THE PROBLEMS OF BEING BLACK AT K.S.U.

NOW that we are aware of the many problems that we are faced with at Kent State University.........We must NOW direct our energies towards solving them BY ANY MEANS NECESSARY!!

---The Black Watch Staff---
The Black Watch...An Effective Sword

By Donald Morton
Editor, Black Watch

It has been brought to the attention of the Black Watch Staff that there are a number of individuals, both black and white, who feel that the need for a black oriented newspaper on this campus may be on the rise.

The first black newspaper was published by the Black United Students (BUS) on October 7, 1969. The newspaper was named "Black Watch" and was first edited by Brother Erwind Black. It was the first time in the history of Kent State University that blacks were able to communicate (through the news media) among themselves and to become aware of most "Black Happenings" on or around the Kent Black Community.

We must first realize that the black press reflects many of the problems facing blacks in the past and mobilized the black community to act in its legitimate interest.

The press has always been a great weapon in the blacks' fight for liberty, equality and freedom. The black press has been, and remains, one of the main instruments for strengthening the bonds between black people in their fight against slavery, racism and oppression.

Opponents of black freedom and equality have always sought to blunt the black liberation struggle by either censoring or destroying the black press.

We have witnessed the censoring of black news by the State. We have also seen the lack of black reporters or editors on their elaborate covers. Our own Black Watch was brought to a stop because the administration felt that the paper was too biased but when actually our criticisms were quite valid and cause administration much grievance.

But the stoppage of the paper was no surprise to the black students on this campus because throughout history the same thing has happened.

After the Civil War, whenynchings were rampant in America, the black press fearlessly exposed these barbaric practices. For her role in exposing lynchings, Ida Wells Barnett was driven from her home in Memphis, Tenn., and her paper was destroyed.

We believe that there are blacks who demand a better umbrella. We believe that there are blacks who demand a better umbrella.
The Effects Of Black Racism At KSU

By DARNELL MACKLIN

A guilt-ridden frighten diminishing sense of guilt.
And the effect of guilt.

By the guilt.

The social myths of race relations are but ways of organizing and maintaining existing group behavior patterns. Usually they contain a core of truth misapplied or vaguely distorted, and some are pure fabrication. In either case, they are adequate for the escapists. These social myths are designed to keep the status quo, or to protect some segments of the established order by concealing the INEQUALITIES and INJUSTICES which lie at the heart of our present social order.

Such as social myth that is presently at KSU is the currently popular notion of "Black racism".

It is no accident that this notion of Black Racism is the current range among Liberal creation. The myth makers are disturbed about the growing consciousness of Blacks. They more than dimly are aware that none of their "half-assed" schemes will solve the racial problem here. While the rhetoric of KSU's liberals speaks of progress, reality reflects the picture of a campus maintaining monumental barriers to full equality with the finesse of a skillful white color criminal. These same libelers, still deeply committed to their own beliefs about the "proper racial progress strategy" have begun to bad-mouth the newer attentive (to liberal interests) groups with cries of "racist" and "fanatic.

A social myth worth its salt must appeal to a wide audience than merely those who helped create the myth in the first place. The myth of Black Racism is needed by many whites for it helps to explain the growing open hostility of Blacks towards them. The myth of Black racism enables the white majority to ignore the broad societal failure and to fasten itself instead on the imperfection of the victim who states that he will not fight back around and will defend himself again attack become a dangerous or poltically dangerous assailant. The men-fear trick of so placing the victim of centuries of cultural attack helps justify the continued exploitation and is and established mechanism for diminishing a sense of guilt. Thus a guilt-ridden frightened campus alarmed by Black campus unrest can now have a convenient self-absolving explanation for these developments.

One thing gets in the way of the myth-makers, the dictionary but liberals like all myth-makers know that what the truth, and what people are willing to believe are two different concepts. Just for the record, however, racism is defined by Webster's as:

The assumption that psychocultural traits and capacities are determined by biological race and that races differ decisively form one another, which is usually coupled with a belief in the inherent superiority, a particular race and its rights to dominance over others.

Modern racism seem to be a peculiarly European product which grew monstrously with the spread of European hegemony over the world. Racism necessarily was institutionalized in European thought with the establishment of the fantastically enriching silver trade in the 16th to 19th centuries. For any European or off-spring of Europe, (Amerikk being its most opulent offspring), to call any other group racist is the height of presumption and absurdity! The history of Amerikk racism is just to long, too well documented, too solid. Racism as a fundamental assumption seems deeply buried, camouflaged as it may be within the Amerikk psyche.

