

Alliance

AN ETHNIC NEWSPAPER AT KSU

Summer 1987

“Enter To Learn...”

RECRUITMENT METHODS MEET DIVERSE NEEDS



Hakim Salahu-Din tells potential K-State students about the University during Open House in March.

(Editor's Note: Hakim Salahu-Din, KSU assistant director of admissions, is responsible for planning and implementing much of the ethnic minority student recruitment for Kansas State. In the following article, Salahu-Din shares some of his thoughts about reaching out to students who may not have been included in traditional college recruitment programs.)

by Hakim Salahu-Din

Recruitment, an aggressive approach to informing students about a college or university, is concerned with one result -- getting people to become a part of that organization. Inno-

va- tive planning supplements traditional approaches to student recruitment. Every year, minority students arrive on campuses across the United States not having heard about opportunities -- scholarships, grants, work study programs, and the like -- that other students received.

Too often, application procedures, financial aid procedures, and deadlines are mysteries to minority students until after the fact. Yet, during their senior year in high school, students may have received at least two pieces of information a week promoting a college or university. While the person receiving the informa-

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Panel Recalls Manhattan's Early Civil Rights Movement

Near the end of World War II, a group of captured German soldiers were imprisoned in the Manhattan area, and they worked as day laborers digging potatoes on a Hunter's Island farm south of town. Laura Monett Hanks, a Manhattan citizen, worked the fields alongside the prisoners. At lunchtime, the German prisoners were invited inside to eat the farmer's table; she was not. Hanks was Black and Manhattan, Kansas -- like the rest of the nation before the Civil Rights Movement of the 1960s -- was a segregated community.

A panel of distinguished Manhattan residents shared their memories of "Civil Rights in Manhattan -- the 1950s and the 1960s" this spring through the Minorities Resource/Research Center's Multicultural Festival in Farrell Library.

Panel members were former Manhattan mayor Murt Hanks who shared the story about his mother; James Butler, former Kansas NAACP president and chairman of the Kansas Civil Rights Commission; Madaline Sullinger, who works with the Riley County Extension Office; Don Fallon, KSU campus minister; and Richard L.D. Morse, professor of human development and family studies.

Panel members have been friends for thirty years or more, and are long-time activists for Civil Rights in Manhattan.

Hanks, a life-long resident of Manhattan, said he didn't realize he lived in a segregated environment until he attended the integrated junior high school. Although he remembers an active childhood centered around the small Black community -- the churches, the Douglass Center, the swimming pool -- Hanks said his introduction to the discrepancy between the treatment of the races in Manhattan came as a "rude awakening."

James Butler, who came to Manhattan from Kansas City, Kansas in 1928, commented that few Blacks really recognized segregation for what it was, let alone thought one could do anything about it, until civil rights leaders began to point it out. He added his own surprise at the extent of segregation in Manhattan when he arrived here.

"Kansas City was bad, but it was a bigger town," he said. "At least Kansas City had paved streets."

Butler, Hanks and the others said the most obvious physical manifestation of segregation

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...Go Forth to Serve”



Passing on the hat of tradition to May 1987 graduate in accounting, Allison Key (right) are Shahla Nikravan, October 1986 Ph.D. in education (left); Leslie Brown, December 1986 M.S. in education; and Andrea Shelton, December 1986 B.S. in human ecology and mass communication. (See Allison's story on page 3.)

REP. SLATTERY REVIEWS NAVAHO/HOPI ISSUE WITH MANHATTAN GROUP

by Pat Embers

U.S. Representative Jim Slattery accepted an invitation to review the film, "Broken Rainbow" on the Navaho/Hopi Relocation Issue during his Manhattan visit in February. Several KSU students and community members concerned about Native Americans and human rights attended.

Slattery stated afterwards he was very glad to have seen the issue presented from the traditional Native American standpoint. He promised to talk with congressional colleagues regarding more investigation into the issue.

He was requested by those present to help bring about three measures:

- 1) To support Senator Cranston's Moratorium Bill (or one like it) that calls for all relocation activities to stop for one year while

of the worst accident, in 1979, in the history of this country, involving release of radioactivity.

In a follow-up conversation with Congressman Slattery's staff in Washington, D.C. on April 7, it was learned that the representative has begun looking into the issue and talking to members of the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee about hearings on the land. His staff is also now in the process of meeting directly with two national Big Mountain Support Headquarters for regular updates on the situation.

These addresses are listed below for anyone who wishes to contact them regarding more information:

Big Mountain Legal Defense/Offense Committee (BMLDOC), 2029 N. Center Street, Flagstaff, AZ 86001, 602-774-5233; Network for Hopi-Navaho Land Rights, 241 8th

SPRING ACTIVITIES



Scott Roberts (rear) was one of several dozen KSU students who escorted area high school students around KSU during Open House in March. These Upward Bound students from Manhattan, Junction City and the KU program toured the KSDB studios.



Delta Sigma Theta members Sharon McMurty, Terri Ballard, Donna Duckett, and Crescentia Brown at the annual Phi Beta Sigma Scholarship Ball.



