FEBRUARY IS BLACK HISTORY MONTH!

"... the past deals with history or the origin of anything - the origin of a person, the origin of a nation, the origin of an incident. And when you know the origin, then you get a better understanding of the causes that produce whatever originated there and its reason for origination and its reason for originating and its reason for being."

-MALCOLM X

See Pages 4 and 5
OPINION

The Kent Stater: Problem Solver or Problem Producer?

By Milford Preuitt

On Tuesday, February 8, 1972, the Kent Stater published a four-page article concerning the race situation here at Kent State University. Its attempt (I believe) was to present to the Kent community the growing, intensifying, and possibly "explosive" race relations that are occurring in the University. To accomplish this attempt, the Stater accumulated a variety of interviews and trends of thoughts that concerned this "explosive situation." But another agent of newspaper journalism was used to accomplish this task also, one that is as old as journalism itself, and that was, the Stater magnificently used the art of sensationalism. Sensationalism is the use of effects or subject matter and literary treatment calculated to arouse excited interest and emotional response. In this sensationalism, practically every aspect of black social life here at Kent was attacked, defaced, insulted, and criticized. "Blacks are out to get whites, they all have guns", "The University is always kissing black ass, they get whatever they want!", and "Black fraternities and sororities have white because they don't let their pledges talk to whites during their Hall Week!". These are the types of comments that were published in this incredible article. This one article probably pushed the idea of black inferiority and ignorance better, that George Wallace or Lester Maddox or the John Birch Society could hope to accomplish in a lifetime, through this sensationalist attitude. So we all know that there does exist a race problem here and the world over. But what we don't know is why would the Stater wish to publish such reactionary journalism in a time of relative calm? Why were comments like "The situation has reached its saturation point" printed? Is it that the Stater is truly, morally dedicated to solving the problems between the races? Or is it trying to use its application of sensationalism to produce some form of black (or white) backlash? (Whether it be physical or mental) Either way, the black people of Kent should be cautious in our reactions and our responses towards this biased publication. We should exercise extreme caution in dealing with our white cohorts as related to that article. Our psychological and physical reactions and responses will determine if what the Stater has published is valid. One would think that through the Stater's excellent use of this sensationalism it is deliberately trying to provoke some form of racist hostilities. One would assume that in so many words, the Stater is "wolfin" at blacks here. Is it that there is some scheme or plot, in which the intent of this article was written to motivate the blacks into violent reaction? Do they plan to incite us into some form of mass demonstration, and then stomp us out, the way one would an (Continued on page 7)

LET'S MEET PRES. OLDS

On Thursday, February 10, there was a meeting with Olds. The following things were discussed:
(1) Funding for Sickle Anemia testing.
(2) The creation of a minority scholarship program.
(3) The future of the Black Cultural Center.
Funding of a Sickle Cell Anemia program started off the conference. Olds was made aware of the fact that conversations were held between members of the Black campus community and head officials of the Health Center. The result of the conversation appeared to be positive, as it has proven to be in the past. When the Health Center officials were asked if they were willing to cooperate by making their facilities available for Sickle Cell Anemia Testing they agreed to cooperate fully. As you probably already know, the Health Center’s facilities were used for the massive Sickle Cell Anemia Testing held earlier this quarter. The Health Center officials agreed to make their facilities and staff available to make testing of all incoming black freshman and transfers, as well as the black faculty and staff. But the Health Center officials stated that they were unable to sponsor a program due to the lack of funds ($300 to $500). Olds said in the meeting that he would see to it that funds are allocated to the Health Center for next year so that year-round Sickle Cell testing can be established.

The second topic of discussion was centered around the creation of a minority scholarship program. It was pointed out to Olds that Kent State University is one of the few schools of its size that does not have a minority scholarship program. The need for such a program was explained to the president and he seemed to agree that such a program is needed. He also remarked that he would explore every possible avenue concerning the creation of a Kent State University minority scholarship program.

The third topic of discussion was the site of the new cultural center. Three proposed sites were presented. In priority preference they are:
(1) The new Student Union, in its entirety
(2) The Old Student Union, in its entirety with some renovations and alterations
(3) Franklin Hall, totally renovated with some major alterations

Olds noted the three proposals and said that some type of reply concerning the proposals would be made within two to three weeks.

The black community of Kent State must watch the present KSU administration with a careful eye. It must be made certain that promises that have been made are kept and are not just lip rhetoric for a particular occasion, that occasion being the temporary pacification of Black people.

RAP ON . . .

Right on students of Kent State University! Do it till you die. As long as there are students comments being made throughout the campus we know that our paper is alive! To the Kent Stater: We thank you for the write up on Blacks, however, your staff should not wait until “something” comes up. Blacks do other things besides, as some say, “cause trouble.” By this we refer to the white majority’s to our cheers at the Kent-Northern Illinois game held Saturday, Feb. 5.

It would be apparent to everyone, how much spirit we had present. If the electors of new cheerleaders would consider the soul of Black women in their line-up, maybe they could come up with more than three cheers!

In relation to who speaks to who, we all know that there are some people in your race that won’t speak to you. So tell me how can we relate to this interracial hogwash? People, the next time you have something to say in the open, please say it, but have some grounds to back you up.

Believe us, when the Black man is ready to talk, he will talk!...
H.B. 1219 Defendant Found Guilty

The Black students have turned out in mass numbers to protest the attempted "raiding" of Brother Martin in a Huyse Bill 1219 hearing. Brother Martin, 22, a KSU student charged with assault with a dangerous weapon, was placed on disciplinary probation after his reactionary lawyer convinced him to plead guilty.

After seeing that the people had turned out in droves, the hearing officer John Davidson, a white attorney from Youngstown, decided that the hearing had become unruly. After unsuccessfully trying to evict the people in the hearing room, it was decided upon by the great white fathers that the hearing room be changed to accommodate all the people who came.

