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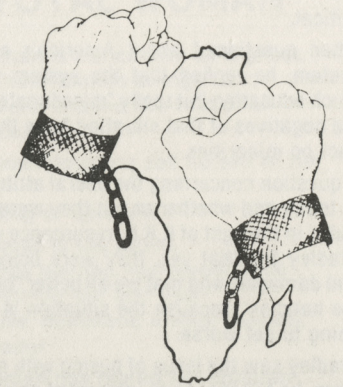
# UHHURU

'THE DARKEST THING ABOUT AFRIKA IS  
AMERICA'S IGNORANCE OF IT.'

VOLUME NO. 3, ISSUE NO. 1

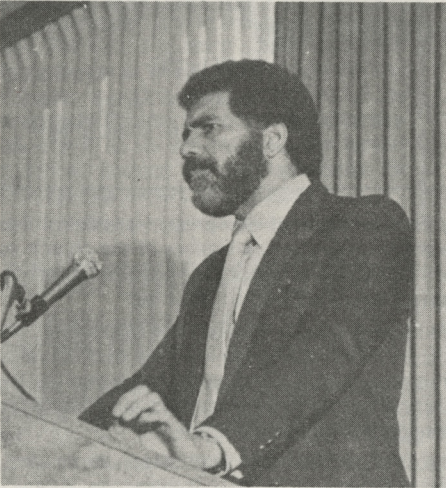
SEPTEMBER-OCTOBER 1979

AN AFRO-AMERICAN CENTER PUBLICATION, UNIVERSITY OF DAYTON.



## CBS Correspondent Ed Bradley Visits Dayton

By Wayne Tipton



CBS correspondent Ed Bradley was in Dayton at the University of Dayton Ballroom, September 10. His visit was sponsored by the Dayton Chapter of Links, Inc.

Since October of 1978 he has served as correspondent with CBS Reports, the documentary unit of CBS News. Prior to joining CBS Reports, Mr. Bradley was a White House Correspondent for CBS News. He also serves as the anchorman for the CBS Sunday Night New.

Ed Bradley joined CBS News as a stringer in the Paris Bureau in 1971. In 1972, he was assigned to the Saigon Bureau and was shortly afterwards named a CBS correspondent. He covered the war in Vietnam and Cambodia and was wounded on Easter Sunday, 1973, while covering the fighting in Cambodia.

In July of 1974, he was reassigned to the Washington bureau of CBS but was among those who volunteered to return to Indochina to cover what became the fall of Cambodia and Vietnam. He was among the last to be evacuated from both Phnom Penn and Saigon prior to the communist takeover of those capitols.

During CBS's coverage of CAMPAIGN '76, Bradley covered the campaign of Jimmy Carter and also served as a floor correspondent as both the Democratic and Republican conventions.

Recently he has been responsible for the highly acclaimed presentation of the Boat People, and a two part documentary series on Blacks in America, entitled "With All Deliberate Speed..."

Over the last two decade's Mr. Bradley has earned the reputation as one of the nation's most popular

electronic journalists of today. A Philadelphia native, Mr. Bradley spent many youthful summer nights visiting with aunts, uncles and cousins here in Dayton.

So when he mounted the stage with local dignitaries it was a capacity filled U.D. ballroom that erupted with applause and ovations, because not only was the speaker a man of great international, political, and racial accomplishment, but he was also a "homeboy." However large his popularity and in demand his time was, he still had time to comeback and visit his family and community and speak.

Mr. Bradley's conversation shifted the spotlight and focus from himself as a Black journalist to a journalist who happens to be black. He was very serious about his job saying that "There is a profound attachment between freedom of the press and responsibility of the press." He later referred to them as Siamese twins.

To Bradley two most important objections must be sought by the journalists in the news media. Bradley feels (1) We must be fair, and (2) We must be as accurate as human fallibility permits.

He went on to mention the First Amendment protecting the rights of the free press and how the same amendment is sometimes used against the free press. The government, he says, has to be restrained sometimes from intruding on the rights of the press.

Bradley continued on to say that the press often is accused of persuading the public opinions like Nixon always contended. But, says Bradley, the press consciously makes an effort to simply present fair reports. One that won't distort one's position and at the same time make sure the people get all the information that's relevant to them.

Bradley stated a quote from Ben Franklin that explained his feelings about the press,—"To serve the people and please them simultaneously is impossible."

Many in the audience expressed feelings of mutual agreement as Bradley outspokenly referred in time to a special news report he presented a couple of months ago entitled "With All Deliberate Speed." This report was watched by millions of Black Americans this summer centered around the Brown vs Board of Education Supreme Court decision outlawing segregation in the nation's schools.