For the liberal to accuse Black folks of racism because Black folks just won't take orders lives a clue to the purpose of the myth and the audience that the myth is intended to entice. While Black folk are not always blameless for their rhetoric, this radical rhetoric must indeed be frightening to the liberals who never really had much stomach to fight while Amerikk is deeply imbedded racism in the first place. Instead of attacking racism itself, the liberals have for decades been fighting racial prejudice and advising patience, endurance, long suffering loser and everlasting hope. Black folk everywhere have demonstrated clearly that such counsel is just not adequate or even relevant.

This myth of Black racism is designed to keep Black folks who won't play ball with the liberals on the liberals' terms effectively isolated. This myth discourages white group seeking to find out about or to participate in the activities of Black folks. This myth boosts the sapping facade of Black and white togetherness. When they reality is an ever increasing polarization of the races. Liberals use the myth to hide the truth about the American race problem which they themselves have not been able to face. Yet history clearly shows that in matters of race, justice and morality are set aside: 1) the current economic and political order cannot absorb Black folks because fundamentally it was never designed to do so. As long as the liberals and those their rhetoric protects can pretend that Kent State University is capable of dealing with the issues of INEQUALITIES and EXPLOITATION that the current campus revolt is forcing to the front, so long can discussion of practical economic, political and social alternatives be postponed.

Black racism is a social myth that has grown out of the desperate need to see progress, yet maintain the status quo. Like all social myths, that of Black racism here at KSU harmonizes the seemingly contradictory by providing a socially acceptable explanation for the unacceptable reality of life here at Kent State University.
Black Housing Approved By Board

The Housing Policy Committee of the Office of Student Services (OSS) yesterday gave its final approval to the concept of a black housing unit. The question now faces regent review.

The motion, approved by an 8-0 vote, does not specify the location of such housing. After meeting with students from both South Quad and Stockwell—the proposed sites—Housing Director John Feldkamp will attempt to make more detailed plans acceptable to all concerned.

The proposed housing stimulated debate between blacks and whites when representatives from Stockwell and South Quad appeared at last week's meeting. Lee Gill, chairman of South Quad's Minority Council, requested the establishment of an Afro-American and African Cultural unit on the fifth and sixth floors of Bush and Gomburg houses.

Stockwell's Gayle Nelson also asked the committee for a separate corridor and governing unit for black women in that dorm.

Many whites opposed to the housing charged it would promote separation between the races. Bush House President Barbara Myer read a statement at last week's meeting which criticized the Afro-American unit for the following reasons:

—The unit would be "extremely detrimental" to race relations.

—The function of dorms to provide contact between people with varying backgrounds would be defeated:

—The housing should be in a "controlled unit" such as Betsy Barbour or Helen House.

—South Quad white women have perhaps unjustifiably executed fear of coming through the proposed unit; and

—South Quad women don't want to lose their room priority.

Although a possible solution to the last point would be to relocate Bush and Gomburg dormitories, Bishop Houses in South Quad, the latter houses have not yet agreed to the proposal.

Geo. Prof. John Kolars, a committee member, introduced a substitute motion yesterday which would apply to groups requesting separate housing.

Other committee members voted down the motion after discussion revealed that such a policy would allow a group of mostly black students, for instance, to establish separate housing if they wanted it.

Committee member William Dobbs spoke against the proposal because of his beliefs that dorms should allow students to mix, and that it should be the private market which offers self-selection. However, he voted in favor of the unit.

Dobbs also said the Housing Office should have attempted to solve racial tensions before the housing problem was brought by accommodating the housing system to meet the "flux of blacks." Stockwell's Nelson emphasized that the unit would serve educational as well as social purposes. She also stressed that the blacks would not be segregated - that blacks need to "get together" with each other before they can communicate with whites.

Gill supported Kolars' substitute motion because it served as a policy statement for future reference. He said the original motion was a "cop-out," presumably because it was so vague.

Philosophy Prof. Carl Cohen of the Ann Arbor Liberties Board brought up concerns of his own and other members of the board. He claimed the unit would "in fact" be segregated, although it is open to whites.

Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. 1929 - 1968

In Memoriam

By Arthur Thomas

The King is dead or is he? April 4, 1968, a bullet pierced the head and put an abrupt halt to the heart beat of Martin Luther King Jr. On that dark day of early spring a great man, a black man, lay still on a second floor porch of a small hotel in Memphis. A shot that was heard around the world. A shot that brought pain, sorrow and anger to the hearts of all black people. As Martin lay still and the sound of the explosion of the bullet faded, the voices of thirty million people could be heard demanding to know why. Why should a man that preached and committed his life to non-violence be violently slashed down and his assassin be able to escape by capture more than one hundred policemen in a one block area.