Representative Jim Slattery in Manhattan to study Navaho/Hopi issue.

an investigative committee thoroughly looks into the matter from all sides. This committee would include 2 traditionals, chosen by their own people, from both the Navaho and Hopi tribes.

- 2) To ask Rep. Udall and others on the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee to hold hearings on site in Arizona that would include testimonies from Navaho and Hopi traditionals.
- 3) To investigate the "New Lands" site chosen by the government as the new home for relocatees. The main river, Rio Puerto, running through this land is contaminated with uranium runoff from the nearby site

Street, NE, Washington, DC 20002, 202-546-6534.

Representative Slattery would be interested in hearing from Kansans on this issue. He has had experience working with traditionals of our own Pottawatomie and Kickapoo tribes and sees many parallels of indigenous people everywhere. He shows much concern about Native American rights and would like to see what could be done to preserve sovereignty and dignity among native traditionals in this country.

You may contact him through his Topeka or Washington, DC office: 444 SE Quincy, Suite 280, Topeka, KS 66683, ph 913-295-2811 or 1440 Longworth House Office Building, Washington, DC 20515, ph 202-225-6601.

For more information on this topic, contact locally Pat Embers at 539-2819.



Lincoln Brown (rear) and William Glover performed a number during the finals of the Kappa Alpha Psi Steeple Show fundraiser at KSU this spring.

AWARDS

Congratulations to all students who received Black Student Union Martin Luther King, Jr. Awards during the ceremony on Sunday, April 26, 1987. They were:

- *Andrea Shelton, BSU Outstanding Member Leadership Award
- *Andrea Shelton and Norris Coleman, KSU Leadership Award
- *Anthony Bradjock, Senior Male with Highest Cumulative GPA
- *Beverly Tanner, Senior Female with Highest Cumulative GPA
- *Ron Hopking, Outstanding Freshman
- *Timothy Combs, Outstanding Sophomore
- *Daniel Howard, Outstanding Junior
- *Allison Key, Outstanding Senior
- *Phi Beta Sigma, Fraternity of the Year
- *Delta Sigma Theta, Sorority of the Year

Black Student Union Officers for the 1987/88 academic year will be:

- *Dean Pearson, president
- *Lincoln Brown, vice-president
- *Tracy Davis, secretary
- *Charles Parish, treasurer
- *Anthony Pauldin and Crescentia Brown, publicity coordinators
- *Elonda Clay, historian
- *Nelson Nickerson, parliamentarian
- *Reggie McGowan, counselor for the Upward Bound Program is the advisor

K-STATERS ATTEND MEETING

by Leslie Brown

Twenty-one Black Student Union members from K-State attended the 10th Annual Big Eight Conference on Black Student Government, this spring at the University of Oklahoma (Norman). The purpose of the conference was to build leadership and communication skills, promote academic success and political awareness, and reinforce the educational and cultural developments of young aspiring Black scholars.

This year's conference entitled, "A Decade of Struggle: A New Era of Challenge" included workshops, a career fair and exhibition, the Seventh Annual Regional Greek Stompedown, the Gospel Extravaganza, luncheons and banquets. Noted speakers such as Dr. Harry Edwards, Sports Sociologist -- University of California-Berkeley; Dr. Alvin Poussaint, Psychologist -- Harvard University Medical School; Dr. George Henderson, Professor -- University of Oklahoma; and the Honorable Walter Fauntroy, Congressional Representative, Washington, DC were highlights are the luncheons and banquets.

"The speakers did an excellent job addressing critical day-to-day life issues concerning Black athletes, Black families, Black students and the Black communities," said BSU President, Andrea Shelton.

K-State's BSU was presented this year's Service Award for completing more projects than other schools within the Big Eight during the conference awards ceremony.

Shelton and Reginland McGowan, BSU advisor, agreed that the conference served as a powerful and impactful learning experience for all students and especially for the Black stu-

dents enrolled at predominantly White colleges/universities. McGowan said that any administrator, faculty, parent, or individual involved in the process of higher education of young persons would have profited from the conference.

Veryl Switzer, Assistant Vice President of Educational and Student Services, stated that the conference was a meaningful experience for the Black students who were in attendance because it provided an opportunity to establish stronger networking ties, i.e. share common problems, discuss common goals to achieve at their individual schools, etc. The annual conference is managed by students with modest input by advisors, he said, so it is a leadership development tool to those students who get actively involved. Switzer said he wished that all Black students at Kansas State could have attended.

Those from K-State who did attend, are eagerly anticipating

the opportunity to host the conference in February of 1988. The 11th Annual Big Eight Conference of Black Student Government will be hosted by Kansas State University next year. Objectives of the 1988 conference will be: to promote and support Black student organizations within the Big Eight region; to develop ethnic departments and integrate information into existing university curricula; to promote the hiring of qualified Black faculty and staff and proper placement of Black students; and to function as a channel by which information may flow to other member universities.

