students at UD, and continues to serve as a role model, the list of good memories are sure to grow.

## Tony Brown Comes to UD

by Valerie Colbert

Tony Brown, award-winning journalist, newspaper columnist, and host of PBS' "Tony Brown's Journal," which celebrated its twentieth anniversary last year, will be speaking at the University of Dayton on January 31st. His topic will be economic independence for African-Americans. Brown visited the Dayton area on January 17 for three tapings of his talk show at the local PBS studio. The tapings will air throughout February.

The former Detroit native, who now resides in New York, believes the key to African-American freedom is to buy freedom. For this reason, Brown created the Buy Freedom Network organization in 1985. The organization is based on the idea that African-Americans must create and support black-owned businesses instead of looking to the government or white entrepreneurs for support. In this way black consumers could use the \$200 billion they spend annually to invest in the black community and its future economic status.

To put his plan in action, Brown formed Tony Brown Productions in 1987. Through his production company Brown wrote, produced, and directed his first feature film, "The White Girl." The movie chronicles the dangers of drug abuse and its apparent connection with low self-esteem among blacks. What is significant about the film, however, is that Brown financed the movie independently with \$2 million of his own savings. By financing the film himself, Brown was able to control distribution and profits. Brown employed 600 African-Americans to work on the film, which was completed in 1988.

Brown will be discussing his personal strategies for economic independence when he speaks at UD this month.

## From our Students

### MINISTER LOUIS FARRAKHAN SPEAKS STOP THE KILLING



The Voice of Truth

HARA ARENA  
Dayton, Ohio

FRIDAY,  
DECEMBER 14, 1990  
Doors Open at 5:00 p.m.

\$20.00  
VIP ADMISSION

### Farrakhan Visits Dayton

by LaChante Norman

Minister Louis Farrakhan and the Nation of Islam graced the city of Dayton with their presence and words at the Hara Arena on December 14, 1990. This was the first time in fifteen years that this faithful servant of God and student of the great Elijah Mohammed was permitted to include Dayton in his nation-wide tour.

The theme for this grand occasion was "Stop the Killing" and Minister Farrakhan had a lot to say about genocide among the black race. He spoke of black families where fathers are raping their daughters and brothers are killing each other. In the black community young men are being killed for their starter jackets and gym shoes and drugs is becoming a way of life. But he went on to say that the real force behind the chaos is invisible; were like puppets being pulled by the hands of the white race.

We often hear the phrase "History repeats itself" and Farrakhan made his audience believers of the quote. Bible scholars know of the account of the children of Israel, who were black families, and their difficulties in Egypt. Pharaoh had concerns that the population of the Israelites was growing and feared to be overthrown. This is why Egypt began to place the Israelites in bondage.

Thousands of years later, in the Hoover administration, Farrakhan's sources report that a similar incident took place. Scientists had reported that if the white race did not find a cure for the reproductive problems, by the year 2000, they will experience a 0% increase in population, that is, one death for every birth and vice versa, while African Americans will produce five births for every death. I can hear Hoover telling his board, in the very words of Pharaoh himself, "The black population is increasing. Let us do something before they outnumber us and take over." Can you see the efforts that have been made to look like we are responsible for our own decline. Are we financially capable of bringing drugs overseas? When the government allowed firearms to be

release to ANYONE, did we have more than five representatives in all of Congress?

Those are the obvious signs though. Did you know that toxic waste are only deposited into areas where poor black families live? You may think, "White people live there too." Well, "They don't mind hurting a few of themselves if they get most of us." Farrakhan said. That's why there are 30% of white males representing the U.S. in Saudi Arabia while we make up 60%. Did you know that the vaccines that used to be given to prevent polio were found to include materials that were cancer-causing in themselves? There is much, much more but we must leave you something to research for yourselves.

But it is not just enough to discuss what's happening; it is more important to discuss what we must do to turn the situation around. Although the situation seems hopeless, thanks be to God that it is not helpless. In his conclusion, Minister Farrakhan offered a few suggestions on how to retain unity among the black community. Retain the word!

- Start at church! We've often heard that charity starts at home but parents need to be nurtured in church and then they can convey the message at home. The key, though, is that our speech should be on topics that relate to improving the conditions of the black community and not just on hell-fire religion.