The question hasn't been answered. Why did it happen? As many questions before, they have fallen upon deaf ears, but we are concerned ourselves with the time wasting task of raising questions and asking question when the answers should ring loud and clear as the sound of the bullet that pierced the head of this great man.

We are April 10, 1968 the end of all hope? What will happen next, now that the King is dead? I cannot foretell the future even Dr. King couldn't do that, though it may have seemed so at times. I only know that if we as a people ONLY concern ourselves with questions about the death of Dr. King, we will never realise the fact that Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. can never die, unless we let him.

You may ask, "how can you say this, how he can never die? Was he not buried in Montgomery, Alabama? Was not the funeral covered on all channels of television? This is true, but does it mean that you think there was room for his many awards, including the Nobel Peace Prize. Or maybe the integrated buses of Birmingham. What about the march on Washington and the dream he took with him that was larger than the march itself. Maybe the Civil Rights Bill of 1964, but certainly not one of the millions of lives he touched and gave new meaning, and a feeling of pride. Now I ask you, Was this his buried also? Could all this be buried? Think about it. I already have! If you ask me if I believe all these things died April 4, 1968 I'll answer in the words of Dr. King, when asked to confine himself to the Civil Rights movements and to ignore other injustices of the world. "Not I."
Another Sickle Cell Success!!

EDITOR'S NOTE: Under the supervision of Willie E. Robinson, more than 1,000 Black inmates of the Ohio State Reformatory at Mansfield were tested for sickle cell anemia on the 4th and 5th of March.

Brother Robinson, who was the organizer of the sickle cell drive and testing here at Kent, is presently an instructor in the Institute for African Affairs (IAAA). Accompanied by his wife Audrey and three Kent State sisters, Ginger Davis, Linda Curry and Regina Massey, he was able to train five inmates to help administer further testing. Two inmates there were also instrumental in the testing program.

The testing, the first mass screening program inside a correction institution, was done with the support of Associated Blood Donors, a Black-owned Kent blood bank firm. In addition to the serum donated by the firm, $1,800 in donations were raised for this and earlier testing by Black students and faculty at Kent State and 10 Black campus organizations.

BROTHER ROBINSON TRAINING INMATES AT OHIO STATE REFORMATORY TO GIVE THE SICKLE CELL TEST.

BLACKS OF KENT STATE ADMINISTERING SICKLE CELL TEST TO INMATES AT OHIO STATE REFORMATORY. FROM LEFT TO RIGHT ARE: WILLIE ROBINSON, REGINA MASSEY, AUDREY ROBINSON, LINDA CURRY, AND GINGER DAVIS.

"A Bleed for a need"

WILLIE ROBINSON
ORGANIZER OF THE SICKLE CELL ANEMIA DRIVE

“WE MUST HELP ONE ANOTHER”

B.U.S. Meetings
Agenda

Thursday, April 13, 1972
Brother Arvis Averett and some brothers and sisters from the Skeets and McElrath will speak about many of the problems that are part of that particular area. A movie will be shown also.

Thursday April 20, 1972
Brother Ben Lindsey from Associated Blood Donors will speak on the history, present and future task of it.

Thursday April 27, 1972
Brother James Ervin will explain the programs and services offered in his office, Human Resource Utilization, located in 201 Rockwell. Job opportunities will be discussed also.
Editors Note:

This proposal was submitted to the space Allocation Board by the Executive Board of U.S.

We the Black United Students understand that President Oids has proposed one million dollars to be used for the construction of a new permanent Black cultural center. We think that this is a good idea for the future. We are eagerly looking forward to the completion of such a building. But for now, we need more adequate space for Black cultural programming. Programming geared for associates of the Kent State University community. Black people in particular and white people in general.

All alterations and innovations are to be drawn by a Black architect. All construction is to be done by a Black construction company. We the Black United Students feel that for once the Kent State University Administration could deviate from its traditionally racist procedures in the hiring of construction companies. Architects, and the allocation of building space.

This area is to plan to do with the space in the Student Union, beginning with the

FIRST FLOOR

Commuters Cafe: Recapturing/Reception room, curtains, light fixtures. New cultural reception room.

Room 100: Black Greek Council Offices

Reading Room: Change to small conference room.