All of the students and advisors who attended this year's conference are enthusiastic about plans for next year. Switzer said he believes our Black student leadership at K-State will meet the challenge of preparing for the conference and provide another excellent Black Student Big Eight Conference in 1988.



Among the 21 BSU members attending the Big Eight Conference in Oklahoma were (L to R, F to R): William Whyte, Deandra Marshall, Patricia Campbell, Allison Key, Bobby Van Buren, Monique Scroggins, Curtis Pizemore, and Elonda Clay.

Graduation Thoughts

by Allison Key

In May, I will be ending my four year term at Kansas State. It seems as though I just walked on campus for the first time not too many days ago. Everything was so new -- so overwhelming -- that it made me question whether I should be here at all. But now that I look back, I see it was a short time and just a small price to pay for the life-long benefits I can obtain.

A phrase that my father told me before I left home has stuck with me throughout my four years here. He said, "You can party on short term basis and just concentrate on having a good time right now, or you can make a little sacrifice now in order to afford to have a life-long party. It's your choice, because college is what you make it!"

I guess if there is one thing I can leave behind when I graduate, it is a message to all students to work hard and get all you can from your college experiences. Before you know it, college will be over, one way or another -- dismissal, dropping out, or graduation -- and when you look back it will be either a huge waste of money or a worthwhile investment with huge returns. (Allison Key is a senior in Accounting from Olathe, KS. When she graduates in May, she plans to attend graduate school.)

(Congratulations to Dean Pearson, Big Eight Conference vice-chair elect, and Andrea Shelton, corresponding secretary elect.)

BLACK FACULTY/STAFF ALLIANCE ESTABLISHED TO PROVIDE SUPPORT

K-State's Black faculty and staff have formed an organization this year to encourage and support direct participation in university matters that affect Black people. The K-State Black Faculty/Staff Alliance is linked with a growing state- and nation-wide network of similar associations organizing to address racism, discrimination, and other issues that pertain to Black people employed at predominantly White universities.

Parallel organizations exist, for example, at Wichita State University, the University of Kansas, and Kent State University, Ohio.

General goals of the K-State Black Faculty/Staff Alliance are to take an active interest in promoting racial equity and to further the success of Black faculty, staff, and students on the campus, said Art

Sykes, director of university physical facilities custodial services and chairperson for the group.

Providing support base for Black students, faculty and staff is another major concern of the Alliance. Research and experience show that most Blacks on predominately White campuses have unique problems adjusting to life for such reasons as isolation, few role models to observe, entrenched attitudes and expectations of both Blacks and Whites, and a lack of preparedness of Blacks for overcoming the new circumstances alone.

The Alliance will work to alleviate some of the problems on the K-State campus by working with students on a one-to-one basis, by being out there and visible for them and for each other, by actively participating in the university's established

Parent's Weekend and orientation activities, by giving direct attention to Black athletes, and so forth, Sykes explained; and, in general, by helping the university overcome Black recruitment and retention problems.

An example of a problematic image was noticed recently by an Alliance member in the pamphlet, "Your First Year--Kansas State University," published by the university to reflect life at KSU for incoming students. "There are 49 photographs of students -- and not one student is a recognized ethnic minority," Sykes said.

"These kinds of things are oversights," he said, "but in order to attract and retain Black faculty and students at KSU they have to be corrected."

Recruiting Black students, faculty and staff to K-State is a goal of the Alliance. However, Sykes noted that recruiting

is where the work begins, not ends.

"It's not enough to get people here," Sykes said. "We have to provide mechanisms whereby they can be successful once they are here."

Methods named by the Alliance for providing a support base for success include:

- educating the university community about various forms of racism and discrimination and how they are affecting K-State
- assisting the university in recruiting
- promoting efforts to retain Blacks on campus
- encouraging Blacks to be-

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"APPROPRIATE RECRUITMENT" POLICY FOR KSU (from p.1)

tion may feel popular, after a few weeks, all college viewbooks look alike: a few White students or a couple sit under a tree, perhaps near a pond, with lush green grass in the foreground, a building or two in the background. Most publishers of these pieces, of course, do not intend for students to make decisions about attending a college or university after reading a student viewbook. College viewbooks are just one of the many recruitment tools that attempt to stimulate interest in the university.

Since traditional recruitment has had limited impact in reaching minority students, recruiters innovate and extend traditional recruitment methods. Students are contacted and encouraged to make themselves known to the university by requesting information or submitting applications for admission as early in the year as possible. This facilitates a flow of information from universities to students. Once an institution has a student's name, crucial information is sent to him/her: financial aid policies, programs, and priority dates; housing information, descriptions and costs; new student information -- nice-to-know information; early student enrollment. Colleges receive names of students who are interested in programs. Special programs receive information about incoming students. Announcements of scholarship competitions are sent to incoming students. This flow of information, again, begins when a student's identity becomes known to college and university admissions offices.

