



Vol. 2

April 24, 1972

No. 6

Dick Gregory and Cannonball Adderley To kick off Black Weekend, April 28-30

Cannonball Adderley and Dick Gregory will be the featured guests at the "Longest Weekend Ever," April 28-30. This event is sponsored by the Black Student Union.

FRIDAY

Starting off the weekend of activities will be an All-University Convocation at 1:00 p.m. presenting the noted lecturer Dick Gregory.

It is difficult to label the prolific activities of Gregory. He became famous as a professional comedian. Today he is a recording artist, author, lecturer, actor, human rights activist, social satirist, critic, philosopher and political analyst, who combines all these roles to serve the cause of human liberation and to alleviate human suffering brought on by ignorance and apathy.

Why is Cannonball Adderley such a success? Obviously because he has a great deal to say musically and he says it in a way that has won the avid approval of thousands of listeners. Obviously, too, because he loves what he is doing and works very hard at it. But there are other talented people who work hard without gaining the kind of landslide public approval that has been Cannonball's.

Perhaps it is a question of personality. In the words of Riverside Record's Orrin Keepnews, "Cannonball, in addition to his truly awesome ability as a jazz improviser, possesses one of the most naturally warm, articulate, and appealing personalities in or out of music. It can be heard in his playing and is, I think, one key to his vast success. And it has also caused him to become a truly daring innovator among band leaders: He talks to the audience, lets them know what is going on and makes them feel welcome."

This outgoing attitude, somewhat rare among jazz musicians, is one of Cannonball's strongest characteristics, and no mere theatrical front. He is, first, interested, and second, a highly expressive communicator.

In terms of his background, this is not surprising. Both his musical ability and vital involvement with his world are practically Adderley-family trademarks. Julian "Cannonball" and Nat, his brother and cornet player with the sextet were born in Tallahassee, Florida. Their father began his career as a cornetist, but found the economic pressures too great to go on. He turned to his other



Cannonball Adderley—Jazz Artist

love, teaching; and through a series of jobs that supported him and his family during the necessary schooling, became a drama and speech teacher in a Tallahassee high school, and a civic leader in the community. But he couldn't entirely abandon his horn and, when his sons were old enough, he bought them instruments and gave them their early instruction. Nat shared his father's preference for the cornet, but in college Julian decided in favor of the saxophone. He spent several years as music director at a Fort Lauderdale High School before coming to New York in 1955. Two years with his first group brought Cannonball to the realization that, although the publicity and acclaim that accompanied the group's advent on the jazz scene was formidable, his experience in running a band was not. In 1957 the group disbanded and Nat and Cannonball temporarily went their separate ways. Nat first joined J. J. Johnson and later Woody Herman, while Cannon spent a year and a half as a featured member of the Miles Davis Sextet. It was an extremely profitable period for the Adderleys.

When Cannon organized his new band in 1959, they had both taken giant strides in musical maturity and were ready to take the place waiting for them among the top jazz performers in the country.

Musically, Cannonball Adderley is a young giant. And, because of

the example his family has given him, plus his own inquiring mind and the wish to communicate his observations and ideas to others, Cannonball has become a young giant in his personal life as well. He recently married talented and vivacious actress, Miss Olga James.

Later in the evening, jazz artist and saxophonist Cannonball Adderley will be in concert at 8 p.m. in the auditorium. Tickets for the performance are \$2.50 and \$3.00 and may be purchased at Conde's and in the Union Forum Hall between 9:30 and 3:30.

Adderley is the creative pacesetter of modern music. He is a disc jockey, a free lance jazz writer and he is deeply concerned with the narcotics problem. His time and opinions are frequently sought by experts who are attempting to solve this perplexing problem.

Dick Gregory was born in the Black ghetto of St. Louis, Missouri. While in high school, he became a state champion in track and field, and later expanded his honors on the track at Southern Illinois University in Carbondale, Illinois. He entered the entertainment field and rose quickly to the top, once more becoming a "champion" in American society. But society's definition of "success" was not in line with Dick Gregory's moral passion. As he has described it, "The real champion, I have come to understand, is the man who has risen

to the crest of life's highest purpose—singular and complete devotion to serving one's fellow man." Dick Gregory has ardently pursued his definition of "championship" by doing the things he does best—making people laugh, making people listen, and ultimately, helping them understand one another.