- Establish brotherhoods! When families experiences the traumas in losing fathers, then the brothers and relatives should step in and help that broken home until they regain stability.

- Learn the truth of yourselves! If we would know and understand the contributions that our people have made to this world, especially the United States, then we would have more confidence and pride in being black and we would strive to carry on the traditions of our ancestors. This take shape in the form of gettings jobs, loving one another, and fighting for what we think is right.

- Love yourself! Quit filling your body with drugs, cigarettes, excessive alcohol, too much food, etc.

- Fight only when fought against! Don't be a terror to those around you. You only have friends when you present yourself friendly.

- Love your mate! Men, black women are said to be the most precious gift that God has put into creation. Don't abuse them. Ladies let us get out of the feeling that all men are dogs. Let us demand our respect and trust the man at the same time.

- Strive for economic development. We were the second race here, next to the Indians, have been here for four hundred years and besides building this country, have nothing to show for it. We must

support our black entrepreneurs and at the same time they must learn how to serve us. Sometimes we are more patient with the white customers than with each other.

"If we work for the betterment of people, we are on the right course."

—Louis Farrakhan

## Freshman Corner

### What an Experience

by Sybil Ayers

A semester has come and gone for me, and though I feel more mature, I am still not very confident, and very unsure. I never dreamed that college life would be so demanding, difficult, and different. I mean for me, it was hard leaving home for the first time because I knew that it meant leaving family and close friends behind and becoming an adult. I also knew that now the responsibility for me was on me, and no one else. I had the ability to do anything that I wanted to do, and to make the decisions I wanted or needed to make.

At first, it was difficult for me to adjust, being on my own. I had to share a bathroom with twenty other women, which was not acceptable to me, because many did not have any home training, so it became disgusting at times. In addition, I had to get adjusted to sharing a room, since I have never shared a room with anyone. Even though it was my best friend, sharing the room was still difficult. I am not saying that we did not get along, but we had to learn to be considerate of each other's space, and for me, I also had to learn to share. It did work out, and eventually I became more comfortable with sharing a room.

Furthermore, the social life here at UD was different and interesting for me. Many of the upperclass black students were very friendly and helpful. They gave me and the other freshmen words of wisdom which would help us survive academically and socially in a predominantly white university. I have always known that I was a minority, but when I got here, I realized that I was a MINORITY! The social life here at UD is not that bad, it is just very limited for black people. For example, white students may have twenty parties they can go to in one weekend, whereas a black student may have only one, if any. Overall, I have learned to make do with what we have here at UD.

Peace.

## Kwanzaa

by Angie Lovett and  
Jackie Rice

Once the presents are opened and the Christmas tree comes down, many of us lose the "holiday spirit." The feelings of love, peace and good will suddenly take a backseat to the more pressing issues of daily living. However, for African-Americans, there are some "holiday ideas" which should be a part of our daily thinking. These are the seven principles of Kwanzaa: Unity (Umoja), Self Determination (Kujichagulia), Collective Work and Responsibility (Ujima), Cooperative Economics (Ujaama), Purpose (Nia), Creativity (Kuumba), and Faith (Imani).

Kwanzaa is an African-American holiday celebrated from December 26 through January 1. Although it has its origins in the African holiday Kwanza (notice the different spellings), Kwanzaa is not a replica of this African tradition. Kwanzaa was created in 1966 by M. Ron Karenga, a professor of Pan-African studies and a Black cultural leader. It is not meant to be a substitute for Christmas, but it is designed to give African-Americans an opportunity to celebrate and learn more about their culture and to promote unity of the African-American family and community. Often Kwanzaa celebrations are held in African-American homes, churches, and community centers.

## King's Dream: Is it still alive

by Adrienne Granberry

Undoubtedly, the search for human rights continues throughout the world. The search for equality can be seen in South Africa, many European nations, and in the Soviet Union as well.

In the United States however, the progress following Dr. King's era of nonviolent protest is not as measurable. After the 1960s, and the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. and other activist essential to the Black power movement, the popularity of being an activist died out. Unlike during the 1960s, today it is no longer desirable to be considered a radical or an advocate of Black pride.