Bradley said that although it has been some twenty-five years since this decision and segregation is still admist in the South.

He went on to describe the gut feeling he experi-

enced when he was in the deep and dangerous South face to face with a robed Klansman. He went further to say that "Even though many years have passed since the celebrated court decision, there is still no integration..." and also "real integration cannot be legislated..."

Bradley also spoke about the Vietnam War, and how the press played an important role in it. He explained the heavy government attack the press had to endure at the hands of the President of the day, Richard Nixon. He went on to say how Nixon and his Vice-President Spiro Agnew claimed that the U.S. forces were "making substantial progress" in halting the Viet Cong forces in Vietnam "until the press turned the public opinion and support against U.S. efforts."

He captivated the audience with his indepth and highly informative account of his personal encounters and close brush with death while attempting to evacuate Saigon.

The conclusion of the evacuation episode brought Ed Bradley to the point that since the Vietnam War has been exposed and accepted by the naive U.S. citizenry. The point is, says Bradley, that the U.S. initiates actions in foreign lands that "verge on provoking" warfare. The C.I.A. has supported and propped groups that sparked revolts in places like South America and Africa.

Almost everyone in the world knew what was really happening but us, the American citizen. Foreigners refer to Uncle Sam's tactics as "Machismo Gring"—"Macho Man!" The fact that the Vietnamese could see this, Bradley contends, is what gave birth to the Camer Rouge, a Southeast Asian rebel group that literally ran Uncle Sam out of that part of the world.

After Ed Bradley had intriguingly informed the capacity ballroom-crowd then came a question/answer session.

One of the questions was an inquiry as to his opinion of the Andrew Young resignation/firing. Bradley said that he felt the President acted responsibly, especially since he (the president) had avowed to fire any staff personnel who violated his rules.

He was asked by one member of the audience to parallel the Vietnamese and the Haitian "Boat People." Accordingly to him there's little similarity. The Vietnamese are fleeing because a way of life is lost, destroyed, and there are thousands of them. Whereas the Haitians are basically seeking "upward mobility," so to speak, their numbers aren't very substantial, and their situation less

critical.

When questioned about America's educational system, he replied that the system doesn't do much educating but really "miseducates" and that the negatives of that situation have the most impact on minorities.

A question concerning the liberal attitudes/ideas of today and whether or not they were being corroded in the light of K.K.K. resurgence was asked. Bradley felt that yes, they were being attacked and damaged, and that we all better "batten down the hatches" because the situation is seemingly going to get worse.

Bradley saw the issue of busing with mixed emotions, he felt that truly integrated neighborhoods was the key to good integrated schools. He also felt that the only difference between Mr. McHenry, the new U.N. Ambassador and his predecessor Andrew Young was basically stylistic, "Mr. McHenry is certainly qualified," he stated.

A question and answer period that started off very slow was ignited by Bradley's short, sweet and highly informative but still objective answers. Everyone was interested and immediately thrilled by the entire evening in the Kennedy Union Ballroom because they had the pleasure and honor of hearing a great black, journalist speak....No I mean a great journalist...who happens to be Black!!

## Black/White Relations To Be Discussed

By Patti Fressola

There was once a land where the government, serving a population in which 5% were black, had no black representatives. It was a place where the eating facilities were divided into black and white sections. And in this land most blacks and whites kept their distance in just about all of their social activities.

Is this a scene from the 1955 South? No, this is 1979 U.D. The University of Dayton Student Association has no black member, although the undergraduate population averages between 4 and 6% black. In the past years, only a handful of black students have run, and of these, only a few have been elected. The cafeterias display a marked division between the races. And in general, there are separate clubs, fraternities, sororities, dances, and parties for black and white students. No one can deny there is an unenforced, yet very real, separation between blacks and whites at UD.

What does this separation mean? Is it good? Bad? Unimportant? Is everybody cheating himself out of something? There are many people on campus—both students and faculty—who have begun to ask these questions. And several groups on campus, including BATU and Peace Studies are therefore sponsoring a "Dialogue on Black/White Relations at UD." The first of what will be a series of friendly, informal discussions will take place on Tuesday, October 16, 1979 at 8:00 p.m. in the Center for Afro-American lounge, Room 110, O'Reilly Hall.

The goal of these discussions will be to facilitate communications between blacks and whites on campus. In this age of controversy over busing and affirmative active programs, and of magnified versions of this same basic problem in South Africa, etc, increased communication can only help. Everyone concerned with this situation is urged to participate in the dialogue.