Dick Gregory chose a career in comedy at a time when Black comedians received bookings only in Black clubs and theaters. In 1961 he was called as a last-minute replacement at Chicago's Playboy Club. He was an immediate sensation. He soon appeared in all the top clubs in the country and on major network television shows, and consequently became the man who opened the formerly tightly closed doors of the white-dominated entertainment industry to all the Black comedians who followed his breakthrough.

Having opened the doors of the entertainment industry, Dick Gregory began knocking on other doors. He used his fame as an entertainer, and whatever fortune that fame would bring him, to open the closed doors in the American system which barred the entry of any man or woman to the guarantee of full freedom.

During the civil rights movement of the 1960's, Dick Gregory participated in every major (and most minor) demonstrations for human rights in America. He devoted his time and talent to giving benefits for civil rights groups, peace groups,

and other clusters of people devoted to human liberation. And though, ironically, the doors he had opened in the entertainment industry began to slam in his face, he did not compromise with his ideals and his vision of a liberated humanity living together in peace.

His participation in the struggle for human dignity cost him over a million dollars in cancelled bookings, travel expenses and legal fees. He found himself behind prison bars many times, twice serving 45-day sentences—once in Chicago as a result of his daily demonstrations protesting de facto segregation in the Chicago public school system during the entire summer of 1965, and again in the state of Washington as a result of his demonstrating with the Niqually Indians in their demand for full participation in American society. Dick Gregory fasted during both periods of confinement, taking only distilled water for nourishment.

In 1967, Dick Gregory formally entered politics, but typically in his own way and on his own terms. He ran as a write-in independent candidate for Mayor of the city of Chicago. The following year he was a write-in independent candidate for President of the United States of America. He lost that election, but on March 4, 1969, in Washington D.C., his supporters inaugurated him President of the United States In Exile, in a ceremonial which

(Continued on page 2)



Dick Gregory

Black Weekend Starts April 28

(Continued from Page 1)

included the oath of non-office, an inaugural address and two inaugural balls.

SATURDAY

The "Soulful Black Breakfast" will be in the Union rooms K and S. The menu includes grits, fried yams, biscuits, muffins, sausage, ham, buttermilk and orange juice.

Tickets will be on sale for \$1.50 starting today at the Forum Hall ticket booth from 9:30 a.m. until 3:30 p.m.

Saturday, there will be a spring football game at the stadium in the afternoon. Plans are still underway for a "down home barbecue" following the game.

Kappa Alpha Psi will present its annual "Kappa Ball" at the National Guard Armoury. Advanced tickets are \$2.50 single and \$4 a couple. At the door, tickets are \$3 single and \$5 a couple.

SUNDAY

"Fantasy in Fashions" is the theme for the Omega Fashion Show to be Sunday at 7:30 p.m. in the Forum Hall. Local merchants

are providing most of the fashions to be modeled. Admission is 50 cents for students and a dollar for adults.

Other plans still in formation are to have a "soulful Black Breakfast," a jazz workshop and various after parties.

For further information contact Black Student Advisor Julia Boddie, 532-6432, or call Wilma Moore, Publicity Chairman, 539-4641, 329 Van Zile Hall.

Did you Know?

Sunday, April 9, was DAVID HALL DAY at Pilgrim Baptist Church. The United Black Voices provided the hymns of praise and Reverend James Madison delivered the message.

Hall and other Black members of the varsity basketball squad were honored as being leaders and Big 8 champions and presented corsages. Hall was also given a Bible by the youth of the church.

What about Chisholm?

By JOYCE TARBERT

When Shirley Chisholm spoke at K-State last year, she said nothing of running for president of the U.S. but her fiery eloquence and determined look suggested she had the spirit to do so.

Today officially, Shirley Anita St. Hill Chisholm is running for the democratic nomination of President of the U.S. She is in essence, testing the "bias of American politics — that a woman, let alone a black woman can never be a serious presidential contender."

In the recent Florida primaries, Mrs. Chisholm got 37,304 or 4 percent of the votes. Other contenders ranked this way:

Wallace	43 percent
Humphrey	17 percent
Jackson	14 percent
Muskie	9 percent
Lindsay	6 percent
McGovern	6 percent

In the Wisconsin Democratic presidential primary Mrs. Chisholm received one percent of the votes. In this primary, Sen. George McGovern walked away with a slight edge over the other candidates.