Hallway: Carpeted, concession stand for sale of Black products.

Lounge area remains the same (shampoo or replace carpet).

Keep bathrooms in place; new toilet fixtures in all rooms.

The Hub: Renovation all around. Possibility: art and cultural gallery, statues, paintings, etc. (Kitchen to be used as storage area).

The Rap: Dance room, carpeting around perimeter/dance floor in middle.

Kitchen remains as is! Hub kitchen/storage room.

Entrance: New doors.

Building to be soundproofed.

University center room - A.S.A.

U.N. Ticket Office remains as is.

Bookstore: Library and study tables. (All floors carpeted)

Sub-Hub Room: Smaller part will become classroom. Black oriented classes/carpentry. Larger room also a classroom. (Television to remain)

Alumni Room: B.U.S. offices. Black Watch Darkroom: Dressing room to the left of Alumni office.

Union Office: Black Watch Make-up room.

Engleman Hall: The Black Dormitory

201: Small conference and reception room. Leave as is/carpet cleaned.

206 & 205: Secretary offices for IAAA

207: Classroom

203-206: Design and plan drawn up by Black Architects. Sections for Director/receptionists/staff/work study students. 1st Part sec.

203: Counseling room

204: Director

205: Staff

206: Receptionist area

Basketball On Trial

By Bill Ivye

Within our existing society there is still the restless racism that the non-black, white, or white-oriented institution. There is no need to point those two out, for they have uncovered themselves through their fruitless efforts and conscious efforts to commit against the people, crime, that have no freedom and dignity in a land where such unwarranted atrocities should not exist.

To dig still again into the “rhetoric” (regarded as such by many whites) that concerns black people alone; we have been truly the ones to suffer and experience no real form of freedom. In the true role of Designers in the realm of dignity, we have been crushed quite knowingly by those who lay claim on ingenuity and who are depicted as “Omnipotent Administrators” (Continued on page 8)

The Watch

Don’t Read This Article!

Spring quarter is here upon us and with it the problems that faced us last year and the year before that, that are still facing us. Our KSU Black student population is not enough to be able to do anything since fall quarter. KSU still doesn’t have a scholarship or something to allow the students to set up for Black students. We are still being constantly harassed by too many departments and organizations of this University. We are forced to plan programs and carry out Black programs, in a one room cubicle, hardly enough to accommodate the legal special area for three people.

One might ask the question, how do we deal with the many programs that brod upon us daily? I believe that first of all one person cannot ask this question. It must be asked by many. And after we realize what the problems are we must begin to direct our energies in the manner of a Black cultural and political manner.

At this point in time we must be as pragmatic as possible in all of our present and future endeavors for that is the means that work. If quiet peaceful negotiations behind closed doors can’t get it, then it must be done. But, if they don’t, we have to try something else. Hopefully a large amount of progress and accomplishment can be made with a small amount of overt and incoherent vocalization of our needs and desires.

In the area of financial assistance there is little that we can do. We have already remade home this quarter. But we can and must do something through our own endeavors and the students can do something in the future. The University has been presented with a proposal that calls for two million dollars in the areas of recruitment, scholarship, grants, and funds for retention of students. With proper re-channeling of funds in various areas of the University program can easily be activated. It’s up to the University as to whether or not they wish to help those, who have helped little in the past. Let us carefully watch the KSU’s administration’s attitude and opinions towards our fight for the existence of our economic future and progress.

The intimidation, harassment and insults toward Black students and students is once again at the time high, the type of disrespectful and non-regard toward Black students is something that we will have to deal with more closely than we have in the past. A constant reminder is needed, for some people, that Black people, too, deserve and demand respect. As we begin to make this real live interest in giving more of the same, many people in various aspects of the University perhaps will think twice before they display their ugly racism against us.

Concerning Space for Black people here at Kent State seems to have always been a problem. Since 1963 K.S.U. had absolutely no space at all for Schwarzgut, Black students and students hadn’t even allowed to stroll across the commons not to mention enrolling in classes. Today, 1972, we are seeking more adequate space than the traditional 1 6” by 1 6” cubicle. Dr. Glen A. Oids speaks of his plans to raise the million dollars for a Black Cultural Center. I think that this is a cool idea, but in the mean time and, in the mean time we need more adequate space immediately.

A proposal has been submitted to the University Building Space Allocation Committee. A reviewing board is scheduled to hear our criteria justifying our bid for space. The Old Student Union is being considered as a possible space, but depending on the completion of the million dollar complex planned by the University. The building is being looked at as an interim solution.