## A Message to the Black Freshmen Class of 1983

Over the past weeks you have had numerous people welcoming you to U.D. Well, I'd like to take this opportunity to extend a personal welcome to you. I don't know how many of you have come from predominantly black neighborhoods, but I do know if you have, you have experienced a shock!

It was just three years ago that I came to U.D. and I remember the shock that I suffered from being unprepared for so many prejudiced white people! I wish there would have been some black upperclassmen for me to talk to about how I felt, but there wasn't. The Center for Afro American Affairs was available, however, I would have been more comfortable talking to someone closer to my age.

I know the staff of the Center has extended you a warm welcome and encouraged you to come in when you have something on your mind or you just want to rap. I would like to encourage you to do so also, if you have a problem or just want to rap.

The transition from high school to college can be rough, especially at a predominantly white institution that does not seem to be sensitive to the needs of its' black students. I hope we can help

you make that transition much smoother.

Since U.D. is white oriented, there are not a lot of social activities that the black students feel comfortable in participating. Of course your number one prerogative is your education and your degree, but once in a while we all need an outlet.

During the course of the semester different black fraternities, sororities, and interest groups will be having smokers and rushes to let you know about their organizations. Choose what you want, but remember, there are not many of us on campus and no matter what organizations you belong to, we should try to stick together and help each other out as much as possible.

So study hard, take a break sometimes and don't hesitate to rap with me or anyone who can help make you feel at home. After all this is your "temporary" home away from home. I hope your years at U.D. are rewarding.

Good Luck?

Yvonne V. Allsop

U.D. Class of '80 —

## Leadership in the Black Community

If our father is rich in houses and lands why are we so poor?

Blacks have never been considered part of the mainstream in American society. We have often been referred to as outcasts who are too lazy to improve our own living conditions. Singing "We Shall Overcome" will not help us to overcome. We will only overcome if we begin to use the resources that are available. There is an institution that has been overlooked by many as a means of achieving the goals that we as a race are striving for — the church.

Traditionally, the church has been a source of strength in the black community. It provided the initial means for organizing the black community. During slave times, church meetings were usually the only time blacks were allowed to assemble as a group. In the 1960's the church began to play a more active role in insuring rights for blacks across the country.

Some of us were raised in churches that made attempts to develop a variety of skills. Youth Sundays served as a method of teaching young people the workings of the church. Church plays, scriptures, readings, and welcome addresses all aided in the development of public speaking skills. Church choirs served as a means of developing vocal ability. Many popular singers began singing in their local churches. Musicians were also given the opportunity to develop their musical talents. However, some of us were not that fortunate. We were raised in churches that stressed the importance of giving and praying to God. This is alright, but too often these churches did not deal with the problems blacks had to face daily. All the emphasis was placed on laying your troubles on the Lord and not trying to do some of the work yourself.

It is our church and we must make the necessary changes. We must use the church to band together and fight the evils that face us. Our churches possess some of the leadership that is necessary

to combat some of our present problems. The ministers could act as leaders of the church as well as leaders of the community. This is an important resource that we must tap.

We must use the church to tutor both young and old, for education is the key. We must develop programs in our churches to prepare us for the future. We must urge and demand our churches to develop leaders for the future.

Blacks must place more emphasis on life on earth, that is not to say we must become overly materialistic, but rather realistic. We must try to improve our living conditions because no one else is looking out for us. God will only help those who help themselves. We must stop overlooking the church and use it to its fullest potential.

We need the church to help us fight some of our battles. Maybe then we can acquire some of the houses and land our father has.

## THE WEBER CASE

By Ingrid Jennyfer Greenidge

In 1974 the Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corp. and the United Steelworkers of America agreed to set up a training program for higher paying skilled jobs. It was agreed that 50% of the positions in the programs would be reserved for minorities and women.

Brian Weber, then an employee of the company, applied for one of the positions in the program and was turned down. When two blacks with less qualifications than himself were accepted instead, Weber filed a class action against the Kaiser cooperation and the union.

The case was first taken to two Federal Courts. The decision here was that "Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 bans any racial discrimination in employment, no matter whether the basis is against blacks or whites."

Finally, the case was taken to the Supreme Court. Here the Supreme Court's majority opinion, written by Justice William Brennan, was that although the lower courts' ruling had followed the Law of

## ANNOUNCEMENT



Dick Gregory will speak at the University of Dayton November 12th at 8:00 pm in the Fieldhouse. His lecture is being sponsored by the Bolinga Center at Wright State University and the Center for Afro-American Affairs at the University of Dayton. Tickets are \$1.50 for students and \$2.00 for non-students. For further information contact Mr. Stocks, Center for Afro-American Affairs at 229-3634.