With the passage of the Civil Rights Bill by John F. Kennedy and the integration of our schools, most Americans considered the racism question in this country solved and the ills of slavery righted. The focus of our nation has since changed from righting the wrongs of the past to more contemporary issues like drugs, teenage pregnancy and suicides, and environmental issues.

One of the seven principles (Nguzo Saba) is celebrated and discussed during each day of the celebration. Each participant is to share ways they have demonstrated the principle in the past year, and how they plan to show it in the upcoming year. There is also a time to discuss how these principles can help to unify and uplift the African-American community. Not every African-American family celebrates Kwanzaa, but it is quickly gaining popularity, especially among young people.

Regardless of whether we celebrate Kwanzaa or not, its principles and ideas are definitely worth incorporating into our daily lives. By defining ourselves instead of letting others tell us who we are, making a commitment to work together, sharing a common purpose, pooling our economic resources, sharing our skills and talents, and continuing to hold our belief in ourselves, our community, and our God, we will begin to build a truly unified race.

•For more information on Kwanzaa read:  
*The African-American Holiday of Kwanzaa: A Celebration of Family, Community and Culture* by M. Ron Karenga.

The slowing of our nation's economy and stiffer competition in corporate America has led to tougher economic times for all members of the middle class. With affirmative action constantly underfire, even Blacks who hold janitorial positions within industry are being asked to justify their presence by Whites who are finding themselves out of work.

Therefore, the responsibility for ensuring equal rights for African-Americans once again falls to the only group who will actively participate in that struggle—ourselves.

Within the Black community, the values once apart of the older generation have not been handed down to the youth of today. Parents who benefited from the Civil Rights Movement and have been able to achieve success and provide better opportunities for their children undoubtedly had to work hard to acquire those gains. But those same parents chose not to involve or share with their own children and skills necessary for them too, to succeed. In doing so, they have created a generation of Black youth who have no sense of their heritage, no connection to their community, no self-esteem, and no real sense of what the struggle to make it in this country is all about.

## Greek Corner

- The Black Greek Council would like to welcome Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority "back on the block." We hope you have a fulfilling and successful year!
- Congratulations! To Delta Sigma Theta Sorority for having the highest cumulative G.P.A. of **all** sororities at UD. Zeta Phi Beta Sorority placed in the top 10.

Instead of a community who can look to what will become its younger, better educated, and most affluent members to further the work of our fathers and mothers, we have a community that is simply trying to survive. The dream of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. will always continue to live so long as there are those who are knowledgeable of his teachings and believes in justice for all mankind. Our challenge within the Black community is to ensure that at least one in that number is a representative for us.



# The State of Black America After Dr. King

by Valerie Colbert

January 21st marked the fifth celebration of Martin Luther King's national holiday. Therefore it would only seem appropriate to take a moment and reflect upon the state of African-Americans in 1991, almost twenty-three years after Dr. King's death.

In the last two decades African-Americans have made considerable progress throughout the United States. Jesse Jackson became the first black presidential candidate. Gen. Colin Powell was chosen by the U.S. senate to become the first black chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. New D.C. mayor Sharon Pratt Dixon became the first African-American female to hold the mayorship of a major city. Ronald H. Brown, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, was the first black to lead a national political party. Virginian L. Douglas Wilder became the nation's first black governor. President Bush appointed Louis W. Sullivan to the position of Secretary of Health and Human Services. And Art Shell became the NFL's first black head coach when he was hired by the L.A. Raiders.

Despite the many achievements African-Americans have made in recent decades, there still exists many problems simmering

beneath the surface. If allowed to take root these problems could easily become a potential threat to the black community and its future progress.

In the last few years there has been an increase in racial attacks against African-Americans. Groups like the Skinheads and the Ku Klux Klan have been trying to regain prominence in the United States. The Rev. Al Sharpton was recently stabbed in the chest while attempting to lead a march through Brooklyn's Bensonhurst neighborhood in protest of the light sentences given to Yusef Hawkin's killers.

And spring break '89 witnessed a surge in police brutality when a large group of black college students at Virginia Beach were attacked unnecessarily by the police while trying to enjoy a step show. This incident created considerable controversy and the students vowed not to return. Spring break '90 was undoubtedly a financial disaster for the business community of Virginia Beach.