KSU Programs

To supplement traditional high school visits and college planning conferences, this academic year the minority student recruitment program has conducted a number of activities to provide students with information and increase minority student enrollment at Kansas State University:

*The Office of Admissions has sent a total of over 5,000 pieces of information to minority students (in addition to information sent to all students) as a way of answering special questions, making an added effort to show students that they are welcome to KSU and provide specific information to students.

*The Office of Admissions has hosted over 625 minority students visiting campus this school year. These special group visits enable students to experience university life.

*Special publications have been developed, including study cards that would help students with course work in high school and prepare them for the transition to college. The K-

State Way is a minority student newsletter targeted to incoming minority students to show them what life is like here for ethnic minority students.

*The Office of Admissions has mailed K-State's student ethnic newspaper, Alliance, as a recruiting tool -- again, to show prospective students what college students do at KSU and that K-State cares enough to support a special newspaper.

*Students are contacted through the existing network of community organizations such as: the University of Kansas' Minority Outreach Program, the League of United Latin American Citizens (LULAC), Careers, The Equal Opportunity Foundation's Youth Services Program, The Kansas Association of Black Students, The Komamantyn's Program (Junction City High School's black student organization), The Advisory Committee on Hispanic Affairs, The Kansas Department of Education, Project Discovery, Upward Bound, etc. These programs provide valuable support for minority student recruitment.

Other special projects included:

*working with K-State's ethnic minority students and minority student organizations to host visiting high school students: Alpha Kappa Alpha, Delta Sigma Theta, Alpha Phi Alpha, Phi Beta Sigma, Kappa Alpha Psi, Omega Psi Phi, Black Student Union, Mexican-American Council of Students, Puerto Rican Student Organization, National Society of Black Engineers, Society of Hispanic Professional Engineers, and Minority Assembly of Students in Health.

*providing information to students in Puerto Rico through special mailings and the Puerto Rico Student Ambassadors.

*hiring minority students to proctor the American College Test Battery (ACT).

*creating a minority student assistant position in the Office of Admissions.
*hiring minority student tour guides.

*developing projects with minority student organizations.

*increasing minority student scholarships.

These activities help students to provide themselves op-

tions. They encourage students to protect their interests by getting early admissions decisions. When students receive and understand information, they can make informed decisions that will increase their potential for success. When students do not have information, their options are reduced.

The Investment

The average four-year study in a public university in Kansas will cost approximately \$20,000. This figure does not include missed opportunities to earn while the student is in school. Yet, many students will spend less time checking out a university before enrolling than they will selecting a used car bought with spare change from a part-time job.

An important part of selecting a college is the campus visit, where students come to the campus, talk with faculty, interact with students...experience university life. To get students to do this, recruiters depend on contacts in the communities, churches, schools, and organizations. Yet, not all recruitment activities are related to bringing students to the University.

Often, students and parents have tremendous voids in information about college that must be filled. So, when an admission officer gets an audience for his/her message, she/he takes advantage of that opportunity. Almost everybody knows somebody who might need information about college. Often students are given information that may help them in any college or university, not just the school being represented. So, sometimes, it is just "nice" to do something, to contribute to people without expecting a payoff.

Concerns

Students and parents need help in confronting their concerns. Being frank, honest not brutal, is good policy. Contrary to some beliefs, people can deal with the truth, and they will be better prepared if they have expectations that approximate the reality of university life. Also, knowing how to find resources -- academic, social, psychological, and others -- will increase students' chances for success.

Stereotypes

Since students need to know that investment and support are key words, admissions officers talk, write, and visit. Sometimes they teach: "One has to give up something to get something." Messages tell students that the university is interested in their development. Since it is difficult for students in Kansas City, for example, to visualize K-State, it is difficult to get students to drive the 130 miles to the end of the world to visit the campus. So, bus trips bringing groups of students to the campus are organized. Campus luncheons, receptions, and programs involving K-

State's administrators, faculty, and students are presented. Too often, students seldom see themselves in mainstream publications. They do not understand that the university has something for them. Students will question: "How many black students do you have at K-State?" "What do people do out there?" "Somebody told me that everybody at K-State wears jeans and boots, and chews Skoal." Students are concerned with how they will be treated. Many students have seldom ventured out of their environments and are nervous about coming to the school. Minority students at the university have been particularly helpful, for example, in telling prospective students "like it is."

One is careful not to misrepresent the institution. Students are helped to see as complete a picture as possible of the university. Concerns are addressed, some successfully and other unsuccessfully. Nevertheless, the effective alternative is to bring students to the campus to let them experience college and discover whether or not they would want to invest four or five years and \$20,000.

Just as people who have only the vaguest notions about K-State may be prone to generalize or stereotype, the labels "non-traditional" and "minority" also trigger stereotypical images of ghettos, barrios, and reservations. Black Americans, Asian Americans, Hispanic Americans, Mexican Americans, and Native American Indians are distinctive people. Even within ethnic groups, differences are very apparent. Some minority students, for example, wanting to become homogenized will injure their necks attempting to avoid seeing and speaking to people who look like them or talk like them. They try to identify with those who they believe are winners. Cowboys won, and Indians lost; therefore, one would be safe if one were a cowboy.

