time and time again members of the Black Student Community at Kent have been harassed, arrested, ignored or when in need neglected by the police members of Kent State community. When we say Police Members we speak not only of the uniformed police members but of the undercover, federal, student and administrative policemen on campus.

Since September there have been a series of incidents between the Black Student Population and the Kent State (Dick Tracy) Police Force. When the Institute for African-American Affairs was robbed last summer, the non-investigative unit of the campus police were called in. The members of the unit took a very irresponsible view toward the theft. When asked to give their "expert" opinion on how the theft occurred the investigation unit declared in Dragnet tones that it was a "inside job," and that "somebody had to have a set of keys." Keys were shown by a student that the door was forced and a door went broken the police agreed. After a continuing superficial investigation police were summoned to their taking some fingerprints.

The police quickly replied that "we don't have the proper equipment." After some discussion the "Adam 12" fans produced the equipment that they didn't have. The Institute "Rip-off!" is still under investigation by the Dick Tracy force on campus.

A few days after the Institute affair another theft in which a black student was the victim occurred at Besie-McDowell. The police woman waited and after a three-hour wait and a series of "we'll be there when we get there" phone calls they arrived at midnight. A full investigation unit arrived numbering a total of one officer. After a five-minute investigation the "experienced"

police officer filed a report that the could not carry on an investigation due to being harassed by some "black United Students. The officer also put in his so-called report that the witness (a white female) was so intimidated that she couldn't remember whether the thief was black or white (although she talked face to face with him). The police officer left the scene with the official comment: "Well, if we run across a record player--then, I guess, you'll get it back."

It has now come out that the campus Police force has volunteered its services to the Kent City Police Force for a dollar a year. It was probably for this reason that six-police came to one lone student's crib to arrest him for not paying a traffic ticket.

The question of growing incidents of sudden incompetence on the part of the Jake Jacket and branded holstered police force on campus has to be answered. The University doesn't have money for needy students but they can give the "Charlie Chan police force a 1.2 million dollar budget and then pay them overtime for sitting in front of the Ice Arena.

The campus police buy new cars every year, to chase cars and give people tickets. And as if this isn't enough the campus police have nerve enough to carry their own private automatic rifles on the front car seat--$100 pistol are not enough. We must ask why does the insufficient campus police force go hell-bent and carbines and for whom? US!

Enough of the Mickey Mouse Police Force, enough of the mistreatment of our black brother and sisters--ENOUGH OF THESE PIGGISH ACTIONS!

Remember

February

Election Results

Rudolph Perry, Jr., a junior and Photo-illustration major, will assume the duties of President of KSU Black United Students. Elections of new officers for BUS were held Thursday, January 20, in the Commuters Cafeteria.

President: Timmy Moore, who preceeded over the election, stated new administration will face many difficult tasks but pledged his continued support for BUS. Election results were as follows:

President: Bro. Rudolph Perry
Vice President: Duane Cox
Treasurer: Sis. Linda Jones
Secretary: Sis. Linda Jones
Social Affairs: Bro. Norma Bridges
Cultural Affairs: Sis. Sonja Kenyatta
Education Affairs: Bro. Arthur Thomas
Economic Affairs: Bro. Art Robinson
Defense: Bro. Harold Liddell
Two Reps: Bro. Wilber Smith, Bro. Silas Ashley

The phrase, "What We Must Do Now!" is very directional in its meaning. Provided that it is followed up by concrete ideas. I believe that I have some good ideas. I think that the future will prove them to be concrete and directional.

As I think that that which has to be done is this: Every brother and sister must feel as though they are a definite part of Black United Students. True, every brother and sister is automatically a member by birthright. This is fine, but we need more than just bodies as members. We need the resources and cooperation of every black that attends this university.

People putting their inputs and black uniqueness into the organization will instill in the minds of Kent State ready to establish a black nation within the confines of this university? A nation ready to deal with repression, the mental enslavement, its racism attitudes, much of the people's sense of belonging. This way everyone can't help but feel as though they are a part of BUS.

At the present, there's not enough programs functioning in order to do what I have mentioned. The lack of programs and services will soon be changed. Old programs and services that have died down or are in a rocky state, will be rejuvenated. New programs must and will be instituted.

