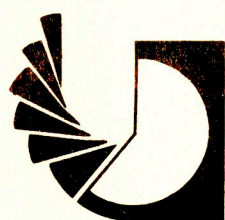


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# MINORITIES RESOURCE AND RESEARCH CENTER NEWSLETTER

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Antonia Quintana Pigno, Director

Josef danDurand, Editor

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## BLACK HISTORY MONTH OBSERVED

Recognition of significant contributions of Blacks to Kansas and America will be the theme of a lecture series co-sponsored by the Black Student Union and the Minorities Center in observance of Black History Month.

Various aspects of the Black experience in Kansas will be the subject of each lecture. Speakers include Dr. James Boyer, Cur. & Instr.; Dr. Robert Bontrager, Journ. & Mass Comm.; Veryl Switzer, Dean of Minority Affairs & Wallace Kidd, County Commissioner. In addition to the lecture series a panel discussion concerning the Black community's reaction to the Bicentennial will be presented.

During Black Awareness Week a variety of activities will take place on campus. Religious Day Services are on Sunday, February 22; an art lecture and display by Leon Hicks will be presented February 23-27; Omega Pearls' fashion show occurs on the 25th, a career planning symposium is scheduled on the 27th and the movie "Claudine" will be shown on February 27 and 28.

The Minority Center urges you to attend any or all of the many presentations during Black History Month to further the understanding of the Black experience in American history.

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In January of this year Paul Robeson, a monumental American, died at the age of 77.

## THE KANSAS MINORITIES COLLECTION

Since the establishment of this special collection, as noted in our previous issue, we are pleased with the response thus far.

In December, 1975, and January of this year, the Center has been receiving papers compiled by MECHA and the Black Student Union. These papers have been reserved by both organizations since their establishment at Kansas State up to the present. Also, a new film "Emergence" (reviewed in this issue), a contemporary essay about the Potawatomi Indians of Kansas, has been received. Other gifts of photos, illustrations, research papers and various manuscripts have also been donated.

The Center's consultant with regard to the Kansas Minorities Collection is Roy D. Bird, assistant instructor. A graduate of KSU in history, Mr. Bird worked as an ethnic historian with the Shawnee County, Kansas, historical architecture survey. Prior to his present appointment, Mr. Bird has done extensive research in the Kansas State Historical Society Archives and Library in Topeka and is familiar with Farrell Library's holdings regarding minorities. He has written a number of monographs and reviews dealing with Native Americans and contributes to the Newsletter.

The staff of the Minority Center welcomes any manuscripts or newspaper clippings since staff members do not always identify personal names with minority groups. Any photos submitted can be copied and returned free of charge.



## PAUL ROBESON. . .HORS DE COMBAT

There is a certain tactical advantage in being weak. . .women and minorities have known this for years; it encourages a kind of gallant condescension on the part of the oppressor when power is no longer challenged, it tries to relax and become gracious.

America will rediscover Robeson now that he is hors de combat; it will forgive him and will find for the memory the place denied to the man. Paul was a man and a half and we have no category, even now, to hold the size of him. Something about him escapes our widest, most comprehensive embrace and we've never been able to put our finger on exactly what it is.

Ingrid Bergman, Charlie Chaplin and now Paul Robeson— come home, your sins are forgiven. One day the true believers and keepers of the faith will prevail and in one last rush of penitential resolve will storm the barricades, carrying what remains of their hero into the immaculate halls of white acceptability. And Blacks will have forced racist America to right a great wrong.

## SPECIAL PHOTO EXHIBIT FEATURED

A presentation of photography as an art form will be exhibited in the Minority Center during February and March.

Harry Jackson, senior in Journalism and Mass Communications, will show several photographs ranging from abstract to real life. Jackson's philosophy of photography is that regardless of the yearning for objectivity, 100 per cent reproduction is impossible.

"Simply reducing a three dimensional color object to a two dimensional black and white print is altering the actual happening," Jackson said concerning his work. "So why stop there. Emphasis is a tool of communication and can be used to the pleasure of the artist."

Jackson, who works for the Manhattan Mercury while attending KSU, has been involved in photography for the past six years with most of his earlier work done in news production.

At present, Jackson's works are studies of the female form. Works displayed in the Minorities Center cover the period from his early news work up to the present.

# Black History Month Calendar

FEBRUARY, 1976

## FREE LECTURE SERIES

DR. JAMES BOYER . . . . . February 4, 1976

DR. ROBERT BONTANGER . . . . February 11, 1976

DEAN VERN SWITZER . . . . February 18, 1976

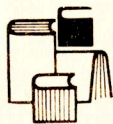
Wallace Kidd . . . . . February 24, 1976

Watch COLLEGIAN FOR TIMES AND PLACES



## NEW ACQUISITIONS

### FILMS. . .



THE I.Q. MYTH. This film, newly acquired by the Education and Sociology Departments in conjunction with the Minority Center, studies the social impact that the Intelligence Quotient tests have had in the USA and questions the validity of this impact.