Plans for other primaries include North Carolina, New York, and California. Mrs. Chisholm may enter the primaries in Pennsylvania, and New Jersey.

Concerning Mrs. Chisholm's candidacy, most pros on the subject don't seem to think she has any chance of winning. Few Black politicians have promised support for her campaign and many women's groups as one authority said, "seem more confused than elated by her out-front candidacy."

Mrs. Chisholm proclaims she is representing on the whole Blacks and women. She insists she is running to win but states that her realistic objective is to gain enough backing to have influence at the Democratic convention in July.

At 47, Mrs. Chisholm has spent 20 years "bucking the system — and coming out ahead."

In Jan., 1969, Mrs. Chisholm took her seat in the U.S. House of Representatives as the first Black woman to ever be elected to Congress. She had begun her political career a few years earlier. Mrs. Chisholm as specialist in early education and child welfare ran successfully for the New York State Assembly in 1964. She is responsible for a large

share of successful legislation including a bill to give unemployment insurance to domestic workers.

Of particular disgust to Mrs. Chisholm has been the Seniority System or as she calls it, the "Senility System" of Congress.

During this campaign period, Mrs. Chisholm may find herself fighting a battle between the white male power stucture in the U.S. but in looking back at her previous records, it will be a fight to the finish.

Congratulations to Bernard Franklin for winning a seat in the Riley County Democratic Delegate seat. On to the District & State Convention, maybe the National?

The seven-fold path of the Blackness is to Think Black, Talk Black, Act Black, Create Black, Buy Black, Vote Black, and Live Black.

Black On!
Be Free!

Class of '72 Beware!

The relationship between general trends in employment of college graduates and the employment of Black college grads has been shaky.

Recruitment of blacks peaked in 1968-69, plunged in 1970-71, and is expected, according to authorities, to reach only 60 percent of the 1968-69 levels.

All Black schools are at a better advantage than predominantly white institutions, although placement directors at predominantly black institutions point out that the number of recruiters showing up on their campus is not always an indication of corporate interest in hiring black graduates.

A placement officer at one southern university said "We know for a fact that some of these guys show up only because their companys' affirmative action plans call for visits to Negro schools."

Black students are having a better time finding jobs that white students yet the market is still tight. Recruiters are becoming more selective.

The decision black college grads will have to make is whether to take any job to start with, despite its irrelevance to their major, or to continue in school until a position is offered that best suits the individual.

Another question that might arise is on token jobs.

Some companies obviously hire blacks to fill quotas or to keep up with civil rights. The question is whether to take such a position.

It is noted that while sometimes this is considered taking the "Tom" route, a lot of good could come from it.

One can get into a position and redefine the objectives to make it become more beneficial. The object is to build the job into more than what it was when you started.

One example of this, although it does not necessarily represent a token job, can be found right here on campus with Veryl Switzer, Assistant to the Vice-President for Student Affaris, and Director of the Minority Affairs Program. Switzer was hired here to recruit minority students. In this capacity, he has redefined and developed a successful, expanding, minority and cultural program.

By JOYCE TARBERT

Willis Patterson has the self assurance of a man who has made quite a life for himself.

Patterson, at K-State recently to do a part in the Opera La Boheme is an opera singer, a professor in music, and a family man. He is also black.

Patterson who was born, raised, and educated in Ann Arbor, Michigan, is married to a math major and has three children. Currently he is a professor at the University of Michigan. The University of Michigan, in Ann Arbor is four times the size of K-State and has approximately 40,000 students.

For ten years before teaching at the University of Michigan, Patterson taught at two southern black colleges — Southern University and Virginia State.

Patterson did not start college until he was 25. Before this he was a jazz singer—first as a single and then with a

group called the Robins. The group sang in several areas around Detroit, Lansing, and Toledo. They also toured with Count Basie. The group disbanded when members joined the service.

At college, Patterson wanted to pursue a major in voice. Opera was part of his curriculum and so his interest and instruction in opera began. With his bass voice Patterson has a lot to offer Opera.

Patterson, who speaks German fluently, and also speaks French, Spanish, Italian, and a little Russian, has traveled all over the country and abroad appearing in operas. So far his opera roles total 25 including such operas as "Magic Flute," "Butterfly," "Don Carlo," and "La Boheme" which he has done four other times professionally.