The people stood steadfast in their determination to see Martin receive a fair hearing. After seeing that the people would not stand for the Bullshit being put down, the attorneys decided to play politics, a deal was struck up between Martin's attorney, Ted Weitzer, and the General Counsel for the university, O. J. Schneider, Brother Martin would be found guilty, but he would be able to remain on the campus.

Brother Martin will go on trial again for these same charges at Kent Municipal Court. Let the people once again show that the "Power Belongs to the People."

NOTE:

The trial date for Brother Martin will be posted at the Cultural Center, 252 Rockwell.

Black Panthers Speak At Kent State

On Survival In The Community

Thursday Feb. 10 Black Panthers from Cleveland Chapter spoke at an all campus B.U.S. meeting held at Bowman Hall. The topic was survival in the community. Guest speaker Bro Victor Grayson rapped about how the B.P.P. was formed stating "The B.P.P. was organized in 1966 in Oakland California. The founders of the party were Huey P. Newton and Bobby Seale. Huey was in charge of the party. The Newton was recently deported from jail and the murder charges against him were dropped. Since 1966, 35 members of the B.P.P. have been murdered by pigs. The first to be murdered was Bobby Hutton at the age of 17 he was one of the original members of the party and he died in service to the people. The Party bases its beliefs strongly on Self Defense for the People and the community. The news media has recently tried to turn the people against the party by false statements like the party no longer believes in self defense or that it has become weak and almost non-existent due to a major split in the party but these allegations are totally untrue stated Grayson. Grayson also stated that "we are only in a period of transformation." If the pigs think we no longer believe in defense then let them try to mess up one of our chapters or some of our programs. Grayson further stated that "The slogans Black is Beautiful and I'm Black and I'm proud are together, but when we really take a close look at the situation and see brothers and sisters starving and not having fit clothes to wear. Is this beautiful? How about when we see Angela Davis rotting away in jail - is this beautiful? In conclusion one might say that we must go into a mass survival stage. If not how can we ever defeat the imperialist and his racist dogs."

The Editor

JOP OPENING
For graduate Journalism Student at the Cleveland Press see Dr. Crosby, or call 473-2300

SONJA SANCHEZ will recite poetry honoring the wives of black faculty and staff and the women who are black faculty and staff on Friday evening February 28 at 7:30 p.m. in the University High School Auditorium. Admission is $1.00

This program is sponsored by the 1971-72 Black Homecoming Court.

MEEEEEEEEEEEEEEEE
By Beaureguard Andrew Hardeman, Jr.

NIGGER SCHOOL SCHOOLS ARE HUNG UP HUNG-UP HUNG-UP ON GRADES!
NIGGER SCHOOLS ARE HUNG UP ON GRADES!
FRESHMAN SOPHOMORES JUNIORS SENIORS WORRY ABOUT GRADES!
SISTERS HAVE MISCARRIAGES CAUSE OF GRADES!
BROTHERS TURN INTO FAGGOTS CAUSE OF GRADES!
FAGGOTS TURN INTO CHEESE CAUSE OF GRADES!
CHEESE TURN INTO SCAG CAUSE OF GRADES!
NIGGERS COP ATTITUDES CAUSE OF GRADES!
NIGGERS KILL CAUSE OF GRADES!
NIGGERS KILL THEMSELVES CAUSE OF GRADES!
NIGGERS CRACK UP CAUSE OF GRADES!
NIGGERS JUST ACT LIKE NIGGERS CAUSE OF GRADES!
CAN'T GET INTO SCHOOL CAUSE OF GRADES!
CAN'T GET OUTTA SCHOOL CAUSE OF GRADES!
CAN'T GO TO GRAD SCHOOL CAUSE OF GRADES!
CAN'T GET A JOB CAUSE OF GRADES!
CAN'T SLEEP CAUSE OF GRADES!
CAN'T EAT CAUSE OF GRADES!
NIGGERS CAN'T EAT GRADES!
GRADES!!
GRADES!!!
GRADES!!!!!
GRADES!!!!!!
GRADES!!!!!!!
A's B's C's D's!
SOME TEACHERS EVEN GIVE OUT Z's!
STUDY STUDY I CAN'T STUDY I CAN'T EVEN PEE
CAUSE MY GRADES MY GRADES MY GRADES ARE DOWN ON MEEEEEEEEEEEEEEE
AS IT REALLY WAS!

Our Black History In The Western Hemisphere

By DARNELL MACKLIN

The real truth of history is not expressed in descriptive accounts of historical events; rather it is only conveyed in the meaning of historical action. Events occur by accident or at random, as well as by design. The everyday particulars of life do not add up neatly, but must be pieced together like a giant complex puzzle. In fact, one might think of a historian like a movie producer faced with the task of trying to present reality so that it is understandable, fits the facts, and conveys the meaning of historical action. But the major difference is that between science and art, because the historian must submit to a validity test based on historical fact. In the end, the historian is a storyteller with the kind of understanding that enables him to capture the essence of historical forces in man's behavior, using a rigorous empirical methodology to gather the facts and systematic theory to order and interpret the meaning of facts.

The trust of the past decade of Black revolt has caused many black people to question the historical validity of the reform orientation of the civil rights movement, integrationism. Malik Shabazz (Malcolm) guided us through the warm embrace of Black Nationalism into the erision of Black revolution. This historical vision is growing among all Black people, people who are suffering from COLONIAL RACIST OPPRESSION all over the world. The colonial form of nationalism common to all Black peoples is being challenged once again by a powerful international progressive force, the movement toward Pan Africanism. This movement is based on the notion that Black people everywhere have common problems and need common solutions.

As is the case with every historical stage the Black struggle has gone through, we have redefined our identity from Negro to Black and from Black to African. We know ourselves for what we are: WE ARE AN AFRICAN PEOPLE. But we also know that this identity is only valid if it fits the historical action for Black people everywhere. We are forced by our own movement of struggle to raise the question of a Pan-African history. We need now to enter a serious period of analysis, of seeking to understand the history of our struggle so that we might wage it more effectively, more precisely, more decisively and more successfully.