The government, which had often been a source of support to black equality, has recently handed down several rulings that could possibly reverse past decisions that were in African-Americans' favor. The Reagan and Bush administrations have not been very supportive of civil rights as some of their predecessors were, thus the '80s shifted to a slight reversal for civil rights.

Recently the Education Department

publicly stated that minority-based scholarships were unlawful because they were exclusively awarded to minority students. Although the statement has since been nullified by President Bush, it is still a source of concern to the African-American community and the question of its legality is still being debated. Ethnic scholarships enable many bright minority students the opportunity to continue their education, without these scholarships white students would have an even greater advantage over minority students.

In addition, the Supreme Court has ruled that mandatory busing is no longer needed because many schools have reached an acceptable level of integration. If this decision takes effect, black students will suffer the most. Historically, schools with high black enrollment are more crowded, they have a higher student-teacher ratio, and the quality of education is below standard.

We cannot let these types of incidents go unnoticed. For if we do, we may be allowing many black leaders, like Martin Luther King, to have fought and died for equality in vain. The 1990s should be a decade of true equality and justice where the ideals of Dr. King will not only hold a place in the law, but also a place in our hearts. Only then will we be able to enter a new century on an equal basis.

## 1991 Mr. & Mrs. Batu

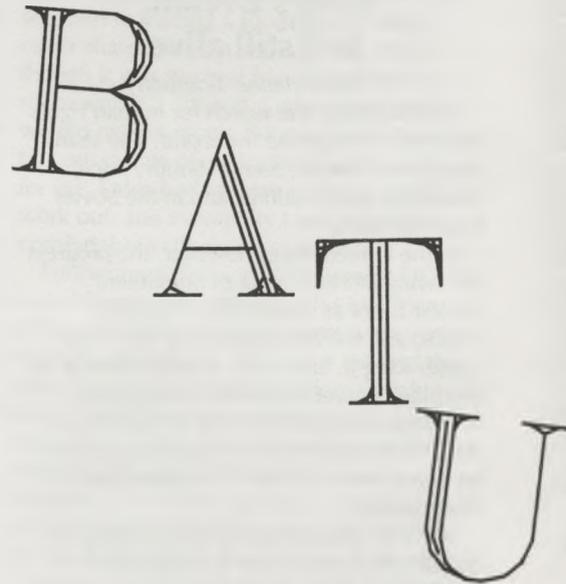
In order to provide recognition and spokespeople for the African-American community at the University of Dayton, Black Action Through Unity will be sponsoring a Mr. and Miss BATU Ball. This semi-formal event will be held on Feb. 23rd.

The initial application process has begun and essays may be submitted to until February 8th at 4 p.m. in the Minority Student Affairs Office. Candidates will be screened and selected from these essays which should be written on "Why do you feel you would be the best representative of the African-American students at the University of Dayton."

Criteria for candidates are:

- Must be in good academic standing (2.0)
- Must be a University of Dayton African-American student.

There are no restrictions on classification of candidates and students should know that among other things, winners receive \$50 cash!!! We hope to see those essays coming in. More details will be provided through other media as the process progresses.



# The Gospel According To Us Interview with Keith Kitchens

by Julia Longstreet

Keith Kitchens, minister and advisor of Campus Ministry, is dedicated to helping students, especially minority students, through spiritual strength and faith in God. In the following interview, he describes one of the many projects he participates in to do exactly that.

BP: I have heard that you have been teaching a course recently. What is the course about?

KITCHENS: This course is a direct study and examination of the Bible, its themes, messages, historical background.

BP: Do you focus on a certain part of the Bible, for example, do you emphasize the Gospels?

KITCHENS: No, the course covers the entire Bible, from Genesis to Revelation. I do not, however, cover it in depth. There is so much information in the Bible, it would be very hard to.

BP: Why did you start this course?

KITCHENS: There was a need for this course. I heard students saying that they wanted to get together and study the word in a structured manner. They were looking for more than an introductory look at scripture. In response, I started holding weekly sessions on Thursdays to try to fill that need.

BP: I also heard that the course is taught from an Afro-centric viewpoint. Why?