## VIALE GUIDANCE FOR THE MINORITY STUDENT

Almost any of the professional literature you pick up today will contain "research" on the minority student. You will more than likely see volumes comparing minority students with white students, the life style of the ghetto student, his language, value differences, and campus problems.

Some institutions of higher learning are asking, "Why aren't more minority students applying for college?" There are two important facets: financial and tutorial help. If there is an answer, it lies in the need of well-trained high school counsellors who are thoroughly informed regarding available college programs and services. High school counsellors to insure that all graduating students are cognizant of the opportunities the college offers. If the student is to find the program which offers him the best educational opportunities, college staffs should include trained counselors who are skilled at working with minority students.

Teachers of minority students must be aware of the needs, problems, life and learning styles, and educational appetites of the students. They must have the ability to empathize and be objective enough to deal with the limitations of minority students.

The administrator can never be apologetic or defensive about programs for high risk students. These programs must be supported with the same vigor as other programs. The administrator should show great concern about proper staffing and the development of the curriculum.

Higher education must be endowed with the necessary capacity for change and innovation in course and program structure in order to respond adequately to the needs of all students, regardless of their previous academic records.

Students enrolled in post-secondary programs still need some competence in communication skills, the physical sciences and in mathematics.

If these skills are presented to the minority student in the traditional lecture-classroom approach, we are going to discourage them before we have an opportunity to modify their learning behavior. Presenting these skills in an effective way to the individual minority student will have more measurable effect in our institutions than any remedial or developmental program.

Education curriculum should not be developed solely for the academician who believes in a pristine, insular world where the criteria for achievement is one of class standing based on tests. Rather, higher education curriculum should also consider urgent social needs and economic demands.

Rudy V. Williams is a Professor and Associate Dean, Division of Occupational Education, Miami-Dade Community College, Miami, Florida.

## UD Men's Tennis Team

by Jacqueline Mitchell

The UD men's tennis team will determine freshman Craig Welch's eligibility for the team after his fourth and final match, Thursday, October 4. According to Welch, a six-year veteran of tennis, Coach Larkin has narrowed the pick to ten players. Those officially on the team, include seven men returning from last year, and one recruit from the Dayton area. The remaining two slots are to be filled by two of six tryouts having the best playoff record.

Welch's record stands at 2-1, the loss being to freshman John Teosino. During that match Welch's entire game was off. He won only one of three sets. When asked why concentration was a problem, he made direct reference to this interview. He said, "Why can't you write an article about me, a tennis player, instead of writing about me as 'the black' tennis player." Reason enough, I suppose, to throw anyone's game off.

The 18-year old has been active in tennis since junior high school. During his junior year on the varsity team he was chosen Most Valuable Player (MVP) and was winning doubles tournaments even before many of us knew what a back-hand was.

Welch faces freshman John Voight Thursday night. This will be the deciding match. If Welch isn't troubled with any muscle spasms or lousy forehands then he has a pretty good chance of taking the match.

## The Center for AFRO-AMERICAN AFFAIRS

PRESENTS

## FOCUS ON AFRICA

A monthly meeting of distinguished African speakers who will discuss the culture and current political conditions in their respective countries. The programs will be held at noon on the third Thursday of each month (except for December) in the Afro-American Center Lounge. The following countries and speakers will be highlighted during Term I:

November 15, 1979

Mr. John Tamale, Uganda

December 6, 1979

Mr. Hassan Lakhoh, Sierre Leone

## THE TOTAL WOMAN

The Total Woman is not as pale as a ghost, nor does she have Blonde stringy hair, nor is her rearend shaped like that of an ironing board.

The Total woman does not sell herself or her men short, she is not trifling or ignorant.

The Total Woman is the proud Woman who has learned from experience not to fear anything but fear itself. She is aggressive, dominant, loving, spirited, and a born leader.

The Total Woman has reared her children by herself and has worked two jobs so she won't be on welfare.

Her skin is from a high yellow to an Ebony Black, she has firey eyes and kinky, curly, cornrowed, permed, or whatever-type of hair.

The Total Woman does not stand behind her man, but walks proudly besides him, but if her man messes up she can still make it by herself.

The Total Woman is independent and strong willed—

She is the Black Woman of Yesterday, Today, and Tomorrow!

Yvonne V. Allsopp

## FOOTBALL

by Jacqueline Mitchell

In 1978, UD left linebacker Geoff Tabor finished the football season as the Flyers' sixth leading tackler after starting only five games. During his first game that season Tabor sacked 13 times and knocked down a pass, boosting the team to a 31-14 victory over Miami (of Ohio).