Compiled By JEROE DAVIS

1492 Pedro Alonso Nino, black navigator of the Nina, reaches New World with Columbus. Negro explorers also figured prominently in the expeditions led by Balboa, Cortez, Navarre, and the Jesuit-led French parties that explored Canada and the upper portions of the Mississippi River.

1539 Estevanico, African explorer with a Spanish expedition in the Southwest is killed while searching for the Seven Cities of Gold.

1663-1664 At least 109 slave revolts occur on land, with 55 taking place on slave ships at sea between 1699 and 1845.

1712 Massive slave uprising in New York City.

1731 Birth of Benjamin Banneker, black scientist and mathematician, appointed by George Washington to help survey and lay out the District of Columbia.

1770 Death of black sailor, Crispus Attucks, in Boston Massacre, March 5. Considered to be first martyr of American Revolution.


1775 As commander of the Continental Army, George Washington orders all blacks excluded from service in war. Later forced to modify his position, Washington accepts free blacks but persists in barring slaves. Two blacks, Peter Salem and Salem Poor, emerge as heroes from Battle of Bunker Hill. They were among 500 black soldiers to serve in Continental Army.

1800 Gabriel Prosser and Jack Bowler led slaves hundred fellow slaves to attack Richmond, Virginia. Prosser, Bowler, and others executed, after no trial, no plot.

1876 Slave trade officially outlawed in America, relegating the still-active industry to unofficial status.

1885 Return of veterans from War of 1890 bringing news of freedom to be found in Canada marks beginning of Underground Railroad.

1887 First black newspaper, Freedom's Journal, is founded in New York City by John B. Russwurm.

1890-1890 By popular estimate, two thousand blacks per year travel the Underground Railroad to freedom.

1891 Nat Turner leads fellow slaves in Southampton (Virginia) Insurrection. Fifty-nine white men, women, and children are murdered, Turner captured and executed.

1892 Publication of Harriet Beecher Stowe's Uncle Tom's Cabin March 20, 1852. This work had a major influence on the attitudes of Americans toward the problem of slavery and became a classic in its own time. The book gives a clear account of the evils and brutality of slavery.

1897 In Scott v. Sanford (Dred Scott Decision), U.S. Supreme Court proclaims slavery a national concept and states that blacks have "no rights a white man need respect."

1892 First authorized black combat units, the First Regiment Louisiana Heavy Artillery and the Massachusetts Fifty-fourth black-controlled banks are organized.

1895 Booker T. Washington sets forth the "separate but equal doctrine," calling upon blacks to gain advantages through work, not by militating for social equality.

1896 In Plessy v. Ferguson U.S. Supreme Court establishes the "separate but equal" doctrine, May 18.

1898 Widespread outbreaks of racial violence erupt, punctuated by riots, lynchings, and the progressive disenfranchisement of blacks.

1909 National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) founded.

1917 America enters World War I, April 6, and stops accepting black volunteers. Navy begins a quarter century policy of discrimination against black servicemen. Selected Service Act repeals black Army inductions as enlisted men.

1918 Six hundred and thirty-nine blacks graduated first all-black officer training school. October 15.

1918 World War I armistice signed. Over 371,000 blacks served in War, of whom more than half served in France. The all-black 369th Infantry Regiment, or "Hell Fighters," was awarded the "Croix de Martín Luter King
Black History Month

(Cont’d. From Page 4)

from August 11 to August 17. Considered the most serious race riots in America’s history.

1965 Constance Baker Motley becomes president of New York City’s Borough of Manhattan.
1965 Benjamin O. Davis gains rank of Lt. General in May and becomes Deputy Com- mander, U.S. Forces in Korea. Previously served as Director of Manpower and Training in USAF headquarters.
1966 James Farmer leaves his post as Director of CORE. Takes position of leadership in the newly formed National Center for Community Action and Education, Inc., February.
1966 Robert C. Weaver becomes first black cabinet member. He is appointed by President Johnson head of the newly created Department of Housing and Urban Development, January 17.
1966 Two black Senators and nine black congressmen elected to the Georgia legislature.
1966 Lucas A. Amerson elected sheriff of Macon County (Tuskegee), Alabama. He was the first black to be elected sheriff in the history of the United States.

from segregated aviation school at Tuskegee Army Air Field, March 7.


1942 All-black 332nd Fighter group activated under the command of black Colonel Ben- jamin O. Davis, Jr., in October. During the war, the group flew 1,579 missions, destroyed 260 enemy planes, damaged 148 others, and sank a German destroyer.

1945 Ninety-five of its pilots awarded Distinguished Flying Cross.

Congress of Racial Equality (CORE) begins its career of protest in Chicago.

1943 Dr. James C. Evans becomes an official of U.S. War Department.

1944 In Smith v. Allwright, U.S. Supreme Court rules the all-white primary election unconstitution.

All-black 92nd Infantry Division loses 3,000 lives in Italian Campaign. Awarded 64 Silver Stars, 162 Bronze Stars, and 1,300 Purple Hearts.

1950 In Herrick v. United States, U.S. Supreme Court strikes down Interstate Commerce Commission ruling requiring black passengers in railroad dining cars to eat behind a partition.

1950 Gwendolyn Brooks becomes only black woman to receive Pulitzer Prize, September 22.

1950 All-black 24th Infantry Regiment scores first victory of Korean conflict at Yechon, July 20.

1954 In Brown v. Board of Education, Supreme Court rules that “separate educational facilities are inherently unequal,” striking down the ruling in Plessy v. Ferguson.

Mrs. Rosa Parks refuses to vacate her bus seat, sparking the black boycott of Montgomery, Alabama bus system, December 1.