KITCHENS: Because in any teaching, biblical or other, there is an automatic transmission of culture. Thus far, theology has been passed through a Eurocentric perspective. In order for African Americans to understand how the word touches our lives, past, present, and future, it must be passed through an Afrocentric perspective. Blacks have always seen Jesus as a liberator of the oppressed during slavery. That is an Afrocentric perspective. While we suffer, our Lord suffers with us. That is an Afrocentric perspective of theology. We see him through our cultural eyes. It is important that we teach this to our young people, so that they may develop strong spiritual personalities, which helps your self-esteem, academic life, etc.

BP: Should other religious courses be taught like this?

KITCHENS: There is a dire need to have courses related to African American theological understanding, especially on a Catholic campus. Now don't get me wrong, Catholicism is a great faith in its own right, but most of the Black students here aren't Catholic. This causes difficulty in relating to

the theology being taught. Now would be a perfect time for the university to start some courses dealing with Black theology, as long as they have a qualified African American theologian teaching the course.

BP: If a course like this were to be recommended for accreditation, would you be willing to teach it?

KITCHENS: I would be glad to develop or teach a course in African American theology if it was offered to me.

BP: How are students responding to this course?

KITCHENS: They have responded well. The students who come are very committed. It shows in their attendance. They come faithfully every Thursday, even though the time is against Cosby and A Different World. They are faithful Christian soldiers committed to Christian education and being a servant of the Lord.

BP: Racially, who has been attending the classes?

KITCHENS: It has mostly been Black students who have attended, but EVERYONE is welcome. We are all children of the Living God, so I exclude no one. Anybody and everybody can come and fellowship and learn the word of God. They must understand, however, that this a course dealing with the Afrocentric approach to theology.

BP: How do you prepare to teach the course?

KITCHENS: I carefully read my text. I look for contradiction in the scripture, so that I might explain them and the student can reconcile with them when they come across them. I use my own notes and biblical tools also.

BP: How is the course structured?

KITCHENS: It is a combination of lecture and open discussion. I do have a lecture that I prepare, but students are free to break in to ask question at any time. If the students have pertinent questions about a subject that might have been triggered by something I said, or a question raised, I will abandon my lecture to concentrate on that subject.

BP: Will classes be held this semester?

KITCHENS: Yes, they will most definitely be held. I do not know about the schedule, though. I still have to find out about students schedules. I should know by the end of this month.

BP: What should students do or bring to prepare them for the course?

KITCHENS: Bring a bible. Any bible. If you are going to bring a Good News or Living Bible, bring along another one like King James Version, because they are paraphrases of the bible, and you will need another bible to interpret what they say. Also, read the reading assignments I give. The lessons will be based on that material.

BP: What other projects are you working on?

KITCHENS: I am trying to expand the Protestant Worship Services. I would like to have them once or more a month. Their purpose is to give our Protestant students on campus a chance to worship here on campus in a way familiar to them. They would be held in the Chapel, but I would not even mind holding them in the individual dorms if need be. I just want to do the work of the Lord and spread his word.

BP: Is there anything that you would like to say to the students?

KITCHENS: Students, come and here what I have to say. Come fellowship and hear the word of the Living God. As a child of God, you are expected to be perfect, so, I encourage you to do your best academically. Don't let God down, and don't let yourself down. Be proud of who you are. Not only are you a child of God, you come from a race of people who were some of the first kings and queens on this earth, so be very proud of who you are. Students, I want you to prepare for the day we shake off all oppressive systems, when we are all equal. Prepare for the day you will be the leaders, the business owners, the politicians, the creame of the crop. Most importantly, prepare for the returning of the Kingdom. God bless you all.

Bible Study  
every Monday  
at 7:00 p.m.  
in MSA Lounge  
starting February 4

## An Interview with Veronica Morris

by Jackie Rice

The Black History Month committee has many new and exciting events planned. So many in fact, they cannot be contained in just one month. Black History Month begins for the university on January 31 with keynote speaker Tony Brown, an African-American journalist and ends on March 2 with Career Day.

Veronica Morris, a junior Communication Management major, is the first student co-chairperson to serve on this committee. She works with Dr. Schuerman, the faculty co-chairperson, and approximately 10 faculty members and 15 students. Veronica feels this position is an opportunity to learn as well as educate. She is learning how people perceive the African-American culture, and also she is educating people about her culture. Veronica says, "If I've educated one person, then I've done my job."