The front page of the paper says that, "It's nation time." It is really, it is time for a nation to come or has nation time come to pass? Are we, the black com. and the blatant neglect and total disregard of black people here at Kent State University. I say yes we are Malcolm X once said that if you are afraid of nationalism, you are afraid of freedom. I am in agreement with Malcolm X's beliefs on nationalism. By Black Nationalism, I mean black people working to help black people, black people caring for black people, black people looking out for black people, and black people loving black people.

In order to do the things that need to be done, the black community of Kent State just as black people all over the world must go through these three stages of freedom: Stage one, Organize

Stage two, Nationalize Stage three, Revolutionize

The re-organizing of the Kent State black community is the step that has to be taken. So for now, let's get together and get involved with the realities, stage one of our fight for freedom. Let us not forget that the survival and usefulness of all programmatic change old as well as new will depend on us in BUS, because BUS is us!
Unarmed Blacks shot down by police in Baton Rouge

Baton Rouge, La., Jan. 12—Two days ago local police at- tacked a large Black community here killing two unarmed Black men. During the course of the attack, 11 other men were killed and at least 31 persons injured. Among the slain were three Black women and the Black men was Thomas Davis, 25, of Chicago, and the other was tentatively identified as Samuel Upton, 26, of Vallejo, Calif.

Within hours of the police at- tack, Louisiana Governor John McKeithen called out the National Guard and the state police. They are still occupying the Black community. W. W. Dumas, mayor of Baton Rouge, imposed a dusk-to-dawn curfew that has been in effect ever since the shooting.

From conversations with various individuals here, we were able to reconstruct what happened on Monday, Jan. 10.

At noon that day, approxi- mately 500 to 600 Afro- Americans assembled on North Boulevard in front of the Temple Baptist Church in the Black community. This rally was a follow-up to a public meeting of 200 held in the Temple Theater on Friday, Jan. 7. Emmitt Douglas, state chairman of the Louisiana NAACP, told us that the Jan. 7 meeting was called to discuss "how to gain control over our Black community." A few that has been in effect every since the shooting.

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Present at this meeting were a group of individuals who some city officials claim are affiliated to the Nation of Islam (Black Muslims). They were talking about setting up a "buffer" in the city of Baton Rouge or about "killing the police cross fire. According to a report issued yesterday by the parish coroner, Dr. Chester Williams, the bullets that killed the two policemen were fired from .38-caliber weapons, the same as the bullets that killed the two dead Black men. The police on the scene carried .38-caliber service revolvers and shotguns.

The police brought charges third-degree assault, violating the state law that declares a person who ad- dressed a rally can be held responsible for any alleged in- cident resulting from their "in- citement to riot.

The men charged with murder include: Lawrence Williams, 20, Baton Rouge; Raymond Eames, 24, Baton Rouge; Robert B. Jones, 20, Los Angeles; David Mc- Kinney, 22, Chicago; Warren Hall, 25, Philadelphia; Tousaint L'Ouverture, 21, Chicago; and Ridgley Williams Jr., Chicago.

State and local officials are attempting to launch a hysterical campaign against what they characterized as a "conspiracy." The mayor declared, "This is a conspiracy, a revolution of some kind." He stated that police intelligence had discovered "a national plot to overthrow the city of Baton Rouge and other major cities." He warned all revolutionaries to stay out of Baton Rouge, and said all cars with out- of-state license plates would be stopped. He claimed that an in- diany listing of names was found on one of the arrested men.

Police in major cities in the South pledged to lend the sup- port of their departments to kill the "conspiracy" in the bud. The Louisiana and Mississippi state police have been assigned to the state police to provide the services to the police, although they were politely tur- ned down.

But it was at this point that the cops went berserk. They began to fire weapons at their enemies, at random, and everything, killing two unarmed Black men. They then organized the meeting, and wounding many others, some seriously.

They pursued three local Black men that were dragged out, and demolished the store in the process. Mr. Higgins, a local representative of the Louisiana Educational Association, who was in the office, said, "I kill them!" They repeated the attack. Apparently the two cops who were hurt have not been able to get out of the hospital.

As a result of their arrest, at least 11 other persons were killed and at least 31 persons injured. Among the slain were three Black women and the Black men was Thomas Davis, 25, of Chicago, and the other was tentatively identified as Samuel Upton, 26, of Vallejo, Calif.
News On The Ohio Youth Conference

A New Ohio Youth Caucus!