1957 Dr. Martin Luther King and other black leaders form the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.

1958 Dr. Ralph Bunche becomes Under Secretary of the United Nations.


1963 Martin Luther King, Jr., leads demonstration in Birmingham, Alabama. Protest becomes violent, May 7, when Public Safety Commissioner “Bull” Connor orders fire hoses and dogs to be used against demonstrators.

1963 NAACP Field Secretary, Medgar Evers, assassinated by segregationists, as he enters his home, June 12.

1963 William Moore, black postal employee, shot to death as he staged a one-man “Freedom Walk.”

1963 More than a quarter million whites and blacks stage a March on Washington for civil rights, August 28.

1963 Four black girls killed in the bombing of their Birmingham, Alabama, Sunday School, September 15.

1963 Carl Rowan appointed U.S. Am-
**Black Youths Sentence In Louisville**

LOUISVILLE, Ky., "As a matter of law, this is not a racial case if you mention it again. I'm going to hold you in contempt," Judge John Hayes said to one of the defense lawyers. He wasn't a race man, he was accused of killing two white police officers, and everyone of them playing justifiable homicide because of police brutality.

One woman was part of Louisville's "casual dress squad"-plains-clotheswomen who participated in the incident. She was shot slightly "hip" dress and drove a sleek-looking car with a big an-

One of the cops-Wilbur Hayes was well known in the Black community. He shot down an 18 year old Black youth who wasn't acting the way he wanted him to be, said local Blacks.

Hayes ran around with two double hip holsters and made some extra cash by being a plainclothesman for stolen property. The night before he was killed he had pistol-whipped a constable.

The night of May 5, Hayes and his partner John Schaefer were driving around with Michael, 18, and Narvel Tinsley, 22.

"Hey boy, what are you all doing in the street?" shouted Hayes as he jumped out of the car after them.

"Hayes came down the alley armed like a storm trooper with a shotput on his shoulder, and male-violence for young Blacks," said Dan Taylor, Narvel's lawyer at the trial.

"Don't call me boy," the Tin- sley's responded.

"Smart m--m--m, I'm going to take you downtown," shot back Hayes.

Narvel and Michael, who were carrying guns paused to toss them into a ditch, they wouldn't be charged with possession of weapons.

"Get the hell away from the car," shouted Hayes. "What are you f--d doing here," responded Narvel.

With that Hayes grabbed Nar- vel by the hand and the back of his neck and attempted to force him into the car. A shot rang out, said Hayes, and as Narvel ran off Schaefer too was shot.

The case finally came to trial the end of October in front of Judge John Hayes, a former Kentucky prosecutor. The courtroom was described by an observer as "an armed camp."

There were guards all around and the doors were locked once everyone was in place. The trial was set in the last three rows under the air conditioner" which was cold and noisy. When a Black woman in one of those back three rows laughed, Hayes three out all the Blacks in the courtroom.

The jury was illiterate.

Judge Hayes demanded that the defense submit a list of defense witnesses and when they submitted it he cut it from 26 people to three because he didn't like the others.

Hayes helped the prosecutor so much one person remarked "the judge was making objections from the bench and the prosecuting attorney was sustaining them."

Narvel testified about how after Hayes the cop (no relation to the judge) grabbed him and pulled him up against the car, "a bunch of shots" rang out and Hayes "kind of loosened up on me and I broke and ran. It was all so fast and everything."

The prosecution's main wit- ness was David White, a Black about the same age as the Tin- sley's who said he was there during the shooting.

While he didn't accuse Narvel of the killings he said he saw Michael stretch his hand out towards Hayes, heard a shot going out and saw Hayes slump to the ground.

His story about who moved the bodies changed a couple of times, first it was he and the Tinsley's and then just him.

In a cross-examination, White admitted he dropped out of ele- mentary school and couldn't write even though the pro- secution had produced a written confession from him saying he witnessed what happened.

The TINSLEY brothers sat together-the only Blacks in the front part of the room. They don't have many relatives so "they hung themselves" said one Black man working around the case. "They were into the surviving thing."

"A little fellow out of Louis- ville, Ky.," joked Ali. "Several years ago we were seeking our civil rights and now I'm invited to China." All said he imagines that some boxing exhibitions would be arranged, but admitted: "All I know is I'm going to die to see China. I've met a lot of Chinese people in Chinese restaurants and there's much hospitality," concluded the boxer, who still wants a return bout with champion Joe Frazer.

**Angela Davis Still Denied Rightful Bail**

San Francisco Judge W.T. Swanberg Federal District Court judge for the Northern California district denied Angela Davis' pleas for bail. Swanberg argued that 14 months of pretrial incarceration has not hurt her ability to prepare defense.

He cited this even more abused by saying "every reasonable expectation of privacy is being provided." Perhaps the judge means Angela's 6 by 8 foot cell (poorly heated and inadequately lighted) located in a jail with no library, reading no recreational facilities, no medical facilities and no area where lawyer, defendant and witnesses can converse in the privacy which the law supposedly allows them. 'said Franklin Alexander co-chairman of Miss Davis' defense commit- tee.

Defense Attorney Doris Brin Walker commented, "This delay hasn't been the fault of the defense. We have had to go before the court several times to insist the judge force the prosecution to comply with continuas. It's taken us the better part of a year to get a look at the so-called evidence."

"But more seriously," she continued "the improper and forced joining by the state of Rachelle Magee and Angela Davis in this prosecution has strung both defendants for mon- ths, preventing them from pursu- ing their respectively different legal strategies."