In an NBC television production of "Amahl and The Night Visitors," Patterson played the black king. This program was shown for six consecutive years wround the Christmas season and was recorded by RCA.

BLACK STUDENT UNION

meets

9 p.m. Tues.

Union 212

Black on!

Be Free!

THE UHURU functions in a legally autonomous relationship with the University, and is written and edited by students serving the University community.

ITS CONTENTS do not represent the opinions of the administration, the faculty, the Kansas Board of Regents or the student body.

THE UHURU is sponsored by the Student Governing Association, Kansas State University.

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Listen Here!

By Jay F. T.

I cries freedom-
Sit down nigger
Says someone in the back
(suppose to be black)
You ain't where it's at.

I cries help me-
I looks to my friends
They turns they head
(Wisht I was dead)
Won't hear what I said.

I cries I sho ain't no good speaker—
My grammer is some bad
But when something's got to be said
It's got to be said.

I cries y'all know we need each other—
just because we're black
So why y'all acting like
I ain't where it's at.

By Jay F. T.

If no more our eyes shall meet,
It will not cause me grief.
I will not seek you in the night,
Your love is safe,
I am no thief.

Where are our Campus Sisters?

By YVETTA NORTON

“I will as a member of the Kansas State Community Sisters endeavor to maintain the high ideal of my organization, to make my personality a positive influence in the life of Kansas State University, Manhattan and my home, and to help pass on to future members an organization which will be a source of joy and satisfaction.” This is the pledge of the Community Sisters.

Community Sisters is an organization that was founded in the Spring of 1965 at K-State by a group of 28 Black women under the direction of Mrs. Lonnie Keith. Community Sisters is a link between the Black Community in Manhattan and the Black women on K-State's campus. Each of the Big Sisters is given one or two little sisters. The little sisters range from age six to twelve.

The Big Sisters have related to their little sisters in the past by taking them to different events on campus and happenings in the community. The Big Sisters have also sponsored outings for the little sisters such as in 1968 the Community Sisters went on a trip to Abilene, Kansas.

Besides relating to their little sisters the Big Sisters sponsor an annual Mr. Casonova Dance, in which they crown a Mr. Casonova. The profits from the Mr. Casonova Dance go to sponsor the outings for the Little Sisters.

The requirments for being a Community Sister are a willingness to relate to some young Black sister and to just be yourself. The only formal restriction is a dollar life membership.

This year Community Sisters has sponsored two events for the little sisters. They were a pizza party and a slumber party.

The little sisters enjoy their contacts with the Big Sisters and are eager and look forward to each new event.

Like any other organization Community Sisters needs the cooperation and participation of dedicated young women. Although you might not get a million thanks for the time you spend with your little sister, you get the reward of developing a meaningful relationship with a young girl in the community.

Life is Black

I'm Black
Black is Beautiful
Life is Black
Black is Beautiful
Although sometimes I'm hungry
And sometimes I'm angry
Life is still Black
Hungry for the freedom that's been
Promised me so long.
And angry because I've been lied to
and Insulted too many times.
I still smile sometimes
But oh so often the tears come
And then I remember
Life is Black
Many times it was her that made me remember.
On a cool, Spring evening, she would sweetly
whisper in my ear.
“You're mine, You're Black, and You're beautiful.”
Life is Black

And
Black is Beautiful
—Bernard Franklin

Lovely Evening

Oh how lovely is the evening, when thou hast
done his deeds.

Oh how lovely is the evening, when evil tur-
neth into worthless seeds.

When all the running waters flow into the
rivers with speed, carrying all deposits of evil
like a bead,

When the fowls of the air come together and
plead, tomorrow, we will fly again indeed,

Then, we may say, the day of doom is past,
and the evening is lovely at last.

by Atley D. Walker

Comments by the poet. . .

This poem was born out of a crisis. In the
midst of my most deepest anger, I comforted
myself through writing this poem.

Please read my poem again, with meaning to
you.

Fathers in action

By WILMA MOORE

Involvement. Black Communication.
Community interaction. Man to Man. Dad to
Dad. Fathers For Community Action.

A new community program made its debut
about a week before Christmas to function as
a means for Fathers to get together and get
involved in their community.