Saturday, January 8, 1972 was the day of the workshop for the Ohio Youth Caucus. The purpose of the workshop was two-fold: (1) to inform people who wish to run for office as a delegate to the Democratic National Convention, (2) to plan and coordinate the first Ohio Youth Caucus. The workshop was broken into three areas entitled (1) how to run a successful delegate campaign, (2) how to become a delegate, and (3) Party Politics Grassroots Style. Reports from other participants seem to indicate that they were relatively successful in giving a large amount of information in a relatively short period of time. As far as this writer can tell, the most successful and important area which dealt with the delegate pledge form was the one with the title implied, was to develop the intricate and complex details involved for one to get on the ballot to be a delegate to the Democratic National Convention. Officially, that is about all that happened.

Unfortunately, this was quite a different story. This first workshop was plagued with wheeling and dealing, shocking and killing, and a whole bunch of politics that left people frustrated, very tired of the very political process in which we’re trying to get involved. The logic of the American youth movement is to equip youth with the political power to kick Richard Nixon out of office and put someone in office congenial with the interests of black people, women, youth, chicanos, and other minorities. The Youth Caucus is the political movement by which this power is to be gained. In other words, the youth caucus is to be a new interest group with a new name--the youth of America. In Ohio, the Youth Caucus is to be in effect, the vanguard for Political Power of Black Youth. The question is who will control, influence, and direct the Youth Caucus. That’s where the politics comes in. The intricate details as to the exact issues and the particular arguments set in place do not at this time be publically expressed. But in general, the fuss centered around what the components of the executive board will be. How many blacks, whites, Puerto Ricans, Chicano, and other minorities. What the role of the Executive Committee will be and other philosophical issues. There were no constructive developments from these discussions and people have lived a dramatic experience where one of the members broke down in tears as he saw the deliberations crumble into violent and hostile arguments. And that’s where and how it ended.

While these controversies are going on, we the black youth and all other minority youth must still mobilize to form a powerful and viable political force in Ohio and across the nation.

So Black Youth, join the struggle for Black Youth Power in the so called Democratic System.

If there is anyone who is interested in helping to mobilize black youth in the state, contact U.S. Cultural Center, 673-3162 or Roxie D. Thornton or B.H. Cultural Center.
A Sickle Cell Success

Editor's Note:
We have provided a brief definition of sickle cell anemia and the meaning of being a positive carrier. Just what is sickle cell anemia and what affects does it have on people? Sickle cell anemia is a disease that affects mostly black people. It is a disease that is transmitted from parent to offspring by genetic misreception. This disease was at one time called a disease of 100 percent, but rather a positive body reaction to the deadly fever spreading across the mother continent known as Malaria.

Malaria is a disease which also affects the blood. Parasitic organisms are carried by mosquitoes which then infect the person whom they bite. These parasitic microorganisms live in the red blood cells of the human body and eventually spread to other blood cells cause body organs to malfunction and eventually cause death. Those people (Africans) who possessed sickle cell were protected from the malaria parasite (plasmodium) by the fact that the organisms were killed.

When black people were stolen from their homes in the Motherland Africa, the advantage of sickle cell was removed along with a thousand other advantages in one's natural environment, and we black people along with the horrors of slavery were given another chain and burden to bear that of a killing disease brought on by an silent environment.

A lot of questions have been raised lately as to what is the connection between sickle cell anemia and the sickle cell trait.

Just what is the sickle cell trait? The sickle trait is simply the first half of the puzzle that if put together incorrectly can make a picture of torment and eventual death for some person or his child. The sickle cell trait means that you have been given by your parents a misaligned letter in the alphabet of atoms that make up your body. With this miscode (wrong word) you can under "normal conditions" live a relatively average life. It is only under conditions of undue strain to the body, where normal oxygen quantities are less than required that what was once a normal average life may be changed into a torturing and painful existence.

High altitudes, or riding in a plane may cause you (the sickle cell trait carrier - a person who has never shown any symptoms of having sickle cell anemia), to go through what is medically called a crisis where the red blood cells become deformed and in the shape of a sickle. These cells in distorted form eventually block up the veins and arteries of the body and cause cloting if not heart attacks.

A swim in a pool may bring on this condition of sickling cells, and you the person who has never shown any sign of sickle cell anemia will go through every pain and near death episodes of a person born with the disease. Usually if a person with the trait removes himself from these conditions of potential de-oxygenation, his blood cells will revert back to normal and his crisis stage will pass.

