• Jackson Speaks
• Black Business Survives In K
• Racism Surrounds Us
• Outstanding Blacks Honored
• Affirmative Action Works For All
From the editorial desk

Discrimination rears its ugly head every day in our different lives, sometimes, in subtle ways that are hard to prove.

For so long, BUS has fought a hard battle against all forms of discrimination in KSU, sometimes without support or encouragement from the school or the students.

But all its efforts seem to be paying off now. The school's administration and the Board of Trustees have both come to realize that BUS was not crying wolf and have taken steps to curb racial problems in KSU.

Last summer, President Michael Schwartz set up the Presidential Blue Ribbon Committee on Black Students' Concerns. After their summer-long deliberations, the committee recommended changes in the Student Conduct Court system and the resident halls policy of resolving racial differences.

This semester, (March 11) the Board of Trustees voted to transfer cases involving discrimination against students to the Office of Affirmative Action, a department that is better suited to handle such cases. They also set time limits within which discrimination charges should be resolved.

While these are welcome changes, no one expects them to bring about the end of discrimination in the school. They can only curtail those blatant cases of it and provide avenues for students to seek redress on those few occasions they can prove it.

But more important to black students is the gray area — the not-so-blatant discrimination. This subtle, insidious bigotry runs like an undercurrent in KSU and occasionally manifests itself in slanted opinions, insinuations or total indifference to black people and black concerns.

This is the most damaging of all and unfortunately, the most ignored because it is hard to prove.

People are quick to rationalize their actions, as The Daily Kent Stater did March 17 when it deliberately excluded blacks in its endorsement of senate candidates. It would be difficult to convince black students in KSU that not one black was worthy of a seat in the Undergraduate Students Senate as the stater endorsement suggested.

In a multi-racial school such as KSU, efforts ought to be made to accommodate everyone and strike a balance. When that is neglected, even with the best of intentions, the result seems unfair.

One can only hope that KSU remains committed to creating racial harmony in the school and that the efforts initiated by the administration and the Board of Trustees will spill over to other areas of the school.

Racism exists

By Gwendolyn Tyus

January 19 was the second anniversary of the holiday honoring the late Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. I considered it a privilege for a black person to be finally recognized, but I treated it as just another day off. Most states that shared King's ideas celebrated this holiday, but a few refused to accept it.

No doubt, those who refused to honor it were wondering why a black man should be honored with a holiday or why blacks should be recognized for anything. After all, they might say, blacks have not contributed much to the U.S. These attitudes show that racism still exists.

I was sitting in my room watching the Phil Donahue Show. The subject just happened to be racism, and I watched as different white people stood up and proclaimed that they were neither racist nor prejudiced against blacks. Some of them stated how they were brought up by their parents not to be prejudiced and how they were bringing their children up in the same way.

But despite their efforts, many of them could not camouflage their true feelings. One lady said she was not prejudiced and indeed worked around a lot of blacks. "If they had any problems, they never said anything," she said.

Another lady felt that the racial harassment of the young black men at Howard Beach was unfortunate. She went on to say that no one ever reports how she and her neighbors were living in fear of the black youths who walked around all day and had nothing to do with their time. "My neighbors and I have spent a lot of money changing the locks on our doors trying to keep safe," the unprejudiced woman said.

An Italian woman stood up and said "I'm Italian and my family came from Italy. We never talk about what happened to us in history like blacks talk about what happened to them a long time ago. They must concentrate on the future and stop harping on what went on in the past." A black woman in the audience answered that in order to know where we, (blacks) are going, we have to know where we came from. I agree.

Just listening to these "unprejudiced" people made me sick. Many of them were obviously prejudiced, but tried to cover it up. Why else would the audience clap when one man stood up and said he was happy about the "little gains" blacks have made. Now, what a racist remark! Blacks have made more than just "little gains." They have worked hard and long for everything they wanted and that's what Dr. King was all for.

The very ideas that King stressed — non-violence, education, and the dream that his "four little children will live one day in a nation where they will not be judged by the color of their skins, but by the content of their character," now seems like just that — A DREAM. I knew that racism existed in 1986, but I thought that 1987 would be a better year. The women on the Donahue Show proved that racism will be with us for a very long time.

This is very sad because racism, I feel is just another word for ignorance. Yes, ignorance of another race.
BUS tries to save school’s budget

By Shirley Sterling

The Black United Students is lobbying student senators to prevent the budget of the Progressive Education Community School from being cut.

An executive member of BUS, Justin Willis, said their sources informed them that senate was planning to cut the budget of P.E.C.S because it feels the school does not benefit the entire population of KSU.

The school, which meets on Saturdays at Oscar Ritchie Hall, was set up by BUS in 1969 to help the underprivileged children from Kent and Ravenna.

Fatima Okoh, the director of the school said the school benefits KSU because it provides education in several areas for the children, and “most of them are potential KSU students.” She also said the school provides KSU students in the College of Education with practical experience. “We feel that education should be a total experience, inside and outside the school,” she said. “Their teaching at P.E.C.S. is the outside experience.” About 15 K.S.U. students, black and white, teach about 45 children, also black and white, she said. The children range in age from four to 17.

P.E.C.S. is a place where children come to learn and have fun at the same time, she said. Part of the education is to expose the children to the better things in the American society, so that they can aspire to improve themselves, she added. Already, most of their budget is spent on transportation to take the children to such learning places as the Cleveland Museums and the children zoo in Cleveland.

Among the places they plan to visit this semester are the Cleveland Museum of Natural History and Sea World. “A lot of the kids don’t get the opportunity visit these places,” Okoh said, although to the rest of us, visiting such places may seem ordinary.

She said most of the children don’t get the proper education they need at home because. “their parents feel that it is not their priority to teach them, but putting food on the table is,” she said. “And in the schools, the teachers have nonchalant attitudes because they don’t understand the children’s problems at home.”

“P.E.C.S. motivates the children and gives them pride and gets rid of the negative thoughts they have,” Okoh said. But if the budget is cut it will make these things more difficult, she added.

She insisted that they would not let any budget cut stop them from going on with what they consider a very important and rewarding community effort.

“P.E.C.S. is trying to reach out to the children to make a change, to give them a chance to get a piece of the pie,” she said.
The *Spectrum* wishes to thank all those who have helped us produce this magazine.

We know it has not been easy, so we take this opportunity to thank Louise Chlysta, Carl and Ann Schierhorn, Chris McVay, the helpful staff of the *Daily Kent Stater*; and all others who have been a part of this magazine, one way or another.

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Against all odds  Black bar thrives in Kent

By Anthony D. Hairston

AFTER A BASKETBALL GAME in Kent one night in 1958, Earl "Doc" Holiday and his friends went downtown for a few drinks. But they discovered that bars in Kent would not serve blacks.

"Eventually, we did find a bar that would serve us, but after we finished our drinks the bartender threw our glasses down on the floor in front of us," Doc said. "I guess it was his way of letting us know that we really weren't welcome there. I was frustrated with the way my friends and I were treated."

