

Guide Service Copy

# BSA HABARI GANI

Read about & familiarize yourself with the Black organizations!!

## YOUNG, GIFTED, AND BLACK





## Be Young, Gifted, and Black

Habari Gani, my black brothers and sisters? I'm sure that you know there is much happening in the Black University Community. Father Brown, Interim Dean and Special Assistant to the President, is busy combatting the unfair forces behind the Honor Committee to Afro-Americans and encouraging first-year students to reach their highest potentials; Associate Dean of Office of Afro-American Affairs, Hortense Hinton and Assistant Dean of Admissions Sylvia Terry are diligently educating perspective black students about the University of Virginia; black issues dominate the cover pages of the University press; the U.VA. chapter of the N.A.A.C.P. is back; black greek organizations are working together more than ever before; and the Black Student Alliance still desires for all black students to join in and do their share. Indeed, "the word is good and getting better in the black community here at Thomas Jefferson's University."

I have enjoyed editing this issue of the B.S.A.'s Habari Gani magazine. Each time I begin it, I reflect on my experiences at the University. I remember a positive one in LeFevre dorm first year with students of all races, and I remember a negative one second year in Faulkner with a white apartment mate who adorned his room with confederate flags and nooses. Little has changed. I still enjoy the company of the friends I made first year and still question the dominant culture's demand for me to do things their way. After all, black students have special concerns and needs that must be respected and appreciated.

This Fall 1986 issue of Habari Gani is appropriately titled "Young, Gifted, and Black" for the Afro-American students of the Class of 1990. They bring with them new and unique experiences and an increasing desire to achieve academically, culturally, and socially at the University. These first-year students have the Office of Afro-American Affairs, the B.S.A., the Office of Residence Life, and other support mechanisms to be their foundation. It is up to them to use their young minds, gifted abilities, and black heritage to continue the struggle for an equal and positive college experience for all students.

The purpose of this magazine includes: to remember and honor the laurels achieved by Afro-Americans of yesterday and today, to educate the University community about aspects of the black experience, to further support the efforts of black students and black organizations, and to provide inspiration for black first-year students to make the best of their youth, giftedness, and blackness in a way that they choose. I hope you enjoy it.

Love,

*Sam*

Samuel Ramsey, Editor



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HABARI GANI

(What's the good word?)

By: Dani Thomas

Habari Gani, Brothers and Sisters? The good word is Black unity, which is a major symbol in the cultural holiday Kwanzaa. In our last issue, I introduced the seven principles of Kwanzaa. Now I would like to introduce the seven symbols associated with Kwanzaa along with their meanings:

1. MAZOA are crops. They represent the historical roots of our holiday because Kwanzaa is a celebration of first fruits. It also represents the rewards of collective and productive labor, which is what unity is all about.
2. MKEKA is a mat. It symbolizes a strong foundation on which the black community must be founded in order to achieve. We must also realize that lower, middle, and upper income Black families are striving for the same things. As the ancestral African proverb states: "No matter how high a house is built, it must stand on something."
3. KINARA is a candle holder. This is symbolic of our parent people, the continental Africans. During Kwanzaa the elder in the family lights one candle for each of the seven principles. The KINARA is always placed on the family MKEKA.
4. VIBUNZI are ears of corn. They represent our children and thus, each house (family) has as many ears of corn as it has children. This symbol is essential because perpetuating our race is so important. Kwanzaa places emphasis on our children because they are in fact our hope and future. They are our life after death.
5. KAWADI means gifts. They are symbolic of the seeds sown by the children and of the fruits of the labor of the parents. Gift-giving during Kwanzaa are not like Christmas gifts. Gifts from children are things that they have made themselves and gifts from parents are usually books or a family heirloom.
6. KIKOMBE CHA UMOJA is a unity cup. This symbolizes the first principle of Kwanzaa, unity. Each member of the family drinks from the unity cup to reinforce the value of honor to our ancestors, praise, and commitment to the struggle that they began.
7. MISHUMAA SABA are the seven candles that represent the seven principles. One candle for: Umoja (unity), Kujichagulia (self-determination), Ujima (collective work and responsibility), Ujamaa (cooperative economics), Nia (purpose), Kuumba (creativity), and Imani (faith).

Watch in our next issue for some stories about how some families actually spend their Kwanzaa holiday!

HABARI GANI?



THE BLACK STUDENT ALLIANCE

The Black Student Alliance of the University of Virginia is geared toward meeting the specific academic and cultural needs of the University's Black students. The Black Student Alliance is open to all Afro-American students of the University and serves as the major network organization among all black organizations.

EXECUTIVE BOARD

Chairman	Rodney Hopson
Vice Chairman	Marvin Dickerson
Treasurer	Courtland Butts
Secretary	John Peoples
Assistant Treasurer	Maria Elmore
Corresponding Secretary	Vida Toppins
Parliamentarian	Valerie Calloway
Historian/Habari Gani Editor	Samuel Ramsey
Assistant Editor of Habari Gani	Dawn Jones
Black Yearbook Editor	Maria Carey

Several committees have been established to meet the needs of the Black Student Alliance through a wide variety of activities. These committees include:



1. The Academic Affairs Committee - This committee provides many services which affect the Black student's academic career. The major project, The Black Degree Candidates Booklet, provides the names of third and fourth year students to various corporations for recruiting purposes. Various academic advising activities aid students in selecting classes and majors.  
CHAIRMAN: Jantonio Turner
2. The Alumni Affairs Committee - This committee keeps the lines of communication open between Black alumni and Black students. This practice has been useful in obtaining funds for activities, support for Black concerns at the University and employment referral for students.  
CHAIRMEN: Veronica Weekfall and Karen Eady
3. The Communications Committee - This committee serves to keep the University community abreast of the Black Student Alliance activities as well as promotes communication among Black students. (This is accomplished with the Black Student Directory, which is published each Fall.)  
CHAIRMAN: Sherman Rucker
4. The Community Relation Committee - This committee serves to bring the University community and the Charlottesville community closer together mostly with the interaction of the Church. The Clothes Drive sponsored with Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity, and a Big Brother/Big Sister Program are two ways this committee has found to accomplish it's goal.  
CHAIRMAN: Kevin Holland
5. The Cultural Affairs Committee - This committee is in charge of organizing cultural activities in an attempt to provide the University with more appreciation for the Black culture. Past events have included the B.S.A. Ball, Black History Month activities, films and speakers.  
CHAIRMAN: Robin Davis
6. The Fundraising Committee - This committee is responsible for the fundraising activities of the organization. Car washes and dances are just an example of this committee's work, as well as selling t-shirts and candy.  
CHAIRMEN: Karen Bland and Carlin Barnes
7. Historian (includes Habari Gani) Committee - This committee is responsible for keeping a logical record of the history of the organization through a scrapbook of newspaper articles, etc., as well as black related issues at the University. In addition, this committee is responsible for the bi-yearly edition of Habari Gani magazine.  
HISTORIAN and EDITOR OF HABARI GANI: Samuel Ramsey  
ASSISTANT EDITOR OF HABARI GANI: Dawn Jones



8. Internal Affairs Committee - This committee serves as the bridge between Black students and the administration and faculty. Past events have included a mixer with faculty and administrators during pre-registration and involvement with Parent's Day.  
CHAIRMAN: James Watts
9. Parliamentarian Committee - This committee is responsible for administering amendments to the constitution and making sure elections and meetings are run in an orderly fashion by referring to the Robert's Rules of Order.  
CHAIRMAN: Valerie Calloway

#### First Year Representatives

Pebbles Fagan  
Eugene Haston

#### Second Year Representatives

Jennifer Bryan  
Linzy Scott

#### Third Year Representatives

Robyn Cohen  
Tonya Eady

#### Fourth Year Representatives

Kern Jackson  
Latana Pempleston

To obtain more information on the organization we encourage you to visit our office on the fourth floor of Newcomb Hall or call our office at 924-3589.

The Black Student Alliance does not discriminate regardless of race, color, creed, sex or other ethnic and national origin.



### First Year Representatives

As the Black Student Alliance First Year Representatives, Eugene and I hope to make the 1986-87 year a more productive one for the black community. In order to fulfill our duties, we will sponsor academic and social activities for the benefit of the first year class and the B.S.A.

Thus far, we have sponsored a Halloween first year social. The theme "Get Acquainted" was entitled so to establish a good relationship between the First Year Representatives and first year black students. Unfortunately, very few people attended this event. We hope participation increases in the future.

During December, the First Year Representatives will sponsor a study break. First year students should take this opportunity to relax, blow off exam tension, and get to know other first year black students.

Our most prosperous event of the year will be held on January 31, 1987. The first annual "Perfection" talent show welcomes all acts from the U.Va. and Charlottesville communities. On December 3 auditions will be held in Old Cabell Hall. Do not miss the opportunity to show off your talent or to see your friends show off theirs. Prizes will be offered for first, second, and third places.

During the spring of next year, Eugene and I have more events in store for the first year black students. As the warm weather sets in, we hope the smell of a first year barbecue does



too. Do you have greivances? You want to see things change at U.Va.? Especially for new students? Look for our Afro-American Forum on First Year Concerns. Last but not least, take advantage of our study break during spring finals.

Take the opportunity to find out more about the B.S.A. First Year Representatives and our availability to you. We want this year to be more productive and successful than previous first year black classes. Remember, with input from you, Eugene and I can work more productively.

First Year Representatives,  
Eugene Haston and Peebles Fagan

Internal Affairs Committee

The Internal Affairs Committee has been in correspondence with members of the faculty and administration in order to establish a mutually respective relationship between students and faculty. The Internal Affairs Committee is planning to co-sponsor a black faculty-student mixer with the Black Concerns Committee of Student Council. The Internal Affairs Committee has also made a substantial effort in gaining black representation on University publication editorial staffs and is also working towards a greater black representation on various other student organizations, such as University Union. The idea behind increased University-wide black representation is not to take over the school in any way, but to assure that there is a greater diversity and mix in all aspects of student life, whether it be academic, social, or recreational.

James Watts, Chairman



Alumni Affairs: New Attitude

This academic year the Alumni Affairs Committee of the Black Student Alliance plans to turn over a new leaf by reactivating the committee. Our committee was founded in 1979 and has not been active since 1980. Consequently, change is rapidly on its way due to increased interest in the University black community.

We intend to kick-off our new attitude with Alumni Weekend to be held March 20-22, 1987. This event was suggested to serve the black alumni by informing them of the issues and events going on at the University. It will also be a reunion of the black alumni. Alumni Weekend will feature an eloquent banquet with prominent alumnus as keynote speakers. Other activities for this weekend will be workshops on the University black community's past, present, and future. Any suggestions or comments from the alumni will be gladly welcomed.

This may be the first major activity with the black alumni's participation in the history of our community. Hopefully many more alumni events will follow in the near future. Likewise, we should all remember that the black alumni fostered our rapidly increasing black community at this University. Therefore we should not forget their historical efforts as well as try to include them as a part of our black community. The alumni's participation can make a difference at the University.

In addition, the Alumni Affairs Committee has planned to start a scholarship for incoming minority first year students, which will be a topic of discussion for Alumni Weekend, and partially, if not fully, funded by contributions from the black alumni. Overall, we intend to expand our future ties with the alumni through



the assistance of the Black Student Alliance.

By:  
Karen E. Eady  
Co-Chair, Alumni Affairs Committee  
&  
Veronica Weekfall  
Co-Chair, Alumni Affairs Committee

#### Fundraising Committee

For the fall semester the Fundraising Committee, co-chaired by Carlin Barnes and Karen Bland, has organized two fundraising projects to date. The first project the group organized was a car wash. The committee is currently selling sweatshirts at the price of \$10.50. The final fundraising project scheduled for this semester is a raffle. There will be three prizes raffled off in this contest.

There are a variety of projects scheduled for next semester. These include selling T-shirts during the Black Leadership Conference, a Road Trip, and another Raffle Contest. The committee is also tentatively planning a Lip Sync Contest.

We hope you will support us and look forward to all of our projects.

Carlin Barnes  
Karen Bland  
Fundraising Co-chairs

#### Academics Committee

The Academics Committee is concerned with the students and their academic atmosphere here at the University. Annually, the committee makes available to employers, the resumes of very qualified black students. Other projects include academic advising nights, resume writing workshops and surveys to assess the academic situations and concerns of the students at U.VA.



YEARBOOK COMMITTEE

The yearbook is in limbo at the moment. Information is still being compiled regarding prices of production including printing and photo processing. It is doubtful that there will be actual production this year, however everything should be set up for production in the spring if everything turns out.

Tentative Ladder

Student Life

- BBS
- LPJ House
- Tree House, etc.

Sports

- Black athletes
- IM's

Organizations

- BSA
- NAACP
- Minority Admissions
- Black Engineers
- Pre-Legal
- Pre-Med
- Minority Cultures
- BLSA
- Nursing
- Fraternities
- Sororities

Social Events

- Black Ball
- Semi-Formals
- Block Shows
- Spring/Fall Fling
- concerts
- Fashion Show
- parties

Academics

- Black faculty
- Peer Advisors
- tutors

Blacks in other organizations

- RA's



U-guides  
Student Council  
Honor Committee  
Judiciary Committee

Maria Carey  
Editor of Black Yearbook

Second Year Representatives

We, the Second Year Representatives for the B.S.A., being of sound mind and body, have decided to plan for next semester a tentative plan to incorporate some kind of "Beauty Pageant" for U.VA. Blacks as well as having some kind of mixer or party to raise money for the scholarship fund.

Linzy "Chip" Scott and Jennifer Bryan  
Co-Representatives

This year the Black Student Alliance has taken upon itself to revise its Constitution. Ratification was on Sunday, November 2, 1986. Also this semester, we elected two First Year Representatives. They are Pebbles Fagan and Eugene Haston. Chairman Rodney Hopson, with the approval of the Executive Committee, appointed Robyn Cohen as a third year Representative.

Respectfully submitted,  
Valerie Calloway



# Historical Recall:

BLACKS AND THE UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA: AN OVERVIEW  
COMPILED BY  
ERVIN L. JORDAN, JR.

ALDERMAN LIBRARY  
JULY 4, 1986

## I. SELECT CHRONOLOGY

- 1819-1825      Hired slaves (laborers and craftsmen) are used during the construction of University buildings.
- 1824            The Board of Visitors prohibits students from keeping slaves within the "precincts" of the University.
- 1825            William Spinner, a free Negro, is hired as a janitor. He was replaced in 1828 by William Brockman.
- ca. 1829        A member of the faculty, Robley Dunlison, purchases a slave for his household.
- 1832            A slave, Lewis Commodore, is purchased by the University for \$580.00; he was employed as a bell-ringer and janitor. Due to excessive drinking habits he was ordered to be sold or hired out in 1840 but eventually was allowed to remain with a reduction in his duties.
- 1835            Negroes are employed as servants for University students.
- 1840            A member of the faculty is given permission to house his slaves in the cellar beneath his Lawn residence.



- 1865 March 16 Eight or ten servants "including one in the University's service," flee the area with Union soldiers.
- 1911 Phelps-Stokes Fund awards \$12,500 to UVA for the creation of a fellowship in sociology for the study of the Negro; two volumes of articles were published in 1916.
- 1935 Sept 19 Alice C. Jackson, daughter of a Richmond, Virginia, druggist, is denied admission to the School of Romance Languages for graduate study because of her race. She was a graduate of Virginia Union University and had done graduate work in French at Smith College, Northampton, Massachusetts. In response, the University receives several letters of protest from organizations and individuals. The 1936 General Assembly passed a bill authorizing funding for students who had been denied admission to the state's institutions of higher education; this allowed them to attend similar schools outside of Virginia. Miss Jackson successfully applied to the program and attended Columbia University.



- 1936 June 8 Five black male students are denied admission. There were several other such cases during the 1930's and 1940's but are too numerous to list in this guide.
- 1936-1938 Approximately 375 black graduate students who had desired to attend UVA are financed for study at schools outside the state.
- 1950 January Walter N. Ridley (B.A., M.A., Howard University) applies to complete his doctorate in education; he is granted admission and becomes the first black to earn a doctorate at "a major white southern university" (in 195<sup>3</sup>~~4~~). Louise Stokes Hunter was also awarded a Ph.D. in education in 195<sup>3</sup>~~4~~. Ridley and Stokes were members of the faculty at Virginia State College.
- 1950 Sept 15 Gregory Hayes Swanson (A.B., LL.B., Howard University) of Martinsville, Virginia, is admitted to the UVA LAW School by order of the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals. He withdrew from the University in 1951.
- 1952 May 9 Two black teachers from Bowling Green, Virginia, are denied admission to the summer school on the grounds that equal course offerings were available at Virginia State College.
- 1955 First black undergraduates are admitted to the School of Engineering; four first-year blacks were admitted in 1957.