The original intelligence test was created by French psychologist Alfred Binet to administer to individuals who needed help in special areas. Upon adaptation by the United States, mass testing replaced individual testing and the intelligence test became a social instrument. The impact of the test was enormous-high scorers did well in school and later were readily employed by business firms; children who scored poorly found it difficult to escape the low status rating; and, due to the white middle class test matter, minority group members generally scored lower than whites which resulted in an "approved" basis for racism. Through reported documentation, scholarly opinions, interviews with the experts and personal "horror" stories, the film invites a penetrating look into the demythification of the I.Q. test. The viewer learns what the I.Q. test really is and what it is not. Intelligence testing can determine a student's aptitude for public school learning and not whether a student is retarded or gifted. The test score is valid for the particular time it is taken and is not a fixed measurement for every moment thereafter. While Blacks have generally scored up to 15 points lower than their white counterparts, this has been proved to be a direct result of environmental experiences rather than innate ability. Finally, there is no definitive proof that the test measures creative potential.

The film presents a shocking and timely study of the effect the I.Q. test has had on the United States since its in-

troduction in the early 1900's and serves to reevaluate the importance of a test of this nature. (Produced by CBS news).

16mm. 51 min. Color

Divided into two parts.

"Emergence". This film presents a graphic description of a united people's struggle against Federal control. Over the last five years the Bureau of Indian Affairs has endeavored to suppress the 2500 members of the Prairie band. "Emergence" demonstrates the hostility of the Bureau toward the people it supposedly is meant to help.

### BOOKS. . .

The Gospel Sound: Good News and Bad Times by Tony Heilbut. The bulk of the book is a series of profiles of the major figures of the gospel world. Heilbut tells about their backgrounds, influences, struggles and, above all, their dedication.

Black Music in America by John Rublowsky. African music in its transplanted American form has had a tremendous influence on both American and world music. Rublowsky traces that heritage from Africa.

### CASSETTES. . .

"Racial Equality, Criminal Proceedings, and the Courts" . . . Thurgood Marshall

"What's Next?", Julian Bond, Kansas State Convocation--also with slides.

"The Transitional Family"



## THE "EMERGENCE" OF THE POTAWATOMI

--a film review

by Roy Dean Bird

The Minorities Center has purchased a new film. This film presents a graphic description of a united people's struggle against Federal control. The Prairie band of the Potawatomi tribe is little-known outside northeast Kansas, and they are among the poorest people in the state. Yet the tale of the unification of the band and their fight to maintain their entity remains a vital and pathetic topic of the film "Emergence."

The Potawatomi were first moved from their home near the Great Lakes to Iowa, then to a second reservation in Kansas. Here an attempt was made to integrate the Indians into white culture. A mission was established for their benefit at St. Mary's but the "civilizing" at the mission brought about a major split in the tribe; the Catholic Potawatomi who were susceptible to white culture became known as the Mission band; those who retained their native culture were called the Prairie band. The last treaty between the government and the Indians in 1868 allowed the Prairie band a portion of their old reservation near Mayetta, Kansas. Of this only about 500 acres remains--all the rest has been sold or leased to white farmers.

Over the last five years the Bureau of Indian Affairs has endeavored to suppress the 2500 members of the Prairie band, to keep them under the Federal thumb. The BIA withdrew the Potawatomi tribal constitution for replacement by one of the Bureau's own and forbade the band to hold tribal meetings. When the tribe bought the Jesuit college at St. Mary's, individuals were threatened and intimidated by the BIA and the FBI. Indians were maced and beaten while trying to legalize their purchase. "Emergence" demonstrates the hostility of the Bureau toward the people it supposedly is meant to help. This is the most dramatic point which the film makes--the people of Kansas did not and do not realize the violence, physical and men-

tal, done to Indians a few miles from our homes. For this reason, and for seeing the unified effort to protect their rights, most particularly "the right to be an Indian," this film should be seen by all Kansans. If a town of 2500 inhabitants, about the size of the Prairie Potawatomi, were so denigrated, Kansans would be outraged--why, then, are we complacent to the plight of the Potawatomi?

## CESAR CHAVEZ

Autobiography of La Causa

by Jacques E. Levy

--a book review

by j. dandurand

Chavez's life and the story of "La Causa" are inseparable. Jacques Levy spent five years researching both in the difficult dual roles of reporter and participant. He is clearly a fan of Chavez, but he exercises impressive restraint in avoiding any overt hero-worship in this book. The inseparability of Chavez and the farm worker cause--and the precarious balance of the author's two roles--result in some confusion in the opening pages. Mr. Levy has trouble deciding whether his book is biography, an autobiography, a personal journal or tape recorded history.

But it quickly becomes a successful blending of all four literary formats. The narrative flows smoothly with brilliantly edited transcripts of Levy's interviews with Chavez and other key figures in the movement for a farm workers' union.

The passages from Levy's "notebook" and from interviews with dozens of participants in "La Causa" are interesting and occasionally eloquent. But they are mere supplements to the real power and strength: the words of Chavez, which add up to more than half the book.

For the present, Levy's careful and sentimentally-restrained book is the most powerful account available of the mood and spirit of Chavez the man and "La Causa" as a movement.