Offended by that, Doc decided to go against the odds and open a bar in Kent that would cater to blacks. In 1958, he and his wife of 40 years, Marian, opened the Club Eldorado at 352 W. Elm St. and now has signed a contract to host all parties by the KSU Black Graduate Students Association.

The club serves a variety of foods and beverages and provides music from a traditional jukebox.

Doc said that during the sixties his club would get so crowded at night that people couldn't even find room.

Pictures on a wall offer reminders of some famous customers who made it through the door. Customers like Mohammed Ali, Jim Brown, Jim Marshall, Julian Bond and Don King have all been served in Doc's bar.

Doc has become somewhat of a historian of black businesses in Kent. He said his is the first legitimate black establishment in the Kent area. "In the 1960's a black lady used the basement of her house to entertain black people," Doc said.

Doc admits that opening his club in Kent was not easy. He contacted real estate agencies but found that they would only rent to him, and none would sell him land.

Eventually, he said, he was able to buy property from a businessman who was going bankrupt and needed some fast cash.

EVEN AFTER HE opened his club, Doc still had to deal with area businesses who wouldn't accept a black businessman.

He recalls that when he went to a local bank to change some money into quarters, he was refused service. He ended up driving to Akron for change, he said.

In another incident, Doc went to a Kent bank to purchase a $1,000 money order to pay his liquor license bill, but like before, he was refused service.

Doc said he also started receiving threatening phone calls and felt that a lot of people were jealous of him.

"White people didn't think that I would stay open as long as I did, and black people couldn't understand how a black man could own a business in a town like Kent," Doc said.

ALL OF THESE FACTORS combined forced Doc to close up his Club in 1965. He moved his family to Atlantic City, but it wasn't long before he was back in Kent.

"I was laying on the beach one day and I heard B.B. King's "Heartbreak Hotel' on the radio," Doc said. "I said to myself that I was going back to my place, and that's what I did."

Doc said he felt he had to come back in order to set an example for his son.

"I've always taught my son never to be defeated by anyone or anything," Doc said.

Doc's son, Ronald, is currently the only black officer on the Kent City Police Department. He became an officer in 1975, but only after Doc filed a lawsuit against Kent over Ronald's hiring.

"After I filed the suit they had no choice but to hire him," Doc said. Later, the suit was dropped.

BESIDES THE CLUB ELDORADO, Doc owns two farms and rents out 12 apartments.

At one time he only rented to Kent State students. Often he would charge rent to students based on their budget and on occasion he would let them live there free until they could pay their rent.

Doc said his rent policy was based on the fact that his tenants were students, not on a factor of race. "Black or white, it didn't make any difference to me, because one is no better than the other," he said.

Both Doc and his wife have been recognized for their efforts to help KSU students.

Marian was honored by the Delta Sigma Theta sorority, and Doc was awarded a plaque by the KSU Black Alumni Association for his outstanding assistance to KSU students.
Office of Affirmative Action

STATEMENT OF POLICY

Kent State University is committed to affirmative action in equal employment and educational opportunity. This commitment is reflected in our Affirmative Action Plan, which outlines our strategies to implement a viable Affirmative Action Program. The University realizes the inherent benefits in the full participation and utilization of minorities and women within the institution. Thus, Kent State University endorses the concept that affirmative action is everybody's responsibility.

Affirmative action is a positive and powerful management tool for ensuring effective and successful human resource management and serves as the genesis and guiding doctrine of equal opportunity. Equal opportunity and personnel management are not separate opposing issues, but rather, mutually supportive and integrated approaches to accomplishing organizational missions through the use of human resources. The essence of affirmative action is a full utilization of a pluralistic workforce.

FUNCTION AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE OFFICE OF AFFIRMATIVE ACTION

The Office of Affirmative Action functions as an administrative body under the University president and the Vice President for Human Resources. It develops the University's policy and procedure with regard to affirmative action in employment and educational opportunity, provides assistance to departments in conducting targeted recruitment, distributes generalized and specialized resource information, and provides counseling and advisory services to faculty, staff and students regarding human resource and personnel management matters. Also, the office investigates alleged complaints of discrimination and perceived discriminatory practices which may have an adverse impact on the implementation of the University's Affirmative Action Program and seeks to adjudicate complaints of discrimination in the areas of sex, race, age, color, religion, national origin, mental or physical handicap, and veteran status. The office is structured to coordinate the concerted efforts of the institution to actualize equal employment and educational opportunity for every individual.
Racial conflicts on the rise

Even in KSU

By Anthony D. Hairston

Nearly 19 years after the National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders reported that the United States was divided racially — into one black society and one white society — racism still surges throughout America, threatening the lives and livelihood of people.

Such was the case on Dec. 20, 1986, when three black men were attacked by a group of white youths in Howard Beach, N.Y. One black man, Michael Griffith, 23, was killed by a car while fleeing from the mob.

As national attention focused on Howard Beach, little did we know that it was only a spark from a smoldering fire of racial hate that has now flared up across the nation.

Racial hatred is again on the rise in the United States, according to the Justice Department's Community Relations Service. They report that in 1982, 166 cases of racial violence were reported, but that figure has jumped to 275 reported cases in 1986.

Black cadet Kevin Smith, was forced to leave Citadel military school in Charleston, S.C., after a group of white cadets wearing white sheets entered his room while he was sleeping and shouted racial slurs.

In Cleveland, a black man, Michael Spraggins, was incited to fire a shotgun into a crowd of Whites who were harassing the home of Marlene Armstrong, a black woman, in a previously all-white neighborhood. Eight people were wounded and the family later moved out of their home.

And in Forsyth County, Ga., demonstrators were stoned with rocks and bottles because they dared march in the county, where no black person is allowed to live. Forsyth County has been all-White since 1912 when blacks were chased out because a black man was accused of raping a white woman.

Kent State University has not been isolated from this trend. The President of BUS, Janice Taylor said, "like all institutions, it would be wrong to say that KSU is free of racism." She said they have had several cases that border on racism, but most frequently students don't follow their complaints through because of the rigorous process of filing student complaints.

Following the shooting of Thomas Watson, a black graduate student last April, BUS had a march to protest racism at KSU.
John Enlow, a white student shot Watson several times and then killed himself with a shot to the head. Some people believe the disaster could have been avoided had the police handled the case with the seriousness it deserved. Watson called KSU police several times, complaining that Enlow was harassing him. But the police took no steps to separate the two men. Residents of Terrace hall, where the shooting took place say that Enlow was running around the hallway yelling, "come out nigger."

Recounting other incidents, Taylor said a black student, David Hall, was attacked with snowballs by a group of white students. When Hall stopped one of them after to ask why they assaulted him, a confrontation broke out. But only Hall was charged for the disturbance, she said.

Taylor said BUS was going to the conduct court every week to defend people for petty offenses that shouldn't have gone to the conduct court in the first place.

It was to address the many complaints of black students that President Michael Schwartz set up the Presidential Blue Ribbon Committee on Black Students' Concerns, chaired by O.C. Bobby Daniels. The panel, which met last summer, made several recommendations on how to reduce racial incidents in the school, including the improvement of the conduct court system.