Anything that we wish to obtain we can. But, we must do it together, or not at all.

Rudolph Perry Jr.,

On April 10th by the time this is published letter Dr. Glen A. Oids

This letter is an explanation of what black students see as definite needs in the area surrounding our campus and assistant and scholarship programs. By this time, I am sure that many students will be aware of the fact that we have been circulating a petition seeking to find out just how many black students need financial assistant for spring quarter. At this time, we have collected over four hundred names of black students who are in need of immediate financial assistance. This is shocking, and much too large of a figure.

In earlier discussions, we talked about scholarship programs. It was pointed out that Kent State University is one of the few schools for its size that does not have a black student scholarship program. You agreed with me upon the need for a black scholarship program. You also made mention that every possible avenue concerning the creation of a black State University program you would support.

The second area is centered around earmarking specific funds for specific things. We need to have two million dollars set aside annually specifically earmarked for an adequate black student scholarship program, emergency grants, aids, and a functional quarterly recruitment program of black students.

We are aware of the fact that many white students share some of the same financial problems we have. In this mind, we suggest that this type of program benefit the students in the very near future. I suggest that we start now. I hope as president of this university, and a concerned human being of this academic community, that you share the same feelings.

Sincerely, Rudolph Perry Jr.

President, Black United Students

Black Art

In an attempt to introduce the works and thoughts of a number of producing Black artist here on campus, an exhibition is being held at the Cultural Center, April 10th through April 27th. The fact that these artists are generally unrecognized is not of importance; the purpose of this exhibition is to draw attention to the presence of these artists, but because they are seldom observed they are not always ignored by the general public. This well known fact is not only applicable to one-man shows but also to a world-renowned Black artist. In volume I of Black Art, in 1967, he received his degree from Massachusetts College of Art.

The exhibition will be open to the public at the Cultural Center, April 10th through April 27th. Check it out.
Ode To A Queen

Today the winds blow chilly:
the once fertile soil of ethic
has given way to the sands of
dogma.
Today the wind blows chilly,
coronation approaches.
The sun has gone and the
moon is red.
There are voices in the dark,
and the clouds gather.
The trees bend under the
weight of the winds.
There are voices in the dark.
Once I stood on this hill;
there were palm trees
and mangoes,
there was laughter and
music and music in the laughter,
and all that is gone now.
The bleak-black Bible-black
church is crowded with spiders
and well-fed rats.
There are voices in the dark,
There are tears in the eyes
of His sparrows.
The river that once fell in
peary glory
from the mountains and trim-
med the hills in neck-
laced glory,
it's mighty voice falling to a
lull and hemming the
bodice
of our Goddess
with its delicate lace,
setting the jade of her face
and the blazing crown
balanced on her billowing
hair—
against her northern step-
sister
whose preoccupation with
time and style
kept her in the latest shoes
wrought in cold steel,
and whose want of fashion
has taken me from by lady,
has disrobéd my Goddess
and has dethronéd her.
There are voices in the dark.
The wind blows icy.

Steelshoes clang to a stop,
tired of the fashion that has
fed them,
and put aside now
to rust in the rain of years of
blood
that their tight bindings have
causéd.

All is silence.

The Queen of God sends
smiles from her Ebon
Throne.
POLICIC PLAN: Dept. Postpones Black Proposals

The political science department voted yesterday to postpone indefinitely the vote of the faculty on the new Community Involvement ed program. The proposal was defeated by 11-10, with two abstentions. The committee responsible for this vote was divided 4-5 on the proposal, with four black professors and five white professors. The vote on the proposal was 11-10, with two abstentions. The committee responsible for this vote was divided 4-5 on the proposal, with four black professors and five white professors.

Black proposals for the faculty to consider were rejected by the political science department. The political science department said that the proposals were not in line with the goals of the department. The proposals were made by black faculty members and were intended to increase the involvement of black students in the department. The department said that the proposals were not in line with the goals of the department. The proposals were made by black faculty members and were intended to increase the involvement of black students in the department.

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Our Black Art Exhibit

Located In The Cultural Center
The biggest size shot is called "double oh," each of these consists of 8 to 15 pellets, each 1/3 inch in diameter. Each pellet has over 200 foot-pounds of energy, and one could be lethal. There is also what is known as a slug. This is a large projectile which weighs in the neighborhood of 11/8 ounce. It is used in the same manner as a regular rifle bullet. However, it is not accurate past 75 to 100 yards.