- 1956 Alphonso Edwards Nichols, Jr. applies for admission to the College as a pre-med student and UVA President Colgate Darden favors his admittance. Governor Thomas Stanely opposes his admission. There were twenty-two black graduate students enrolled as of April.
- 1959 Robert A. Bland becomes the first black to receive an undergraduate degree from the University (Bachelor of Science in Electrical Engineering).
- 1960 Wesley Harris, a student in the School of Engineering, is the first black to have a room on the Lawn; he graduated with honors in 1964. His brother, William Harris, later became dean of Afro-American Affairs.
- 1961 Blacks are admitted to the College of Arts and Sciences for the first time.
- 1967 Nathan E. Johnson, a former school superintendent from southside Virginia, becomes the first black member of the faculty (School of Education). He retired in 1979 as Associate Professor of Education.
- 1968-1969 A black admissions officer is hired; fifty-two full-time black students are enrolled. By 1969 the enrollment increases to 134 (1.4 per cent of the total student population).
- 1969 August The Rotch Report, a study concerning the recruitment, admission, and retention of black faculty and students, recommends the appointment of a dean to coordinate those activities.



- 1970 May A report from the Committee on Education and Employment Opportunities, Obligations and Rights, entitled "The University Environment," calls for the promotion of racial attitudes beneficial to the University.
- 1972 February A Black Culture Festival is held at UVA; similar events are held thereafter ("Black Culture Week," "Black History Week," "Black History Month").
- 1974 July The Jacobs Report, a study of undergraduate black student and faculty experiences at the University, recommends an increase in full-time black faculty and the expansion of intellectual and social activities for blacks. There are 294 black undergraduates enrolled.
- 1975-1976 There are 486 black students enrolled; ninety-two per cent favor the establishment of an Afro-American Cultural Center.
- 1976 The "Farmington Incident"---students protest the membership of UVA President Frank Hereford in a racially-exclusive private club. As one response, the Office of Afro-American Affairs is established at #4 Dawson's Row with William Harris as Dean and Assistant Provost. Ken Easley is elected as the first black student College President and Honor Committee Chairman on 25 March.
- 1977 April "A Needs Assessment of The Black Student Experience at the University of Virginia," known as the Jacobs-Morse Report, recommends the establishment of a



"network of liaison relationships" to address black needs pertaining to admissions, financial aid, and other university services.

1977 October

Dedication of the Luther P. Jackson House (formerly #4 Dawson's Row) as the Office of Afro-American Affairs. Jackson, a noted historian on black history in Virginia, had been a member of the faculty at Virginia State College. Luther P. Jackson, Jr., Professor of Journalism at Columbia University, is the guest speaker at ceremonies honoring his father.

1980 April-  
May

Black students protest the lack of black faculty members and UVA's "weak commitments towards black goals." Several meetings are held, especially with the chairmen of academic departments, in an effort to resolve the issues.

1981

The Student Council's Committee on Black Affairs issues a report favoring an Afro-American Studies Institute which would attract graduate scholars; the UVA Chapter of the NAACP and the Black Student Alliance state their preference for an Afro-American Department that would include both undergraduate and graduate students and that would award academic degrees. On 1 July 1981 the Carter G. Woodson Institute for Afro-American and African Studies is formed to promote research and study concerning peoples of African descent.



- 1982 Creation of the UVA Afro-American Faculty-Staff Forum; among its goals is the improvement of black student/faculty communication and support services. In 1984, due to internal problems and tensions, the group disbands. There are thirty-two blacks employed as full-time teaching faculty at the University during the spring of 1982.
- 1983 Dec- Sociology Associate Professor Vivian Gordon accuses  
1984 August the University of racial and sexual discrimination against her and requests an investigation by the U.S. Department of Education and the Equal Employment Opportunities Office. Black students rally on her behalf and demand more black faculty and administrators. Gordon settles her complaints against UVA (both sides agree not to disclose the terms) and resigns. She later accepts a position as chair of the African and Afro-American Studies Department, the State University of New York at Albany.
- 1984<sup>3</sup> John Charles Thomas, Class of 1975, is appointed to the Virginia Supreme Court by Governor Charles Robb and is the first black and the youngest person to become a member of the court. Thomas had enrolled at UVA in 1968 as one of twelve blacks out of a total first-year enrollment of 1400.
- 1985 February Jazz trumpeter Wynton Marsalis and two male companions, after performing in concert at Old Cabell Hall, are stopped twice by state police on suspicion of participation in a Charlottesville bank robbery.



- 1985 December 9 According to the Office of Institutional Planning and Studies there are twenty-six full-time academic black faculty members at UVA.
- 1986 March-April Paul L. Puryear, Dean of Afro-American Affairs since 1982, resigns following a series of student protests led by members of the Black Student Alliance. Although Puryear has planned to leave his post in 1987 before the protests begin, black students demand his immediate removal and the reinstatement of Hortense Hinton, the Associate Dean of Afro-American Affairs. Students claim that Puryear, among other things, had shown "a lack of concern for black student needs." He described the protestors as "social separatists," but accepts a position in the Institute of Government. At one point during the protests, black and white students occupy the offices of University President Robert M. O'Neil.
- 1986 April 4 Students hold a rally against racism in America, UVA, and apartheid in South Africa.
- 1986 May 13 Black students comprise 6.6 per cent of an overall student population of 16,800; of 1,708 full-time faculty, forty-two are black.
- 1986 May 18 Lieutenant Governor L. Douglas Wilder, the first black elected to statewide office in Virginia, addresses the University's 160th commencement.
- 1986 June Rev. Joseph A. Brown is appointed interim dean of Afro-American Affairs and special assistant to the president. Brown, a Jesuit priest, is to serve as dean through 30 June 1987.



# Comments on Apartheid:

South Africa and U.S.

"Injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere". Often in America's brief history words of wisdom have fallen poetically upon our ears, in turn stirring men to action. But all too often these words have failed to pierce our minds and to penetrate our hearts. If nothing else, apartheid and Black America's reaction or lack of reaction to it exemplifies just how little we have learned. Many great leaders and teachers have come before us, yet we continually demonstrate what poor students we have become. Malcolm X once told us that the Black man in America would not be free until his brother in Africa was free and vice-versa. What poor students we have become.

There are many people today who speak against or in other ways protest apartheid, which personifies injustice, inhumanity and racism. Let us not be confused by talks of homelands, or Sullivan principles, employment statistics, constructive engagement or any other terms. The issue is racism. The same racism which affects the lives of Black people in this country everyday. It may take upon a variance of forms but racism is racism. Regardless of what some pseudo intellectuals might have us believe, racism is the core of South Africa's problem and any solution which does not attack apartheid from this vantage point is destined for failure. Yet we Black Americans stand on the sidelines while others protest.

We must become better students. Can we not see that the government which supports apartheid is the same government which supported Jim Crow, it is our government. Constructive engagement is nothing new. It is the same de facto support America gave the segregation of the South and the hostility of the North. Yet we cannot see the connections. What has caused us to become a race of blind men?

We ask ourselves, why does America take a different approach with South Africa than it does with other countries? We ask ourselves, how could President Reagan criticize the Soviet Union's human rights violation yet support South Africa's. How can the United States government supposedly support liberation fighters throughout the world but not in South Africa? How can Reagan offer aid to escalate killings in Angola and Ethiopia yet allow South Africa to hold the people of Namibia in a colonized state? If one wishes to arrive at the answers to these questions, the task is a simple one indeed. The answer is racism.

If we look at America's involvement throughout the world, we see that America sponsors military actions in non-white nations. The United States has even begun arming small Caribbean nations such as St. Lucia and Antigua. We should also realize that the American government and many American people are not non-violent anywhere in the world where there is conflict except in South Africa. Black South Africans die each day yet no one speaks of military aid to liberation forces, instead there is talk of



constructive engagement, embargoes, and non-violence. Non-violence is an honorable philosophy, however, too many non-violent people lie in graves in South Africa. People in a system with such great economic exploitation that they were in effect forced to pay for their own bullets and dig their own graves.

Yet our country supports this. Imagine this situation if those oppressed were not Black. Recently in Geneva the future of the world hung in the balance, the U.S.A. and the Soviet Union came together to discuss the reduction of nuclear weapons. With the future of mankind at stake, Reagan expressed his feelings on the Soviet Union's consistent oppression of its Jewish citizens. Remember this is the same Reagan who sold shock batons to the government of South Africa to help with its "crowd control".

Still, we are poor students. We can not see that this is our President and our government. The same ones who took away social programs which many of our people needed for survival. The same ones who are fighting to end affirmative action, the same President and government which ignored us in the 1984 presidential election.

We live in a dangerous time. There are too many signs around us. Remember no one has ever been charged for 28 of the Atlanta killings, - our federal government was involved in that investigation. Also, remember our government has not helped to feed Ethiopians, - we still pay farmers not to grow food. As well, we should pay close attention to the MOVE incident in Philadelphia. If the federal government does not take some type of action, then what "radical Black group" will be next, the NAACP? What neighborhood will be blown apart and whose children shall be killed?

Many whites are concerned about apartheid but many more are not. Movies are often a fair measure of a peoples culture and their thinking. We need to pay attention to current movies involving Africa. They include King Solomon's Mine, which seems to give a very stereotypical and negative view of the African. This is our struggle. It has been our struggle since we first planted our feet on the shores of Jamestown. We are still a part of our African heritage and it is part of us. Africa is our roots. If America hates or kills the roots then she will hate and kill the tree.

The Black man in America will not be free until his African brother is also free. "An injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere." The teachers have already gone, there might not be any more. Their words which still ring in our ears and play upon our hearts must at last begin to penetrate these hearts and our minds. We must first become good students - then leaders. We have already come this far, let us now pick up the pace. Let us begin that incredible and necessary task of liberating all African peoples from the forces of racism "at home and abroad."

Louis Anderson  
GSED I



## An Opinion on President Reagan's Anti-Sanction Policy

President Ronald Reagan's anti-sanction policy does nothing to alleviate the problem of apartheid and continuous racial violence in South Africa. His policy of so-called "constructive engagement," limited sanctions, and his other half-hearted policies will not work to end apartheid. They are not policies which try to force change in the situation; instead they try to let the situation change itself; it must be forced to change. "Punitive" economic sanctions would place the white minority in South Africa under economic pressure, and eventually they would have to change their racist governmental policies and rules. In addition, sanctions would express the United States' profound disgust for the policies and actions of the South African government. Sanctions would disassociate us from all that this government stands for, while also raising the cost of its racist actions. The South African mentality is that their country's vast wealth and important exports place it in a position where it can ignore the clamor for racial change; we need to show them that this isn't true.

Because President Reagan believes that "punitive" economic sanctions would hurt blacks more than help them, he has a policy of seeking to end apartheid in South Africa through diplomatic persuasion rather than economic sanctions. He claims that by taking United States factories out of South Africa, we would be leaving our place in the market open to Great Britain, communist Russia, or some other world power. Reagan has outlined a set of political actions which Prime Minister Botha of South Africa should consider. Reagan suggests that Botha set up a time table for eliminating apartheid laws, release all political prisoners, and legalize black political movements as some steps towards dismantling apartheid. Reagan also agrees with Botha's recent suggestion of a meeting with leaders from the United States, France, West Germany,



and Great Britain as a means to end apartheid in South Africa. Reagan says that Botha's goal is, like his own, to dismantle apartheid.

Reagan's policy of "constructive engagement" calls for the use of all venues of influence to work towards termination of apartheid. The problem with Reagan's policy is that it simply does not work. It does not work because it is not changing things through constructive means. Merely denouncing apartheid and its evils is not enough; Reagan must take action. Reagan also denounces the African National Congress as a "radical" group backed by communists that are seeking to seize control of the country. These statements have no solid validity. This is one example of many of his merely presumptuous statements that he has made to support his anti-sanction stance. Reagan ignores the black leaders like Bishop Desmond Tutu who are in favor of economic sanctions. He even inadvertently placed the Nobel Peace Prize winner with the rest of the so-called "communist radicals." He later said that he was not linking Tutu with radicals.

The white minority is the sole beneficiary of the South African industry, while the black majority mostly live in poverty. Sanctions may hurt the black population, but right now in the system of apartheid they are living in the depths of human injustice. These people do not want jobs; they want justice. The United States government has imposed sanctions against Libya, Nicaragua, Cuba, Poland, and some twenty nations. Reagan says that the U.S. sanctions in Poland are against the government and not the people. What differentiates the economic sanctions against Poland and the sanctioning of South Africa? Both would be imposed against the government and not the people.

Economic sanctions have proven to be a successful means of dealing with a nonconforming government. In an international crisis, economic sanctions are usually chosen from among three options: doing nothing, taking some form of military action, or imposing some kind of economic penalty. The third choice, some



economic penalty, is usually chosen because by providing an alternative to force, it is a lot more attractive than the other two. If Reagan does not change his anti-sanction policy with South Africa, their government will never abandon apartheid. "Punitive" economic sanctions is the only route for Ronald Reagan to take if he wants to end apartheid in South Africa.

Eugene Haston  
CLAS I



Randall Robinson (center), executive director of the Trans Africa lobbying group, demonstrating outside the South African embassy alongside Rory and Douglas Kennedy and U.S. Senator Gary Hart.

\*Taken from University Divestment, a publication by DSA Youth Section



Tuesday, March 4, 1986 \*



Carole is a graduate of the University of Virginia and a Metro correspondent for *The Philadelphia Tribune*. While in Virginia, she spent a lot of time in the mountains, finding them a source of inspiration for her poetry.

"They made me realize that God made natural wonders for us to marvel at, and that His miracles are always possible. Someone once asked me why my poetry never rhymes, and I said that when I write poetry, I am trying to tell a story about a piece of life, and life doesn't always happen in rhymes."

The following poems are some of her favorite original work.

#### FRIEND

Thank you for being my friend,  
in late night hours,  
in early morning calm,  
and in the afternoon's hysteria.

Thank you for being beautiful:  
your face,  
your personality,  
your love,  
are all beauty itself.

Thank you for seeing me  
through:  
each crisis,  
all the tears,  
the great joys  
and the many fears.

And I thank the Lord God  
for the day  
that we met.



Carole C. Cary

#### CHOCOLATE

Chocolate is good to eat,  
Sweet, Melts in your mouth,  
It's like no other candy...  
You cannot suck it  
without it melting,  
You cannot pull it like toffee,  
you can put nuts or caramel in  
it,  
but its consistency does not  
change.  
Black people are like chocolate,  
No matter what you put in 'em,  
they come out like chocolate:  
some milk chocolate;  
some bitter sweet,  
But all good.

Carole Cary was a very active individual in the black community at UVA. She served as a Peer Advisor and Spanish tutor for the Office of Afro-American Affairs. Carole was also Community Relations Chairperson, Fourth Year Representative, and a Proofreader for *Habari Gani* magazine during her four years in the B.S.A. Additionally, she studied abroad in Spain.

\*Taken from the Philadelphia Tribune

B  
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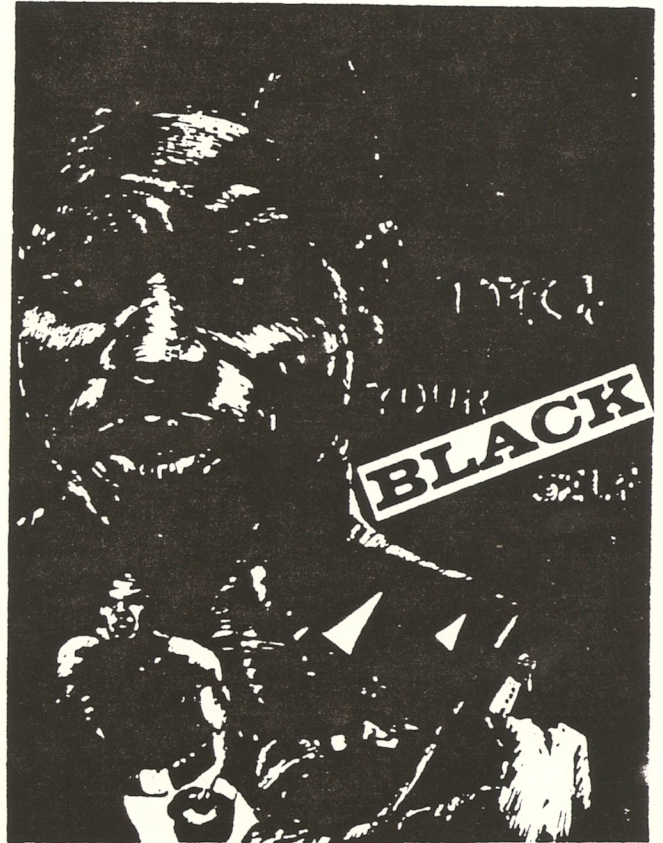
## The Black Man in Society

The black man in society calls for help.  
 He shouts from the top of his lungs,  
 Still his voice is too low to be heard.  
 He stretches his arms wide for support  
 Alas, they are too short.  
 He cries of grief and pain;  
 No matter, he is ignored.  
 He is the stepping stone of our nation.  
 He is the black man in society.

The black man in society dreams.  
 He dreams of fortune and happiness.  
 But he's haunted by yesterday's past.

