Dormitory Decrease To Close Bradford

By David Pontius
Lantern Staff Writer

Bradford Commons will close at the end of Spring Quarter due to decreases in dormitory enrollment and the establishment of room-only housing contracts.

According to John P. Nelson Jr., assistant vice president for residence and dining halls, the other two South Campus dining halls, Baker and Women's, can expand services to feed about 1,600 students each. At present 4,200 students live in dorms on South Campus.

Nelson said the number of students eating in South Campus cafeterias Autumn Quarter should not exceed 3,600.

The option of room-only contracts will be offered to South Campus residents for the first time beginning Autumn Quarter and is expected to greatly reduce the number of students eating in the cafeterias, Nelson said.

The conversion of Morrison Tower to a graduate dormitory is expected to cause a further reduction; in the past only half the graduate students have purchased meal tickets, Nelson said.

Morrison will be reduced from 460 residents to 216 and Nelson expects about 125 graduate students to take the option of purchasing meal contracts.

Plans are being made to place the 50 cafeteria workers from Bradford Commons in other available campus jobs, according to Carl W. Sturm, director of employee relations.

Sturm said "heavy job turnover" at Ohio State should provide other jobs for the workers, although perhaps not in the areas of food service.

Although Bradford Commons will be closed as a cafeteria facility, the building space will be utilized, said Al Lipetz, area director for South Campus.

Lipetz said the South Campus Student Association (SCSA) dormitory directors and resident advisers have suggested possible uses for the building.

Immediate plans call for the building to be used as a student activities center, according to Christopher A. Kalis, SCSA president-elect. The center would be available to all University organizations for social functions.

Kalis said possible long range plans for the student activity center include remodeling it into an exhibit area, conference rooms, SCSA offices.

The Ohio State Lantern
The fate of Bradford Commons is still indefinite.

Alvin H. Lipsetz, director of South Residence and Dining Halls, along with Chris Kalis, president of South Campus Student Association (SCSA), have been discussing short-term alternatives.

The smallest of the three South Campus commons for students was closed at the end of Spring Quarter. Lipsetz said the only definite decision made about Bradford at this point is to use it as a student activity center.

He said that SCSA should have control of the space in Bradford as a student center. For that reason, the SCSA office will be housed there.

Student activities at Bradford may be limited for a while. Many of the activities which Lipsetz and Kalis have suggested for Bradford would require a change in the construction of the building.

Lipsetz explained the lengthy procedure which must be followed to change the construction of any campus building.

**Lengthy procedure**

Recommendations for the change must be sent to the vice president of University Housing, Residence and Dining Halls. A form must then be filed with the office of Campus Planning.

This office then makes an estimate of construction costs. Finally, the University acquires a contract for construction. The process could take two or three years.

Kalis said he would like the building to be used for cultural as well as social events.

**Committee planned**

Both Lipsetz and Kalis wish to form a committee of student representatives from South Campus to help decide how the building can be used while construction is not possible. Such a committee cannot be formed until students return Autumn Quarter.

Ten of the 35 workers employed at Bradford have been placed in other areas. Some persons will work in Baker and Women's Commons, the other South Campus dining halls.

Robert J. Zellmer, director of Food Services, said some former Bradford employees will be hired by the hospital, physical plant, custodial services and the veterinary college. To eliminate some employees not needed in the fall, Zellmer said there have been some lay-offs among the least senior people in the total food services system.

The closing of Bradford was prompted by estimates that from 500 to 600 students will choose not to eat in the commons next year, which is "surely and simple a budgetary situation." Lipsetz said. Last year Bradford operated close to its serving capacity of 1500 students.

*The Ohio State Lantern*
Proposed location draws objection from SCSA

By Ed McGaranaghan

The proposal to convert Bradford Commons into a Black Cultural Center has raised some issues concerning present use of the building by South Campus students.