**The second annual Black History Month Concert will feature the Black on Black Sextet and Ray Ayers Ubiquity Sunday February 26, in University Auditorium at 11 p.m. Tickets are $2.00 advance and $3.00 at the door.**

**See You At The Concert**

As part of our 2nd annual Black History Month: On Feb. 12-The internationally known Last Poets recited much of their performance and songs of the city as well as those of the surrounding area. After their performance the brothers of the Last Poets visited the Black Cultural Center and rapped in small groups with everyone for a period of about two and one half hours. All in all the evening was a very eventful one.
Flashes Ripped Off By Northern Illinois

By JEROME DAVIS

Northern Illinois came to Memorial Gym and showed Frank Truitt and his boy why they need more black brothers on the Flashes squad. Illinois’s team to town with their run-and-gun offense led by Big Jim Bradley. Bradley, a 6'9" sophomore, rated as an outstanding player, showed why he is spoken of in this manner. Bradley scored 36 points, and pulled down 16 boards.

Wally Brandt led the Flashes with 18 points and 12 boards, but he was unable to help his team. The Flashes came up short against the Huskies, losing the game 72-56.

Brothers Whip O.U.

By JEROME DAVIS

Kent State's three Black basketball players showed style and grace. As the Flashes beat Ohio University February 29, 88-74. If one had to pick out an outstanding player it would again go back to Bill Harris the 6'2" guard. Harris scored 21 points, made 13 of 15 shots, and pulled down 16 rebounds.

Tallying up the statistical status: Ruben Vance had 27 points, 5 rebounds, and 3 steals. Kenner totaling 14 points, 23 boards, and 1 steal. Jefferson having 12 points, 8 boards, and 4 steals. Out of 88 points, the brothers scored 53 of them, took 36 boards off the rim, and probably be Ruben Vance who paced the scoring for the Flashes with 27 points. However Dwight Kenner paced the scoring attack in the first half with 10 points, but more importantly snagged an unbelievable 18 boards in the first period. His final total of 23 boards put him in third place as far as rebounding in a single game. Leroy Thompson holds that record with 31 against Western Reserve, in 1948.

Also sophomore Floyd Jefferson also fired up 10 points with 5 boards, and a few steals.

The brothers came up with 41 points out of 65, 21 boards out of a team total of 40, 3 blocked shots, and a numerous amount of steals. So, I say if the brothers keep styling and the Flashes keep losing, Truitt will be forced to use other tactics. “We are in support of all brothers.”

Black United Students Offer Defense Tactics

By JEROME DAVIS

Brother Harold Liddell, Minister of Defense, has organized a Karate Class for black students. The only problem being, the brothers and sisters are not responding as expected. The class shows how to defend yourself as a means of protection. And the way the situation is, we need self-defense for our own protection.

Brother Liddell stated, “the class would definitely be, to-gether and a lot hipper if brothers and sisters would show up in large numbers.” Liddell also said, “the classes are free of charge, and Karate uniforms are being ordered for members of the class.

The class is taught by Brother Tyrone Price, who is a Black belt in the first degree. Price is also employed by Community Action Council, as Assistant Youth Economic Director. The Brother is also working on his Masters Degree at Kent State University. Price says that, “I consider myself as a resource to the brothers and sisters, and they’re not responding. Probably if I charged money for the class, I would have a full house.” Price also stated that, “I consider Karate as an art and not a sport. But art or sport, it is still a method of protection and self-defense.”

President Rudy Perry’s only comment on the class is this, “I wish more people would show up for the class, because we all need defense.”

Classes are held on Mondays from 6:00 p.m. until 6:00 p.m. to 7:15 p.m. on Thursdays. So remember we can not lead a revolution without defense. Neither can we have a superb mind without having a superb body. So brothers and sisters please show up.

Let's Attend All Home Games!!

Kent State's Problems

(Continued from page 2)

The Flashes are now in a position where they can no longer afford to lose. They must win their remaining games if they hope to make the NCAA Tournament.

The Stater's three Black brothers are working on a new form of basketball defense. The brothers are planning to use a new defense tactic called "The Black Diamond." This defense will be implemented in the game against Ohio State University on February 29.

Bro. Tyrone Price - Instructor

Cultural Corner:

Because this month's issue of the Black Watch is dedicated to Black History month the Cultural Corner normally in this page will not be entered in this issue but will be continued in the next issue.

The Editor
you do not educate a man when you merely fill his mind; but you educate him when you lead out his powers. You do not educate a man when you merely give information; but you educate him when you make him feel what he is; when you affect his soul, the other affec-
tional. The one teaches him to read, but to teach him to "retire upon himself, to be more silent, to be more lover of the nested life, and to think about the things which Negroes of America need more than all the literature of the world."

And this view of their education becomes more impor-
tant as the Americanization of which a large portion of them are destined to do in their Fatherland and which they will have to be able to succeed as more initiators of the European. And yet, one will not be a student part, they are becoming, by the very condition of their training, in America; and it is clear that the instruc-
tion received by our people directly and indirectly, with skill to impress upon them a mould and not to give them inward vigor. But in the black man, as in Africa, they will not need a much more deal more than the thin veneer, which answers for the surface and the needs, while they remain in America, and are not forced by the black man to the same stand of taking up what they receive until their own persons, to "turn upon themselves." It seems next to absurd for me to remind educators of the traditional goals of the American education, especially that they are socially and educational system employed to the end that that society is not to be permitted the absurdity, however, is quickly removed when I assess the present status of the educational system which claims with the usual platitudes that all Americans education which will afford them the accurate and specific knowledge becoming productive members of society. In fact I am in-
mind of the openings that the exact contrary is true and has been true for quite some time.

A cursory review of America which seeks to be the most literate, the most educated society in the world will produce the picture of the so-called educated masses; so too are all those other op-
pressed Black and brown peoples around the world. More-
ever, the failure of educational procedures and practices to discern that the American educational system is a total failure for all of those young persons who come under its influence, is what it comes to African youngsters entering the American educational system not only fails to educate but rather breaks down comple-
tely the whole educational concept of their continued educational ad-
vancement.