He thinks; he works.  
 Still he goes unnoticed.  
 He searches for success.  
 Yet he's able to find it.  
 These are the plights of--  
 The Black man in society.

-- Robert L. Gibbs



\*Picture taken from Youth Pride, Inc.'s Dig Your Black Self, vol. 3 1970



## Riot

A riot is the language of the unheard.-- Martin Luther King

John Cabot, out of Wilma, once a Wycliffe,  
 all whitebluerose below his golden hair,  
 wrapped richly in right linen and right wool,  
 almost forgot his Jaguar and Lake Bluff;  
 almost forgot Grandtully (which is The  
 Best Thing That Ever Happened To Scotch); almost  
 forgot the sculpture at the Richard Gray  
 and Distelheim; the kidney pie at Maxim's,  
 the Grenadine de Boeuf at Maison Henri.

Because the Negroes were coming down the street.

Because the Poor were sweaty and unpretty  
 (not like two dainty negroes in Winnetka)  
 and they were coming toward him in rough ranks.  
 In seas. In windsweep. They were black and loud.  
 And not detainable. And not discreet.

Gross. Gross. "Que tu es grossier!" John Cabot  
 itched instantly beneath the nourished white  
 that told his story of glory to the World.  
 "Don't let It touch me! the blackness! Lord!" he whispered  
 to any handy angel in the sky.

But, in a thrilling announcement, on It drove  
 and breathed on him: and touched him. In that breath  
 the fume of pig foot, chitterling and cheap chili,  
 malign mocked John. And, in terrific touch, old  
 averted doubt jerked forward decently,  
 cried "Cabot! John! You are a desperate man,  
 and the desperate die expensively today."

John Cabot went down in the smoke and fire  
 and broken glass and blood, and he cried "Lord!  
 Forgive these niggus that know not what they do."

-- Gwendolyn Brooks



Two Poems by Robert Lancaster, SEAS V

### TOGETHERNESS

Together,  
 Feeling as close as possible to you,  
 Lost in each other,  
 Feeling as I feel only when  
 in your company  
 Shows that love is a vivid part of me  
 Together,  
 Throwing meaningless words  
 hearing but not listening  
 Trusting others outside our own  
 words of trust.  
 Between us: an obstacle  
 an I am closed in.  
 Together,  
 Sensing that togetherness  
 is you being you,  
 being there no matter how or where,  
 Knowing that love's between us as one,  
 Knowing that your there when not here.  
 Together in mind and body.  
 Love is a vivid part of me

### SHINE

Love, as bright as a star,  
 Never losing altitude, shining  
 high, seemly only for you and me,  
 will remind us of our yearning  
 if we should ever die.

Love, as bright as a star  
 concentrating, focusing, just for  
 those who possess it's hold...  
 Reaching the brightest of brights,  
 symbolizing the extremes of trust...  
 revealing the total obsession, which  
 has become us.  
 Love, falling dim, while bereft  
 of each other's being... Running  
 wild, half crazed with a cold sweat,  
 Just wanting to be free...



A Prayer for ROSA

by Louis Lukata Weez Anderson

Dear Lord:

Let me sleep tonight.  
 Let me drift into a land of clouds and gentleness,  
 Let there be joyous melodies and light waterfalls.  
 Let my troubled mind find peace, let there be serenity  
 Serenity that can be found only when I escape into sleep.  
 For I know tomorrow the pains shall return,  
 I know my heart will cry silently  
 And I will hunger for understanding and goodwill.

Lord, I've been too long troubled.

I've shed too many tears,  
 I have cried alone for the multitudes  
 I've been too long troubled and my only desire is to rest.  
 I too have been in the storm too long.  
 But Lord, what about Rosa,  
 Who shall cry for Rosa,  
 Who shall erase her burdens and walk with her?

Lord, I've been too long troubled.

Too long have I desired to rest.  
 Yet, as I pray I pray for Rosa.  
 I pray for your dear sweet child.  
 And I know I have not yet earned rest.  
 Lord I've been too long troubled  
 But, as I pray, I pray for Rosa.





The Song of the Smoke

I am the smoke king,  
 I am black.  
 I am swinging in the sky.  
 I am ringing worlds on high:  
 I am the thought of the throbbing mills,  
 I am the soul of the soul toil kills,  
 I am the ripple of trading rills,

Up I'm curling from the sod.  
 I am whirling home to God.  
 I am the smoke king,  
 I am black.

I am the smoke king,  
 I am black.  
 I am wreathing broken hearts,  
 I am sheathing devils' darts;  
 Dark inspiration of iron times,  
 Wedding the toil of toiling climes,  
 Shedding the blood of bloodless crimes.

Down I lower in the blue,  
 Up I tower toward the true,  
 I am the smoke king,  
 I am black.

I am the smoke king,  
 I am black.

I am darkening with song,  
 I am hearkening to wrong;  
 I will be black as blackness can,  
 The blacker the mantle the mightier the man,  
 My purpl'ing midnights no day dawn may ban.

I am carving God in night,  
 I am painting hell in white.  
 I am the smoke king,  
 I am black.

-- W.E.B. DuBois



A  
 Weeping  
     Willow  
         in  
             the  
                 Wind

The wind never loses  
 —only gains  
 Why can't everything  
   be like the wind?  
 Have you ever seen  
   a weeping  
     willow  
         in  
             the  
                 wind

It cries as it sways  
 The echoes of a lost soul  
 It drops its face  
 In sweet surrender  
     &  
 Waits for the wind  
 To once again  
 Be kind.

I love a weeping  
     willow  
         in  
             the  
                 wind

Especially when it rains  
 It makes me feel  
 Like I'm not the only one  
 Who can't let go  
 Of      mixed emotions.

    Don't release!  
 It says to me  
     Hold back  
         forget-  
         forgot  
         forgotten  
             gone—

Psyce Williams  
 CLAS IV



BLAcK gIrL

Black girl go home

go home, don't you know...

He don't want chu no mo'

Black girl go home

take your heart with you before  
it gets stepped on again.

Don't worry Black girl

we won't tell, we won't tell  
that you been to hell and back  
and now you thinkin' 'bout  
goin' again

We won't tell black girl

But go home. Go home and  
learn, learn that once, once  
you been hurt, it's up to you  
to teach not to learn

Go home black girl, don't you  
know history repeats itself--  
like he used her, he used you

and now he'll use her because  
she don't know, but you do

Black girl,

Black girl, girl, womanchild  
What's it all about--love-what is it--

by whose definition is--love--

don't make me laugh Black

girl, like he made you





cry, you hurt and now  
you don't know better?

I'm surprised at you  
black girl because now  
you should be a woman  
holding your own, but  
instead you still messing  
around black girl.

Waiting. Waiting for that  
circle of you-him-she-you  
what you gonna do-how  
long you gonna wait-  
make a move black  
girl, make a move or  
get back. Tell that man  
to get away-leave your  
kitchen 'cause your bread  
will continue to rise-it  
don't take two to bake yo'  
loaf-do this-mean this-  
black girl- or go home- go  
home black girl---

aLoNe

Psyche Williams  
CLAS IV



-no comment-

no need to comment  
on the funny deals of the day  
no need to comment  
things will surely be done the right way  
no no need to comment  
do what is done best  
no no need to comment  
get that little golden nest

what is the problem  
or is there one  
conflict, crisis, break, begin  
no need to comment  
just let it all end

no need to comment  
just let it all end  
no need to comment  
just let it all end

no need to comment

Psyche Williams  
CLAS IV



The N.A.A.C.P. was born "in a little room" in a New York apartment in 1909. However, its conception was in the diversity of racism and social inequality, in the dehumanizing conditions of lynch and murder, a bestial savagery that reached a peak in Springfield, Illinois riots when Negro homes were burned in August of 1908. A Negro barber was lynched and an 84-year old man for no reason at all except that the whites did not find the prisoners they were looking for in the jail. There were 100 people killed, 70 injured, and thousands driven from the city. "All this violence occurred near the Lincoln Mansion and less than two miles from the Great Emancipator's grave." (Langston Hughes, FIGHT FOR FREEDOM: THE STORY OF THE N.A.A.C.P.)

The National Association for the Advancement of Colored People would continue to fight for Black equality in the years to come and is boldly doing it now. Thus, it is with great pride that The University of Virginia's Black Student Alliance salutes this great organization and those who led the way. The B.S.A. acknowledges the fact that the N.A.A.C.P. could not have become as strong and as viable a force in the battle for civil rights if Whites had not been prominent in its founding; therefore, we encourage all mankind to join in the "unfinished struggle."





# JOIN THE NAACP YOUTH AND COLLEGE DIVISION



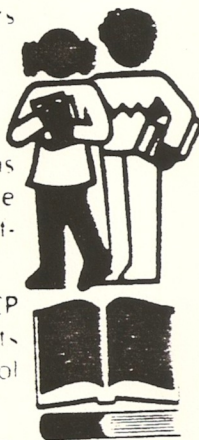
The NAACP Youth and College Division, 60,000 strong, has the largest youth membership of any civil rights organization.

## voting rights

- Since 18-year-olds received the right to vote, NAACP youth, in a year-round education campaign, have registered over 300,000 young voters and are still at it.

## education

- NAACP youth monitoring teams document acts of racism in the schools so that they can be more effectively handled and eliminated.
- NAACP youth, through NAACP lawyers, won the ruling that students cannot be expelled from school without a public hearing.
- NAACP youth are working for a unified code of student rights.



## employment

- NAACP youth seek more federal funds for youth employment.
- NAACP youth, in local units, constantly seek local youth employment opportunities.
- NAACP youth acquaint other young people with the employment market and permanent employment needs.

## drug abuse

- NAACP youth demand that the federal government stop drug entry into the country.
- NAACP youth sponsor drug information, education and referral programs.

## policy

- NAACP youth, through its delegates at annual conventions, help set NAACP policy which affects them and the adult world.

## financing

- NAACP youth, in partnership with adult members, provide the major financial support for the Association through membership fees and branch assessments.



Join today and help carry on the work of the largest and most effective youth civil rights group in the nation.

You can help guarantee a brighter and more secure future with equal rights.



# JAMES WELDON JOHNSON TELLS: "HOW I WROTE THE BLACK NATIONAL ANTHEM"

**D**escribed by knowledgeable observers as "the leading Negro citizen of his time," James Weldon Johnson (1871-1938) was indeed

one of the most remarkable. His accomplishments could, and indeed did fill books, his autobiography, *Along This Way*, being one of them. He also was a well-known political figure, serving as U.S. Consul to Puerto Cabello, Venezuela in 1905 under President Roosevelt; three years later he was transferred to Corintino, Nicaragua. He was also a U.S. consul to Haiti.

Lawyer, poet, musical comedy composer, diplomatic official, author, editor and educator, he was principal of the largest Negro public school in Florida (The Stanton School in Jacksonville).

Born in Jacksonville, Florida, he edited the first Negro daily paper in the United States and was reportedly the first Black baseball pitcher to throw a curve ball. He became the first Black secretary of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in 1920.



**James Weldon Johnson, first Black Executive Secretary of the NAACP and author of the *Black National Anthem*.**

His brother, J. Rosamond Johnson, brought him to New York in 1899 and together they became a hit on Broadway, writing such songs as *Since You Went Away*, *The Maiden With The Dreamy Eyes* and *My Castle On The Nile*.

But none of these gained the popularity and enduring public acceptance as the *Negro National Hymn*, which Johnson wrote in 1900. It became the *Black National Anthem*. In his autobiography, *Along This Way*, he tells how he came to write the song:

"A group of young men decided to hold on February 12 a celebration of Lincoln's birthday. I was put down for an address, which I began preparing; but I wanted to do something else also. My thoughts began buzzing around a central idea of writing a poem on Lincoln, but I couldn't net them. So I gave up the project as beyond me; at any rate beyond me to carry out in so short a time; and my poem on Lincoln is still to be written. My central idea, however, took on another form.

"I got my first line.—Lift ev'ry voice and sing. Not a startling line; but I worked along grinding out the next five. When, near the end of the first stanza, there came to me the lines:

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.

The spirit of the poem had taken hold of me. I finished the stanza and turned it over to Rosamond.

"In composing the two other stanzas I did not use pen and paper. While my brother worked at his musical setting I paced back and forth on the front porch, repeating the lines over and over to myself, going through all of the agony and ecstasy of creating.

"As I worked through the opening and middle lines of the last stanza, I could not keep back the tears, and made no effort to do so. I was experiencing the transports of the poet's ecstasy. Feverish ecstasy was followed by that contentment—that sense of serene joy—which makes artistic creation the most complete of all human experiences.

"Later it was adopted by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and is now quite generally used throughout the country as the 'Negro National Hymn'."

Johnson went on to become a powerful Black leader. Under his direction, as secretary of the NAACP (1920-1928), NAACP branches grew phenomenally, from 67 to 372. In 1928, for reasons of failing health, he resigned (the annual total for lynchings was down to 11) and accepted the Chair of Creative Writing at Fisk University.

He died June 26, 1938 at 67 when his automobile was struck by a train on a grade crossing in Wiscasset, Maine.

He says in his autobiography: "Nothing that I have done has paid me back so fully in satisfaction as being the part creator of this song (*Negro National Hymn*). I am always thrilled when I hear it sung by Negro children."

## LIFT EV'RY VOICE AND SING

Lift ev'ry voice and sing  
Till earth and heaven ring.  
Ring with the harmonies of Liberty;  
Let our rejoicing rise  
High as the list'ning skies,  
Let it resound loud as the rolling sea.  
Sing a song full of the faith that the dark past has taught us,  
Sing a song 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 chast'ning 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 that with tears has been watered,  
We have come, treading our path through the blood of the slaughtered,  
Out from the gloomy past,

Till now we stand at last  
Where the white gleam of our bright star is cast.

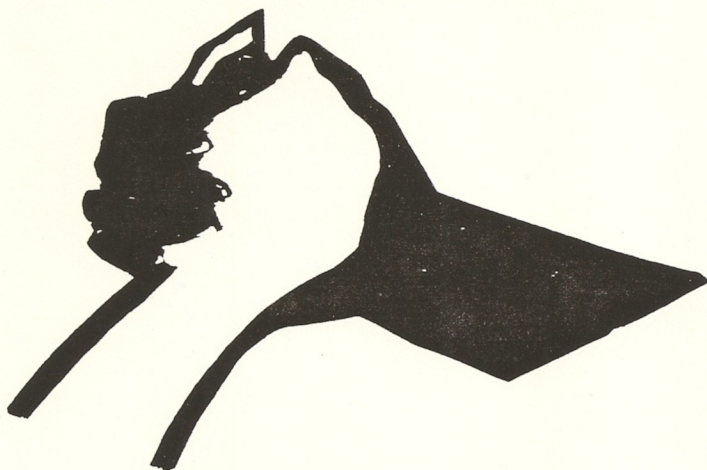
God of our weary years,  
God of our silent years,  
Thou who has brought us thus far on the way,  
Thou who has by Thy might  
Led us into the light,  
Keep us forever in the path, we pray,  
Lest our feet stray from the places, our God, where we met Thee,  
Lest our hearts, drunk with the wine of the world, we forget Thee,  
Shadowed beneath thy hand,  
May we forever stand,  
True to our God  
True to our native land.

Words by JAMES WELDON JOHNSON  
Music by ROSAMOND JOHNSON

Copyright by Edward M. Marks Music Co.  
R. C. A. Building, Radio City, New York, N. Y.

\*Taken from TONY BROWN'S JOURNAL





**1. DR. W. E. B. DuBOIS:** The most prominent Black figure in the history of the NAACP. He was the first Black founding member as well as creator and first editor of *The Crisis*. In 1905, Dr. DuBois founded the Niagara Movement, a forerunner of the NAACP, and was encouraged by the NAACP's first founders to help organize the Association. He was a speaker at the NAACP's first conference on May 31, 1909 and officially joined the organization as Director of Publicity and Research in 1910. Also an author, Dr. DuBois' *The Souls of Black Folk*, written in 1904, became one of the greatest pieces of literature during that era.

**2. MARY WHITE OVINGTON:** A White ex-social worker, Miss Ovington was one of the original founders and considered the "First Member" of the NAACP. She was the second person to serve as Secretary and became the Association's first female board chairman in 1919. She served in that capacity until 1932.

**3. IDA B. WELLS-BARNETT:** One of the most outstanding figures in the crusade against lynching, Mrs. Wells was a founding member of the Association and editor and publisher of the *Memphis Free Speech*. She began the anti-lynching crusade and published the first statistical record of lynching. She was also selected as a member of the Association's *The Committee of Forty on Permanent Organization* in 1909.

**4. THE BIRTH OF A NATION:** This national protest against D.W. Griffith's 1915 hate-filled film epic that described Blacks as sub-human brutes catapulted the NAACP into national prominence and forced the film's producers to edit out some of the racially demeaning scenes. The NAACP conducted a city-by-city campaign against the movie.

**5. JAMES WELDON JOHNSON:** He became the NAACP's first Black Executive Secretary in 1920. In 1900, he wrote *Lift Every Voice And Sing* which was initially known as the *Negro National Hymn* (later the *Black National Anthem*). His brother Rosamond wrote the music. During a distinguished career, he worked as a writer, poet, teacher and athlete. He also served as U.S. consul in Venezuela and Nicaragua.