“We want the young men to be able to look
up to and respect the Father-image more,”
said Tom Starnes, a club member. “We want
to change the stereotype image of Fathers
only being pimps and hustlers.”

“If we can help the young men relate to
their Fathers more, they can be an asset and
positive functioning nature to our com-
munity.”

Presently, there are ten men in the club
ranging in ages from 22 to 40. Although all of
the men aren't married, they have one thing
in common: they are Fathers.

A time factor seems to be the only major
problem for meetings since most of the men
work and have other commitments.

“We will be working to get more par-
ticipation, involvement, rap sessions with
young men and some progress underway as
time permits,” Starnes said.

Klorox's Friends

By Klorox

Some of my best Friends
Some of my best Friends
Some of my best Friends
are

Dead.

Some of my best friends
Some of my best friends
Some of my best friends
are
Murderers.

Some of my best friends
Some of my best friends
Some of my best friends
are
Hooked on angle dust.

Some of my best friends
Some of my best friends
Some of my best friends
are
Guilt ridden.

Some of my best friends
Some of my best friends
Some of my best friends
are
Crying.

Some of my best friends
Some of my best friends
Some of my best friends
are
Starving to death.

Some of my best friends
Some of my best friends
Some of my best freinds
are
Crazy.

Some of my best friends
Some of my best friends
Some of my best friends
are
Falling through the doorway of
perception.

Some of my best Friends
Some of my best friends
Some of my best friends
are
Among the living dead.

Some of my best friends
Some of my best friends
Some of my best friends
are
Wishing they were dead.

Some of my best friends
Some of my best friends
Have lost their best friends.

Some of my best friends
Some of my best friends
Some of my best friends
Think this is madness.

Some of my best friends
Some of my best friends
Some of my best friends
Are OK.

My God!
It's happening to me!
This is madness!

Some of my best friends
are

Mad,
I am mad—
We are MAD.

This is dedicated to my
best friends those who have
done Vietnam, Laos,
Cambodia,
The Middle East,
Harlem, Watts,
Newark, Detroit,
Chicago,
Kent St., Jackson St.
and their minds.

Cannonball Adderley

In Concert

\$2.50 and \$3.00

Tickets on sale daily in Forum Hall ticket booth
from 9:30 a.m. until 3:30 p.m.
Also at Conde's Downtown
and Gramophone Works, Aggieville

Two Blacks Look to Pros

Two Black freshmen have four things in common: they are roommates, from the South, over six feet tall, and would like to play pro basketball.

Bernard Robinson and Rick Bentley are the two Black men who helped lead the freshman basketball team to a 6—6 win loss season.

Robinson, a 6'3" guard, from Atlanta, Georgia, has played basketball for about six years. A graduate of Fredrick Douglass High School, Robinson was a two-year All American basketball player.

"I had a wonderful time in high school," he said. "I love the crowds and competition, not any run-away games. Close competition improves my game and helps me become a better ball player."

Clarence Scott and Joe Colquitt were athletes he knew prior to coming to K-State. But, their acquaintances weren't a determining factor in choosing K-State.

So far life at K-State hasn't been as tasteful as Robinson would like. "It's lousy here. It's hard to make sure you have friends. I'll be glad to go home," he said.

Some of his pastime hobbies are playing baseball, bowling, shooting pool, and going to parties. Robinson's plans in the future are to play pro basketball if the chance comes.

Having a rather slow season, Bentley, a 6'1" guard from Birmingham, Alabama, has played organized basketball for seven years and football for four years.

For three years, he was on the All-State Football Team. During his senior year at Ramsay High School, Bentley made Honorable Mention All-American Football.

"I had a football scholarship here at K-State," he said, "but I didn't want to play college football. My desire was to play basketball."

Bentley received 26 football scholarships and about two or three basketball scholarships which were to small colleges around Birmingham.

He said that he didn't come to visit K-State as a recruit. "K-State is one of the few schools you can send an application to without sending a fee; this is one of the reasons I'm here."

"I came to summer school here my first semester out of high school. Then, I just decided to return here the following fall semester," he said.

Bentley feels that K-State is better than a lot of schools although K-State can still stand some improvement. "They still have a great deal of old-fashioned beliefs here," he said.

When not involved with sports, "I spend a lot of my spare time sleeping, eating, listening to music, or just doing nothing," Bentley said. "However, I do enjoy holding a good conversation."