In this paper I will limit myself to a discussion of the attitude of one Black man and his opinion of the American educational system and how that system should change its educational values on every level. The society ever intends to include Black folk as opposed to out. It is my hope, thus that these personal statements can be generalized to coincide with the thoughts of the Black community. Paren-
thetically I should add that it is because of this that I think that Black people's attitudes toward a society have been changed at all and I know that if (you are willing to listen) Black folk have never been members of an oppressive and oppressive system they were force to slave in. If there are revolutions in Black society which are not in terms of goals but rather in terms of strategies for goal, I would say that student protest around the country does not mean any more than the Black man's human rights struggle. What it does imply, however, is that young Black students have finally put their collective finger on the single most factor which has shaped and shaped their experiences: the racist character of the American educational system.

Black youth confronted with the American educational system are asked to accept an extremely distorted image of the world in which they have grown up regard-
ing to be real: the gheto world of slums, abject poverty, white supremacy, pernicious, and no immediate opportunity to escape. As students, from kin-
to segregation in college, Blacks are expected to involve themselves psychologically, culturally, and socially. The system is designed, supposedly, for the purpose of broadening their minds and giving them intellectual vantage points for assaying the world. Between the age of twenty-one, the African student is led, as it were, from one learning plateau to the next; he gradually progresses from the disturbingly funny readers of Seuss to the equally disturbing seriousness of Erich Fromm's "The Sane Self." And the so-called "Dream" has been powerfully disenchanted Black students, for that matter Black-
in the world. The young people attend public school not out of desire to learn but because they legally must. They are forced to ingest irrelevant, illegitimate material which they would never learn in the school, become able to express any of the things that can be included in the operation of the system. Consequently, they revolt implicitly against the establishment's authority. The teacher, the principal, the guidance counselor, the juvenile authorities, never by revamping the course of study to meet the system's need, nor by showing the students the impor-
tance of the skills to be learned, nor by motivating the American system. In order to effect the dis-
place of the Negro by means of state re-
structing, new and secondary schools is also found to be so in many of the educational institutions, for here, too, the same basic orientation to what is of little value, and that is the equivalent of Black African remains and, indeed, becomes even more when there is no longer any left out, of being made aware of how small, and therefore how insignificant the African con-
tribution to the realization to the American way. In order to effect the dis-
palpable and apelike Black student, the system expected to inculcate in his mind and with his mind and provide him with the mental and moral ability to overcome the numerous changes in the fit path by an unyielding white society which, so far as he is concerned, has been founded on racism, irrationalism, myopia and murder. His ideology carries in it a very dangerous and cold climate, into a white world where he is consciously bom, unimportant and therefore ex-
cluded and forgotten.

In order to see more clearly what is the dilemma of the teacher today, we need only look at the future college student his high school experience which extends to the second grade and on, certainly confused unprepared, and unprepared for what he does, who, in social matters at least, think along lines similar to his; he retires the end of each school day to a situation that parallels his own. The subject is taught in school, are, however, not made relevant to his home environ-
ment; and the teachers, no means the teaching of reading, writing, and arithmetic but the teaching of a particular ideology of reading, writing, and arith-
ematic. In terms of this criticism from "On Correct Black Education" by the Black Educational Association,Freedom Library Day School, Philadelphia: it stands to reason that the school which leads the student to an educational ideology and value structure particular to the White society, would like to perpetuate. It also stands to reason that Black students who no longer subscribe to, nor can they be taught to subscribe to the educational tenets which support a system that has as its basic principles exploitation, subjugation and degradation. Grace Boss writes in "Education Restored" in the same session that the American mass public education system came into being, in an effort to assimilate the hoards of European immigrants to the American sociopolitical structure of the then emerging American way of life. In order to effect this, the Black student became a dynamic creative force, to give shape to the wonderful human potential of his race as no other could.

The point I made in the introduction was that America's educational process is an utter failure. And one of the reasons for which it has failed most is that which purports to

```
Educa
```
Youth: the key to the future

The opening of the new "temporary" Cultural Center caught Brothers and Sisters in many moods...

Sister Peggy Ludaway looks up countries in Africa as part of a class assignment for Black Social Sciences 301.

moods...

Older brothers spend time with young.
Grass Roots Power and The White House

February 1972

THE BLACK WATCH

By DEBbie CALDwELL

co-editor, is meeting in another corner with our \"Breaking the Code\" series. We are laying across one of the couches but get up to change tapes on the tape player and he flip down in his place. 9 - is writing on the blackboard that \"the Soul Patrol ain't in\" is paying him the same complement. 11 - has a card game going on at the corner table with five other sisters who invite us to come in the game, so we do. It's 3:20 p.m. and the Blackwatch staff comes out and our \"playing partners go in for\" 13 - English class and the Center Quietly down. After rading magazines for a while it's time to go back to the dorm for dinner. 14 - tell us \"to take it easy\" and tells you to come more often and bring your friends.

If you have visited the Cultural Center, you will know that it has a wide selection of posters and for what it's about we hope that this story has amused you; if you haven't seen any, we now occupy the entire new Student Union, our second choice is the Old Student Union and third choice is Franklin Hall.

(Continued on Page 11)

An African Lament

In the history books, we read of the empire of Atlantis, which is the biggest and most prosperous ever over African, Europe, then all of a sudden, it disintegrated into smaller empires of the Circumpolar, Nigeria, Ghana, Mali, Songhay, Ife and Benin. All these were very great empires, that existed long before the white empires came to being. They reign for millions of years, and ruled in very great peace and tranquility, that when we remember them today, we wish that we could be under their reigns. They had a high degree of magimonism of the freedom the cloth and the umbrella that these empires spread over their subjects.

Then came the white empires, in the name of God, they came and they gave birth to war and blood bath and they held the sword and the horse and the War God and peace went to rest, because two masters never rule a ship. I could not say that I have read one of these ugly wars, but I was too young to understand, but when I could read, I can say that it is that we now live in the three thousand years.