In 1979, Tabor, suddenly afflicted with a heart ailment, was excluded from the Flyer line-up in which he would have been first string material. Comments Tabor, the reserved 6'1", 205 lbs. junior from Youngstown, Ohio, "Because of psychological reasons I almost did not come to the first game". In much though he adds, "It's rough adjusting to being a spectator".

Tabor, without disassociating himself from the game takes an active role in assisting Coach Carter during practice sessions. In addition he is keeper of defensive statistics during all home games.

Says the 20-year old, Social Work major about the 1979 Flyers, "Our defense is small (in size) but is quick and pursuing—in great contrast from last year's team which relied on strength," from powerhouses like runningback "Sly" Monroe, fullback Brian Dorenkott, quarterback Chaney and others. He adds, "U.D. was number one for most of the season last year until their 24-21 loss to Carnegie-Mellon during the playoffs in Pittsburg."

The Flyer record stands at 4-1, the loss being to Bucknell. Wittenberg University currently holds the number one spot in the 3rd division. Tabor, quite optimistical adds, "Right now I'm making the best of a bad situation, but there's a good possibility I'll be back next year."

In addition to his absence, two other black players

are temporarily out of the line-up. Defensive back Pete Madden, who suffered a dislocated shoulder September 8 during the Bucknell game is expected to play during the Homecoming game against Evansville. Lost for the season is Offensive End Fred 'Chip' Robinson, who received an ankle injury during the same game.

From the 120 man football team there remains only six active black players. Hopefully, those players sidelined will be back on the field in the near future.

## A VOICE IN THE CITY

John Leonard M.S. Tamale

The sun that we now see rising,  
Is filling some other far away place with the  
noon heat,  
And she is yet setting at another eastern place,  
She is the same sun whose rays are reaching  
this city now.

I object to the ways of the city,  
Those tall buildings and the squeching wheels  
in the streets,  
Men and women hidden somewhere behind  
those walls,  
Some are building this city, filling her with  
new blood,  
Others are destroying her for their own good,  
Now I, being a stranger, know not who is  
doing what,  
Such is my feeling and I object.

I stand at the bus station watching them come  
and go,  
People are going different places,  
Some will soon be shaking hands with death,  
Their visitations might bring them home,  
But the light has changed so I must cross the  
street,  
This traffic blows its stinking smoke at me,  
This is not good for my lungs and I object.

I know for a fact that this place was once  
empty,  
Not a trace of human print could be found,  
But such silence and wonder has been trampled  
to death,  
It is not easy for me to dream of that time,  
My eyes are caught between the walks of a  
woman,  
She is making the goddesses jealous of her  
short dress,  
This mind of mine takes to the imagination of  
her bed,  
But a man friend picks her up, in my mind  
I object.

A policeman looks for crime,  
But crime rarely happens where he stands,  
I wish Shakespeare was here, a play could be  
written,  
Charles Dickens could produce a novel telling  
tales,  
A poor but well-dressed man passes by me,  
It is a possibility that he is really rich,  
I don't know which of the two he is so I object.

Tall building piercing holes into the sky,  
See how they vomit the black smoke into  
her stomach,  
Look yonder on the bridge,  
A train spills her guts into the eyes of the  
same sky,  
Far away stars are looking but cannot save her,  
One wishes they could come tumbling down  
like skylab,  
Though I return the smile of a stranger but  
inside I object.

A church stands at one street corner,  
Eyes watching in fury a store that sells the  
Adult books,  
The preacher is a married man so he can't  
stand the sight,  
I will have you know that I have never met a  
sinner,  
I don't think I can recognize him or her,  
But I have met many of mankind doing bad  
things,  
I am thinking of these things and I object.

The morning traffic is snoring at me,  
My ears are captured and are trembling  
with fear,  
These eyes of mine have seen the city's smoke,  
Now I see an old man, in dirty rags, at a store  
full of new clothes,  
He has not committed any crime,  
He is a lucky man for he has a few  
possessions,  
This city life cannot hold him down,  
But then my eyes meet with the joys a small  
kid walking,  
Thoughts pounce back at the old man and  
must object.

My footsteps brough me face to face with a  
building,  
I wipe sleep out of my eyes as I enter the  
library,  
I look upon those shelves full of knowledge,  
Wisdom and tales of wise men,  
Stories, preachings, songs all paged in  
these books,  
Time will not be enough for me,  
A computer can grab all this knowledge,  
She can squeeze it all into her brain,  
But she is not human and I don't have her brain  
This is my fate and I object.