This is not to say that everything is all bad. The KSU Board of Trustees unanimously passed a new discrimination policy on March 11, setting up guidelines and time limits for investigating discrimination through the Office of Affirmative Action.

In Alabama, an all-white jury recently fined the Ku Klux Klan $7 million, sentenced one member to death and another member to life imprisonment for the 1981 lynching of a black man.

These are encouraging signs that people can sometimes work together to put out the fires of racism in American.
Meet Some
KSU Black Faculty

By Tiffany Willis

The Spectrum Magazine would like to familiarize black students with some of the black faculty and administrators in KSU. Here are a few of them:

Melody Baker is the assistant to the dean of the College of Education and Graduate School of Education. She lives in Shaker Heights with her husband and one child. She is also a member of the Delta Sigma Theta sorority and supports the Urban League of Cleveland. She has been involved in minority affairs for a long time. Before coming to KSU, she was the minority affairs officer at the Wisconsin University, Madison. She was also the assistant to the dean of development in special Studies at Cleveland State University.

Mrs. Baker says students don’t need to go through college by themselves. “You don’t have to be a pioneer or walk by yourself because there are many resources to help you; let people know,” she says.

Dr. Felix Ekechi teaches African history and is also the consultant to the Pan African Studies Department. Ekechi is originally from Nigeria. He attended Wiley College, the University of Minnesota, Kansas State and the University Of Wisconsin. He tells blacks in KSU to “know yourself both academically and physically.” He suggests that black students take courses in African Studies since their roots began there.

Joseph Nattey is a programmer analyst for Computer Services at Kent State. He is from Ghana and came to the United States in 1980. Married, with two children, he enjoys travelling, movies, computer games and cartoons. He advises students to “Know what you want and achieve it through education.” He cites business, accounting, the sciences and computers as good fields of the future. Nattey said that minorities must now help themselves rather than depending on others to help them.

Dr. O.C. Bobby Daniels is the associate vice-president and dean for student affairs. He is also an associate professor of educational psychology, administration and technology.

Daniels attended Lincoln University, The University of Chicago and The University of Massachusetts. He is single and has a son who is currently a senior at Howard University. In his spare time, Daniels enjoys jogging and tennis.

He was selected for his position from a pool of 200 applicants and views this as his most rewarding professional position yet. He says he tries to be a good role model to students and that students should keep their proper perspective and have education as their main concern. Socialization can come second, he said.
Charles Greene is the assistant vice president for academic and student affairs. He lives in Akron with his wife and has three children.

Greene is responsible for dealing with problems concerning minority students, preparing high school students for college and organizing scholarship programs. Students should attend college with "a commitment behind them, absolute seriousness and singleness of purpose," he said. "They should apply themselves to do well in the classroom, master their work and then become involved in other activities."

Retha Smith is a financial aid officer and alumna of Kent State. She is the only black member of the financial aid staff and considers herself a positive role model to black students.

Mrs. Smith tells black students that "education is important. However, we tend to put more emphasis on extracurricular activities than academics." She advises students to "get their priorities in order."

She believes that economic gain can be achieved by pulling together and getting into the books.

Dr. Edward Crosby is the chairperson of the Pan-African Studies Department. He said he is often referred to as the "bad boy" of KSU because he always publicizes his concerns, especially those concerning the needs of black students.

Crosby is from Cleveland and is an alumni of KSU. He jokingly says the position he holds now is symbolic of his experiences because as a student, he spent much of his time in the pool room in Oscar Ritchie Hall, the building that is now The Department of Pan-African Studies.

Dr. Crosby said he is concerned with whether or not students receive a well-rounded education and makes sure that black students get a "fair shake." He feels that, "we, as a people, must look deeper than skin color."

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Left: The key-note speaker, Patricia Ackerman, addresses students during award ceremony

Below: Some happy award winners pose with their awards after the ceremony
Honors day for blacks

The Black United Students held its seventh annual Ebony Achievement Awards on March 17, to honor outstanding black students and faculty. The ceremony, held at the Student Center, acknowledged the recipients for their contributions to the black community, their academic achievements and their excellence in performance.

Students were honored in several categories, including "academic excellence", given to students with 3.80 G.P.A. or more and "academic achievements", given to students with 3.00 G.P.A. or more. Also honored were outstanding adviser, Michelle Scott and an outstanding fraternity, Kappa Alpha Psi.

Russel Brown was honored as "Student of the Year," Student Senator Michael Smith received the "Black Leadership" award and Artis Gaines, the outgoing chairperson for ACPB's Artist-Lecture Series received a special "Merit of Excellence" award. She was praised for her excellent programming during her long service to ACPB and her part in bringing to KSU such distinguished black speakers as Rev. Jesse Jackson, jazz player Wynton Marsalis and others.

The keynote address was delivered by Patricia Ackerman, a KSU black alumna and principal of Cleveland Heights High School.

She praised BUS for having the award ceremony. "It's significant that you are here honoring one another," she told the students. "If you do not share in honoring one another, other folks will not give you the opportunity to honor yourself. We need to preserve those things that are uniquely ours."

She encouraged educated black people to go into business for themselves, saying: "When we pursue intellectual things, we feel that at the end we should get a job and work for somebody else."

She emphasized that students should not give up their education with black history to get a sense of who they are, she said. "There are many black people who don't like black things and many students who don't want to identify themselves with black," she added.

She told students that they must maintain excellence not for itself, but for what it would do for them. "You ought to be able to get more out of your lives than your parents did," she said.

In a brief remark, Charles Green, the assistant vice president for academic and student affairs urged students to get involved in defining issues that concern them. Black students should continue to strive for excellence in whatever they do, he said.

As part of the ceremony, the Black United Students Presidential Awards were also given to BUS executives and committee members for all their services to the organization. Among recipients of the award were BUS executives Justin Willis, Vonzella Evans, Jimmy Thompson, Quintina Hall, Clarence Johnson, Lee Barbee and Cody Collier.

Sandra Freeman, a former staff of Student Life, received a special presidential award of appreciation for all the help and contributions she made to blacks while she was serving in KSU.

About 150 students, faculty and administrators attended the award ceremony.

Photo by Samuel Woluchem

Ackerman chatting with Vice President Charles Green, Student Senator Tommy Jackson and BUS President Janice Taylor, after the award ceremony.

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KSU social events policy hurts students organizations

While KSU organizations have been bemoaning the drop in student attendance to campus events, the local bars’ cash registers have been ringing with increased sales.

This has BUS President Janice Taylor upset because there is less control of the students in the bars.

"On campus, we keep students in an alcohol-free environment," she said.

Taylor said fewer student go to campus activities now because the new social events policy that went into effect last fall reduced the time allowed for campus parties. This made the parties unattractive to students, she added.

She also said more students are going downtown now to fill the void left by the reduction in campus activities and called the new trend destructive. The new policy has not reduced the possibility of danger to the students as the school had hoped, but has increased it instead, she says. "They kicked them (the students) out of an alcohol-free environment and into the bars," Taylor said.