And she said, \"Son don't believe in anything that is white, because white is not the colour of the truth. Black is truth and white is falsehood, The Gods are of black people, and we can not see them.\"
BLACKBERRIES

Editors Note: Brother Fate Harris a Pre-La Major submitted this short story in one of his English courses this quarter and received high recognition for it. We, the staff of the Black Watch, also feel that this is a well written story and it is recommended to be read by all.

By FATE HARRIS

The sun had been shining on me for more than two hours when its caustic rays finally per- meated the thickly veiled body to snap into action like fat bacon hissing in a pan. I rolled out of bed next to the old trunk. I flipped the neat pile of clothes over to continue my sleep. I opened the trunk. I took the clean socks and underwear from the bed and tried to put them neatly in the trunk. I closed the trunk carefully to avoid Mother's gifts, then grabbed the clean shirt and pants from the bed, and walked across my small room to the door.

At ten years old, kids think the wall to the bathroom must be long enough for a jet air strip, but it only allows two seconds for a walk, the quaint flowers formed wall. I immediately dropped the clothes I had thrown on my pajamas. Then, getting as far as possible from the toilet, I stood up and tried to propel the water. However, to my dismay, I realized the water had never been turned on and tried to propel the water. The toilet would not work, and a finger and the biggest of my thumb, and they forced the water three feet. After moving up one foot and to the left and a half, the water sprayed over the rim of the toilet. Now finished with the most refreshing part of my morning bathroom exercise, my legs jumped over a few yellow puddles on their way to the face bowl. My skinny hands turned the water up to a gust. My look in the mirror surrounded them. Slowly the last of the toes emerged. I had emerged to become soft and playful as pellets of cold water banged and tickled my belly. Fortunately, a spray of water hit my toothbrush so it didn't need cleaning today. I shut the water off and, feeling a little chilled, turned to the dirty clothes hamper. I opened it and finding my dirty clothes on top I pulled myself up right away. When I put the unbuttoning my nose was aware of the little Berry was stored in my fibres, but it still lacked the bitter character of a locker room. I jumped over the filthy, dirty socks, and a pair of old tennis shoes, a clean shirt and pants covered all but the shoes. I went downstairs.

I ate the food from my plate and then poured my parting kiss. So I grabbed a brown lunch bag containing a peanut butter sandwich and a bottle of the Berri- wick, and a book titled Huckleberry Finn. My little legs were tired and my order body and all had covered the pamped blue-green lawn that separated our lawn from the orchard.

Before starting, Mother's low-keyed shout, "the blacker the berry, the sweeter the juice," reminded me of our need to pick some blackberries if there was to be a blackberry pie made for dinner. Moreover, it reminded me of how proud we ought to feel being Black. Usually the thick growth of berries and tall grass made travel slow. However, today the same magic that parted the Sea of Galilee worked for me. Therefore, in slightly less than half the usual time I stood under the tall apple tree. Its branches, arranged in a ladder-like pattern, took very lit- tle energy and I continued them and facing the house rested my tree house on the fork of a thick branch. The house could not have fared through a strong rain storm. In fact, five apples falling on it might have sent it plummeting to its end. But the widely spaced trees offered protection. Bloody I kept the stuffy nose from growing. Besides, how can you grow in the dirt? My foot, the half the book to read, the radiant tantalizing colors of the landscape drew my eyes across its rough face. I moved a branch from a better view an apple fell from the branch, but, as I moved my hand to one branch, then another, and the berries fell to the ground in air when it met the earth. Now its white meat had no protection and the sun became its enemy. Every minute was like a day for me, and I might have been in the right small cluster of shining berries surrounded by many oaks. Beneath them grew blueberries, elder-berries, and raspberries, and, of course, black- berries. Only tall grasses and bushes were up until dead center stood a pine that failed in its attempt to chose its thick trunk reflected the golden brown of plants soon to be forgotten. Then, beside the sweet bird cherry trees, all sorts of trees, covered the ground and reached the horizon. Again I had to search the earth below them, but to think of it, there were no huckleberries in sight. My arms, having lost their strength, let the branch snap back and more and more applied to ex- pouse their white meat to the sun.

An hour passed. I finished all of Huckleberry Finn. I didn't like the book at all. Eighty year old colored boys, fat dumb colored mothers, colored baggage boys, colored baggers, colored river boys, and scared-of-ghosts colored boys. With pure pride I stood up and fixed the book to the ground. It landed on its flat surface, making a slapping sound. My body felt drained, but my hands and legs got me moving. I was off, looking for berries, and saw me when I sat. With all the hate and anguish that's ten year old's hate and anguish. I got myself myself into the air and landed squarely on the book. My mind fogged over, but a blackberry bush shooting from my finger ankles and knees bought tears to my eyes. I fought my way to a blackberry bush. My hands ignored the blood- drawn berries, lifted up the tender blackberries and stuf- fed them into my mouth. When the last drops of the sweet blackberry juice had passed my mouth I was seriously questioned. "What the blodgett was in your hand?" was the last I heard. But, now there never be an emptier pocket, a more princely bill to be found than myself. "The blacker the berry, the sweeter the juice." (Continued from Page 8)

Correction Education

M.A. or Ph.D. automatically produced for a person the problems of increasing numbers of students and unable to incor- porate speeded up methods. The American system has responded with in- creased pressure and greater utilization of staff and resources.

The contemporary needs of the student—especially the educational needs of those who happen to be Black—and the quickly changing demands of the environment require a constant analysis of curricula and a responsiveness to change in the educational administration. The legitimacy of much of such studied in school must be seriously questioned. There is much cogency, therefore, to the charge that "The American educational establishment does more to in- hibit the educational opportunity than it does to further it."

For absolutely too long the educational establishment was listened to those professionalized "the Negro problem," who spoke in the name of the "Negro" family, the pathology of the fatherless children, the question of the identity crisis, the inability of Black children to deal with ad- diction, and the language barrier. These experts have exaggerated the myth applying to the ineducability of African American youth.

It is high time we shut our ears to them, stop debating about how difficult or im- possible it is to educate these students, and get the job done. We can not wait for someone else to do it.