## A VOICE OF UNITY

John Leonard M.S. Tamale

You black man of America,  
You African of the West,  
Your roots are reaching out for you,  
Greetings and salutations,  
The voice of the East,  
Voice in the wildness,  
Winds of the jungle.

The Lion's nose lacks your scent,  
The hyena's laughter misses your ears,  
Don't let clouds hang between us,  
I am the envelope from your ancestors,  
Come let me read to you the old saying,  
They of old measured it long ago,  
that "United, the teeth will cut the meat."

Hear the crying of Mpobe,  
Come see the remains of our beloved ones,  
At Namugongo they were martred, Now saints,  
And listen to the soft waves of the silent ones,  
They are here at Kasubi, Kings of Buganda,  
May the rays of the sun open your eyes,  
I am hearing what they have told you,  
That Africa is full of wild beasts,  
I have seen more while here than when there,  
The civilization which lacks,  
Is the education of you by us,  
Concerning the new and old ways of Africa.

Ah the soft wings of a crested crane,  
For God an our country,  
The sneezing of a wild goat, the mountains of  
the moon,  
Dirty smell of the village market,  
They say we eat strange creatures,  
I know they also eat strange ones.

I came open eyed, open minded,  
I kenw not the meaning of colour difference,  
This is still my fate,  
Friends I collected through,  
The exchange of our differences,  
I am the gentle fish,  
Swimming in a pool of answers.

So you say you know Africa,  
Even I know not a fair percentage of it,  
You say books have told you of her,  
But I am part of that book,  
Look me into the eye I have no pages to hide,  
So let us shake hands and share tales.

Do you know of my totem and have you heard  
of my clan?  
What of my village and the language of the  
Kings!  
Do you understand the voices of the drums?  
Who wrote the books that you read?

Open your inner ears brothers and sister,  
Old men and women for I am a realistic man,  
My dealings are with the individuals,  
I will have you note that I live with millions of  
our colour,  
And they are not all good.

Ask not why I share laughter with him,  
Just learn how we came to do it  
He hits home-runs, this man, He meets me at  
home base.

This is how come he touches my innerself,  
It is him, he who plays ignorant,  
This is him who asks of me about myself.

Such is the bridge,  
Just cross it be you black or green,  
The tablecloth of mutual understanding,  
A fresh breeze of communication,  
The root of all unity,  
The front door of friendship,  
So just play the game.

You say — what's happening,  
In my mind I say a lot is happening,  
See you not how I am silenced by it all!  
Such a question reaches for the clouds,  
My heart flowers with the anticipation,  
Then you are gone, thin as the wind,  
But you are still a stranger,  
I say your colour matters to me not.

Greetings and salutations,  
Cry of breast fed children,  
What's happening—I say,  
Birds of a brief moment,  
As passing beauty of a flower on the roadside,  
Your ways are still a mystery so are mine,  
Voice in the east,  
Voice in the wildness,  
Winds of the jungle,  
Talking to the West,  
Be cool and have a nice day.

1964 they were not following the aim of Congress's primary concern when they wrote the law. Brennan wrote, "the plight of the negro in our economy" was the chief concern of Congress.

"It would be ironic," Brennan said, "if a law triggered by a Nation's concern over centuries of racial injustice 'was used to prohibit' all voluntary, private, race-conscious efforts to abolish traditional patterns" of racial discrimination.

The court's ruling last year in the case of Allan Bakke, another reverse-discrimination case, can be contrasted with the Weber decision. Bakke sued the Medical School of the University of California at Davis when he was denied admission because of a minority quota. In this case, the courts ruled that although race may be a factor for choosing, explicit quotas for minorities, at least in admissions to publicly supported universities is not allowed.

The Weber case has served as a great step forward for the blacks of this country. The ruling was a strong endorsement of affirmative-action programs. Employers can now choose to give job preference to blacks without fear of being sued for reverse-discrimination.

A black parent, looking at this small, yet significant victory, can now be somewhat reassured of his child's future. He can look forward to the child growing up in a society which is more willing to give him a chance to become successful.

The Weber decision has given the American black a hand in his fight to move ahead in the American society and, as most of us will agree, he needs it.



## A Harlem Hey Day

Voices, Inc. performed Harlem Hey Day at Wright State University. This musical play was based on the black performances during the 1920's and the 1930's. All of the songs performed were written by black composers.

John Pallmore, the road manager said, "The uniqueness of the group is that the show can be placed anywhere." He said that some performances need a specific area in which to work, whereas Voices, Inc. can perform just about anywhere.