"Many of them may be driving drunk now and that defeats the campaign against drunk-driving and against drugs and alcohol."

The policy also led to more disturbances in the resident halls because campus parties end too early now, she said. The resident hall’s weekend visitation hours stop at 2 a.m. but parties end at 1 a.m. and the students return to their rooms and continue partying there. "It used to be that when parties ended, students went home and slept," she stresses.

Director of Safety and Security Larry Emling said the number of blue slips issued in fall 1986 increased slightly over that of fall 1985, but the number of white slips dropped. Blue slips are issued to students for slight violations such as noise-making and visitation-hour violations, while white slips are given for more serious offenses such as staff harassment, criminal acts and repeated receipt of blue slips.

Emling said he doesn’t know the reason for the changes and will not get the figures for this semester until June.

Taylor said students who don’t go to bars go home on weekends now because they have nothing to keep them here. If unchecked, this might increase student attrition, she said.

The school’s role in the problem is contradictory to what they teach students, she says. "They teach us that before something explodes into a big problem, we should look for a way to prevent it, but they are not practicing the same thing."

What’s your most embarrassing moment?

WE ASKED SOME Kent State students what their most embarrassing moments at KSU were. Here are some of the responses:

A COUPLE OF US were partying in a dorm room one night. A friend had to go to the bathroom and decided to do it out the window. As he stood at the open window, he passed out and fell face first. Lucky thing we were on the first floor!—Beth B., junior, special education.

A PSYCHOLOGY PROFESSOR was talking to us about people ignoring things that bother them. The windows were open and a bee flew in the room, headed straight for me, and scared me right out of my seat!—Evin Kleinman, junior, rhetoric and communication.

I WAS STUDYING in the library one night and decided to light a cigarette, and I used one of those non-adjustable lighters. The flame was so high that it started my hair on fire and I burned myself trying to put it out. Later I heard a friend saying how she had smelled burnt hair in the library that day. —Mary Hewitt, sophomore, education.

ONCE WHEN I WAS a freshman and unfamiliar with the campus bus schedule, I caught a bus that I thought was going to campus. It didn’t take long for me to realize we were heading the wrong way. The darn bus ended up going to the airport! At least I got a tour of Kent!—Frank Carolei, sophomore, business administration.

I MISSED A FEW anthropology classes, quite a few, and didn’t know how far along the class was. The next time I came to class I walked right into the middle of a mid-term. Needless to say, I handed in a blank paper! —Neal Harms, junior, architecture.
Jesse Jackson: Addresses issues of the time

By Samuel Woluchem

Jesse Jackson walked into the gymnasium, flanked by security guards and the smiling officials of the organizations that succeeded in bringing him to speak in KSU, despite his busy schedule. On the day of his visit, he had been in Washington consulting with President Ronald Reagan on cuts in education.

The crowd, which had been waiting patiently for more than half an hour, let out excited cheers as the man voted among the most admired American politicians mounted the makeshift stage in the middle of the gymnasium and shook hands and embraced admirers.

Quiet settled over the gymnasium when Jackson, a speaker of extraordinary eloquence, took the podium and, in his commanding, Baptist-preacher voice, went straight to what he saw as the main concern of students: education cuts. His hard-hitting speech touched on most of the educational, economic, political and sociological issues of the time.

Jackson said the United States has lost its ground, and to regain a sense of competitiveness in the world, it must educate its people, not cut back on education.

"Every young person in America who has the desire to go to school and the will to learn ought to have the option to go to higher education and learn and grow," he said.

Jackson, who was a candidate for the Democratic Party presidential nomination in 1984, criticized President Reagan's education policy because it would make education affordable only to the rich. "It is not right to punish people because they are poor, or to reward them because they are blessed with material options," he said. "Genius of mind and character is not distributed by income."

Jackson said people should not be left undeveloped just because they are economically deprived.

Welfare reform will not succeed, if educational and job opportunities are being cut back, Jackson said. "The two most direct routes out of welfare are education on the one hand, and job opportunity on the other."

Without education and jobs, "you create a dead-end street for those trying to break out of the bottom of our economy," Jackson said. "What is left is the illicit economy or the drug economy or the road to despair." It would cost the government more to send a person to prison for four years, than to keep that person in school for the same period, he said.

He noted that the people are poorer now than before because in the last seven years, Americans have lost about half a million manufacturing jobs, which paid more than $28,000 a year. At the same time, six out of every 10 jobs created by Reagan pay $7,000 or less a year. This put the people below the poverty line, he said. "Most people are not on welfare; they work hard very day," he said.

He added that economic hardship has led to insecurity and racial violence. But racial violence is not the dominant violence of our day: "Economic violence is the violence of our day."

He said the top 10 percent of the population owns 70 percent of the national wealth and the other 90 percent shares only 30 percent of the wealth. "If we must fight, let's not fight each other," he said. "Let's fight economic polarization." Fight against large industries and "merger maniacs who have no regard for us, black, white or brown," Jackson said. "We are not people; we are profit or loss; we are chips."

Jackson condemned the numerous racial attacks that have taken place recently, including the harassment of a black cadet in South Carolina, the attack at Howard Beach, N.Y., and the reaction to the solidarity march in Forsyth County, Ga. "If we allow these expressions of ugliness and immoral behavior to define this age, we would have allowed the lunatic fringe to define all of us," he said.

He pointed out that most of the violence is misdirected at skin color, in-
stead of the real problem of economic domination. He said many farmers have been driven to suicide, and many workers have destroyed themselves and their families because of economic hardship.

"These farmers have three options: in fear, they can turn to the right and in their hate, hide behind the hoods and sheets. On the other hand, they can turn to drugs and suicide and mate-battering and child abuse, or they can, with one gasp of hope, reach beyond the historic alliances and reach out and give hope and peace a chance and form a new coalition," he said.

He added that the outbreak of racial incidents does not mean that the civil rights movement was unsuccessful. This generation must carry that struggle forward, he said.

On his political future, Jackson, who ran the most effective political campaign ever in 1984, said he has not decided whether to run. He said this time, "expectations will be high," and that he needs to raise about $10 million this spring before making a decision.

He added that the Progressive Coalition, which he formed, now has the number to win the Democratic Party nomination.

Reacting to the speech, Ron Daniels, an associate professor at the Department of Pan-African Studies, said it is nice for Jackson to come and talk to students, because it will give them someone to look up to.

Daniels, who has known Jackson a long time, said "He is an understanding and warm person — he relaxes, he jokes." Politically, he said Jackson has created new possibilities for black people. "Many of us feel it will be nice to vote for him in a presidential election," he said.

He added that he was pleased to see such a large turnout of whites because it shows "whites are willing to join and work under a good black leadership."

Janice Taylor, president of BUS, said they decided to invite Jackson to Kent because they knew "he would make an impact and would talk about issues that related to students." The speech was enlightening and "pertinent to the students," Taylor said. "I was very proud to have him here."