Jazz Reviews By Wullard Jenkins


Just the cover of this album should really "let you know," but the main attraction, the music, is simply incredible. Once again Miles has exercised his highly educated ear to choose a truly all-star cast of musicians, all of whom (except maybe the little known Balakrishna) are at the forefront of "jazz" music.

Side one (of this two record set) opens with Michael Henderson's heavy bass leading the way. The organ and DeJohnette's high- energy drums can be heard throughout all of this is Brazilian Moriera's varied bit of Latin percussion.

This man can play. He's one of the most exciting young saxophonists on the scene today. His group was, of course, the best in the world. We had to agree. After all, he's got the best contacts I've ever seen.

Buy this one!


In Jones, - drums, McCoy Tyner - piano. The tenor soloist, Tyner is all over the keyboard in a format which is continually surprising. He comes Treme; full-bodied, cut- ting, sinister tenor sax, and all, McCoy Tyner is the listener on the other four cuts. Although this is not one of the premier albums on the record label, it is nevertheless an excellent ad- dition to any collection.

Definitely not recommended for Miles.

3. Freddie Hubbard - First Light - After Miles and Coltrane have stimulated your spirit, put this one on and be even more astounded by the beauty of Black music. Hubbard is without doubt the most exciting young trumpet soloist on the scene today. His group was, of course, the best in the world. We had to agree. After all, he's got the best contacts I've ever seen.

Buy this one!

Goals of B.U.S. Programs

THE GOALS of B.U.S. as dictated by the Revolutionary Spirit of Black Generations through the ages is: Freedom and Liberation of African people in America and abroad.

METHODS AND MEANS TO LIBERATION

1. Nationalism: which is nation building. We believe as Malcolm X 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 help build it. We believe in the creation of Black Nationalistic thought on this campus. For we are African people first and students second. We intend to create this type of Atmosphere through programs offered by our organization B.U.S. These programs are basic form are:

These programs in basic form are:

(a) Black Cultural programs
(b) Controversial National programs reflecting today's Black thought
(c) Educational programs covering Black, History II Thought III Lang. IV future needs.

B.U.S. Philosophy

These goals are: (1) Nationalism: We take Nationalism to be nation building of which we feel will lead to our goal of world-wide Black Liberation.

We, the members of B.U.S., have seen the need to become an organization in order to attain our goal, which is, liberation. Black United Students, may now be defined as a student Black Nationalist Organization dedicated to the liberation of Black people in America and abroad.

The Organization known as B.U.S. is built upon, and dedicated to three basic principles on which the deal will lead to our goal of world-wide Black Liberation.

THE BLACK WATCH

African Paper for African People

K.A.S.A.

K.S.U. Members of the Kent African Students Association (K.A.S.A.) held their first meeting of the year Saturday, January 29 in the Student Union. The meeting was held in order to set up their coming issues for the quarter. Along with their long range goals, the group hopes that a revolutionary topic will be chosen. The speaker will be brought in from outside the Kent area.

Under general discussion, K.A.S.A. members and Black United Students (B.U.S.) members spoke of present condition of the campus between the two groups. Brother Arthur Robinson informed the K.A.S.A. they're going to use the Cultural Center for their meetings instead of moving from place to place each month, as done in the past. Moreover a need for the two organizations to work closer together, the Center may bring closer ties.

The Black United Students plan to hold an African night this coming spring quarter. Other new and revised included the informing of a new course entitled Contemporary Issues in Africa, the formation of a new chapter of All Black Student Union in the new and in less than two months, for a vent into the United Nations, against the freedom of the 5 million black people in Rhodesia. Only to rubber stamp the killing of 15 Africans.

And the whole White Race shirk their responsibility in enforcing their own hand crafted World Court at the Hague decision that Namibia should be free from the hands of the Racist bands occupying South Africa.

Son, all these happen because, the white man is still refusing to believe that he is a falsehood. When he looks at the mirror, he sees what he wishes to see and this does not please him and he goes on rampage.

He likes a model of his Democracy, Socialism and Communism and give the black race to copy if and from them he sees, that it is all falsehood and cannot work, because it is not the true system. But because he does not wish to tell himself that he is falsehood, he tells himself that his systems are failing because they are under-developed and backward people.

What a big laugh my son, but don't laugh, because their case is not for laugh but for puty.

The Black National Anthem

By Brother Donald Weldon Johnson and Brother J. Rosamond Johnson

Life every voice and sing, till earth and heaven ring with the harmonies of Freedom. Let our rejoicing rise, high as the listening skies. Let it resound long as the rolling sea. Sing a song of the for the dark past has taught us; Sing a song full of the hope that the present has brought us. Facing the rising sun of our new day began. Let us march on till victory is won.

Stony the road we trod, bitter the changing rod. Felt in the days when hope unborn had died; Yet will a white be a rod of life be to the light. Come to the place where our fathers sighed We have come over a way that with tears has been watered; We have come treading our path through the blood of the slaughtered. Out 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; Thou wilt lead us home through the valley of the shadow. Keep us forever in the path, we pray. Let our feet stray from the places, our God, where we meet Thee. Let 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.

An African Lament

(Continued from page 11)

Doin' It At Brown Junior High

The KSU Sickle Cell Anemia Education and Testing Program was on the job again. On Thursday, February 10, 1972, we conducted a testing program at Brown Junior High School in Ravenna, Ohio. The results were very inspiring. There were 37 Black students attending Brown out of which 81 (66%) students were tested, with seven (9%) coming up positive on the screening test.

On Thursday, February 10, 1972, we conduct a testing program at Ravenna High School with an estimated Black population of 85 students. Also, East High School, Akron, Ohio will be testing soon. We plan to demonstrate the procedure to them the week after the tests themselves, however, Any other schools interested in having a Sickle Cell Education and Testing Drive in their school should contact us.

THE BLACK WATCH

February, 1972