Gauge refers to the diameter of the barrel. The most common are 12, 16, and 20 gauge. 12 gauge is the largest of these, and it is also the most popular, and easily available. This is the size to get. 16 gauge is quite rare and ammunition may be hard to get, so you should not buy a 16 gauge, even if it is a bargain. Shotguns in 20 gauge are alright, if you can get a 12 gauge.

There are two types of shells for shotguns: 2 3/4 inch loads, and 3 inch (called Magnum). The Magnums carry more pellets. Some shotguns carry only the standard 2 3/4 inch load, while others take both.

When firing, the pattern of pellets are closer together at short distances and spread considerably at longer distances. If you are far away your shot may not be effective. The two choke patterns are modified choke and improved choke, but for self defense at short range use the cylinder bore.

The two recommended types of shotguns are pump action and semi-automatic. The pump actions usually holds 5-7 shells and is operated by a pump motion on the forearm of the gun, which slides back and forth. After the shot is fired, slaming the forearm back will eject the fired case; slaming it forward chambers the next pellet, picks up the trigger and cocks the firing pin.

The "pumps" are very reliable and simple. The semi-automatic works on the principle of utilizing some of the gas pressure to work the action backwards and forwards, which means you only have to pull the trigger. This means you can get shots off quicker than the pump. This is for a small person because of the recoil. On both, the recoil is tremendous to a small person and a semi-automatic would be better because you wouldn't have to pump it afterwards. However, the fire-power is much greater in a pump, the semi-automatic fires only 3 or 4 shots. The semi-automatics are quite expensive, too. An experienced shot can handle a pump action as fast or faster than a semi-automatic.

For self defense purposes you should then have oo Bkshot with a 3 inch Magnum load, a 12 gauge 18 inch, pump action, or semi-automatic shotgun. You should like to keep a box of slugs around too.

The Remington model 870 is a 5-shot shotgun, which sets for $124. The Remington model 1100 semi-automatic is also a 5 shot shotgun, but sells for $295. These are just two of the many makes, but this was just to give you an idea of how much you should be prepared to give up for a truly worthwhile cause.

All power to the Aware and Dealers with the conviction that the oppressed shall not always be.

EDUCATION:
The Shotgun Shell

The figure shows a shotgun shell. The case is usually made of plastic with a brass head, which has a primer and a flashhaze just like a rifle or handgun shell. The lead pellets called "shots", sit inside of a plastic "shot collar", which sits inside of a paper or plastic shell. When the gun is fired, the primer fires and ignites the powder, just as in a rifle cartridge. The high pressure gases push the entire shot collar with the shot out of the barrel. The plastic collar drops off a few feet past the barrel and the shot keeps on going.

The collar serves two purposes: it is made fit the barrel tightly, so that it provides a gas seal, and it keeps the lead pellets from being deformed by being pressed directly against the barrel. The barrel is smooth inside, with no rifling (The grooves inside the barrel of all types of guns that keep the bullet stable). The empty plastic cases are ejected after firing, and can be reloaded again, just like brass rifle and pistol cases, although they will not withstand as many reloadings.

The shell contains the number of pellets in a shotgun shell varies considerably. The smallest size shells contain 9 pellets, which is about 1/16 of an inch in diameter. The most common shells in 12 gauge contain 700 of these pellets. The biggest size shot is called 00 buckshot (pronounced "double oh"). A load of this consists of 8 to 15 pellets, each 1/3 inch in diameter. Each pellet has over 200 foot-pounds of energy, and one could be lethal. There is also what is known as a slug. This is a large projectile which weighs in the neighborhood of 11/8 ounce. It is used in the same manner as a regular rifle bullet. However, it is not accurate past 75 to 100 yards.

There are 3 types of choke:

1. Cylinder bore length and "choke". The shorter the barrel the faster the shot will spread and wider the pattern. This is good for close range, 18 to 20 inch barrels are common. 18 inches is the minimum legal length for a shotgun barrel.

2. Modified choke and improved choke, and then you have the cylinder bore which is no choke at all. There are some shotguns with adjustable chokes and the others have the amount of choke stamped on them. If all possible get an adjustable choke, but for self defense at short range use the cylinder bore.

The Busing Conflict

The Black convention to adopt the so-called anti-busing resolution, also scored Nixon's busing stand. He is Roy Innis, national director of the Congress of Racial Equality (CORE).

"The President has expressed the (anti-busing) view of white America," Innis said. "For the President to have come so close to expressing the view of white America, yet to leave out the issue of community control of schools is immoral and bankrupt."