Black United Students, the All-Campus Programming Board, Kent Interhall Council and the May 4 Task Force sponsored Jackson's trip.

Jackson addressing KSU students in the memorial Gym as part of the Black History Month Celebration.

Photo by Samuel Woluchem
HE SAID NUCLEAR WEAPONS are too dangerous and too costly and make nuclear war likely to take place. "We can have nuclear war by a margin of human error, unauthorized push of the button or computer malfunction," he said. "The talk of the use of nuclear weapon as a bargaining chip is vulgar, misguided, and a misunderstanding of the monster called nuclear power."

He said the new generation must go in a different direction. "We must choose the human race over the nuclear race," he said.

ON APARTHEID, Jackson condemned the United States' cooperation with South Africa. "We are treating South Africa with too much patience; we are acting as if South Africa's behavior is civilized and normal," Jackson said. "It is uncivilized and immoral.

"We must not just be against apartheid staining us, we must have the will to end apartheid." The apartheid system in South Africa has jailed 24,000 people and killed 3,000 people in the last two years, he said.

The United States' refusal to talk to some black South African leaders on the suspicion that they are communist is inexcusable, he said. "We,(the United States) cannot talk to Russia and talk to China, and not talk to Angola," he said.

ON LEADERSHIP, Jackson said he has travelled around the world and met many leaders, and this has expanded his knowledge and ability as a leader. In addition to American leaders, he said he has met world leaders in Africa, the Middle East, Asia and Latin America. "I've talked to Prime Minister Masuhiro Nakasone of Japan; I've confronted Mikhail Gorbachev face to face on the question of human rights in the Soviet Union," he said. "I've had a chance to see, a chance to share, a chance to grow."

Jackson asked those in politics who refuse to meet other leaders: "How can you deal with them if you've not met them? How can you understand them?"

Jackson said many leaders separate themselves from those they lead. "You learn by doing," he said, stating that a leader must work and protest and fight with those he leads. "You can't be a strong American leader with your nails manicured," he said. "You must have dirty hands and a clean heart and a developed mind and a strong character to be a strong leader."

ON THE FAMILY, Jackson advised young people not to have unwanted children. "You are not a man because you can make a baby," he said. "You are a man because you can raise a baby and care for a baby and provide for a baby and love a baby.

"Dogs raise their puppies, cats raise their kittens, cows raise their calves, eagles raise their eaglets and even snakes raise other snakes. Anyone who makes a baby and will not raise the baby has moral values and character lower than a crawling snake and a barking dog."

African students look forward to Africa Day

In order to create a better understanding of Africa and its people, the Kent African Students Association holds an annual Africa Day Celebration.

It is a day on which we reverse roles and play host to the American people. We also use the day to educate them on our rich and diverse cultures and heritage, and encourage them to better understand the African continent, its people and its problems.

THE NEXT AFRICA Day Celebration, to be held on April 18, at the Ball Room, promises to be an exciting one and we invite everyone to come and live it with us. We and our African-American relatives will take you closer to Africa — or at least, we will bring Africa closer to you — to show you its people, play you its music, feed you its foods, dress you in its clothes and teach you its ways.

We will use the day to remember our long struggle against oppression and commiserate with our suffering brothers and sisters in apartheid South Africa, as well as pay tribute to Africa's leaders, past and present.

The activities planned for that day have been carefully selected for their educational, social and cultural values. Among them are: libation; African music and dance, to be performed by Africans and Americans; a fashion show to display some of the latest fashion trends in Africa; a speech by Dennis Brutus, one of South Africa's foremost poets, who was exiled for his anti-apartheid activities, and many more.

ADMISSION WILL be free to students and free entertainment will be served. All we request of you is that you bring an inquisitive mind and a willingness to learn about us and share in our joys, pains and experiences.
Taming discrimination in KSU

By Samuel Woluchem

Sometimes, people feel they have been unfairly treated for any number of reasons ranging from skin color to age and sex. To many of such people, there is a place to get help or advice.

The Office of Affirmative Action is one of KSU's way of addressing and monitoring all kinds of discrimination on campus.

Although it is not always easy, the office tries to provide counseling, legal assistance, or moral support to all those who feel they have been treated unfairly as a result of any kind of discrimination.

Raymond Borom, the director of the office said that in addition to monitoring the hiring practices of KSU, they investigate all internal charges of discrimination from the staff. "We also respond to charges of discrimination from outside the school," he said.

But most of the time, the charges come from the school's staff, he stressed. "I listen to the people first, and then I comment on the validity of their complaints," he said. "We have to maintain a certain amount of integrity." He said when a complainant has no case because the person did not perform well on the job, they tell a person so.

When a complaint is valid, the office makes recommendations to the affected department, outlining the problems and how they can be resolved, he said.

The department heads often react in two ways when they are hit with discrimination charges, he said. "Some express surprise at the problem and want to resolve it," Borom said. "That is usually a good sign that a solution can be worked out. But others express anger and take the complaint as a personal attack on their leadership. That makes the dispute harder to resolve."

Although nationally, sex and age are the two most common sources of discrimination, in KSU race and sex are the most common, Borom said.

"KSU has no exclusive right on discrimination," he said. It happens in other schools just as much as it happens here because some people take their biases too far and are resistant to change, he said.

Sometimes, the school's administration is cooperative in dealing with discrimination cases, he said. At other times, they may not believe the charges because of who may be involved. "Some discriminations are very subtle and insidious," he added. Racial discrimination is particularly hard to prove not because it does not exist, but because it is subtle, he said.

Borom said most people do not come forward with discrimination charges because they are afraid of the consequences of speaking up. "About 50 percent of the time, people are afraid because they think they will lose their jobs," he said. "It is illegal for anyone to be threatened, coerced, intimidated or retaliated against because he filed a discrimination charge."

Many people, especially women involved in sexual harassment don't want to file charges because they are afraid of the publicity they will receive, he said. They just want the harassment to stop, so the Office of Affirmative Action calls the people involved to correct the situation, he said.

Borom urges those with complaints to come forward and get assistance. What happens with a person who feels he or she has been discriminated against lies with the person, he said. "Whether we feel a person has a case or not is not important," he said. "The decision to file a charge is theirs only."

Raymond Borom
PAS’s secretary promoted

By Kevin C. Parker

After 12 years as secretary of the Department of Pan-African Studies, Lauren Pernetti has left to become the assistant director of the new student orientation program.

Mrs. Pernetti took the job as secretary in 1974, and at the time, was the only white person working at the department. Looking back now, she remembers with amusement how she dealt with the fear of being the only white person in a black department. "This was the period when the relationship between the blacks and the whites were still very strained from the racial conflicts of the late 1960s, she said, adding that her upbringing in all-white Beechwood to her fears.

She said she came to work in the department by accident. After getting her baccalaureate degree in interior designing, she had planned to become a housewife, she said. But instead, she found herself divorced and left with the care of her children. "Life has a strange way of surprising you," Pernetti said.

She took an interior designing job, but soon found she didn't like it and quit. Then she spent the next three months looking for a new job, she said, and this made her life difficult and gave her little self esteem.