WHAT ABOUT MARRIAGE AND HAVING CHILDREN?

This question is probably uppermost in those peoples mind if they have received a positive on the sickle cell testing at the health center. Simply, if you possess the trait, things break down like this:

1. (3) I you yourself will in all probability live a normal life if not exposed to places where it is hard to breath.
2. (2) If you are a trait carrier and male - if you marry chances are good that all your children will be healthy and non trait carriers, if you marry a woman who is not a trait carrier. (2A) If you are a trait carrier and female and if you marry a person who does not have the trait at all, at least one out of four children that you have will possess the trait. This could range from 1 out of 4 children possessing the trait.
3. If you are a trait carrier and a male and marry a female trait carrier, then one of four children will have sickle cell anemia and all will possess the trait.

A Sickle Cell Success

By ERWIN BLOUNT

On Monday, January 17th, the Sickle cell Anemia Drive was initiated on the campus of Kent State University. The drive was organized and coordinated by Brother Willie Robinson in conjunction with the Black United Students and the Institute For African American Affairs. It was initiated with a positive hope for response from the black community.

A well organized and carefully thought out procedure for stirring up the curiosity and concern of the black student population was initiated two months before the actual sickle cell testing that went on this week. Pamphlets describing sickle cell anemia and giving the future data of testing were drawn up by Brother Robinson then with the cooperation of the black student population were distributed throughout the campus. Sickle cell committees which were composed of Brothers and Sisters in the dorms were organized to get the people out. The theme "each one bring one" was a successful application of true love, in the spirit that we are all one big family and that we must look out for each other.

The testing which ran from Jan. 17th to the 21st (the whole week), was held in the health center one day a week the diligence and hard work of Brother Robinson. Contacts were made so that a black doctor, Brother Edgar Jackson, of Metro General Hospital in Cleveland was brought down to help coordinate and explain just how the test should be administered. Members of the Kent Medical Community also volunteered their services in the drive; in particular Brother Ben Lindsey, who directs the Associated Blood Donors Office in the Kent Community. He volunteered his entire facilities to take care of any potential problems in handling an excess number of students, provide counseling services or give the test if this should be needed.

After possible problems and possible solutions to those problems had been worked on and thought out carefully, the first and hopefully a continuing series of sickle cell tests got underway.

Utilizing the theme "Let's stop a killer" the drive began. The plaguing questions of apathy of lack of true concern for the communities welfare was to be answered by the results of the drive. Tables were set up and manned by volunteers from the black community and a monitor counting system was set up to see just how many people would be tested. The results of the testing were symbolic of the National Medical Figures concerning percentage projections on the number of black people possessing the trait. The testing although only a screening test could show whether or not a person would have a good chance of possessing the trait. The results of the test were totally successful in the fact that over 600 black people were tested and in medical terms of these 600 or so and average of 1 out of every 10 or ten per cent possessed the trait.
IAAA Has New Counseling Program

By NORMAN MACKLIN

The average Kent state student experiences symptoms that frustrate, create anxiety and produce tension. These problems begin during registration and end, hopefully, with pre-registration. The student usually attacks these problems on an individual basis, sometimes taking action that only adds to the confusion and perplexity. Multiply this three times and you begin to understand the problems of the average freshman.

One organization that is attempting to reduce the amount of frustration that students face is the IAA. With a student body of over 3,000, IAA faces the challenge of providing both academic and personal assistance to students throughout their college careers. In the upcoming year, IAA will add a full-time professional counselor to provide necessary counseling and support services to freshmen enrolled in the program to make the transition from high school to college academic and social life.

The program coordinator said the program would continue to help the student throughout his freshman year. He further emphasized that the program does not attempt to compete with other counseling or tutoring programs being offered at the university, but rather complements them. This added help is deemed vital and necessary. By offering additional help to the freshmen student, it is possible that the academic anxiety will be alleviated.

Duties and Function of the Student Counselor

Students were chosen to counsel these freshmen on the basis of academic and campus involvement, and social environment, their knowledge of urban living, as well as their willingness to help freshmen understand their problems and who is also in his peer group. Person-to-person counseling is given a different interpretation to each function. Advocates of this type of help are not only helpful but are encouraged in many fields of work.

A. Because the program begins Fall quarter one of the concern's basic concerns is to help the student stay in good academic standing. This can be done by assisting in academic areas of familiarity and helping to resolve minor problems.