Veronica got involved with this project through Minority Student Affairs. She walked into the office and volunteered her leadership skills. Immediately she was chosen to serve on the Black History Month committee. She accepted this challenge. Veronica says this has not been an easy project to work on. She is finding out that it takes a lot of hard work and planning to make events successful. This committee has been planned since October.

For Veronica, Black History Month has a "different flavor" this year. The reason is because of the different groups of people working together to make these events different, she says. There are a variety of events planned such as the Black Exposition, which different businesses and vendors will come in and display or sell their products; the Meeting of the Minds, which students and faculty will portray famous African-Americans in history; and a Protestant service, which will be conducted by Rev. Keith Kitchens. These are only a few of the exciting events planned.

In order to get more student participation, the committee is asking the history department to mandate that classes go to these events and offer extra credit as an option. Also, they are asking student organizations to participate. Veronica encourages all students to come out and enjoy the events. Also, she would like to thank the committee members for their hard work and dedication.

# Come Out and Celebrate!

## THE MANY SHADES OF BLACK CULTURE

- FEBRUARY 11-28 DAYTON PUBLIC SCHOOLS ART DISPLAY**  
Winners of the DPS city wide Martin Luther King Jr. competition. O'Reilly Hall 107, Reception for the young artists, family and community Wednesday, February 20, 3:30-5:30 p.m.
- FEBRUARY 15- MARCH 2 "PORTRAYAL:"**  
Sculptures and Paintings by artist Kor January. Opening Reception, Sunday, February 24, 2:00-4:00 p.m. John F. Kennedy Memorial Union Art Gallery
- FEBRUARY 21-23 VOICE OF DEMOCRACY II**  
Symposium on International Human Rights sponsored by the Center for International Studies.
- Thursday, February 21 8:00 p.m. "The Arts and Literature as Voices for Human Rights"  
Friday, February 22 8:00 p.m. "International Human Rights: An African Perspective"  
*Keynote Address:*  
Dr. Paul J.F. Lusaka, Ambassador, Republic of Zambia to the U.S.
- Saturday, February 23 3:00 p.m. "Linking International Human Rights and Local Concerns"
- FEBRUARY 24 GOSPEL CHOIR MUSIC FEST**  
The University of Dayton Gospel Chorus will host a festival of Gospel Music in Boll Theater of Kennedy Union. 3:00 p.m.
- FEBRUARY 26 "SISTER! SISTER!"**  
A masterpiece one-woman show documenting women's struggles performed by VINIE BURROWS. Kennedy Union Boll Theatre 8:00 p.m.
- FEBRUARY 28 "MEETING OF THE MINDS"**  
Come out and enjoy a "Meeting of the Minds" of Civil Rights notables such as Martin Luther King, Jr., Governor George Wallace, Malcolm X, Barbara Jordan, Eleanor Roosevelt, and John F. Kennedy as we explore the "what if they had met?" query. Questions from the audience are welcome. Kennedy Union Boll Theatre 7:30 p.m.
- MARCH 2 CAREER DAY 1991**  
Workshops, keynote speaker, luncheon, fashion show and mini-job fair. Keynote address by UD Alumnae Westina Matthews, vice president of corporate staff Merrill Lynch & Co., Inc. Contact Minority Student Affairs to sign-up and for more information.
- MARCH 3 PROTESTANT WORSHIP SERVICE**  
Immaculate Conception Chapel 3:00 p.m.

*For more information/reservations all questions may be referred to Kathleen Henderson,  
The University of Dayton Minority Student Affairs office 229-3634.*

# Celebrate!

## SHADES OF BLACK CULTURE

with

*The University of Dayton*

# A Look At Our History



**DR. CHARLES RICHARD DREW**  
1904-1950

Dr. Charles Richard Drew was a world renowned surgeon, medical scientist, educator and authority on the preservation of blood. He was the pioneer of blood plasma preservation, leaving mankind an important legacy—the blood bank.



**IDA B. WELLS BARNETT**  
1862-1931

Ida B. Wells Barnett was co-founder of the NAACP, an anti-lynch crusader and a courageous woman journalist.



**MARCUS M. GARVEY**  
1887-1940

Marcus M. Garvey was a Black nationalist who advocated economic independence and Black internalism as an answer to the Black man's plight. He was founder of the Universal Negro Improvement Association (UNIA)



**DAISY GATSON BATES**  
1922-

Daisy Bates is considered the moving force behind the "Little Rock Nine" integration effort. She along with the NAACP selected the first Black children to integrate the all-white Central High School in Little Rock, Arkansas in 1957.