But the job searching ended when a friend told her of an opening at the Department of Pan-African Studies and within a week of applying for the position, she was hired.

Despite her early fears, Pernetti said she took the opportunity to learn more about black people and the racial problems of the time. By doing so, she found a medium to deal with her fears and started to enjoy her work, she said. At the time, one of her duties was acting as a liaison between the races, the students and the school's administration, she said.

Although she performed many important duties while in the department, she feels that the welfare of the students was her primary concern.

This was so important to her that she registered in KSU and got a master's degree in student personnel services, so she could help the students more.

Pernetti said answering students' questions, solving their problems, calming their fears and counseling them are some of the rewarding ways she has helped them. She added that she has special concerns for black students and she tries to see that their needs are met.

The experience and close relationship with blacks in the department have been rewarding, she said. "The Pan-African Department is like a family to me, and I will carry whatever I have learned to my new job," she said. "I wish everybody could have been in my position. I have learned to see people not as colors, but as human beings."

Gladys Bozeman, who has been the secretary to Dr. Edward Crosby, chairman of PAS since 1972, will take the position left by Pernetti. Bozeman said Pernetti is a hardworking, admirable person and she will miss her friendship.
kent student center programming

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Paintings
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Summer: K. Luker, M. White and M. Cardenas
Jewelry & Clothing
June 15 - July 4

Eric Skaggs
Multi Media
July 8 - August 8

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African dancers thrill Kent audience

Troupe provides fitting end to Black History Month

By Samuel Woluchem

As in Africa where every celebration ends with singing and dancing, the black history month came to an end last month with singing and dancing. And appropriately, it was African music and dance.

"It is a proper way to end the Black History Month," said Adesanya Adedeye, the leader of the group that performed.

As part of the Black History Month, BUS, ACPB, KIC and AIESEC sponsored a night of African singing and dancing. It featured Adesanya Adedeye, a Nigerian-born musician and KSU graduate, and his dance troupe, who treated students and Kent residents to a night of music and dancing that left them calling for more.

The performance, held on Feb. 27 at the University Auditorium, was described as both "entrancing" and "mesmerizing" by viewers. Most of the audience passed the evening singing, clapping, tapping their feet and dancing to the African and Latin American tunes weaved out by the drummers.

The troupe is comprised of drummers Olukose Wiles and Billy Bungo of Brooklyn, N.Y., and Olumede Gilbert, of Harlem. The dancers are Jewel Love of The Bronx and Amaniyie Pane of Baltimore.

The group started its performance in a true African traditional way by libating to the spirits. Then they went on to thrill the audience for more than two hours with music from Tanzania, Bukina Fasu (formerly Mali), Guinea, Nigeria, South Africa, Brazil and Cuba.

The dancers performed to two songs, Lamba, a Guinean royal song, and Majana, a song from Bukina Fasu.

"This is great!" exclaimed Ray Badertscher, a white spectator who was excited by the performance. "I am having a good time."
The Wooster native added that he had been coerced to the performance by his girlfriend. He said it was the first time he was experiencing African music close-up, and that he regrets not going to the KSU folk festival last year.

"Just watching the dancers wore me out," he said. "Yet when they are dancing, they seem to be having so much fun that it seems easy."

Another spectator, Adrian Evans of Franklin Township said she came to the performance because it was part of the Black History Month and she wanted to learn something about black people. She said she would leave appreciating black music more.

"I also liked the ritual of libation," she said. "It is like the ritual of the Roman Catholic Church."

The audience did not only learn about black people, many of them participated in the activities of the night. Halfway through the performance, Adesanya invited them to join him on stage and over 40 people rushed unto the stage and shook their bodies to the racy rhythm that flowed out of the swift hands of the musicians.

Most of the viewers were surprised after the performance to learn that all but one of the musicians and dancers were African Americans who have mastered the art of their roots.

"It's excellent!" exclaimed Abdouli Mbye, an African Student. "I thought they were all Africans because they played like Africans. It was original."

Adesanya said he selected music from all over the world for the night because he wanted to expose people to as much African music as possible. "I like bringing Africans as a people, and African culture from all over the world together," he said.

Pane said she likes to perform African dances because she feels she is African too. "There is a spirit within African people all over the world that dances," she said. "I get spiritual and intellectual gratification from performing African dance."

Many African Americans have not recognized themselves as coming from Africa, she remarked, so she shows them what it feels like by dancing and teaching them to do the same. She says African dancing is not just an art form—"it's a way of life that can be done from the cradle to the grave."
As the academic year comes to a close, the present executives of BUS will leave their seats for a new team of executives. The outgoing executive members have worked and fought hard for black students and the in-coming executives, we trust, will follow in their footsteps.

Spectrum bids them goodbye, and uses this opportunity to present this team, who have run the organization for the past year, to the students.

Janice Taylor, a senior in Psychology has been the president of BUS since April 1986. Before that, she was the chairperson of the Political Affairs and Grievances Committee.

Janice, a native of Youngstown, said her time in the executive of BUS "was a learning period." She said she spends most of her time going from one committee meeting to another and fighting for one thing or another.

"Sometimes, the position is rewarding and sometimes it is frustrating," she said. "Black students are asleep and need to make themselves aware of things that affect them.

"Black students need to take interest in BUS and know that a lot of the benefits they have now — such as the Department of Pan-African Studies and Black History Month — they wouldn't have without BUS. They need to take interest in these things because if they don't, they can easily fade away."

To the next BUS president, Janice says: "It's not enough to desire the position; You must be sensitive to the students." She also advises the next president to use time carefully because there is little of it for all that needs to be done.

Justin Willis is the vice president of BUS. Before that, he was community affairs chairperson. He is a senior in marketing and management.

He said being the vice president, he had to be well rounded so that he can step in and fill the place of the president whenever she is unavailable. "I got valuable experience in working with people and having people working under me," he said. "It gave me a chance to interact with both students and senators."

He advises the next vice president to have a good knowledge of the organization and the responsibilities of its members, so that he can give assistance to any one of them when they need it.

Clarence Johnson, a junior in accounting, is the treasurer.

He maintains BUS's budget, and "makes sure all BUS's expenses meet the guidelines of Undergraduate Student Senate."

"It has been a valuable learning experience for me because it taught me more about the ups and downs of working with people," he said.

As a result of his diligence, Clarence won the student leader service award for catching an accounting error that Student Life made on BUS's account.

He says the next treasurer should set up an accounting system and timetable and follow it, to make sure people who work around him do their jobs on time.

Quintina Hall is the secretary of the organization. She is from Cleveland is a junior in architecture.

She said the pace of the job is sometimes hectic. "That's how it is for every secretary," she explains.

She usually deals with a lot of interdepartmental mail and helps draw up several contracts each week, she said.

But despite that, she said "it is an enlightening experience because it opened my eyes to other problems that I may not have been aware of."
It's farewell to outgoing executives

Lee Barbee is the political affairs and grievances chairperson and he is running for vice president.