In succeeding semesters academic advisement concerning courses and instructors to take will be provided so as to help students choose possible courses resulting from misconceptions about course content or instructors' teaching methods.

B. Resolution Prob- lem. It is critical that the student counselor work closely with the freshman student to directly relate to academic and social problems that confront him within the first few weeks of college. This counselor understands his problems and who is also in his peer group. Person-to-person counseling is given a different interpretation to each function. Advocates of this type of help are not only helpful but are encouraged in many fields of work.

C. Choosing a career is one of the most important decisions that everyone in his life must face. By getting in touch with the student's past, the counselor can avoid possible frustration later in their college careers.

D. Familiarize counselor with community organizations, who can help provide advice for financial, medical, and social counseling.

E. Help the new student to fulfill his need to belong or to participate in community activities. There are a number of groups forming a campus such as Black Student Union, Black Students in Government, and others which could help in social counseling.

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G. Help the new student to fulfill his need to belong or to participate in community activities. There are a number of groups forming a campus such as Black United Church, Black Students in Government, and others which could help in social counseling.

Retention of Students in Program

As stated before the program attempts to help the student over the "first year itch." By helping the freshmen student in adjusting to college life, his chances for retention are greater. But because these students are black and their adjustment may not be as fast as students of other racial groups, they may need additional counseling.

H. Every student uses the university's facilities during his college career. Having a working knowledge of its systems and services can safely decrease research time and effort, and add that additional study time needed.

I. Another aspect of which is grave importance to the student counselor as well as the student is his regular attendance in class. Proper steps will be taken for those students with irregular patterns or absences.

J. It is generally acknowledged that most students receive information about dances, speakers, and happenings through grapevine which is not very effective. The counselor, since he is more aware of such events, can become a vehicle through which communications can be transmitted.

K. Student-Counselors will assist black students and other participating university agencies in adjusting black students to their college environment.

L. Inasmuch as this is a feed-

Black Nationalist Flag Stir Newark Debate

Strong opposition has been raised to the raising of the Newar ‘s school board flag that displays the flag of Black liberation alongside the U.S. flag in every classroom of the school with a Black majority. With a school population that is 80 percent Black, this decision in Newar sparked a debate but two or three schools. And implementation would require the purchase of over 2,000 red, gold, and green flags.

The New York Times ran a front-page story on the event in its Dec. 2 issue. The following day, a Times editorial condemned the race riot that sparked the flag controversy as "rational." The Times called for more than just papers in support of the federal flag in some recalcitrant Southern school districts.

New Jersey legislators immediately went into action by considering a hastily-drawn bill outlawing the display of any other flag but the stars and stripes in schools buildings. The bill has been vetoed by John Cervase, a white member of the school board who voted against it.

This action makes for student demands and modifications can be in order if necessary.

Red, black, and green flag of the 18 Harlem rally in support of the Attica inmates. Awareness in the flag and what it symbolizes is growing in black communities across the country.

In system it is also a feedback. One counselors will provide counseling, via students about, IAA counseling center and instructors, and other university functioners.

In this way sensitivity is developed for student demands and modifications can be in order if necessary.

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THE BLACK WATCH

January, 1972

To stumble is not to fall but to move forward at a faster pace.

Mao Tse Tung

THE BLACK WATCH

AFRICAN PAPIER FOR GROUPE PEOPLE
from a black point of view as: "The total collective 'Experience' of a people whether they are living it, or reading about it, or shooting the pillow on the hard- wood floor, or watching it on the grindiron, or saying "Say Hey" as our brother Willie Mayes makes a hit, or watching a catch of a baseball while racing town with the 'Pin-Up' girls, and the feet from home-plate, or digging in a piece of a watermelon, or trying to learn how to "kick" and "rhythm," takes together to cape a white port and lemon juice, or voting for a white brother, or Brother Adam Clayton Powell, or checking out the sounds of "Lady Day" with your main squeeze [who would be, in con- trary to all belief, a beautiful black sister with a big "Africa" other than a blue-shirt, blue- haired, pale-skinned white girl], or feeling the blues and filled with black rage because another brother or sister has been ripped off by the propo- nents that are omnipresent in this society.