**6. A FAIR SHARE:** A slogan used by the NAACP in its efforts to achieve equal employment opportunities for Blacks.

**7. KU KLUX KLAN:** The most vicious rival of the NAACP, created to uphold White supremacy through terror and intimidation in 1866 in Pulaski, Tennessee. After sinking into obscurity, the Klan was revived in 1915, stimulated by the release of *The Birth Of A Nation*.

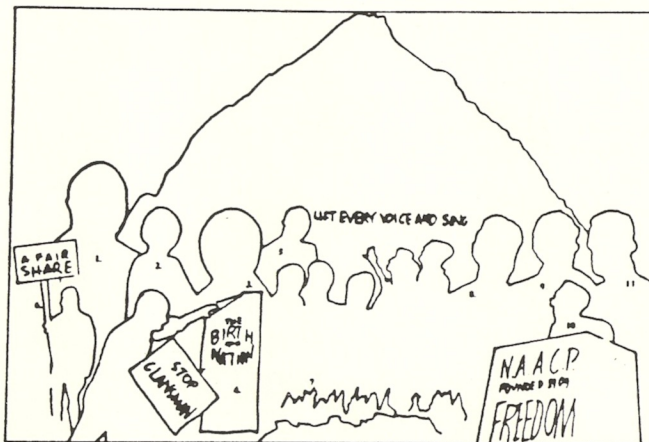
**8. ROY WILKINS:** Executive Secretary of the NAACP from 1955 to 1975. After joining the Association and serving under Walter White as Assistant Executive Secretary in 1931, he succeeded W.E.B. DuBois as Editor of *The Crisis* in 1934. In 1945, he served as an advisor to the War Department and was awarded the Spingarn Medal in 1964.

**9. WALTER WHITE:** NAACP Executive Secretary from 1931 to 1955. White was the Association's leading crusader against lynching and frequently "passed for White" to investigate mob violence against Blacks. In 1929, he wrote *Rope and Faggot: The Biography of Judge Lynch*, which became one of the most definitive studies on lynch/murder.

**10. BENJAMIN HOOKS:** Executive Director of NAACP since 1975. Hooks distinguished himself as a minister, lawyer and was the first Black to serve as Judge of Shelby County, Tennessee. In 1972, he achieved another distinction when he became the first Black Commissioner of the Federal Communications Commission.

**11. THURGOOD MARSHALL:** Joined the NAACP in the mid-1930's and became the NAACP's Assistant Special Counsel in 1938. Marshall was the central figure of the NAACP's legal arm when the Association won the landmark *Brown* decision in 1954 that desegregated schools. He subsequently became the first Black Supreme Court Justice in 1967. ■





\*Taken from Tony Brown's Journal, January/March 1984



THE REBIRTH OF UVA'S CHAPTER OF  
N.A.A.C.P.

The U.Va. College Chapter NAACP is a strong, viable and serious organization. We are affiliated with state, local, and national branches throughout the U.S. Primarily, the NAACP serves to protect the rights of minorities and thus promote a better quality of life for our brothers and sisters alike. From its inception, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People has always been in the vanguard for legislation, legal policies, and constitutional amendments to correct the injustices suffered by our people. From the Executive Director, Benjamin Hooks, to the erection of our new National Headquarters in Baltimore, Maryland down to the U.Va. chapter president, Rory Perry, lies the burden of proof that symbolizes the NAACP's continuing effort to act and fight in the struggle for all brothers and sisters.

The Albermarle Branch and Charlottesville Branch, headed by John Wallace and Priscilla Whitting respectively, have been essential to the revitalization of the U.Va. College Chapter NAACP. We have created a strong and viable network with these chapters. We have and will continue to sponsor programs and events to improve the welfare of U.Va. students and the minority community at large.

Our college chapter is advised by Bill Harris, a faculty member in the School of Architecture and long-standing member of the NAACP. Our chapter consists of eleven executive board members, five of whom serve as officers. They are: Rory Perry, President; Christine V. Johnson, Vice-President; Andrea Amy, Recording Secretary; and Stephanie Childs, Treasurer. However, these officers could not act without the dedication of the committee chairpersons. They are as follows: Mike Pritchett, Program and Research; Jenifer Bryan, Membership; Adam Christian, Education; Felisa Worell, Political Action; Monica Holman, Housing and Community Planning; and Lisa Thomas, Press and Publicity. Presently, we have 80 paid college student members.



Our agenda for scheduled events for the fall of '86 included, most recently, an Orientation Seminar. This program, designed by Mike Pritchett (head of the Program and Research Committee), served to educate students as to the goals and purpose of the NAACP. Our distinguished guests included faculty members, Father Brown and Professor William Holden, and community residents John Wallace and Pricilla Whitting. This event was held October 29th in Cabell 138 and allowed for the exchange of ideas on issues like voting and divestment in South Africa.

On November 15th, the NAACP will proudly present Charles M.L. Manzum to the University and Charlottesville Community as the newly elected President of the Virginia State Conference. Mr. Charles M.L. Manzum will speak at Zion Union Baptist Church at 324 West Main Street from 7 to 10 p.m. This event serves to bring together the University and Charlottesville community in effort to promote cohesiveness and cooperation among our brothers and sisters.

On November 18th, our Education Committee, headed by Adam Christian, will sponsor an informational workshop for students interested in business opportunities with the National Cash Register (NCR). This event will be held in the South Meeting Room at Newcomb Hall at 5:00 p.m. All minority students are welcome to attend and should bring a resume.

As an ongoing project, the U.Va. chapter NAACP has created a Legal Redress Committee that would provide additional legal counseling to students accused of an honor offense. Inspired by our chapter president, Rory Perry, this committee operates in conjunction with Student Legal Services, the Honor Committee and attorneys. This project dictates our chapter's commitment to improving the quality of services and thus promote a better working atmosphere at the University of Virginia.

Recently, two delegates from the U.Va. College Chapter NAACP attended the NAACP Virginia State Conference held October 16-19 in Arlington, Va. Stephanie Childs (CLAS IV) and Christine V. Johnson (CLAS IV) attended workshops, conferences, luncheons, and seminars to learn more about our organization. We were able to make important contacts and met the impressive movers and shakers of our great organization. Also in attendance were some prominent leaders of the political spectrum such as Governor Baliles, and U.S. Supreme Court Judge Robert Spencer. Overall, the conference was enlightening, informative, and most interesting.



In closing, the officers of the U.Va. College Chapter requests the participation and support of all minority students, faculty members and university-wide organization in the struggle and plight from here on to the generations to come.

God Bless,

Christine V. Johnson  
CLAS IV

U.Va CHAPTER OF N.A.A.C.P. OFFICERS

1985-86

PRES Rory Perry

FIRST VP Christine Johnson

SECOND VP Lesia Batees (resigned)

TREAS Stephanie Childs

SEC Andrea Amy

1986-87

PRES Michael Pritchett

FIRST VP Harold Roach

SECOND VP Sheryl Hill

TREAS Ialantha Parker

SEC Felicia Goodwyn



# The Black R.O.T.C. Experience:

## R.O.T.C

The Reserve Officer Training Corps, commonly known as "R.O.T.C.", is a unique training program which prepares students for active duty in the armed forces (full-time military personnel) or for entrance into the army reserve corps. It provides the experience to learn about the history and management of our American government and military warfare while also pursuing a college education. In addition, R.O.T.C. pays a monthly stipend to third and fourth year students and offers full scholarships covering tuition and board to those who qualify.

Currently, there is one black faculty member with R.O.T.C. and there are 173 students total. Black students in R.O.T.C. include:

Regina Wadell  
Michael Perry  
Kimberly Mathis  
Rhonda McGhee  
Rhonda Taylor  
Maiya Caster  
Marilyn Christian  
Edward Delk  
Veronica Weekfall  
Neill McLenny

Here are reactions of some of our R.O.T.C. members, Veronica Weekfall, second year, and Neill McLenny, a fourth year senior midshipman-battalion commander.

Veronica Weekfall says her goals are to gain military intelligence, and to pursue her interest in law, perhaps military law, by going to law school. Veronica is 19 years old, she is a second year student from Long Island, New York. She is a pre-Commerce student.

Although she had no position first year, her positions this year include being a team leader and sargeant. The responsibilities that she has include keeping the team together and keeping the chain of command in keeping with uniform procedures.



Veronica chose U.Va. because of its campus, the type of education and the price. She chose to become a member of R.O.T.C. because of the heavy recruiting that they did in high school. Some of the negative aspects of R.O.T.C. that Veronica has discovered are that some people only join because of the money, and that since the program involves a lot of teamwork, some lose out if others don't care. Also, people that don't care are taking spaces from other potential R.O.T.C. students that might have a sincere interest in the program. Although she is one of only four blacks in her program, she hasn't really felt like a minority because she has found that she has been given even more respect, even though others may expect her to do bad. Positive aspects of the program are that she has met a lot of people and that she has enjoyed mountain repelling. She has also learned good leadership qualities.





# Black Entrepreneurs':



One of the original Motown company buildings on West Grand Blvd. in Detroit. Site of the first Motown recording studio. (Photo by Karl Wellman, courtesy Monthly Detroit Magazine.)



FLOYD O. THACKER - Thacker Construction Company

Floyd Thacker's first construction job was in his hometown of Alton, Illinois, working on sidewalks and driveways. But his quest took him farther down the road to success. In 1970, with an investment of \$600, he incorporated the Thacker Construction Company. The company began with curb and gutter work and grossed \$300,000 that first year. Two years later, Thacker advanced to interstate highway construction in Illinois, and later, in Missouri. Soon Thacker had a major construction company with engineering headquarters in Decatur, Georgia, construction headquarters in Miami and petroleum headquarters in Louisiana. The company has grown to 630 full-time employees, grossing \$82 million dollars in 1983. His company built a large part of the New Orleans 1984 World's Fair. In addition, he is resident constructor for the Strategic Petroleum reserves. He subcontracted \$28 million dollars to Black companies in 1983. He has also constructed low to moderate income housing in East St. Louis, Illinois, Miami and New Orleans to give employment to these disadvantaged areas while giving technical assistance to other Black firms.

those who have been fortunate to know Floyd Thacker have been given a blueprint for success and excellence.

ERNESTA G. PROCOPE - E.G. Bowman Company, Inc.

In 1953, Ernesta Procope began operating a small insurance brokerage agency, located in the heart of the Bedford-Stuyvesant ghetto. From the start, she concentrated her entrepreneurial wisdom on expansion within the bounds of the business environment she knew so well. Through her shrewd business sense, she was able to realize her vision. Over the years, her E.G. Bowman Insurance Company acquired many new local commercial accounts and over 50 of the Fortune 500 Companies as clients. In order to better service these clients, it was imperative that their location be close to the insurance marketplace. A monumental and gigantic move took place in 1979 to satisfy this need. Today the firm resides at 97 Wall Street, the heart of the financial district and the home of an accomplished and successful company.

THOMAS A. WOOD - TAW Leasing Corporation

Strengthening the link between Blacks in Africa and America, Thomas A. Wood's TAW Leasing Corp. makes African and American history every day. His company provides the tools to support a growing nation prepare for the 21st century.

After earning his engineering degree from the University of Michigan, Wood was employed by International Telephone and Telegraph Corporation. In 1960, he and three other IT&T employees started Decisions Systems, Inc. In 1966, after helping to build this computer firm into a multi-million dollar business, Thomas Wood sold his stock in order to establish his own TAW Development Corp. and later TAW International Leasing. TAW is a pioneer in its field. Its market is the emerging countries of Africa, with operations in such countries as Gabon, Botswana, and Ghana. It is one of the few companies in the world that leases heavy equipment in Africa.

With home offices at the United National Plaza in New York City, Wood's quest is global, building bridges from America to Africa.



DR. FRANK S. GREENE, JR. - Technology Development of California

Frank S. Greene, Jr., president of Technology Development of California, has made his computer business one of the top thirty Black companies in the U.S. in its first thirteen years. TDC provides technology-based computer systems and software for engineering and scientific applications. A native of St. Louis, Greene earned his Ph.D. degree in electrical engineering, and augmented his technical education with experience in a major high tech firm. Then, with a small \$5,000 loan, he established TDC in 1971. The first two years were lean, and the business survived on small consulting contracts. The first real bread came in the second year with technical support contracts from NASA. Today TDC is a supercomputer systems/software integrator and well-established in its field. Greene opened up his second business group in Arlington, Texas in 1977. This group specializes in test program sets for automatic test equipment for defense and manufacturing companies. Believing that the advanced technology is ready and that U.S. companies must successfully compete on a worldwide basis, he sees great potential for increased growth for TDC. And for Dr. Greene the potential will most likely be realized; for this entrepreneur has the gift of insight... the quest for success.

PERCY E. SUTTON - Inner City Broadcasting Corporation

Percy Sutton is a man of multiple talents; businessman, communications and telecommunications owner and investor, NAACP president, long-time civil rights activist and freedom rider, served two terms in the New York State legislature and served as Borough President of Manhattan for nearly twelve years.

As an attorney, Mr. Sutton represented Malcolm X, Jesse Jackson and other notables.

After leaving public office, Mr. Sutton founded Inner City Broadcasting Corporation, one of the larger Black-owned telecommunications companies in the country. His company, Inner City, owns eight leading radio stations in New York, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Detroit and San Antonio; with a ninth radio station currently under construction in Miami, Florida. With the continuing insight of the entrepreneur, Mr. Sutton and his company are currently restoring the historic national landmark, the Apollo Theatre, to a state-of-the-art theater, and a television/radio production and post-production facility. Percy Sutton, Chairman and Treasurer of Inner City...truly Black enterprise and a strong "quest for success" at work.

MARION O. (DUKE) GREENE, JR. - International Business Services, Inc.

Marion O. Greene, Jr. demonstrated his entrepreneurial tendencies early. As a child, Greene sold bottles and hangers. His father helped nurture that entrepreneurial spirit. At age 8, Greene worked alongside his father cleaning nightclubs in the wee hours of the morning. It was then that the young Greene learned that the work ethic is essential in the quest for success. From selling bottles to cutting hair in college, he was establishing work habits that would ultimately be incorporated into his own business.

Today, Duke Greene is president of International Business Services, Inc., a large computer systems development company encompassing several services. He started this company in 1969, in Washington, D.C. Greene has come from being employed by his dad to now having responsibility for more than 380 full-time employees in a company with more than \$14 million dollars in annual revenues (1984).



MARION O. GREENE, JR. cont'd

Not surprisingly, Duke is a hard-working and tough competitor in the computer systems development business.

PATRICK L. BEAUCHAMP - Beauchamp Distributing Company

As a young athlete, Patrick Beauchamp understood the odds against making a living in sports and decided to become a professional in the business world. His quest was "sparked" by reading about the lives of successful people. Evidently he learned well, as he is currently one of the most successful beer distributors in the Miller Brewing Company--and has been listed as one of the top 100 Black businesses in the U.S. for the last eight years.

After attending Kentucky State University, Beauchamp moved to California and worked for a small brewery for ten years. He obtained the Miller Beer franchise in 1971 for the southern Los Angeles area, and Beauchamp Distributing Co. was born. Although he has developed a highly successful business, Beauchamp shares his wealth of knowledge and experience with others. He devotes much time to civic affairs giving inspirational talks to young people based on his own experiences, showing them how they too, can be successful.

Recruiting his employees from the area he serves, Beauchamp believes that satisfied and competent employees are the key to future business growth. Undoubtedly, with this attitude, the prosperous Beauchamp Distributing Company will continue to flourish.

MYRA EVANS - Gelato Modo

Myra Evans, a native of Cleveland, obtained a degree in chemistry from Yale and then joined Goldman, Sachs & Co., an investment banking firm on Wall Street as a financial analyst. It was a unique educational combination that was to serve her and her future customers well. Her quest actually began on a trip to San Francisco when she first tasted gelato, an Italian ice cream that was beginning to be popular there. The idea of a gelato business grew in her mind. On a trip to Italy, she obtained the recipe from gelato makers. After extensive experiments to develop the quality of the gelato, Evans opened her first store in New York. She was so unprepared for the huge crowd that formed outside the store that she soon ran out of ice cream. After opening her second store, she now plans to develop a franchise system. Most of the furnishings, even down to the spoons, are imported from Italy to insure authenticity in the "gelateria." wide publicity has come to Evans with the success of her business. She has been featured in the New York Times, on cable TV shows, radio interviews and in magazine feature articles.

Many see the need and some have the skill, but Evans has both, plus the vision to make it happen.



ROBERT V. BATTEAST - Batteast Construction Company, Inc.

Perhaps growing up in the South, where opportunities were limited for Blacks, led Robert V. Batteast to become a leading employer of minorities after founding Batteast Construction Company in South Bend, Indiana. Who knows where the quest began? The fact is, it did; and it has resulted in the founding of a company that has grown to 52 million dollars in volume.