Before this position, Barbee, who is a junior in political science, was the academic affairs chairperson. He said he spends most of his time on grievances in the resident halls and has succeeded in resolving many of them.

"It's been rewarding because justice is being done," he said. "You get a sense of pride when you have accomplished something." But sometimes, the sense of pride doesn't last, he said. "You can't get pride because you've proved there is discrimination here," he regrets.

He says the next political and grievances chairperson "should know the do's and don'ts of the university policy, and learn how to separate the truth from hear-say."

Jimmy Thompson, a junior in Rhetoric communication is the Publicity chairperson.

Thompson, a native of East Cleveland, says his job includes publicizing BUS's goals and programs. His committee also designed all of BUS's fliers and carries our all its media advertisement campaigns. "It can be fun sometimes, especially when the program comes off as it is supposed to," he said.

Thompson said the position has taught him how to work with other people, and his advise to the next publicity chairperson is: "Be hardworking and never let the pressure of the work get to you."

Vonzella Evans is BUS's programmer. A senior in telecommunications, Vonzilla programs and writes contracts for all of BUS's activities.

She has held the position since April 1986, and before that, she was a member of the programming committee. Vonzella said the work is stressful. "But seeing all the activities come out well is gratifying," she added. "I enjoy doing it."

She says the next programmer should "be hardworking, positive and know how to delegate authority, and be willing to work with others."

Vonzella said the position has helped her grow. "I hope the person that comes in after me takes the job seriously because it is not a light position," she said.

Cody Collier, a senior in finance, is the community affairs chairperson. He is responsible for such things as the Progressive Education Community School and he serves as a liaison between BUS and COSO and the surrounding community.

Collier said his job is time-consuming. "It is hard to get people to volunteer for community service on Saturdays," he said. "But the effort is worth it. I've learned how to communicate with children and adults."

He says the new community affairs chairperson should meet with him to learn the procedures of the job.

In a real sense, America is essentially a dream as yet unfulfilled. It is a dream where men of all races, of all nationalities, and of all creeds can live together as brothers.

—Dr. Martin Luther King
African Community Theatre Promotes black culture

By Lisa Battles

Black students at KSU must help the African Community Theatre Arts Program prosper or be responsible for its death.

That is the message of Francis Dorsey, director of the theater, to the students. "As a people, we cannot survive without our arts, history and style," Dorsey, who is an associate professor at the Department of Pan-African Studies, said. "We cannot survive if we allow our culture to die or allow someone else to determine or control it for us."

ACTAP is the creation of Dorsey and Chairman of the Pan-African Department Edward Crosby. They started the theater in 1979 to fulfill the need for black cultural activities in KSU. The theater's first performance was "Stagolee," a play based on a short story by Julius Lester, from his book titled Black Folk Tales. "The play's hero, Stagolee, was the baddest brother that ever lived," Dorsey said.

This spring, ACTAP staged Stagolee again at the Mbayo Theater at Franklin Hall, as part of the Black History Month.

"It was the first play I ever directed, so I am partial to it," Dorsey said. "The play is a part of our folklore and mythology," he said, pointing out that Stagolee portrays a black man who is not afraid of anyone, including white people, death or the devil.

He said Stagolee is among the new black characters emerging in theater. "In the past, many of the black characters created were in certain stereotypical roles," he said. "They were afraid of white people and ghosts, and they were afraid to deal with any kind of threatening situation."

Dorsey was disappointed that only a few people turned out to see the play. BUS paid for the production of the play to make it free to the students, he said. "I was especially disturbed that I saw only a handful of white students in attendance, given that they comprise the campus's largest population," he said.

Dorsey said he usually avoids performances during the Black History Month because if students don't attend the plays from March through January, they are not likely to attend in February. "Black history is not just for a week or a month; it is for a lifetime," he said. "People only get involved with black functions during Black History Month. If we continue to program into the minds of people that February is the only time to get involved, then they will get involved only in February."

Dorsey is quick to defend black thea-
ter. People argue that the themes of black playwrights and theater groups are not universal and objective, he said. "The same position can be taken against early white playwrights because they developed black characters in negative reflections of the black community."

That is why he avoids producing musicals, he said. "We are always complaining about how we never see any good black dramas on television or in the movies," he said. "If the only images we can portray to white America is that of singing and dancing, that is all they are going to produce."

Dorsey guides ACTAP carefully, using the nearly 20 years of experience he has accumulated in black theater. He said he turned to acting after he was suspended from Abington High School in Pennsylvania for fighting racist whites. His late father, Carl, made him realize that the theater could be a critical force in dealing with conflicts, he said.

"My father told me that I will always be plagued with racism in America and the best thing I could do is learn how to cope with it," Dorsey remembers. "He told me to defend myself with my tongue instead of with my hands. He said that I could not go through life fighting everything and everyone."

Taking that advice, Dorsey joined the high school's black theater workshop in 1967. "The workshop had training sessions and they performed among themselves," Dorsey said.

The group's first public performance in 1968 was titled "An Evening In Black," Dorsey said. "It was the first time in the history of Abington township that black students were in a major play and received rave reviews," he said.

A year later the group made history again. "The high school asked us to participate in the production of "A West Side Story," Dorsey said. "This was a school where racial tension had once been so bad that the school had to be closed. However, by the end of the plays production, it brought whites and blacks together for the first time in a working relationship. Afterwards all racial tension ended."

Dorsey's ACTAP reaches out to the community, he said. "In terms of our productions, we have brought more black people on campus, in a predominantly white school than any other group," he said. "We also serve as cultural ambassadors for KSU. I think what we have to offer is not being adequately used as a means to recruit black students." He added that the cultural activities of ACTAP could be used to attract more black students.

KSU should be proud of the theater because it is one of the few predominantly white universities in the country that has such a program, he said. "Instead of hiding us, they should put us out front," he added.
We realize that injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere. Therefore, we are as concerned about the problems of Africa as we are about the problems of the United States.

—Dr. Martin Luther King

PAS instructor becomes columnist, writes about King’s holiday

By Anthony Ondrusek

An assistant professor at the Department of Pan-African Studies has become a regular columnist in the Akron-based, black bi-weekly newspaper, The Reporter.

Daniels, who is also a Youngstown community leader said his column, titled "Vantage Point," will present news and views from an African-American's perspective. He added that the column will promote blackness, history, culture and Pan-Africanism.

It is "aimed at a generation of African-American youth and young adults who, by and large, did not experience the civil rights, black power, and nationalist movements of the 60s and 70s," Daniels said. "In this crucial times, such a focus may well yield insights for our survival, liberation and development as a people."

His first series of articles are on Martin Luther King, the late, premier black leader who was recently honored with a national holiday. In one of the articles, titled "Keeping King's Dream Alive," Daniels asks: "What has become of the dream?" He said that if King could see all the festivities surrounding his holiday, he might ponder: "Could it be that all is well within the land? Has America avoided 'spiritual death'?"

He went on to say that "Now that he is dead, it has become safe, fashionable and politically expedient for everyone, true believers, non-believers and all those in between, to join in proclaiming King's greatness."