The program was entertaining as well as historical. Some of the work that was highlighted was Eubie Blake, Bert Williams, Tony Jackson, Butterbeans and Suzie, and Duke Ellington.

The program was sponsored by the Bolinga Center at WSU and the Center for Afro-American Affairs at UD. The play was excellent and enjoyed by all in the audience.

## The Center for Afro-American Affairs Second Annual Workshop on

### "THE BLACK FAMILY IN AMERICAN TODAY" to be held **October 27, 1979**, at the **University of Dayton (Kennedy Union)**

The Center for Afro-American Affairs at the University of Dayton is sponsoring its 2nd Annual Workshop on The Black Family. The Workshop will be held on Saturday, October 27, 1979. Our keynote speaker for this year will be Dr. Bobby Wright, Director of the Garfield Park Comprehensive Community Mental Health Center.

The outstanding response that we received from last year's participants has prompted us to make this an annual endeavor.

Developing strategies to deal with the problems of the 1980's will be a major concern for this year's workshop. We will also focus on critical issues confronting black families currently. We are planning for attendance from a broad cross-section of the city of Dayton. College students, professionals from all areas, and interested people from the community are welcome and encouraged to come and participate.

Our format will be as follows:

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|------------|---|
| 8:30 a.m.  | Registration (Coffee & Donuts)<br>Adults \$6.00<br>U.D. Students \$2.00 (lunch)   |
| 9:00 a.m.  | Opening Convocation<br>"The Current Status of Black Families In America"<br>Dr. Bobby Wright                                      |
| 10:00 a.m. | A. "The Black Couple", Dr. James Dobbins<br>B. "Growing Up Black", Mrs. Eleanor Stocks<br>*Participants will attend both sessions |
| 12:15 p.m. | Luncheon — Kennedy Union<br>Keynote Address: "Black Families and the American Dream"<br>Speaker: Dr. Bobby Wright                 |
| 1:45 p.m.  | Student Panel Discussion<br>Dr. James Dobbins — Moderator   |

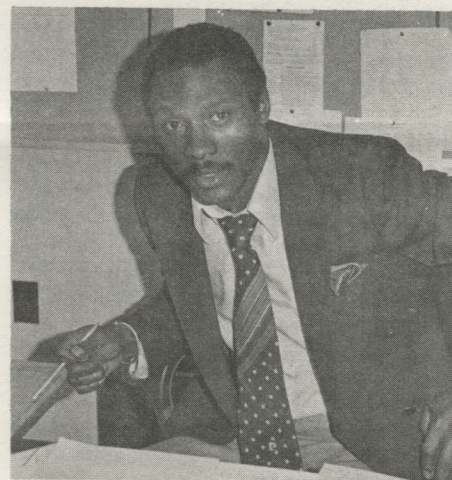
\*A mini-course will be offered in conjunction with the Black Family Workshop. The class will meet Tuesdays and Thursdays from 12:00 PM to 1:30 PM. Class sessions are scheduled for November 1, 6, 8, and 13. Attendance at (4) class sessions is mandatory. For further information contact Mr. James Stocks at 229-3635.

## BILLY MAYO: The Man Behind the P.A.C.

Billy Mayo has combined his interests of sports and communicating with people into a fulfilling career.

As Director of intramural sports Mayo is responsible for all the events that occur at the Physical Activities Center, (P.A.C.). Originally a physical education teacher, Mayo felt that the job was too sedative and routine and he desired something more challenging and fulfilling.

Born in Laura, Mississippi, Mayo moved to Lima, Ohio at the age of twelve. It was at Lima Senior High school that Mayo began to develop his athletic talent. Coming from a family of five brothers and three sisters Mayo felt it necessary to have a talent in an area that he was especially good in. He did not want to copy any of his siblings. Entering Lima Senior High Mayo made the football team, playing defensive and offensive halfback. However, he had to prove himself good enough to play a starting position. There were many men that were more experienced than Mayo therefore, he had to wait in order to get on a first string team. Finally, in his senior year Mayo had established himself as a gifted athlete and was one of the best players on the team and was the best de-



fensive halfback.

As his parents had no college background Mayo had no guidance or inspiration to go to college. As a gifted athlete Mayo looked upon his talents as "an avenue for escaping poverty." Through playing sports Mayo liked the idea of teaching and coaching, thus being his goal in life. After graduating from high school, Mayo was recruited by a man named Hoover and awarded a full athletic scholarship to the University of Dayton. Once

again Mayo had to prove his talents as an outstanding athlete. Since freshmen could not play varsity football Mayo had to play junior varsity. Although the competition was very stiff Mayo proved his speed and agility as a good defensive halfback. By the time Mayo was a senior in college, he had truly established himself as a gifted athlete on the varsity football team. He was awarded the Most Valuable Flyer of the year award in his senior year.