A native of Natchez, Mississippi, and a graduate of the University of Indiana, Batteast has been in the construction industry for more than thirty years. He founded Batteast Construction in 1967 and has since earned commendations from the mayor of South Bend, President Jimmy Carter in 1980, and the U.S. Small Business Administration who presented him with the Administrator's Award for Excellence in 1983.

Batteast is also a member of Business Partners of the University of Notre Dame. Despite his success, Batteast's quest for knowledge continues as he is currently working on an MBA degree through Dartmouth College.

ARTHUR G. GASTON - Booker T. Washington Insurance Company

In the Alabama town where A.G. Gaston was born there was not much to inspire poor Blacks. He received only an eighth grade education and his father died when he was still young. Despite these odds, Gaston began his quest for success as a young man. While he worked as a common laborer making 31 cents an hour in a Birmingham steel plant painting boxcars, he made plans to be a businessman. Gaston started a burial society that collected money each week from the insured. The first death occurred when he had just 25 cents in assets in the business. Even so, he persuaded the funeral home to bury the man on credit. This was the beginning of Gaston's highly successful Booker T. Washington Insurance Company. Other problems became opportunities. A lack of clerks and typists led Gaston to found the Booker T. Washington Business College, now a fully accredited business school. The need for Black-owned homes and insurance for homes led to the establishment of the Citizen Federal Savings and Loan Association. Gaston's autobiography, "Green Power," traces the evolution of this ingenious entrepreneur whose quest to succeed became a reality.

WARREN H. WHEELER - Wheeler Airlines

When Warren Wheeler decided to become a pilot he was breaking away from a ready-made professional career with the family business. At that time, his father was president of North Carolina's Mechanics and Farmers Bank, one of the largest Black banks in the country. But Warren Wheeler's quest would take him even higher. He enrolled at the American Flyers School in Oklahoma City, and, at age 19, Wheeler became the first Black pilot for Piedmont Airlines. In 1969 he founded Wheeler Airlines, one of the few Black-owned airlines in the country at that time. This growing company services towns and cities in the Carolinas, Tennessee, Virginia, Delaware and Washington, D.C. This commuter service has aided the growth of industry in these communities since it allows company executives to travel rapidly to business sites. Wheeler Airlines grew from just a handful of passengers in the beginning to over 5,000 a month seven years later. The mid-Atlantic states are pleased with Wheeler Airlines and so is Piedmont, which considers the company as a valuable feeder service.



WALLY "FAMOUS" AMOS - The Famous Amos Chocolate Chip Cookie Corp.

Wally Amos was not always famous, but he always had "the quest" to get there. As a young boy living with his Aunt Della in New York City, he found work at odd jobs. It was Aunt Della who introduced him to the delights of her chocolate chip cookies.

Before completing vocational training in cooking, he decided to join the Air Force. When he left the service, he returned to New York and worked at Saks Fifth Avenue. His philosophy of life, which emphasizes the merits of hard work, helped him advance rapidly from stock clerk to supply manager. He experienced similar advances when he left Saks and became a mailroom clerk at the William Morris Agency. He was soon promoted to an agent, where he worked with such acts as Marvin Gaye, the Supremes, and Simon and Garfunkel.

He opened his first cookie store in Hollywood and the Famous Amos Chocolate Chip Cookie story began. The business spread through the country and is now a well-known recipe of success.

Amos presently serves as national spokesperson for Literacy Volunteers of America. Amos' quest is rooted in his philosophy "Life is never what it seems. It's always more."



*Spotlight On:*

\*\*\*\*\* **DREAMGIRL** \*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\* **JENIFER LEWIS** \*\*\*\*\*





What has it been like to be a black female vocalist in America? What is it to be a "Dream Girl"? In her concert, as a part of Minority Awareness Week, in Old Cabell Hall on November 17, Jenifer Lewis made us see and hear how it is. Lewis presented a stunning show that was as informative as it was entertaining. Lewis' voice was forceful, smooth and sweet. But Lewis didn't just give the crowd a performance; she also gave them a guided tour through the history of black female vocalists in America. She gave an intriguing vocal demonstration of the way six black women have expressed their culture, their experiences and themselves through their music.

Lewis' dazzling voice and flashy attire immediately caught the audiences attention as she sang "Ain't Nobody's Business If I Do." After receiving the audience's welcome, Lewis introduced herself and began with a tribute to Billie Holiday. Holiday's life was scarred by drug addiction which eventually led to Holiday's early death at age forty-four, said Lewis. Holiday's background influenced her career as an entertainer and singer. Her songs spoke straight from the heart. Lewis sang for the audience Holiday's song "Gloomy Sunday" in such a way that they were able to understand the feeling Billie wanted to express. Lewis explained that even though Holiday's life was filled with trials and tribulations, she made an enormous contribution to blacks and entertainment. By becoming one of the few who became popular in white entertainment, she made white audiences



appreciate black vocalist.

Next, Lewis recognized singer and comedian Ethel Waters for her accomplishments who in a short five year career shocked the nation with her antics and wonderful voice. Lewis contrasted Holiday's career with Waters' song "I Ain't Gonna Sin No More", by illustrating Waters' message to the black population: a black woman can make it without falling for temptations along the way.

Third, Lewis roused the crowd with the popular gospel songs of Mahalia Jackson. Lewis had the crowd hand clapping and foot stomping when she sang "Down By The Riverside." Her rowdy uplifting spirit was instrumental in the crowd's participation. She expressed Mahalia's song "Sonna Will Be Done" in a solemn voice with notes that ranged from the highest to the lowest. Also Lewis explained that Mahalia would sing only the gospel and would not perform in places where alcohol was served; thus demonstrating the steadfast attitude Mahalia maintained while serving God.

Lewis introduced Dianna Washington, a bold, arrogant, lusty singer, with comedy. Washington called herself "The Queen" and a queen she was with seven husbands and forty mink coats, explained Lewis. Lewis demonstrated how Washington's arrogance and fearless attitude as a person and singer helped her overcome racial obstacles. Lewis captured the essence of Washington's self-assurance in her performance of "I'm An Evil Gal."



The fourth performer presented was Aretha Franklin, well known to the audience as the "Queen of Soul." Lewis described how this daughter of a minister transformed gospel into a whole new music that reflected the spirit of an emerging black America. She sang "Chain of Fools" which featured the audience doing the backup "woop-woops" followed by the popular song "You Make Me Feel Like A Natural Woman." Lewis delivery of that word "natural" was accompanied by an amusingly queenly toss of the head that expressed Aretha's inner pride as a female black performer.

Tina Turner was the performer about whom Lewis had the most comical remarks. Lewis told the audience the lively story of Tina's background while at the same time explaining how Tina, as a popular black performer during the 60's, made a statement to the white society: blacks should be given the same respect as whites. Lewis sang Tina's song "We Gotta Show Some Respect" to Tina's concern.

The last female black artist Lewis spoke of was Lena Horne. Lewis said that Lena was a "late bloomer" although she started her career at age seventeen. Lewis explained how Horne, who developed her career in Hollywood, broke the stereotype of black women: as hookers, waitresses, and maids. Lewis illustrated that Horne, after becoming less popular, still had something to say during the civil rights movement. Lewis sang Lena's encouraging, hopeful song "If You Believe" as an example of

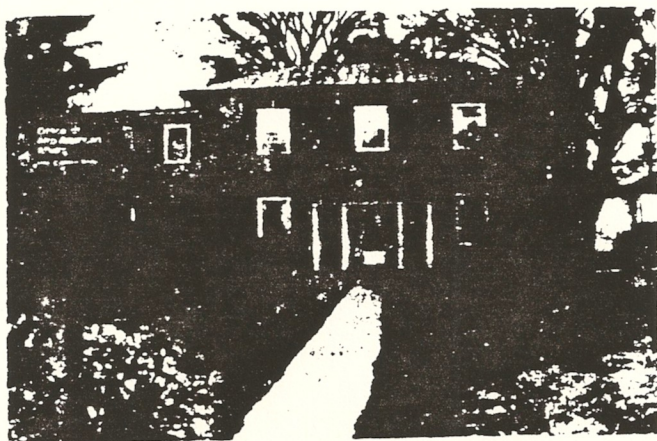


Horne's message for black America: that success is possible if you believe in yourself. And with Lena she began to bring her performance to a close.

In the end, Jenifer Lewis left us impressed by her own versatile talent, a talent inspired by six other black women. But she also left impressed by those other six dream girls who put so much of themselves, into their music. She left us more deeply aware of the way those six women fulfilled their own musical dreams while at the same time expanding the possibilities for black women in America. Surely, that is a worthy dream; and surely that's a lot to accomplish in a concert.

Tarek Grantham  
CLAS I





THE OFFICE OF  
AFRO-AMERICAN AFFAIRS  
AT THE  
UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA

**STAFF — OFFICE OF AFRO-AMERICAN AFFAIRS**

Interim Dean and Special Assistant to the President—  
Joseph A. Brown, SJ, Ph.D.

(Assistant Professor of English)

Associate Dean — Hortense H. Hinton, M.A.

Assistant Dean — Rahim Reed, J.D.

Director of the Afro-American Cultural Center—  
Karen A. Chandler, M.A.

**A TRIBUTE TO THE FREEDOM  
FIGHTERS FOR WHOM THE ROOMS  
AT THE LUTHER P. JACKSON BLACK  
CULTURE CENTER ARE NAMED**

LUTHER PORTER JACKSON (1892-1950), a Kentuckian who moved to Virginia, became a renowned historian of Virginia Black History. In 1937, he was awarded the Ph.D. in history from the University of Chicago. During that year, he was appointed Chairman of the Social Science Department at Virginia State College. Throughout his academic years as chairman, he researched and published articles, pamphlets and books on blacks in Virginia. Among his numerous publications are: *Free Negro Labor and Property Holding in Virginia, 1830-1860*, and *Virginia Negro Soldiers and Seamen in the American Revolution*. He contributed numerous articles to the *Journal of Negro History* and the *Negro History Bulletin*, and served on the editorial staff of both journals. Jackson also worked with Carter G. Woodson to make the Association for the Study of Afro-American Life and History a prominent organization and a vehicle for disseminating information about Black Americans' achievements and the growth of the Black Community.

Jackson received national recognition for his work with the NAACP, earning him the title of "Mr. Civil Rights" of Virginia. He labored to end the poll tax and he worked toward voter registration of blacks.



**AFRO-AMERICAN AFFAIRS TUTORIAL SERVICE  
FALL 1986 SCHEDULE**

I. LOCATION: #4 DAWSON'S ROW

MONDAY THROUGH THURSDAY

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <p>1. <b>CALCULUS, ECONOMICS,<br/>STATISTICS</b><br/>Pasan Msomi<br/>4:00 - 9:00 W<br/>4:00 - 9:00 R</p>                                     | <p>8. <b>ENGR 110, FORTRAN/PASCAL</b><br/>Rob Lancaster<br/>7:00 - 9:00 MW<br/>6:00 - 9:00 TR</p>                 |
| <p>2. <b>CHEMISTRY, PHYSICS 201 &amp; 202</b><br/>Renny Griffith<br/>2:00 - 5:00 W<br/>2:00 - 5:00 R</p>                                     | <p>9. <b>CALCULUS (121), FRENCH</b><br/>Schatzi Hawthorne<br/>10:00 - 11:30 MW<br/>10:00 - 12:00 TR</p>           |
| <p>3. <b>CHEMISTRY(ORG), PHYSICS,<br/>BIOLOGY</b><br/>Craig Matticks<br/>7:00 - 9:00 MW<br/>3:00 - 5:00 R</p>                                | <p>10. <b>CHEM, BIOLOGY</b><br/>Paul Dillon<br/>1:00 - 4:00 M<br/>10:00 - 12:00 TR</p>                            |
| <p>4. <b>CALCULUS, ECON</b><br/>Bridget Hiedemann<br/>1:00 - 3:30 M<br/>2:00 - 4:00 T</p>  | <p>11. <b>GOVERNMENT, MATH,<br/>PHYS/BIO/CHEM</b><br/>Torkia Nzidee<br/>11:00 - 1:00 MW<br/>11:00 - 2:00 TR</p>   |
| <p>5. <b>COMM 201 &amp; 202, ECON, CS 120</b><br/>Ralph Harris<br/>9:30 - 10:45 M<br/>6:30 - 9:00 T<br/>5:00 - 7:00 W<br/>11:00 - 1:00 R</p> | <p>12. <b>SPANISH</b><br/>Jacqueline Williams<br/>7:00 - 9:00 MTW</p>   |
| <p>6. <b>MATH 121, FRENCH</b><br/>Cheryl Tarver<br/>1:00 - 2:00 M<br/>3:30 - 6:30 TWR</p>  | <p>13. <b>MATH, ENGR, PHYSICS,<br/>CHEM, SPAN, C.S.</b><br/>William Cruz<br/>5:30 - 7:00 M<br/>1:00 - 3:30 TW</p> |
| <p>7. <b>SPANISH, MATH, COMM 341,<br/>COMM 342</b><br/>Eric Taylor<br/>3:30 - 6:00 MT<br/>4:30 - 7:30 R</p>                                  |   |

FOR ASSISTANCE IN ENWR COURSES, STUDENTS ARE ENCOURAGED TO CONSULT THE WRITING CENTER, 321 Cabell Hall / 924-6679.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION RE: TUTORIAL PROGRAM, CALL DEAN HINTON ON 924-7923.



### The Summer Preparatory Program

While the University does not admit academically unqualified students, some students indicate potential for academic difficulty prior to matriculating. This projection for difficulty or failure is based upon College Board scores, rank in high school graduating class, and evaluations of high school officials. To meet the needs of this population, the Summer Preparatory Program (SPP) is operated.

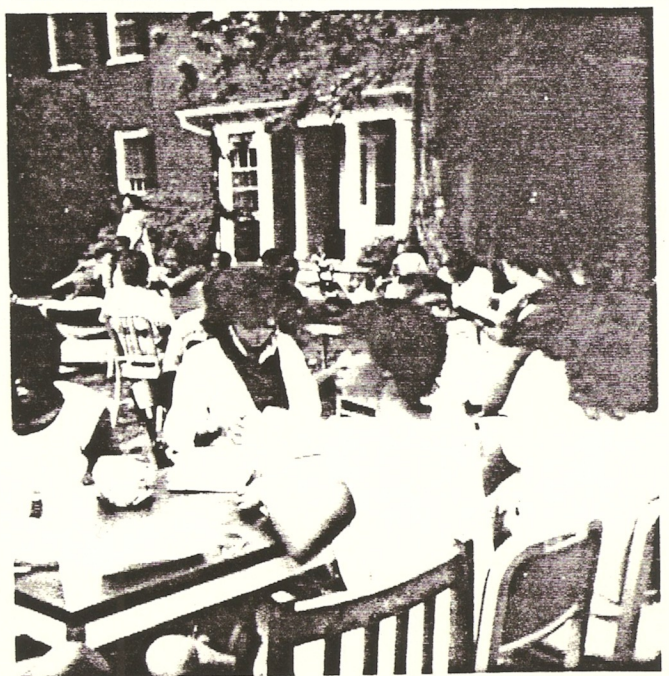
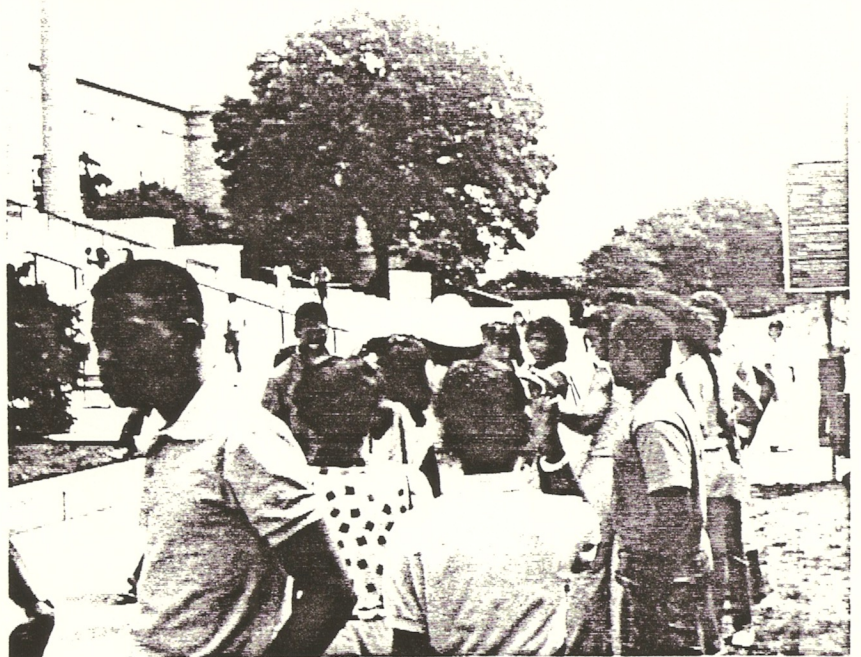
SPP strives to simulate the experience a first year student will have at the University. Each summer entering Virginians are selected by the Office of Admissions to participate in this serious six week academic enterprise. The SPP curriculum includes chemistry, mathematics and English composition.