So, there is an urgent need for ethnic minority role models. On the other hand, some folks have no preconceived notions about identifying with anybody. They are comfortable with what they have experienced. Others would experience extreme anxiety in a group of whites.

The point of all this is it is dangerous as well as irresponsible to ignore and not become sensitized to the populations which educators attempt to serve. On the other hand, commonalities amongst and across minority groups and within minority groups exist. These are instances of oppression, repression, exclusion, and inequity...but that's another story.

As long as traditional recruitment efforts are ineffective in serving minority students or any other population, innovative approaches will continue and become even more effective than they are. Numbers count. The greater they number the greater the potential for change.

"TEMPORARY SHELTER"

Anita Bond, instructor in the KSU Department of English, read a number of her poems as

part of Farrell Library's Minorities Resource/Research Center Multicultural Festival this

spring in a program called "Temporary Shelter." Bond graciously agreed to share two of

these poems with Alliance readers.

by Anita Bond

THE REVIVAL

We went, not out of conviction or hopes of being healed, but just because we were children and curious what went on in that makeshift arena after dark, what attracted the throngs of people who huddled there. We'd heard stories of the crippled who were healed by the laying on of hands. How do they do it? A miracle? We had to see for ourselves, and when the man placed his hand flat on the paralyzed woman's hip, I saw his eyes begin to burn, his lip twitch then turn pure smile. I saw her whole body shudder, her beautiful face distort; the crowd stared, entranced and moaning, as she stood up, took a step forward and walked without faltering down to the altar. They had to believe what they saw with their own eyes, but I didn't see how such moans could come to any good. Halleluja, they cried, their eyes rolling, their bodies twitching as if in response to the mere touch of a human hand and the next we knew, they were talking in tongues, Lord, have mercy! the whole crowd rocking in rhythm, the tent thick with moths hovering under the floodlights in that temporary shelter.

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GRANDFATHER'S ELEGY

for Mont Usher

From five years old I only remember you behind that wall of drapery, tucked in for dying, your head propped, ready to receive last minute visitors. That soft purring in your chest fascinated me, that sound of idling motor, but they hid you away like something dangerous, and tip-toeing about, they held back sneezes as though you were a time bomb and one stumble might set you off.

But nothing could stop you. Around your casket, still whispering, tip-toeing still frightened, they thought I gazed too long at your shell, but what I saw was the rose on your cheeks, your lips, bright white of starched shirt, blue and gold, tie and tack, yellow satin lining, green fronds and gladiolas, lilies, daisies, and going home through sunset gloriously orange. We drove, mute, back into living.

Still, they watched me for signs of your effect, that they might prevent my nightmares. But sometimes following afternoon showers, sitting on the porch swing, I have noticed how the sun filters out prisms that rain down on the lawn, bathing the swing, the uneven brick walk--there's pink and yellow and blue, there's green, red and brilliant white, all interlaced but still distinct in this light, as as sun sets, the outer limits become blurred, the colors settle on the surface of the muddied river and drift north out of sight beyond the bluff.

© 1987 by Anita Bond

(Bond received her bachelors in English from KSU and Masters of English from the University of Wyoming. Her poems have appeared in the Mid-American Review and Kansas Quarterly as well as locally.)

RECOGNITION FOR ANTONIA Q. PIGNO

(Editor's note: Antonia Q. Pigno, Coordinator of Special Collections and director of the Minorities Resource/Research Center in Farrell Library, was featured in the January 1987 issue of La Voz Del Llano, newspaper of the Kansas Advisory Committee on Hispanic Affairs. Alliance featured Pigno in its November 1981 issue. We are pleased to offer this update).

"El respeto al derecho ajeno es la paz." These words by Benito Juarez were routinely recited by Antonia Pigno as a small child growing up in Albuquerque, New Mexico. "My father gave me a hero in Juarez and although at 3 years old, I did not understand the significance of what I was reciting, I knew then that the words provoked solemn responses from the listeners, my father's compadres."

Now, far from Albuquerque, in Kansas via Colorado, Connecticut and New York, where she received a B.A. degree (Cum Laude) from SUNY at Stony Brook in Spanish Literature; Antonia considers Manhattan, Kansas home. Two children were born here, she reasons, but if pressed to say where her spiritual existence is she does not hesi-

tate to name New Mexico. And for anyone who wishes to confirm her strong connection to the Southwest, you need only read her poetry.

"Respect for the Rights of others is Peace"

--Benito Juarez

"All truth about my vision and my world is contained in my writing." And it is her poems that resulted in invitations to MacDowell Colony in Peterborough, New Hampshire, and Yaddo of Saratoga Springs, New York, to complete her manuscript entitled OLD TOWN BRIDGE. A first version of OTB has been hand printed by Don Drenner, the private press operator of the Zaubenberg Press in Coffeyville, KS. Copies of the limited edition (twenty books) are now in Special Collections Department at KSU, KU and The University of New Mexico. It is evident from the thrill in her voice that Antonia is especially proud her book is in Albuquerque where she



Antonia Q. Pigno

was born and lived until she married in 1962.