This would be our definition of "Culture." It is the "real deal" for the black socially and the Black Expe- rience is black folks experi- ence is black whites socially, economically, athleti- cally, morally, in short, in every way that one might think of. Therefore, with this definition in mind, please allow us to express ourselves "Culturally," in regards to my past sixteen months in the O.S.R. African American Club.

Five of these months, I served as the President of these months as Vice-President, and the last eight of these months as President of this time, I devoted 110% of my time, effort, abilities, and sincerities for the progress of this club.

Through all the trials and tribulations that I have resigned my position as President, I can truthfully say that it was a very endearing experience for me, but black rage because another brother or sister has been ripped off by the peoples that are omnipresent in this society. I have served out my term and I am no longer a member of this organization.

(Continued from page 4)

Brother's in Germany flash the Black Power Salute.

(Congratulations on page 8)
The Black National Anthem

Brother James Weldon Johnson

Brother J. Rosenthall Johnson

Life every voice and sing, till earth and heaven ring, with the harmonies of liberty.

Let our rejoicing rise, high as the listening skies.

Let it resound loud as the rolling sea.

Sing a song full of the faith that the dark past has taught us:

Sing a song of triumph, victory has brought us.

Facing the rising sun of our new day begun.

Let us march on till victory is won.

Stony the road we trod, bitter the chastening rod.

Felt in the days when hope unborn had died.

Yet with a steady heart we kept on with weary feet.

Come to the place for which our fathers sighed.

We have come over a way that with tears has been watered.

We have come treasuring our path through the blood of the slaughtered.

From the gloomy past, till now we stand at last

Where the white gleam of our bright star is cast.

God of our weary years, God of our silent tears.

Thou who hast brought us thus far on the way.

Werto hast by Thy might led us into the light.

Keep us forever in the path, we pray.

Let our feet stray from the places, our God, where we meet Thee.

Lest our hearts, drunk with the wine of the world, we forget

Thee, shadowed beneath Thy hand, may we forever stand.

True to our God, True to our native land.

B.U.S. Philosophy

B. U. S. as a tool of national liberation. It is a tool of national liberation.

The goals of B.U.S. as a means to liberation are:

1. Nationalism - which is nation building. We believe as Malcolm X, who teaches us that if you are afraid of freedom, we further believe that the skills we can learn in this white institution which are of value should be taken back to the Black Community to build it.

2. To illustrate the need for America first and students second to create this type of Atmosphere through programs offered by our organization B.U.S. These programs in basic form are:

   (A) Cultural programs
   (B) Contemporary Social programs reflecting todays Black Thought
   (C) Educational programs
   (U.S.) These programs in basic form are:
   (A) Black Cultural programs
   (B) Contemporary Social programs

Black Watch Philosophy

1) To bring to our people Liberation through Communication and Action.
2) To instill the thought of Black Nation building throughout Black America and America.
3) To bring about an African American perspective of International news and national news.
4) To portray a representation of Black Student taught at Kent State University.
5) To organize all Black events on the Kent State campus and the surrounding ones in their Black perspective.
6) To implement economical, educational and cultural consciousness of African Americans in and around the Kent State University Community.
7) To help establish a Black Media chain command for all African American people here in the States and Africa.
8) To be free in America we must have a free and responsible Black Communication system. As commanded by our leaders both past and present. The Black Watch, in its fervent desire to bring about an effective Black Communication network among African People here in the states and on the mother continent, pledge to faithfully serve its cause in this capacity until death.

Shortage of Minority Ph. D's

An American Council on Education survey reveals that a very small current oversupply of Ph.D.'s does not apply to Blacks in America and other minority groups. Of the 860,000 graduate students in 1983 institutions offering graduate student programs, the survey estimates 8.7 percent (26,450) of the students are Black. 3.2 percent are Oriental, and 5.2 percent are from other minority groups. Of the 340,000 graduates wanted to aspire to a Ph. D., 1.9 percent (6,640) are Black, or of the 97,340 aspiring to an Ed. D., or other academic doctoral degree. 6.3 percent (6,420) are Black. These figures are based on a survey of 8.7 percent of the nation's 133 institutions and was prepared by A.C.E. in cooperation with the Carnegie Commission on Higher Education. The full text of this report is available from The American Graduates Division. A Normative Descriptive Study of the Characteristics of the Ph.D. Degree, 1979. A.C.E. Publications Division at $5 per copy. (One Dupont Circ. Washington, D.C. 20036)