University faculty teach all classes. Students attend introductory courses each morning and tutorial sessions each afternoon in order to enhance their academic skills. They also participate in seminars and social activities as an introduction to University services and the social environment. Upperclass and graduate students serve as dormitory advisors and tutors in SPP. Students receive academic credit for successfully completing the program.

# Summer Prep '86













SUMMER PREP 1986  
MALE PERSPECTIVE

Wow! I've been accepted to the University of Virginia....  
...but wait, what's this? Summer Preparatory Program.....prerequisite? Now hold on a second. If I have already been accepted, why must I attend this program?

This was my initial reaction when I learned of "SummerPrep". I felt as if I was being singled out academically. I thought I was below the University's standards, and that I should not have been accepted in the first place. Little did I know that the program would benefit me in so many ways. I soon came to realize this that Summer Prep proved to be advantageous.

A typical "Prep" day included: 1) breakfast, 2) three morning classes (assigned depending on your major), 3) lunch, 4) an hour or so of free time, 5) three mandatory tutorials from 2:30 pm to 4:30 pm, 6) dinner, 7) optional tutorials, and 8) the remainder of the day was left to the student. Two of the most important elements of "Prep" were the classes and the living environment.

The classes were helpful in a variety of ways. I was given a feel for what academics at the University meant and would be expected of me when I arrived in the fall. I admit, at the beginning of the program, I felt too much work was given each night. But, after the first three weeks, I began to complete my assignments more efficiently. I realized then that the work had not been reduced, but that I had learned to adjust and to budget my time accordingly. Time management is one of the most essential properties you, as a student, need to acquire. If you learn to budget your time wisely, you'll work more productively, and have more time to do other things.

The living environment was great. The other students and the resident assistants made adjusting to the program a lot easier. Everyone was so friendly. By the end of the program, I had made many close friends. I felt as though I had known them all at least a year prior to "Prep". I think because we lived so close together for six weeks that a bond of love and friendship seemed inevitable. It was like having one big family away from home.

The Summer Prep experience evolves around the combinations of helping, sharing, caring, and feelings of mutual respect for one another. "Prep" was a learning experience for me. It was filled with memories I will never forget. I will cherish them for the rest of my life.

David Lassiter  
CLAS1



SUMMER PREP 1986  
FEMALE PERSPECTIVE

One of the most difficult periods of a young person's life is the transition period from high school to college. Most obviously, having to deal with leaving home for the first time is a difficult emotional adjustment. Also, entering college means setting high standards and working harder. For me and about 65 other Virginia residents, this transition was made much easier due to our involvement in the Afro-American Affairs Summer Preparatory Program.

Summer Prep 1986, I can easily say was my best spent summer. It lasted for 6 weeks, beginning in the middle of June to the end of July. During that time, all participants lived in Stadium Road Dorms and experienced the life of a college student. The directors of the program did everything possible to assimilate us into college atmosphere. We all had three classes a day (math, english, and an elective). Additionally, the Office of Afro-American Affairs planned cultural events like the trip to Montecello and to the Smithsonian in Washington D.C. These events added to total "pre-college experience". The highlight of Summer Prep was a talent show in which everybody participated. The talent ranged from lip syncing to dancing puppets made from pillow cases. It was enjoyed by summer school students, and Charlottesville residents.

Although everyone had a great deal of fun and lasting friendships were developed, academics were our main reason for being in Prep. Everyday from 9:00 am to 12:00 pm we were in class. At 2:00 pm to 4:00 pm, we had tutorial sessions that helped us with our course material.

There were even optional tutorials. By participating in an actual university classroom situation, we were able to realize exactly what to expect from college professors and what kind of effort was needed to remain at the university once we arrived.

With this 6 weeks of experience behind me, coming here on August 28th for the fall semester was "old hat". I reflected how incredibly valuable Summer Prep had been and my fellow participants. Summer Prep was positive because I had an advantage over other first year students. I hope that Summer Prep continues for a long time so that others can have the same gratifying experience that I had.

Dana Simone Woodruff  
CLAS 1



My Summer Prep Experience

by Vernith Brooks  
CLAS I

As I look back upon Summer Prep I am reminded of many unnecessary tasks enwrapped within the guise of mandatory meetings, classes, and forced tutorials. These were the major obstacles that perturbed my soul and propelled me towards the conclusion of regretting Summer Prep, and the fact I chose to diligently attend the University of Virginia. Although these tasks seemed unbeatable when combined with the unrelenting workload, I was kept motivated and sane by the most important thing Summer Prep has given me...friendship.

Friendship was the one ingredient that kept me going over the summer and continues to keep me going today. It was once said that "oppression breeds art." In my mind this can be changed to "oppression breeds true friends"; because, all sixty of the Summer Prep participants were being inconveniently worked to death and we all came together as a family to protect and support each other. Our friendship grew with the good times and nurtured us through the bad. As you look around grounds at the 86 Summer Prep graduates you will notice a close comradery among us; we all hang tight and chill the mostest.

This tightness is extremely evident in Samuel Ramsey's Skeezer Pleezer Crew, which consists of Morris Anderson, Robert Cooley, Freddie Dabney, Eugene Haston, Billy Kemp, David Lassitter, Eric Stith, Darron Wheeler, and myself Vernith Brooks. Sam had the unfortunate, yet gratifying and unforgettable experience of being our RA over the summer. Nobody could have made a better surrogate mother than Sam. He



hassled you, bugged you, and pestered you in order to stimulate achievement. He instilled this attitude of being the best into all of us. Not only was he our mother, but he was, and is, our friend.

The friendship developed amongst the Skeezer Pleezers will always endure. As long as I live I will never forget the Skeezer Pleezers, because I know they will always be there for me, as I will always be there for them. This is my true Summer Prep experience, for it will always live in my memories for as long as I live.





THE COUNCIL OF BLACK STUDENT LEADERS

As stated in its Constitution, the Council of Black Student Leaders is "a forum that provides a network for Black student leaders on Grounds to discuss and take action on issues or concerns relative to the academic, social, and cultural environment of Black students at U.Va. As the representative body of Black student leadership, the Council also serves as the primary advisory group for the Office of Afro-American Affairs. In addition, this network of student leaders allows council members to communicate information discussed in the monthly meetings to their individual organizations and to make each organization aware of the others' functions."

This year, under the leadership of third-year student Bernard X. James, Chairman, and Felicia Goodwyn, Administrative Assistant, the Council has:

1. Established and ratified its first Constitution;
2. Prepared the 1986-87 Guide to Black Student Organizations;
3. Taken an active role in examining flaws and redefining terms of the Honor System;
4. Supported the B.S.A.'s moratorium on discos by voting to conduct a community-wide moratorium;
5. Planned this year's Kwanza Celebration and is planning activities for Black History Month;
6. Encouraged Black student involvement in University-wide student organizations;
7. Fostered working communications between University-wide student leaders, and
8. Actively supported the efforts of Project Discovery, aimed at the uplifting and betterment of Charlottesville youth.

During the Spring semester, the Council will be launching programs aimed towards cultivating and grooming future and present leaders of the U.Va Black community. In addition, the year will be concluded with a program honoring the accomplishments of individual leaders and organizations in the Black community.

Bernard X. James, Chairman



Black Student Leadership in  
University-Wide Organizations  
for 1986-87

"Let's Use Our Resources!"

Bernard X. James, Chairman  
Council of Black Student Leaders

Rodney Hopson, President  
Black Student Alliance (BSA)

Lisa Dacosta, President  
Black Pre-Med/Pre-Dental Society

Michele Peters, President  
Oliver W. Hill Black Pre-Legal Soc.

Natalie Jones, Co-Convenor  
Langston Hughes Literary Society

Leslie Claytor, Co-Covenor  
Langston Hughes Literary Society

Harriet Evans, President  
Black Engineering Society (BES)  
Thornton Hall

Kimberly Imani Ellis, President  
Black Law Students Association  
North Grounds Room B

Rory Perry, President  
NAACP - UVA Chapter

Vincent Johnson, Chairman  
Graduate Society of Black Engineers

Olivier Gibbons, Co-Chair  
Black Greek Affairs

Luana Dean, Co-Chair  
Black Greek Affairs

Zena Howard, President  
Black Architecture Student Assoc.

Psyche Williams, President  
Black voices

Pamela D. Taylor, Co-Chair  
Minority Cultures Committee

Vonda Dickson, Co-Chair  
Minority Cultures Committee

Ivan G. Swain, President  
Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity

Oris R. Stuart III, President  
Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity

Courtland Butts, President  
Omega Psi Phi Fraternity

Olivier Gibbons, President  
Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity

Robert L. R. Gibbs, President  
Gamma Nu Psi Fraternity

Sophia Paige, President  
Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority

Yvette Sadler, President  
Delta Sigma Theta Sorority

Cherie Fitzgerald, President  
Zeta Phi Beta Sorority

Elaine Maxwell, President  
Minority Nursing Support Group

Cheryl D. Mills  
Co-Chair Residence Life

Wellington Davies, President  
Black Business Student's Assoc.

Lisa Wilson, President  
UVA Coalition of Black Graduates

Rodney Lusk, Representative  
Student Council and Member of  
the Appropriations Committee

Felicia S. Goodwyn  
Administrative Assistant  
Council of Black Student Leaders

Keith Lee  
Liason for Black Athletes

Marvin Dickerson, Vice President  
Black Student Alliance



Kern M. Jackson  
 Carter G. Woodson Institute  
 Steering Committee

I.F.C.

Olivier Gibbons, I.F.C. Governing Board

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Ralph D. Harris, Business Mgr.  
 Eric L. Harvey, Office Mgr.  
 Maria Carey, Law School Editor

DARDEN SCHOOL

Joseph E. Tyler, III, Treasurer  
 Finance Club

William H. Wright, III,  
 First-Year Orientation Coordinator

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 Rodney Lusk, Representative  
     College Appropriations Committee Member  
 Crystal Moore, Chair  
     Black Concerns  
 Jantonio Turner, Representative (College),  
     Chair - Housing & General Safety  
 Rodney Hopson, Vice-Chair  
     Peer Major Advosors

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 Yvette Sadler, Honor Advisor  
 John Peoples, Honor Advisor  
 Mylan Denerstein, Honor Advisor  
 Jasmine Grant, Honor Advisor  
 Countess Hughes, Honor Advisor  
 Felicia Johnson, Honor Educator  
 Tatia Williams, Honor Educator  
 Serena Starks, Honor Educator

COMMERCE SCHOOL

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     Alpha Kappa Psi Business Fraternity  
 Janice Pinckey, President  
     Beta Alpha Psi Accounting Fraternity

I.R.S.A.

Angela Callis, Vice-President



## Cheryl Mills

by Larry Howell

Cheryl Mills is an outstanding student. She has been a resident assistant and a senior resident assistant at Metcalf dormitory. She is a fourth year philosophy and economics major from Fort Washington, Md. Additionally, Miss Mills is a member of Zeta Tau Alpha Sorority.

Cheryl has made many accomplishments at the University. She received intermediate honors for maintaining a 3.5 G.P.A. and completing all area requirements in her first two years at the University. She is also Co-Chairman of the Residence Staff Program for the 1986-87 school year. Yet, all of this success has not gone to her "head"; she still thinks of herself as an ordinary student.

Cheryl was able to participate in a very interesting job in the summer of 1985. She spent it in Michigan, along with 250 other college students, working for Dow Chemical Company. She worked on her project, developing and forecasting a model for the production of nitrogen, for three months. Cheryl credits the job, because, "it taught her how to interact with people."

Cheryl has always known that she wanted to become an RA since her first semester here. She said, "I enjoy interacting with people, especially first year students." Her drive and determination landed her a RA position her second year at the University, and the following year she became a senior RA.

This year brings new challenges for Cheryl. As Co-Chairman of the Resident Staff Program, she is responsible for solving problems in the resident program, training resident assistants, informing the dean of problems in the program, and most importantly, creating a good environment for first year students. Cheryl fulfills all of these responsibilities so that she can "give some service back to the program, that had given her so much."

When Cheryl does have free time she can be found either on the slopes skiing or on the courts playing basketball. As for the future, Cheryl would like to go to law school. After law school, she would like to get involved in medical ethics, by serving on the board of a hospital.



Reflections on an Experience Abroad  
by Tatia Williams

Reflecting on my experience abroad a few months after my return to the States, I can clearly analyze what I have learned and gained. Simply, studying abroad was the best experience of my entire life. Never before have I learned and absorbed so much in such a brief period of time.

I left U.Va. with apprehension. Although I was bored with U.Va.'s monotonous atmosphere, it was still difficult to picture myself spending a semester away, especially when that hiatus was to be spent in Europe.

I arrived in Madrid without knowing a single person; yet, after a couple of days I was well adjusted. I lived with a nice family which had a daughter my age. She helped me explore Madrid. Meeting new people occupied me most of the time. I went to school with Spanish students and passed hours each day exchanging stories about our different cultures. It is funny how deep down we are basically the same people.

As far as racism, I can honestly say that I never encountered it. Often white Americans are seen as a threat; in the past they have come off as ethnocentric. The Spaniards are aware that racism exists in America, yet they are proud to boast of the fact that they do not judge people by the color of their skin. I can attest to that as I made many close Spanish friends.

To anyone contemplating studying abroad, I say unequivocally, "Go!". My language skills improved immensely. It is intriguing to communicate with others in a foreign language. I learned not only about others, but also about myself. I honestly believe that I am



a better person because of my experience abroad. Being abroad offers the opportunity to view different cultures from one's own culture and also the opportunity to see the United States from a different perspective. What a surprise it was to see how much more worldly young Europeans are as compared to young Americans. It is incredible how much more the average European knows about geography, economics, and politics than the average American. This kind of learning is invaluable--for all knowledge does not come from books and the classroom.

There are negatives though: U.Va. is a very dull place to return to after a semester in Madrid! I impatiently await the day when I can return to beautiful Spain. Again I urge everyone to try this experience; employers and graduate schools look for this kind of independence and risk-taking. It provides a break from U.Va., along with an enjoyable learning experience.



I.R.S.A.

The Inter-Racial Student Association was founded in November of 1984. Its purpose and philosophy is based on cultivating pluralism and greater awareness of the uniqueness and common elements of all cultures that exist at the University of Virginia. We not only want to initiate cultural awareness, but also improve and encourage participation of all nationalities in University affairs, on both social and academic plateaus. The extension of multicultural experiences to the general University population is of primary importance.

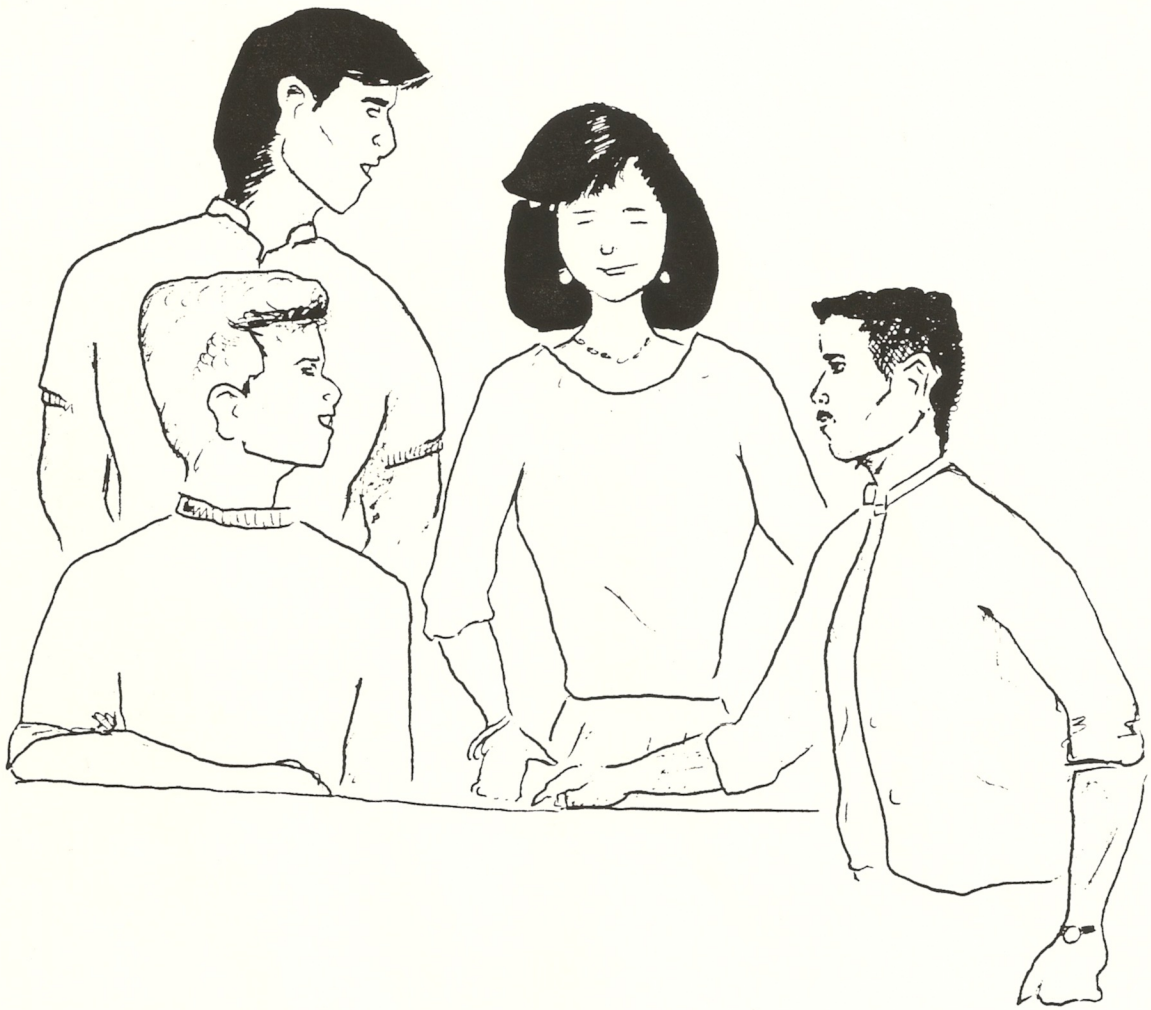
I.R.S.A. leaders have always felt that there is strength in numbers. By bridging the cultural gap that exists between all minority students here we believe, in general, more minority student concerns can be addressed. The road toward a fuller appreciation of all the cultures and nationalities present at the institution is a long one. At this time, the University lacks awareness of the problems that minorities face.