Antonia draws a strong tie between the words of Juarez with her writing but especially with her lifestyle and work as the

Director of the Minorities Research/Resource Center at the Kansas State University Libraries. Since 1975, she has

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FACULTY/STAFF ALLIANCE

come personally involved with issues and decisions that influence their lives, for example, by becoming active in general campus committee work and by being available to act as a sounding board for colleagues (Black and White) on discrimination issues.

Current projects of the Alliance include planning a workshop for its statewide counterparts as a means of networking and establishing a broader base of interest and support; preparing a writing seminar for members to be scheduled by the professional development committee; and making its activities known to local and campus media. In addition, the Alliance is preparing its members to be much more involved in upcoming student orientation.

"In the past, we have not been involved with students until they have reached a real crisis," Sykes said. "We want to turn that around. The Alliance is here for camaraderie, support and success."

The Black Faculty/Staff Alliance has 25 charter members, including K-State's two Black faculty members and its 11 Blacks who hold administrative and support positions. Other charter members include coaches and classified personnel.

Black Faculty/Staff Alliance officers are: Phyliss Hammond, nurse at Lafene Student

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Health Center, chair-elect; Kim Thomas, secretary in the College of Education, corresponding secretary and acting treasurer; Charlotte Morgan, supervisor for custodial services, parliamentarian; Phil Royster, professor of English and director of K-State's Ethnic Studies Program, recording secretary; and Art Sykes, chair. These officers will retain their seats through April 1988.

Several committees have been formed within the group. Kathy Greene, acting director of the Educational Supportive Services program, heads the membership committee; Hakim Salahuddin, assistant director of admissions, leads the public relations committee; Juanita McGowan, staff member of the Midwest Race Desegregation Center, is chair of the professional development committee; Jim Boyer, professor in the College of Education, leads the Programs and Events Committee; and Reggie McGowan, counselor with the Upward Bound Program, is the Alliance's liaison with K-State's Black student population.

The executive council meets once a month. General meetings are planned once each semester. Committee and individual activities are ongoing.

Those wishing additional information should contact Art Sykes or one of the other members. They encourage participation.

NAACP NEWS

The local NAACP chapter has grown to one hundred and twenty-six members and approval of the original request for charter is expected this spring.

The first annual Freedom/Scholarship Fund Banquet, a Black History Month celebration and presentations by local City Commission and School Board candidates were among the chapter's spring activities.

Regular meetings are scheduled for the third Saturday of each month, 4:00 p.m. at the Douglass Center Annex. All are welcome. For information, contact Reverend Joseph S. Spence, Chartered President at 539-5217.

EMPLOYEE PROGRAM

Employee Assistance Program: KSU employees are eligible to use the EAP to help them cope with problems of life that affect job performance. The EAP is an education, intervention and referral service designed to help faculty, staff and student employees deal with personal problems and concerns such as financial problems, family stress, marital problems, alcohol or drug problems and emotional concerns. The service is voluntary and confidential. Information about the program may be obtained from the KSU Family Center (532-6984), the KSU Counseling Center (532-6927), Lafene Health Center (532-6544), or the EAP coordinator (532-6277).

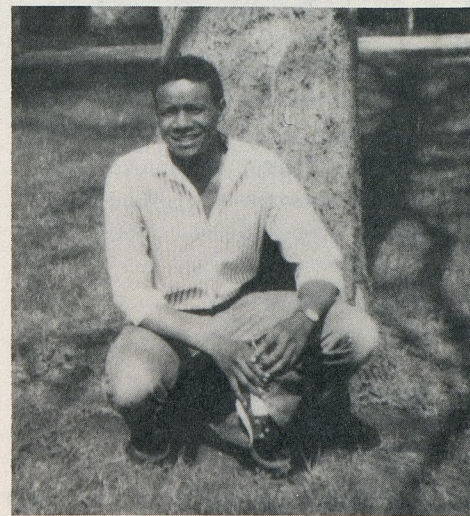
SUMMER READING

Non-academic books that are being widely read on college campuses around the nation include:

- *The Handmaid's Tale, by Margaret Atwood (This is a chilling, "1984 - type" vision of life in the USA following a religious right, fundamentalist takeover.)
- *The Eyes of the Dragon, by Stephen King (In case you aren't sufficiently frightened by the first book.)
- *Women Who Love Too Much, by Robin Norwood
- *I'll Take Manhattan, by Judith Krantz
- *Far Side Gallery 2, by Gary Larson
- *Windmills of the Gods, Sidney Sheldon
- *Out on a Limb, by Shirley MacLaine
- *Fatherhood, by Bill Cosby
- *The Mammoth Hunters, by Jean M. Auel
- *The Man Who Mistook His Wife for a Hat, by Oliver Sacks

This list was compiled by the Chronicle of Higher Education.

BLY WINS!!