After getting his master's degree in physical education, he plans "to sit back and do nothing for one year." Then, he would like to get a job where he'll only work "five to six months out of a year."

Bentley said, "If the opportunity is there, I would like to play pro basketball."

Teacher Corps Needs You

Central Kansas Teacher Corps needs more Blacks, Chicanos and Indians to be trained to teach in medium-sized midwestern communities. The only major requirement these minority individuals need is 90 to 100 transferrable semester hours.

For this training and participation in this program, you get:

- 2 years of College—Tuition free
- Bachelor's Degree and-or
- Master's Degree
- Teacher Certification
- \$90.00 each week and
- \$15.00 for each dependent

Sounds good. . .so, all you need to do now—right now—is apply to Teacher Corps. Go see Dr. Jim Boyer in room 207 Holton Hall. If he's not in, be sure to leave him a message concerning your interest in the program.

Cairo's Black population loss sparks federal investigation

By JOYCE TARBERT

A Subcommittee of the Civil Rights Commission was sent recently to Cairo, Illinois—a city described as being a "slightly Jim Crow community."

Chairman of the Subcommittee, Frankie M. Freeman, a lawyer and past National President of the Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, spoke a week after her return from Cairo at the sorority's Central Regional Conference held the last weekend in March in Tulsa, Okla.

Mrs. Freeman said information leading to the establishment of a subcommittee to go to Cairo stemmed from appeals made to the Civil Rights Commission around the country. Just why did a community of 12,000 people last year lose half its population?

A staff was sent to Cairo three months before Mrs. Freeman's visit to see if there was such "deep racial and economic conflict" Mrs. Freeman said.

There were reports that made it necessary to hold court proceedings. Mrs. Freeman said the unemployment rate of blacks was almost twice as high as whites while 39 percent of the population is black.

It was also reported that federal funds were being turned down in the city.

Other troubles Mrs. Freeman said were from not having blacks in such offices as the housing authority, no blacks on any commissions, one black on the police force, the town's two dentists would not treat black patients, and the Medicare program was not allowed.

"If Medicare was practiced in Cairo," Mrs. Freeman said, "doctors would have to treat everybody."

The Mayor, Chief of Police, State officials, blacks and members of the United Front were summoned to court by the subcommittee to testify under oath.

The police commissioner admitted he turned down funds Mrs. Freeman said. He gave his reason as "not wanting anyone to tell him how to run 'his' police department."

Mrs. Freeman said, reports revealed at the hearings included:

Progress and reaction stark in Cairo.

Schools are integrated but a lot of white students attend a private school which is all white.

Most of Cairo's young people, black and white, admitted they were willing to come together and work for betterment but found it impossible in Cairo.

Law enforcement has a sharp contrast when dealing with blacks as compared with whites. "Guns and violence are substituted for reason and justice."

The city would not accept funds for housing.

Housing almost totally segregated. A housing authority stated he would not enforce integrated housing as the town was "not ready for it."

Health care was found to be

inadequate.

Jobs held by blacks were on a low income, menial level.

It is hoped that these reports taken under oath will be used to concern federal officials with Cairo.

According to Mrs. Freeman, she was accused by the police chief as being "prejudiced and a racist." The Black United Front was blamed for "causing all the trouble in the first place in Cairo."

Test Yourself?

By TERRI HENDERSON

- ___Chairman of Black Caucus.
- ___Economic organization based in Chicago and headed by Rev. Jesse Jackson.
- ___Woman's who's dispute concerning the "Back of the bus" policy incited the Alabama bus sit-ins.
- ___Running back of the Dallas Cowboys who was recently arrested for charges of marijuana possession.
- ___Father of Black history week.
- ___Black Political prisoner recently released on bail.
- ___Author of *From the Back of the Bus*.
- ___Author of *Giovanni's Room*.
- ___Noted poet.
- ___Noted poetress.

Choose From:

- a. P.U.S.H.
- b. Dick Gregory
- c. Mari Evans
- d. Countee Cullen
- e. Breadbasket
- f. Angela Y. Davis
- g. Carter G. Woodson
- h. Duane Thomas
- i. Rosa Parks
- j. James Baldwin
- k. Carl Stokes
- l. Richard Wright
- m. Kareem Jabaar

ANSWERS: k,a,i,h,g,f,b,j,d,c