We attempt to bridge this gap by sponsoring an annual forum on minority issues so that some concerns can be raised to the public. We also plan to conduct a speaker series when faculty members to participate can be identified. We have also sponsored a band-party, mixer and other social and cultural events, including the recent Cultural Festival.

We as minority students cannot expect the rest of the University community to understand our needs if we don't understand them ourselves. The problems we face are derived from the misconception that the solution is within the black community. I.R.S.A. attempts to provide a support network for all minority students, especially those whom the institution continually dismisses as unimportant. Historically, initiative for new programs must carry student support. Thus far, however, even with student support the administration seems unwilling or unable to begin necessary support programs for minority students whether they be Black, Asian, Jewish or of any other minority background. I.R.S.A. hopes that with your support we can begin to force them to do so.

Sean Gertner, Past-President





**I. R. S. A.**



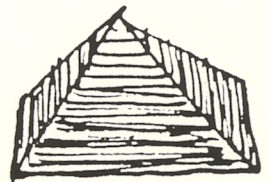
Talking Black:  
Quick Thoughts

Mrs. Marilyn Deberry, in the Financial Aide Office, is one of the nicest people, black or white, that I've met here at U.Va. She definitely cares about black students...Will Coach Terry Holland ever play five black basketball players at the same time? If he does, will they stay in long enough to break a sweat?..Congratulations to the neophytes of Delta Sigma Theta, Sigma Gamma Rho, and Kappa Alpha Psi...Is it my imagination or is it true: Are the first year black students more unified and closer than past first year classes? ..I wish all of the Black Greeks would take one group picture together, then give one copy to Corks & Curls and one to me...More blacks need to become R.A.'s and be there in the dorms for our young brothers and sisters...Look for Ray Savage and Shawn Moore to become future U.Va. football stars...Richard Morgan is my type of basketball player. I'd pay to see him play in Slaughter Rec...Will the moratorium on parties lead to effective results? Right now, I foresee the same problems next semester...How old or young is Father Brown?..Whatever happened to Michael Jackson?..Speaking of Missing People: Where is O.P.? Just think, next year O.P. will be making more money than those people who kicked him out of school ...Join the club if you are fourth year and sick of U.Va....Fourth year Blacks: Where are we going for Finals Week? Myrtle Beach was fun last year...Just Dreaming: I wish I had a Dad like Bill Cosby...I guess the word is spreading fast. I see more and more white people at block shows...Who's the best female singer today? Is it Anita, Patti, Aretha, Janet, Whitney, or Teena? Although she's white, Teena can sing for me anyday...

Michael "Trigon" Washington  
CLAS IV



# Black Greeks





## The Black Greeks

Black Greek Organizations were conceived in the early 1900's and here at the University in 1973-74. The principles on which each was founded are still upheld today. Black Greek fraternities and sororities still strive to uplift the underclass, combat social inequalities, and serve as a support system for Black Americans. More specifically, they continue to sing and perform dances (stepshows) in honor of their organization, instill a great sense of unity in their pledges, and represent an impressive family of individuals with common goals. The efforts of community service, guidance of youth, and emotional support for all mankind often go unrecognized. This is because black greeks prefer to serve in a humble manner. It is with this same humility that I will discuss what it means to be a member of a black greek organization.

Membership in predominantly black fraternities and sororities begins with a process entitled "line." For some, line is seen as enhancing separatism and dehumanization. Many argue that it only adds to the tension between blacks and whites. However, these attitudes and feelings are usually held because of ignorance and fear of this process instead of blatant disapproval. Line is, above all, a period of learning. It is the process whereby the members of a black greek organization indoctrinate their pledges with the history, purposes and objectives of that organization. But its effect as a period of learning extends far beyond this. That is to say, it allows the pledge to learn not only the personalities and dispositions of his fellow pledges and those of the active members of the organization at large; but also what is more important, it enables him to learn about himself and how he interacts with others. Hence line serves as a catalyst of maturity and self-awareness.

Additionally, line serves as a period of mutual observation during which the members of the fraternity/sorority establish the compatibility of pledges not just among themselves, but with the working membership as well. This aspect is vital, as the essence of a black greek organization is grounded in the fidelity and comraderie among its members. And, to a large extent, line fosters this crucial fellowship, and thus ensures the continuation of a firm base from which to operate.

A Block Show entails more than just fraternity or sorority members stepping to synchronized movements; it is a public display of a ritual enriched in African symbolism. In the Mother Land, men and women had to experience periods of adult training. They became bold, responsible, wise and caring members and leaders of their societies. Their experiences are symbolic to those of line. At the end of their training, they celebrated in song and dance. Thus, it is with this cultural pride that black greeks display their communal ties and love for their organization.

Two of the most important components of the black greek organization are scholarship and service. Black fraternities and



sororities receive ennumerous questions about the role of academics while an individual is on line. Many believe that it is a time when the pledge's grades suffer; however, the contrary is often true. Black greek's view a student's academics as the primary reason for attending the University. Consequently, they encourage scholarship amongst their pledges, members, and others as well. For instance, Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity, Gamma Nu Psi Fraternity and Sigma Gamma Rho Sorority , reach out into the high-school communities and provide incentives for students to achieve academic excellence. Delta Sigma Theta Sorority conducts first year rap sessions and bestows an annual award to worthy first year student. Additionally, black greek organizations who achieve not only in academics, but in every aspect of University life.

Providing service is a fundamental goal of being a black greek. Black Greek Organizations assist the disadvantaged, help youths help themselves, and inform the confused. Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity's First Year Handbook is a useful resource for first year students. Zeta Phi Beta Sorority recently collected goods and donations for needy families in their Community Halloween Bakset Drive. Omega Psi Phi Fraternity is presently busy with its Thanksgiving Drive. Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority makes frequent visits to elderly homes and gives donations to several local charities. Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity sponsors a Little League Basketball team and will begin conducting their annual Toys for Tots Drive. These are only a few of the services that these organizations render.

In closing, I'd like to stress that the life of a black greek is one of commitment to enhancing the activities of the Black Community. As implied earlier, criticism of any aspect of black greekdom comes from ignorance. This ignorance comes from lack of respect for an old philosophy and type of educational learning-- by experience. For often it is only by going through the line process and living the life of a black greek that the experiences of the black greek's forefounding brothers and sisters and present ones can be fully understood and appreciated.

Samuel Ramsey ,  
A Fourth Year Brother of  
Kappa Alpha Psi



During the months of November and December, University of Virginia service fraternities and sororities are extremely busy helping those who are less fortunate than themselves. Many of these noble efforts are manifested through raising money, giving donations, and other service-oriented means for needy Charlottesville residents and the University community.

The Ques annually collect money as well as canned-goods for disadvantaged Charlottesville families. Omega Psi Phi Fraternity accepted these donations and goods during the month of November and worked hard to improve last year's total of \$1000.

Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, who recently raised a tremendous amount of money for the American Heart Association by selling the world's largest submarine sandwich, will sponsor a needy family for Christmas. The fraternity will provide the family with food, clothing, and other necessities. In January, they will kick-off Black History Month with a celebration for their brother, Dr. Martin Luther King's birthday.

Sigma Gamma Rho Sorority has been actively involved in its pledge process. The Fall 1986 Aurora pledge class, "Diversion," demonstrated pride and unity in their probate show on Sunday, November 16, 1986.

Gamma Nu Psi also displayed great pride in and reverence for their fraternity in an excellent block show on Saturday, November 17, 1986.

The Deltas will be selling raffle tickets in November and December to raise money for Project Discovery, which is a program that provides role models and general counseling for future college-bound minority students in the Charlottesville community.

Zeta Phi Beta Sorority has conducted several community service projects. They include a Halloween Basket Drive, Book Drive, an Open Service Project at The Center for Battered Women, and a Black Male on Black Female Relations forum.

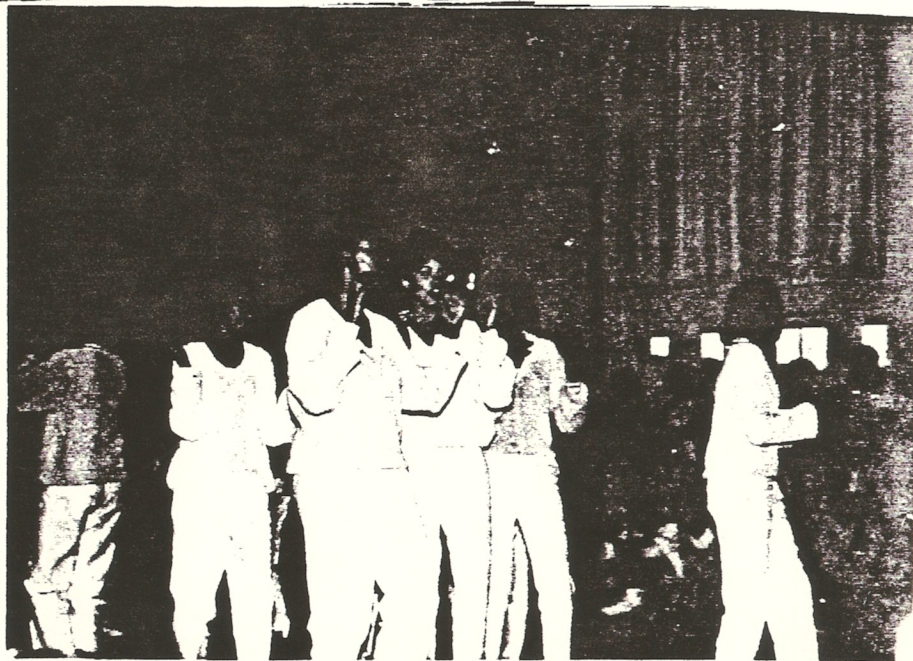
The Kappas recently held their annual Alumni Weekend, which included celebrating the fraternity's 75th year in existence through a Kabaret, Block Show, and other functions with their alumni. Additionally, the fraternity held a Halloween party for day care children and is busy with its annual Toys for Tots Drive.

The AKAs are currently working diligently on a project called "Count-down to Success" which involves meeting weekly with several high school juniors from the Charlottesville community to prepare them for college. Also, the sorority is having a regional publication of its members' resumes.

Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity had a Thanksgiving Dinner with their graduate chapter on November 22, 1986. In addition to this fraternal project, the Sigmas are having a Christmas canned-food drive for the Children's Ward at the University Hospital.

Charles "Chuck" Wilson,  
CLAS I







Congratulations to :  
Fall 1986 Neophytes  
of The  
Kappa Rho Chapter  
of  
Delta Sigma Theta Sorority Inc.

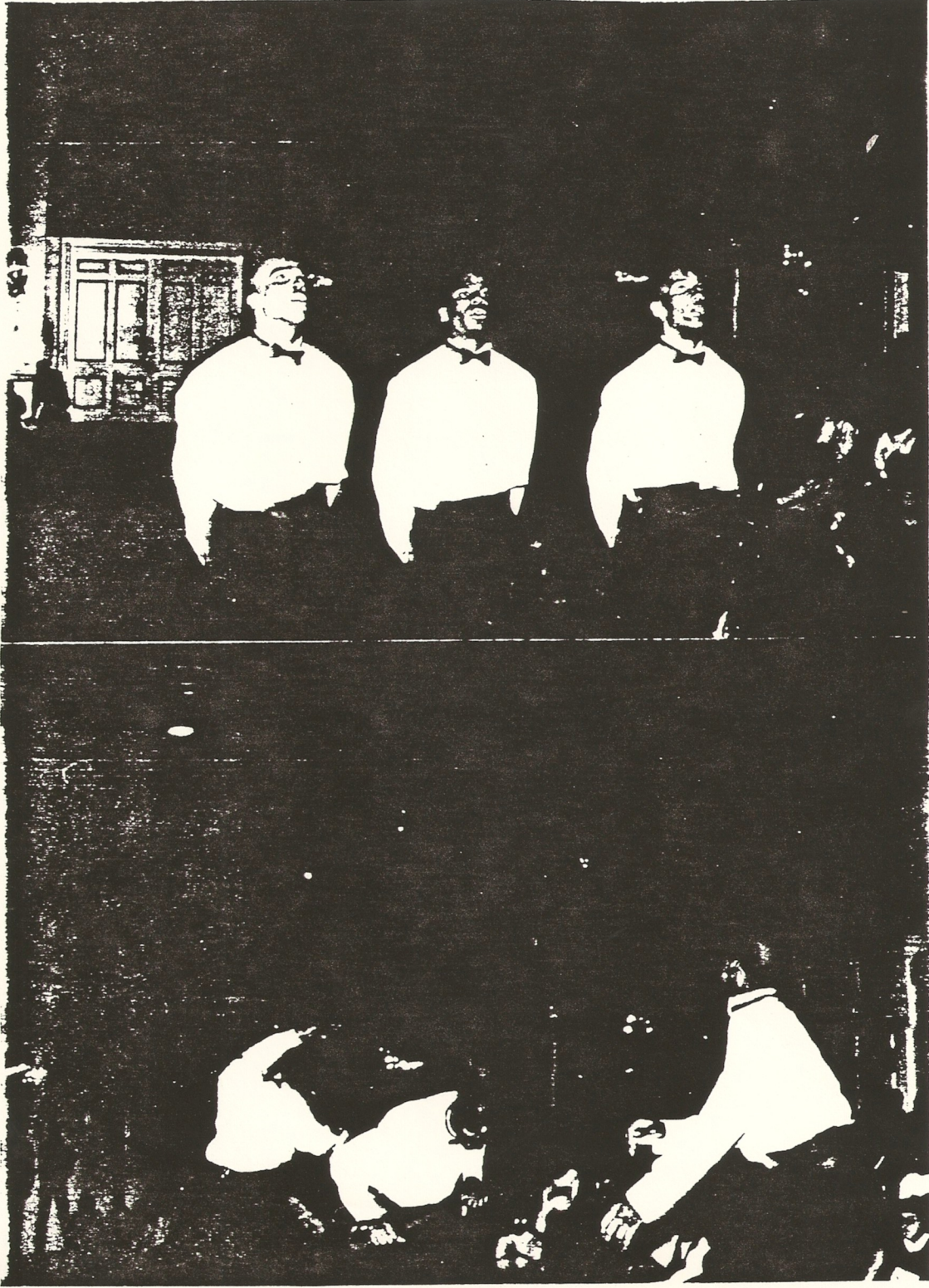
1. Jeri Baskerville
2. Kimberly Friend
3. Charlene Hinton
4. Vonda Dickson
5. Kendra Smith
6. Zena Howard
7. Monica Holman
8. Karen Minor
9. Psyche Williams
10. Nadja Bellan



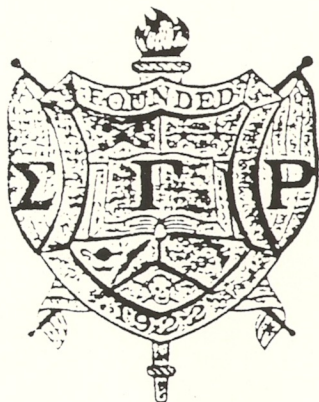


Congratulations to the Fall 1986 Neophytes of the Eta Sigma Chapter of Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity, Inc.:

- 1. Jantonio Turner
- 2. Marlon Smith
- 3. Michael Perry

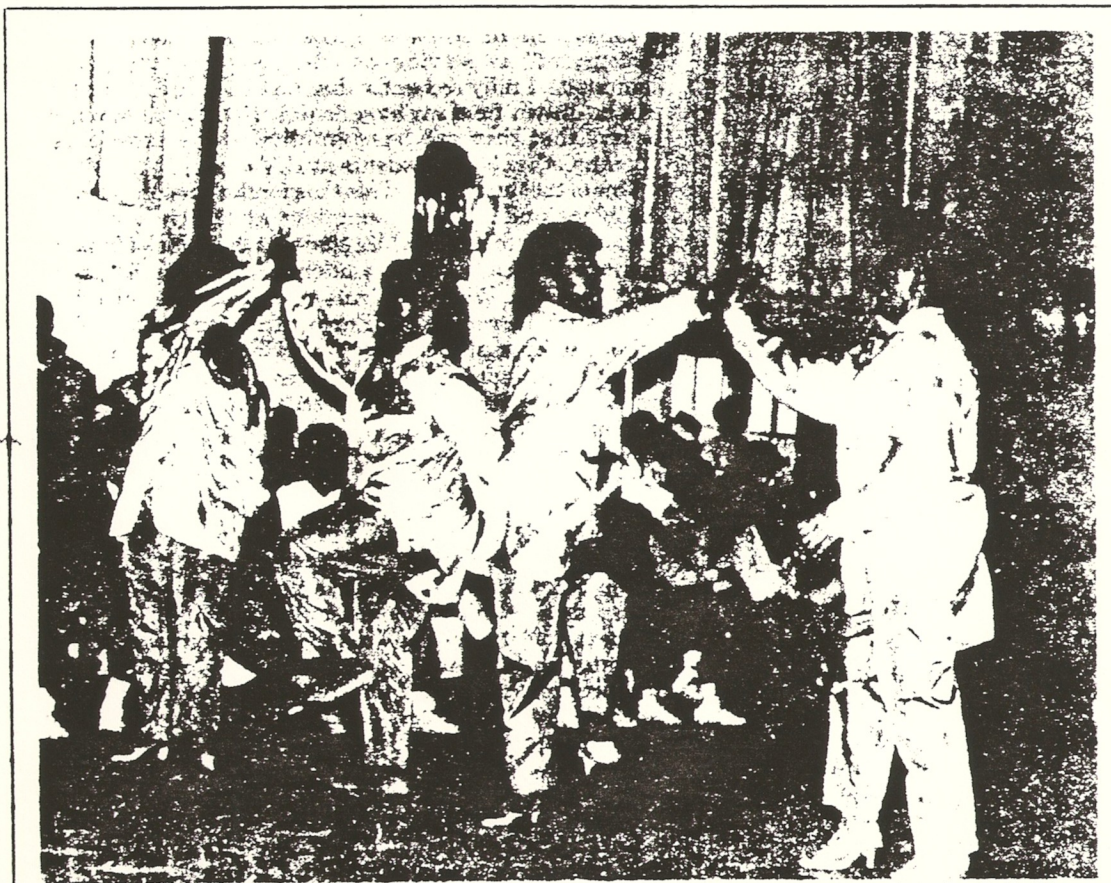






Congratulations to:  
The Fall 1986 Neophytes  
of  
Sigma Gamma Rho Sorority, Inc.:

1. Diane Jackson
2. Sonya Fields
3. Camesha Handy
4. Lilieous Holloway

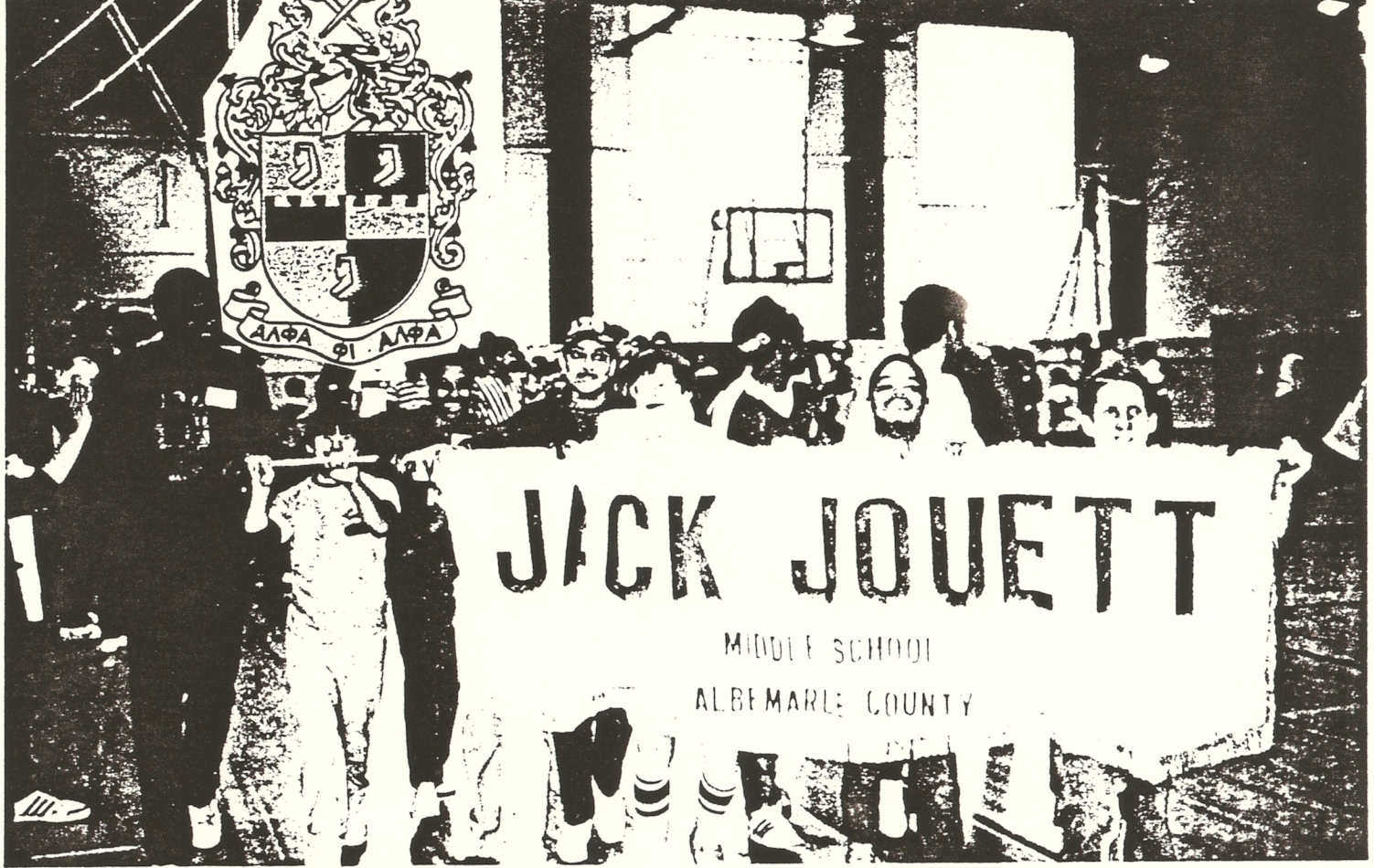


Journal photo by Erik Olson

### Stepping

Sigma Gamma Rho's fall 1986 Aurora pledge class expresses exuberance in yesterday's Newcomb Hall block show. The women, now probates in SGRho, are from the line Diversion, the sorority's fifth line at U.Va.





Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity and Delta Sigma Theta Sorority perform a joint service project.



Members of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Gamma Nu Psi Fraternity, and Omega Psi Phi Fraternity work diligently together at a Black Greek Alliance service project.







THE SPEAKERS COMMITTEE PRESENTS

# THE REVEREND JESSE JACKSON



Friday, November 21

Old Cabell Hall

7:00 p.m.

Several black political activists belong to black greek organizations. Jesse Jackson is one such individual who belongs to Omega Psi Phi Fraternity.

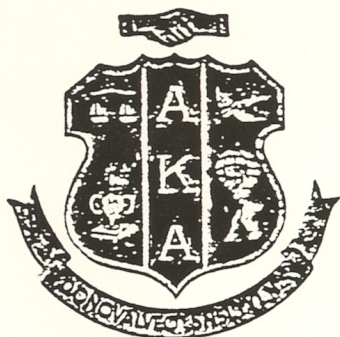
cosponsored by

AFRO-AMERICAN AFFAIRS



University Union





## Soror Faye B. Bryant Visits Charlottesville!

On Thursday, April 3, 1986, Theta Kappa Chapter, in conjunction with Eta Phi Omega Chapter and the Department of Women's Studies at the University of Virginia, were the proud hostesses to Soror Faye B. Bryant, Supreme Basileus of Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, Inc. Speaking on the theme "Women: Builders of Communities and Societies", Soror Bryant delivered an inspiring oration that focused on the importance of AKA's role in our society and that of the world. "We can make a difference" was the resounding message of Soror Bryant's Speech as she emphatically stressed the efforts that women, specifically black women, need to put forth in order to spark progress in the areas of politics, education, the work force, and the home.

As sorors and students listened attentively, Soror Bryant pointed out that the changes that must take place to make this country a better one are changes that should be initiated by women, in particular black women. "It is not a matter of if we can do it", said Soror Bryant. "I know we can do it. It is a matter of when we will do it", she continued. She also indicated that, "these changes are ones to which Alpha Kappa Alpha's Program of POWER is directed and should be applied."

Throughout her presentation, Soror Bryant captivated and inspired her audience. The enthusiasm that she aroused among all persons present, especially the members of Theta Kappa, was evidenced by the standing ovation that she received at the conclusion of her speech. For Theta Kappa, Soror Bryant's visit was more than just another event.

It was a reminder of the pride and honor that one experiences as a member of Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, Inc.



Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorors Sheryl Watkins, Faye B. Bryant, Stephanie Clemons, Lisa Rainey, and Maria Tucker





Sorors enjoy play time with the children at Barrett Day Care Center.

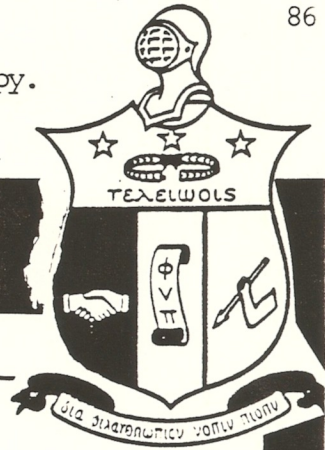


Sorors play Bingo at Cedars Nursing Home.





\*Please give to this year's drive and make an underprivileged child happy.



## *Toys for Tots drive a big success*

I'm sure you remember walking through the second floor corridor of Newcomb Hall late last semester, wanting nothing more than simply to enjoy a peaceful lunch. But just when you thought you were safe, you were approached by solicitors from Kappa Alpha Psi fraternity, who never take "no" for an answer.

Shouted at you was, "Would you like to donate to our annual Toys for Tots Christmas Drive and help buy toys for needy children in Charlottesville?"

How could you resist giving to such a worthy cause? And besides, if you didn't people

would call you a Scrooge. But the point is, regardless of the pressure that was put on you, you made a donation, and the brotherhood of Kappa Alpha Psi is very appreciative.

Thanks to your generous donations the 1985 Toys For Tots Drive was the most successful ever. We were able to raise over \$3,000 for new and old toys, distributed through the MACAA organization, to indigent families in Charlottesville. In addition to that, we were able to make a donation to the Charlottesville Social Services Program.

Omega Psi Phi fraternity, Pi Phi fraternity, King of Clubs

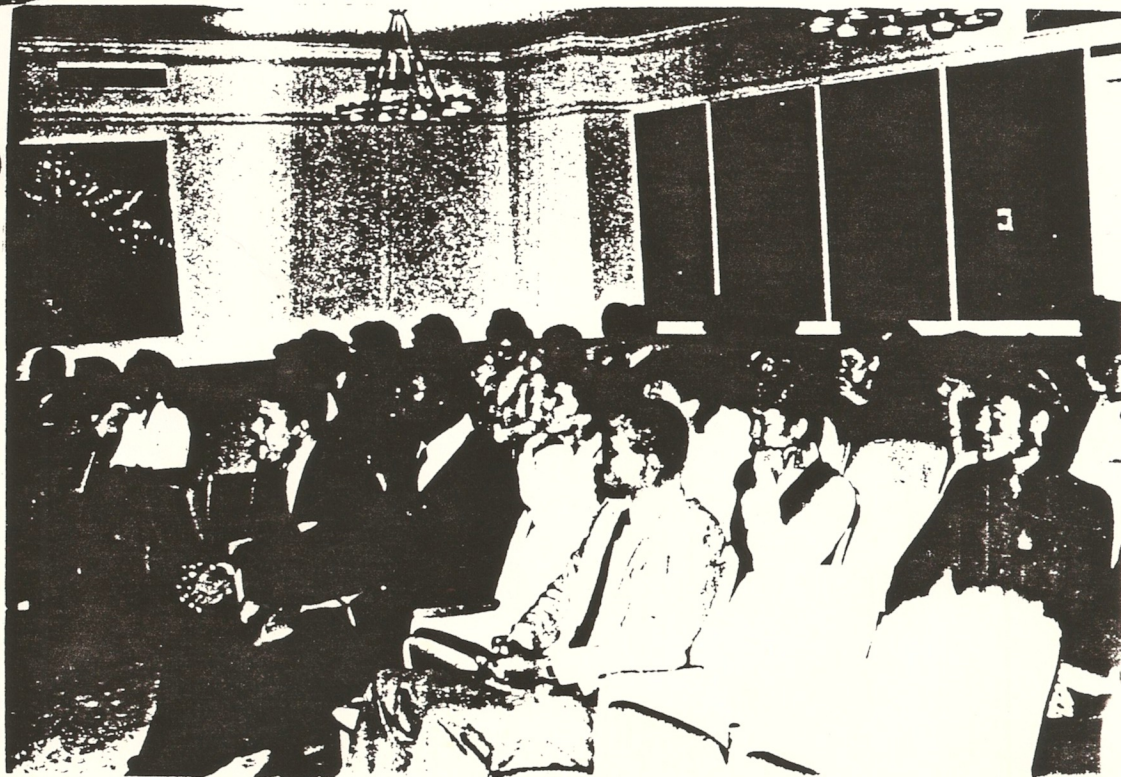
civic group, the Z Society, Bonnycastle House and several others also donated to the cause. Donations were made as well by area businesses and prominent figures at the University such as Vice-President for Student Affairs Ernie Ern.

Again we would like to thank you all. And, in 1986, when you see Christmas decorations going up, and hear sleigh bells ringing, remember to look out for the brothers of Kappa Alpha Psi and their annual Toys For Tots Christmas Drive.

**John Peoples**  
Kappa Alpha Psi













In Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, we take service very seriously. As a non-profit organization we are pledged to various charitable endeavors.

Following the example of our national organization, the Kappa Rho chapter also works toward the betterment of mankind. The Kappa Rho Chapter has a long line of traditions and many of our service projects are among them. Through Madison House we work toward community improvement by involving ourselves in the Charlottesville and Albemarle Housing Improvement Programs. In October, we sponsor annually a field day for the children of the migrant workers who come to Charlottesville each year at the apple season to work in the orchards. We also work with the Haunted House Halloween Carnival sponsored by the Charlottesville Department of Parks and Recreation.

This year, the members of Kappa Rho participated in the Jerry Lewis Telethon to fight Multiple Sclerosis. We have worked with Special Olympics, the Easter Seals Society, The Shelter for Help and Emergency, and The Barrett Day Care Center.

Finally, each member is responsible for an individual service project. Some of these are Big Sister, Upward Bound Tutorials, Learning Needs and Evaluation Center, and volunteering in the hospital.

We are very proud of our strong tradition of service and will continue to uphold that tradition in the future.

Valerie Johnson, member  
CLAS IV



### B.S.A. Announcements

--There will be a Black Student Alliance Body Meeting on Tuesday, December 2, 1986 at 6:00 p.m. in Gilmer Auditorium.

--Third Year Representatives are sponsoring a Peer Stress Management Seminar-"Coping Skills"-during the week of December 1--5. Check the B.S.A. office for the **specific** date, time, and place.

--During the week of December 1--8, The Fundraising Committee will be selling raffle tickets. First prize is dinner at Red Lobster, second prize is movie passes, and third prize is a B.S.A. sweatshirt. The drawing will be held December 9, 1986.

--All young ladies interested in participating in the University of Virginia's Ebony Woman Pageant should attend a mandatory meeting in the B.S.A. office on Friday, December 5, 1986 at 5:00 P.M.

--First Year Representatives are stressing for first year students to gather for a study break on December 11, 1986. Check B.S.A. office for time and place.

--The Cultural Affairs Committee announces the social event of the Spring 1987 semester--B.S.A.'s Ball. Ideas for a new theme are needed. This year's event will be held at the Omni Hotel on Saturday, February 28, 1987. For more information, please contact Robin Davis at 977-7989.

\*\*\*We encourage all people to submit material for next semester's issue of Habari Gani as well as join the staff. For more info., contact Sam Ramsey at 979-8782 or Dawn Jones at 979-0880.



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