Innis said the $2.5 billion Nixon promised to allocate to the improvement of ghetto school would be reduced to lit tle or nothing by the time it reached the ghettos.

"To pump massive funds into the Black community to be channeled to Black schools through the same white hands is a stunt doomed to failure," Innis said.

Meanwhile, a spokesman for the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP), said the civil rights organization will immediately challenge any law passed by Congress to halt court-ordered busing. Clarence Mitchell Jr., the chief NAACP Washington, D.C., representative, said Nixon's proposed moratorium on busing was unconstitutional.

"Nixon has created a constitutional crisis because he has taken a position that the administration and the courts have not permitted him to take," Mit chell said. "We are fighting the busing in the doorways of the schools like George Wallace, saying Black children can't come in until 1973, and maybe never."
Album Reviews

By Willard Jenkins

1. Miles Davis - *In a Silent Way* - Columbia

Although this album was released more than twenty years ago, it remains Miles's finestUSER HaoLin's request.

The presence of the finest bassist anywhere Ron Carter, the funky guitarist Eric Cole and once again, the Billy Hank, enhance this album tenfold.

Everyone should appreciate this one.

7. George Benson - *Beyond the Blue Minstrel* - CTI

Producers and the like have finally stopped trying to make Benson into the new Wes Montgomery. He is his own man and allowing him to be so leads one to believe that he is the best jazz guitarist on the scene.

Ron Carter is back on bass. Jack DeJohnette is the drummer (the best in the world) and John McLaughlin is on guitar and Tony Williams is the drummer.

But it is Don L. Lee.

**Check Out Don L. Lee**

Don L. Lee was raised in Detroit and went to school in Chicago. He is now a poet in residence at the Economists' Teaching center-without a degree—dig it.

He has four books of poetry:

*Think Black*  
*Black Cream*  
*Don't Cry, Scream*  
*We Walk the Way of the New World*

**THE NEW INTEGRATIONS**

seek integration of negroes with black people, from BLACK PRIDE

FROM A BLACK PERSPECTIVE

wallice for president

his momma for vice-president was written on the men's room wall

the toilet was supposed to be

taken from the blood of African, the savages they thought we were—

they bring the real savages to us. (from what?)

our happiness, our love, each

Can Say Goodbye among others.

Some of the tune is just as righteous as its title, featuring a conciseness of form and a chorus of about two minutes. Included are "THE SWEET INSPIRATIONS" chantning about the beauty of "Blackness" and "True Black Music!"


This is more poly-rhythmic, free flowing (with a basic context) music. The basic context comes in the form of Buster Williams' steady bass and the drumming of Billy Hart on, if you're ready for this, electrically amplified drums. Hancock is featured on electric piano with fuzz and echo attachments. The base clarinet work ofennie Maupin on "Ostinato" (suite for Angela) and "Wandering Spirit Song" brings to mind the Miles Davis (Bitches Brew) influence flavored throughout. The other cut "You Know When You Get There" is a gorgeous piece of melodic music as you'll hear anywhere.

The year's biggest WHITE-washing came when the Bill Evans album best out this album for jazz album of the year. Buy it.

6. Stanley Turrentine - *Salt Snow*-CTI.

After a couple of years of mediocre record performances, Stanley has come back strong with his second fine recording on the new CTI label. From the driving "Gibralter" to his beautiful piece "I Told Jesus" through "Salt Song" and "Ballad", all up to the peak, "Storm", this is one of the year's sold recordings.

The presence of the finest bassist anywhere Ron Carter, the funky guitarist Eric Cole and once again, the Billy Hank, enhance this album tenfold.

Everyone should appreciate this one.

By THOMAS HARRISON

To the winds blow chilly: the once fertile soil of ethnic ideas is given away to the sands of dogma.

Today the winds blows chilly, the wind blows chilly, coronation approaches.

The sun has gone and the moon is red.

There are voices in the dark, and the cloud gather.

There are voices in the dark.

Once I stood on this hill: there were palm trees and mangoes, there was laughter and music, and music in the laughter, and all that is gone now.

The bleak-black Bible-black church is crowded with spiders and well-fed rats.

There are tears in the eyes of His sparrows. The river that once fell in pearly glory from the mountains and trimmed the hills in necklace glory, its mighty voice falling to a lull and becoming the bodice of our Goddess with its delicate lace, setting the jade of her face and the blazing crown balanced on her billowing hair—apart from her northern step sister whose precapulation with time and style kept her in the latest shoes in the same style, black, and whose wants to pooh to one from my lady, has disrobed my Goddess and has dethroned her.