Dear Brenda:

*My best friend's boyfriend is scum. From the day I met him, I knew that he was no good. He treats her badly and I always thought she could do better. Lately she had been telling me things that made me suspect that he might be two-timing her. When I tried to point this out, she flew into a rage, saying I was jealous of her and that's why I was saying these things. She refused to listen to me. Finally, all of my suspicions were confirmed when I saw him at a party with another girl, even though he called my friend and said jthat he was sick and staying at home. She was at home at the time waiting for him to call just in case he needed her. Anyway, when I confronted him, he dared me to tell her, saying tha she would never believe me over him, and I think he might be right. What should I do? She needs to know the truth, but it could be the end of our friendship if she doesn't believe me.*

A Concerned Best Friend

Dear Best Friend:

Girlfriend, you must tell all. Your friend might be hurt about what you tell her, but she will be hurt worse if she finds out that you, and possibly others, knew about his scheming and you did not tell. Besides, if she is really your best friend, she knows that you wouldn't do or say anything to hurt her purposely, even though she blew up at you before. Perhaps this will open her eyes to how her boyfriend really is, if he treats her badly like you say he does. In case she doesn't believe you and does get mad, just drop the whole thing and be there when her world is shattered. She will need a best friend then. What ever you do, though, take CAUTION. You are treading in dangerous waters when you try to tell a woman about her man, especially if she's wrapped, and it sounds like your friend is. Good luck Best Friend, you're going to need it.

Dear Brenda:

*I know this letter will seem kind of stupid, but I really need a new perspective on this, so here it goes: The're is this girl on campus whom I am very interested in. For the past two months I have been throwing her these hints. There real obvious so she should know that I like her, but I don't think shes getting the picture. When I try to get close to her, she moves away. I've tried calling her, but now she doesn't have time to talk to me or we have conversations with long pauses in them, you know what I mean? I've even tried to get her alone to straight out tell her, but she always has to go or she won't go with me away from the crowd. She even avoids eye contact with me. What am I doing wrong?*

Dear I Want Her:

I think the problem is that you are so busy trying throwing her hints, that you aren't paying attention to the ones she's throwing you. Let's think about this. She won't let you close to her. It seems that she doesn't want to be alone with you. She doesn't have time to talk, ever. Remember the old saying, there's a lot of fish in the sea, I think its time for you to recast your line because that fishy isn't going to bite. And one more thing, stop throwing hints. We did that back in middle school. I have always been attracted to the man who can come direct myself.

Brenda

Dear Brenda

*I am having a problem with my RA. It seems whenever I have my music on loud, she tells me to turn it down or off, but does not do this with others on the floor. I usually play my music during the afternoon, when people are in classes or on the weekends when people are out partying. She still tells me to turn it down, saying that someone could be studying or sleeping. One Saturday night, she ordered me to turn my music off or be fined, but an hour later, some girls had their music on loud, and were running up and down the hall, but she said nothing. I have been fined before because she thought I was playing my music once, and I was not even there. I have tried to avoid making problems in the past, but I have had it with her. What can I do?*

Fed Up

Dear Fed Up:

It is time for you to have a serious talk with your RA and find out what her problem is. There should be no problem with you playing your music loudly in the afternoon, in fact during any non-quiet hours, and all these excuses are just a bunch of bull. First of all, tell her that you will not stand for her ordering you around. She is not your parent, and you don't have to do anything but die. Second, she will no longer just tell you to turn down your music, but tell EVERYONE. If she cannot do this, then it is time for you and her to have a discussion with the residence director of your dorm, and if you must, the person over residence life in general. Third, if you have proof that you were not in your room the day you were written up, go to your residence director and have that fine overturned. You do not have to put with this mess. Get it straight now. Remember, she has the problem, not you, and longer you wait, the worse it will get.

Brenda

And if you have problems, and don't know what to do, or just need a helpful hind, write to Brenda and Patricia at Black Perspective. Leave all your letters in the Black Perspective box in the MSA Lounge in O'RIely Hall.

*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 Afro-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  
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