"How else could one explain the new found enthusiasm of preachers who refused to walk with him while he lived, leaders who failed to join him in the marches, demonstrations and picket lines, and politicians who condemned him and vigorously worked to obstruct the movement's path toward progress."

Daniels continues, "everything has changed and nothing has changed. 19 years after his death, the dream that
IN THE MIDST of this misery the present administration, with the active and passive support of many Americans, is investing billions of dollars in weapons while cutting back on life-sustaining, social programs. He said these are "callous cuts which leave millions of already desperate people even more defenseless against poverty, hunger, disease and homelessness."

"While Americans were festively celebrating his day, Dr. King would have wondered what happened to the words he spoke. Words that offered solutions to these problems.

Daniels said that as the King holiday proceeds, America remains"Locked into a policy of 'constructive engagement' with the ruthless white minority government of South Africa, ignores and tramples on the rights of the Palestinians in the Middle East, and sponsors a war by the Contras against the government of Nicaragua."

"America is on the wrong side of the world revolution," he said. "NEARLY TWO DECADES after his death, racism, racial conflicts and racial incidents are on the rise again," Daniels wrote. "Fierce competition for jobs among the have-nots opens old wounds." The administration open assault on the civil-rights gains also encourages racial hatred, he continued.

King never gave up fighting for the good, Daniels said. When he was killed, he was in Memphis assisting garbage workers to achieve economic justice. "The dreamer was busy striving to fulfill the dream through words and deeds."

Dr. King realized that if he didn't work to fulfill his dream, it would remain just that—a dream, he said.

As we celebrate King's holiday, he said, "we must raise up the memory of Dr. King engaged in action to advance the cause. Each King holiday should abound with words, actions and deeds designed to confront the horrendous problems and injustices of this difficult hour in history.

Failing this, the day will become a mere passive celebration, and provide an annual occasion for those hypocritical preachers, leaders and Ronald Reagans of the world to pretend that that they, too, are dreamers.

King dared to dream has become a faint illusion when measured against the nightmare which haunts millions of people in this country and millions more abroad."

America's domestic policy leaves many people in poverty, he said. "Unemployment, particularly among black youths, is of monstrous proportions," he said. "Functional illiteracy and inadequate education stifle the aspirations of our youth, particularly blacks and the poor." Health care costs continue to rise, homeless people roam the streets and millions live in rural shanties and roach-infested homes, he added.

What's your pet peeve?

WE ASKED SOME STUDENTS what their pet peeves about Kent State were. These are some of the responses we got:

"I HATE TRYING TO STUDY in the Hub during finals week. All those people yapping away drive me crazy! Why don't they go downtown if they're not going to study? The free coffee is terrible, too! And those tin can monuments they build have got to go!" — Patty Cavanaugh, junior, accounting.

"I HATE WORKING in the Student Center Game room and Wendy's. People come up to the counter and just throw money at me without saying what they want. What am I supposed to do, read their minds?" — Mary Hewitt, sophomore, education.

"I HATE HAVING to listen to professors laughing at their own jokes. I also hate professors who give out multi-syllable words that are 'SUBJECT TO CHANGE!'" — Roy Tolley, junior, engineering technology.

"I HATE HAVING to have at least a 2.00 to get into my college. I'm supposed to be a senior, but I don't see myself graduating for many moons. It's getting pretty boring here—I mean, I can only take so many gym classes!" — Janet M., junior, advertising.

"THERE SEEMS to be a problem on this campus with girls. After a date they say not to call them, they'll call you. But they never do!" — Dan Black, education-rehabilitation, graduate student.

"YOU COME TO COLLEGE to learn to be an adult. You go to a dorm and what do they do? They treat you like a kid!" — Tony Flick, junior, industrial engineering technology.

"I HATE IT WHEN an RSA knocks on my door and tells me to turn my stereo down. I don't think two decibels is too high!" — Evin Kleinman, junior, rhetoric and communication.
Black by popular demand

Although we have been a very popular people we have even, and always been much much more.

When my ancestors were so enshrined by this America to be kidnapped from our homeland and robbed of our rich nations just to plow your plantation; It is a well known fact of slavery... we never stopped dying for our Freedom.

Sometimes later, when it was necessary to please the European ally, I recall it was my forefathers who became the celebrated sacrifice of this emancipating maneuver, of which, generously and literally... we fought for our Rightful Independence.

Then as segregation became the way of life, epitomizing the myth that all white men were created better; It was my parents who weathered this notably “No blacks allowed” exclusion from services. And by our faith in God... we endured your violence for our Lawful Equality.

And just yesterday, when affirmative action attempted to establish a minimum level of consciousness for us all; It was the turn of my brothers and sisters who have, once again, demonstrated how much of an asset we are to this society... above and beyond all underlying expectations.

Yes, although we have been a very popular people, we have even, and always been, much much more.

Now, today, the voice of racism cries, as it has so much in my history, saying-Everything will be alright just as long as you stay in your “place”. And even if they don’t realize how much they echo the past, I am smart enough to know that progress for my people still means progress for all people. Infact, it is now my responsibility, with respect to my heirs, to exercise this consciousness; Therefore,

If I must reach out when a friend needs a hand, I do it for the children, you must understand for in my family it’s a sin to not take a stand And reality is that, our people have never settled for being simply black, by popular demand.

—Russell R. Brown III
Dedicated to Sandy Freeman
No Other Face

Distance is a funny thing;
People say it draws you nearer.
Yet all I know is with time,
I lost the sight of your face,
   The shape of your face,
   Your hair,
   Your eyes,
   Your lips.
Segmented as they are,
All parts without a base.
I want to see your face.
The simple things, men often deny.
The simple love, sex can not provide.
   The caring,
   The sharing,
   Eye to eye.
the feel of your touch,
   A soft caress,
   A gentle kiss
   A soothing embrace
Fades slowly with time.
Yet, I sit here thinking in rhyme,
Hoping in time,
To see the face,
That enchanting face,
The eyes of
   sensitivity,
   thought,
   and pride.
Another glance,
Another day,
Another place,
No Other Face.
By: Carla D. Washington

Sacrifice

She discontinued hers to continue mine,
hide-out to give to me,
egregarded to provide for me,
came to visit me,
do so to have done for me,
smiled to encourage me,
scorned to warn me,
disappointed to show love to me,
believed to show faith in me,
fought to elevate battles for me,
threatened to strengthen me,
prayed to be an example for me,
cried to ease the pain for me,
taught to educate me,
drew to entertain me,
revised to perfect me,
mandated to discipline me,
viewed to foresee for me,
accepted to make way for me,
stood up to be a role model for me,
slept to wake-up for me.

by Tiffany Willis

The battle is won

The Battle is won
But the war ain’t over
There’s many more battles to come
I know I won’t be victorious in all
I will probably get wounded in battle
And loose a lot of the blood of life
But I can’t give up
There’s to much to gain in the Victory
Peace of mind
And too much to loose in defeat
My Sanity

—Beaugard O’Neal

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Spectrum, Spring, 1987
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