Vincent Cortez Bly, senior in speech and theatre from Kansas City, KS, took first place in Dramatic Interpretation at the American Forensics Association National Individual Events Tournament in San Diego, California in April. Bly's interpretation of three scenes from the George Wolfe play "The Colored Museum" won in a competition with 92 other national qualifiers from colleges and universities around the country.

Honored

James Boyer, professor of curriculum and instruction and specialist in multicultural studies at K-State, received the Martin Luther King, Jr. Multicultural Educator Award at the third annual Martin Luther King Education Conference in Kansas City in January. Boyer received the award for his involvement in the enhancement of multicultural education from the Urban Education Center in Kansas City, Kansas, coordinators of the CUTE (Cooperative Urban Teacher Educator) program.

The CUTE program, which has existed since 1969, prepares student teachers from many states to teach in urban schools and, also, coordinates a master's degree program with K-State. Boyer has been involved with the program for ten years.

Boyer's involvement in multicultural education is extensive and varied. He teaches three courses a year in Kansas City, provides multicultural training to groups such as the Kansas Highway Patrol, the Kansas Social Workers' Group, the Educators of the Gifted in Kansas, many church groups and others concerned with equity.



Mike McAdams, KSU Shuttle Service driver for the past three years is leaving this spring to continue his education. Thanks, Mike!!



May 9 May 9 May 9 May 9 May 9 May 9

DINNER THEATRE Douglas Center- 9th & Yuma- Manhattan, Ks.
DOOR PRIZE - V.C.R.

Ethnic Dinner Served 5:30 - 6:45 • Variety Show 7:30

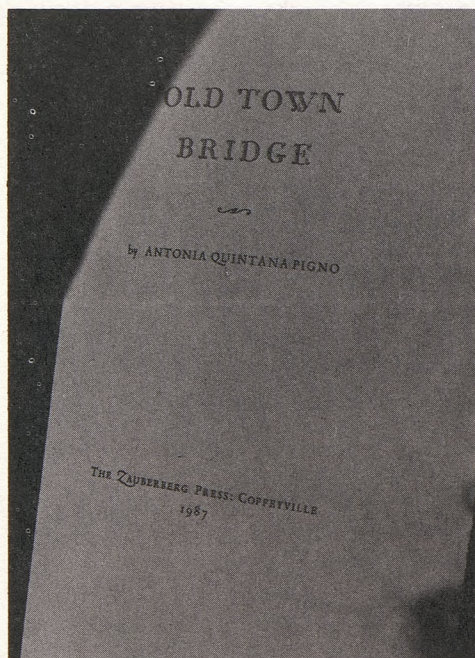
Cost \$6 Adults (dinner/show) children under 10 free

Tickets available at Douglas Center or call Terry Jones

at 537-0056 for more information.

PIGNO (from p.5)

directed the work of the Center full-time until 1982 when she was named Coordinator of Specialized Collections to oversee not only the Center but the University Archives and the Special Collections Department. During her tenure as Director of the Minority Center, Antonia has been impressed with the support her program has received from the library and central administration at KSU. Aside from the development of an outstanding interdisciplinary ethnic materials collection, the Center has provided programs of instruction and ethnic awareness, support for outstanding and talented minority students, and received a CETA grant to paint the mural that has become a symbol on campus of minority experience.



We are proud of her involvement in the creation of the KSU Presidential Award for Excellence to Minority Education, a \$1000 award which was granted to Hakim Salahu-Din this year. Moreover, as a proponent of ethnic diversity in the college curriculum since assuming the directorship of the Minority Center, we are especially delighted that Antonia and the Center could play a significant role in the establishment of the American Ethnic Studies Program with a secondary major at K-State. After a year of concentrated hard work by the Development Committee, last month the program was approved by the Board of Regents.

And yet, there is always more work. More to do, to educate and sensitize students to the diversity of experience and language. The Center continues to provide the public schools with effective instructional materials as well as advice on displays and programs. KSU President Wefald has named Antonia a Presidential Lecturer; she is available to meet with groups and students to speak of ethnicity in the curriculum.

We congratulate Antonia with her many accomplishments, her poetry, her willingness to work with students and the community, but most important, we commend her on her work with the Minority Research/Resource Center. The services the Center provides assists not only students on campus, but every educator and student throughout the state of Kansas. (Abridged from La Voz Del Llano.)



K-State student members of the Minority Assembly of Students in Health (MASH) answered dozens of questions from prospective KSU students during the 1987 Open House. They are (L to R, F to R): Dr. Shahla Nikravan, advisor, Roberto Trigo, Stephan Wade, Curtis Bazemore, Paula Ellis, and Mary Craddock.

National Institute On Drug Abuse

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MANHATTAN'S CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT

(from p.1)

In Manhattan was the dividing line -- Blacks were not allowed to live north of Colorado Street. "It was the Mason-Dixon Line," Butler said.

The other standard exclusionary barriers also were in place in Manhattan. Eating establishments were closed to Blacks. Blacks had a separate swimming pool. The Wareham Theatre blocked off the right side of the balcony for "Blacks Only". Blacks were not allowed to have their hair cut in local barbershops. All housing, services and personal relationships on the KSU campus and in town were segregated.