There are voices in the dark.

The wind blows low.

Steelshoes clang to a stop, tired of the fashion that has fed them and aside now to rust in the rain of years of battle, that their tight bindings have caused.

All is silence.

The Queen of God sends smiles from her Abon Throne.

Miss Sharlene Carter started playing ping-pong her freshman year here at Kent State University. She is presently a Junior with a double major: Art and French. Miss Carter has also received many awards: a plaque for winning the singles in the Ping-Pong tournament in the A.L.C.U. in 1970; a trophy for singles, and also for tournaments last held for KSU students. Miss Carter has also received a plaque for first place doubles in the tournaments held last term for the Intercollegiate tournaments; this plaque is displayed in the lobby. Arlene Nedd and Sharlene played doubles together during every doubles competition.

Sister Sharlene Carter

Black Ping Pang Champ
The GOALS of B.U.S. as Dictated by the Revolutionary Spirit of Black Generations through the Ages in Freedom and Liberation of African people in the Americas

METHODS AND MEANS TO LIBERATION
1. B.U.S. is the building which is nation building. We believe as Malcolm X, who teaches us that
2. We believe that the skills we can learn in this white institution which are of value should be taken back to the
3. We believe in the creation of Black Community to help build 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 is basic form:
4. (A) Black Cultural programs
5. (B) Contemporary Social programs reflecting today's Black thought

The BLACK WATCH
BOBBY HUTON
Freedom Fighter
1945
Assassinated By The
U.S. Racists April 6, 1968

The Black National Anthem
By Brother James Weldon Johnson
and
Brother J. Rosamond Johnson

Lift every voice and sing, till earth and heaven ring
with the harmonies of liberty.
Let our rejoicing, high as the listening skies.
It let resound as loud as the rolling sea.
Sing a song full of the faith that 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 begun.
Let us march on till victory is won.

Stony the road we trod, bitter the chasting rod
Felt in the days when hope unborn had died;
Yet with a steady beat have not our weary feet
Come to the place for which our fathers sighed;
We have come over a way 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 hast brought us thus far on our way.
Thoughts of home to the distant sea;
Keep us forever in the path, we pray.

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

Let our hearts, drink with the wine of the world, we forget Thee;
Shaded beneath Thy hand, may we forever stand.
True to our God. True to our native land.

B.U.S. Philosophy

Afro Hair Care
By Keneyte Adrine

Caring for an Afro is a simple process provided the wearer is willing to take time to develop a well-groomed head of hair. A proper diet, brushing, massaging, shampooing, and oiling the hair are factors involved in caring for a natural. However, don’t overdo it! As you can easily rob the hair of its natural oil and sheen. An improper diet can cause soreness to form on the scalp and the hair may become brittle.

Getting right down to the basics, a proper diet is the most important factor involved in caring for your hair. The natural texture, luster, and sheen will look fascinating if ample vitamins and minerals are included in your diet. Protein foods such as eggs, fish, and nuts are excellent sources of these vital necessities. However, the use of sugar, starch, and animal fat should be kept to a minimum. Renovate, the scalp is slim too. The use too many carbohydrates can cause pimples to appear on the scalp the same way they appear on the face.

A proper scalp is the first step in hair care. The first step is to brush the hair with a natural bristle brush to loosen and rid it of dirt particles. By doing this, the scalp is easily revitalized. A gentle massage with fingers will stimulate the scalp to make the hair grow. But be sure to use a circular motion to help distribute the hair’s natural oil evenly to all the small globules and follicles.

To shampoo, wet the hair thoroughly with warm water and here. A well-conditioned and specially formulated shampoo for proper lubrication. Work a small amount of shampoo into a good lather using circular motions. Rinse and repeat this process again, making the final rinse a very thorough one. After rinsing, squeeze out the excess water and towel dry your hair.

The hair must be properly cleaned at least once a week. Daily care of the Afro is needed in order to maintain a full healthy head of hair.

Tutoring

The Educational Institute of B.U.S. is now in the process of forming its Black Liberation Tutoring Sessions and children’s lunch program. During tutoring, Black awareness is taught, physical hygiene is stressed and overall help with school subjects is given.

The children are fed following each session. We believe in healthy bodies for healthy minds.

Tutoring is held every Saturday at 12:30 A.M. in 252 Lockwood. Food and transportation are always needed. Please attend. Remember, our youth is our future.