Graduating from the University with a degree in counseling and education Mayo taught Physical education in secondary schools for 2½ years.

However, feeling that the job was too sedative and routine he desired something more challenging and fulfilling. Mr. Frerick, vice president of Univeristy Relations, offered Mayo the position as Director of Intramural Sports. His task was to renovate the Intramural Sports program.

Mayo has been director for nine years. He has helped to shape the intramurals program into one of the best in the country. His responsibilities include planning recreational pursuits for the general U.D. community, organizing sports programs and coordinating the usage of the P.A.C., the field areas and the tennis courts. He oversees

these facilities and maintains their upkeep.

Married with three children, Mayo feels very secure with his duties as Director of Intramural Sports. He states, "In the nine years that I have been Director I have enjoyed it to the utmost and have never felt ill-at-ease with my duties." When asked if he had any advice to give to the black students at the University of Dayton, he stated, "I would like to see more black student participation with the Intramural Sports Program."

By Patricia Harvey

## TIPS ON HOW TO SUCCEED IN COLLEGE

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By Tracey Howard

The beginning college freshman quickly discovers that he is expected to assume responsibility and exercise selfdiscipline over his personal, social and academic activities.

Can he handle his new freedoms and responsibilities in an adult manner? Will he be able to put his studies before his social life?

Many students force themselves to put their work before their social activities. A social life in college is important, but it should not interfere with a student's academic progress.

Physical and mental health are important factors that play their part in determining a student's success or failure in college. If he is in need of glasses or if he is always tired, he would not be able to concentrate on his studies. If he has frequent headaches or other physical problems, he should consult a doctor before they start to have an affect upon his studying efficiency.

College freshman are faced with many immediate problems. For example, the interest in the opposite sex, the desire for more spending money, and the need for greater personal liberty must not be allowed to interfere with preparing for a future. He should try to minimize worrying about his personal and financial problems.

College life can be pleasant, but it can also be unpleasant. Positive thinking will enable him to see college as a stimulating and exciting experience.

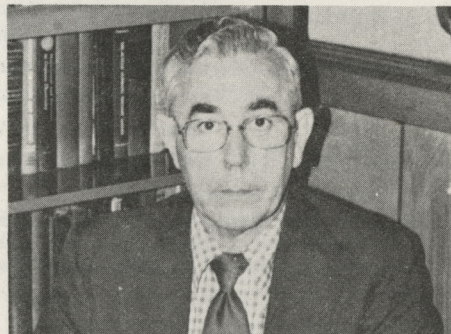
Part of the problem adjusting to college is the development of systematic and efficient study habits. Doing well on his academic assignments, will largely depend upon his use of effective techniques for organizing and accomplishing his study activities. He should be patient and prepared to spend extra time and effort on his assignments.

To succeed fully in college he should combine his social activities with his academic participation. The important thing, of course, is to be realistic and always remember that your academic requirement should receive first priority.



Marvin Batts — Accounting Major

"The main tip in being successful is to be determined."



Dr. Carl Michaelis — Chemistry Professor

"Organization is very important. A student should also put in a certain amount of studying hours, two hours minimum for each class, in a suitable environment."



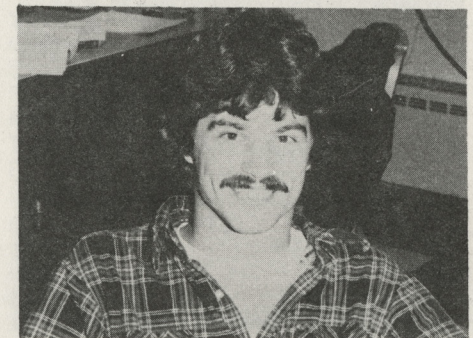
Renee Simpson — Admission Counselor

"Get to know as many people as possible; students, professors, and administrators. You should set priorities and budget time for each. Get involved in clubs, service organizations, etc. that promote school spirit."



Herb W. Martin — English Professor

"One has to be a little diligent about the courses he takes. One has to sense the logic and organization behind the course. If you are not sure about your work, ask perceptive and carefully thought out questions to ask the professor. If a student can sense the relationship the teacher is making throughout the course, he can succeed very well in college."



John Westercamp — Electrical Engineer Major

"The best way to succeed scholastically, is to learn all you can in class and to study at home. Don't study for long hours at a time, because you most likely will forget half of the material. You should take a break, let it absorb in, then go back to studying."

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