Don Fallon, who came to his K-State position from Florida in the 1960s, added that he knew a mixed-race married couple at the time who were run out of town, and he said the expectation -- by custom, if not by law -- was that Whites would not have Blacks in their homes.

Fallon said he vividly recalls delivering a sermon shortly after his arrival. He likened Martin Luther King, Jr.'s march to Selma (which was taking place at the time) to Jesus' march for liberation -- and many of his audience got up and walked out of the church in protest.

Madaline Sullinger, who also was born and raised in Manhattan -- south of Colorado Street -- said when she learned she was to be on the Multicultural Festival panel she asked her son what life was like for him -- when he was growing up in Manhattan a generation later, in the 1950s.

"I left," he said. "That about says it."

Fallon reminded the audience that Manhattan was not unique either in its historical exclusionary practices or in the sudden changes it was forced to make in the 1960s. By that time the whole country was in the middle of a movement for liberation, he said. Vietnam was



Panel members (L to R): Murt Hanks, Madaline Sullinger, Don Fallon, Richard L.D. Morse, and James Butler in Farrell Library.

threatening; there was political and social turmoil in every sector; Blacks had begun rioting in many places. People were becoming sensitized to global issues and justice issues very quickly. All of this was reflected in Manhattan and K-State.

James Butler told the story of Rosa Parks' history-making refusal to give up her seat on a bus to a White man. When Rosa Parks said, "I'm tired," she spoke for all Blacks he said. Butler added that Martin Luther King, Jr. was a "godsend," because he was able to help us make most changes with relative non-violence.

In fact, it was an everyday, seemingly small indignity such as Rosa Parks experienced that finally sparked the political consciousness of Manhattan Blacks. Those gravel roads "in the Black area of town," that James Butler noticed when he first came here from Kansas City became the focus for social action in this community. When people realized, for example, that proposed street lighting along Juliette Street was to end at the intersection of Colorado Street, many people recognized

injustice for the first time -- and began to act.

The five panel members first began working together around this time and around this issue. Butler, Sullinger and the others began a petition drive to force the city to clean up the Black area, and to pave the streets. They and others also began working for desegregation in restaurants and other public establishments and, also, for the principle of open housing: Blacks should be able to live any place in the country and any place in Manhattan, Kansas that they choose to live, the activists began to say -- including north of Colorado Street.

Local citizen action groups first began in the churches. Then individual Social Concern Boards within churches organized a multi-church Council on Human Relations and this group began presenting issues of concern to the Manhattan City Commission. Round One of the "unpaved streets issue" began in 1961.

Although Yuma Street (a street south of Colorado) was soon paved, "substantial improvements were not made until Murt Hanks was elected to the City Commission much later," Butler said. Sullinger added that paving Yuma Street was at best a mixed victory. "They turned it into a thoroughfare," she said. "Truck traffic began roaring through the neighborhood, and it has been a source of noise and worry for residents through the present day."

In 1968 a group of six local Blacks, including Hanks, Butler and Jesse Baker, Jr., realized they needed to begin participating directly in local politics if real progress was to be made. Through a coalition of support from the church groups, Blacks and other citizens, and many KSU faculty and ten Human Relations teams that had been formed among the K-State students, in 1969 Hanks became the

first Black elected to public office in Manhattan's 125 year history. Hanks was re-elected for a second term in 1973, this time carrying all but two precincts. In 1973 and 1975, Hanks served as Manhattan's mayor.

Changes in the blatant forms of discrimination, so prevalent that they weren't even recognized before the Civil Rights Movement, came "fairly easily" to this area, the group agreed. Richard L.D. Morse recalled that, despite the Nichols Hall burning, K-State was reasonably calm. Someone called a university official one day to complain that "Blacks are swimming in 'our' pool," Morse said, "and the administrator responded, 'So what?' Most of the obvious discriminatory policies changed just like that, he said.

However, these panel members, who survived the 50s and witnessed such vast changes in the 60s, are quick to emphasize one mutually agreed upon point: the work isn't finished.

"We can't say we've got it made," Morse said. It's a worry that the dialogue has begun to stop, Fallon added. "The issues aren't solved yet."

Young people think we have arrived, Butler said. "Because they didn't experience it, they sometimes don't believe it happened. There is apathy today -- but racism persists."

"My thirteen-year-old granddaughter can't imagine segregated restaurants and theaters," Sullinger added.

And Hanks concluded, "What we need is Staying Power."

Thanks to the students and others who have contributed to Alliance this year, most especially to Suzie Wisdom, who does copysetting and to Leslie Brown, photographer extraordinaire. Have a good summer!! S.L.A.

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TO SERVE THE PUBLIC
REGARDLESS OF RACE OR COLOR**



Manhattan is a City of Quality and Equality

Signs like the one reduced above began appearing in Manhattan windows in the late 1960s, due to the efforts of local civil rights advocates. Haynes Barber Shop in Aggieville was the first to place this in its windows.



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