"The students I've talked to say they really don't want to lose it (Bradford Commons)," said Timothy Barret, director of campus affairs for the South Campus Student Association (SCSA).

Since Bradford Commons closed down its food service operation Autumn Quarter, the building has become a center for such organized South Campus student events as dances, and SCSA has moved its offices into the commons.

"I don't want to lose this place because we'll lose our headquarters," Barret said. He also said that if the commons is converted into a Black Cultural Center, "we won't have anywhere to do much."

Barret said five or six members of the SCSA cabinet met with Richard H. Armitage, vice president for the Office of Student Services, and with Sharon Farmer, chairman of the Ad Hoc Committee for the Black Cultural Center.

"Wants to hold on"

Barret said the president of SCSA, who is out of town, "really wants to hold on" to Bradford Commons.

"Some of the South Campus students would like to use it (Bradford Commons) for their own union," Armitage told the Lantern.

"They (SCSA) were led to believe that the facility had been turned over to them," Armitage said, adding that this was not the case.

"Whenever a building becomes available, it's up for grabs," he said. "It's understandable that various people would like this space."

Armitage said the building was not promised by the "central administration" to anyone.

John P. Nelson, assistant vice president for the Offices of Residence and Dining Halls, said South Campus students want Bradford Commons because it is "a single center" where activities can be "concentrated."

Won't deny facilities

"But not having Bradford as a unique facility won't deny facilities being available," he said.

Nelson said before Bradford Commons became available Autumn Quarter as a "unique facility," the activities that now take place in it "were spread out" through other South Campus buildings such as Baker Hall and Women's Food Service.

He said the former offices of SCSA in Stradley Hall are still available to the organization.

Armitage said if Bradford Commons is accepted as a site for the Black Cultural Center, the burden of paying off its mortgage would shift from residence and dining hall funds to University funds, thus shifting the burden from residence hall students to student services funds.
Blacks pick Minority Affairs for Cultural Center offices

By Gwen L. Glover

Black students voted overwhelmingly Thursday in favor of putting the proposed Black Cultural Center under the jurisdiction of the Office of Minority Affairs.

Hitchcock Hall was packed during an open meeting in which several speakers, argued opposing views as students cast open ballots to decide whether the Office of Minority Affairs or the Office of Student Services should serve as the center’s administrative location.

The Ad Hoc Committee for a Black Cultural Center was divided over which administrative body should head the center’s activities and called the meeting to allow Black students to determine which office they wanted.

Opposition

The vote for the Office of Minority Affairs as the center’s administrative location is in opposition to President Harold L. Enarson’s stand that it should be in the Office of Student Services.

Jerry Young, a senior from Cleveland, discouraged questions raised on the physical location of the center because he said the sole purpose of the meeting was to determine the administrative location.

Young coordinated presentations by faculty and administrative members. Each member of the panel was allowed to give his opinions on what office he believed should head the center and why.

Black-oriented

William Nelson, director of the Black Studies Department, said it is crucial that the center be under the Office of Minority Affairs.

“The Black Cultural Center needs a Black-oriented body to coordinate the activities of the center,” he said.

“It makes a difference who determines the policies and guidelines for the center,” Nelson said. The Office of Student Services cannot supply the needs for a Black Cultural Center, he added.

He said the Office of Minority Affairs is better equipped to meet the needs of Black students. “The Office of Minority Affairs is a Black-based organization and can financially support the needs of students.”

Alex Moore, administrative assistant in the Office of Student Services, stood firm on his opinion that his office has been and always will be sensitive to Black students’ needs on campus.

Moore said the Office of Student Services has fostered many black student organizations. Afro-Am, the Uhuru Dancers, OSU Black Choir and Our Choking Times are organizations that are presently headed by the Office of Student Services.

Robert Johnson, a senior from Columbus, argued that without the Office of Minority Affairs recruiting Black students onto the campus, there would be few, if any, Black organizations that are fostered by the Office of Student Services.

Also on the panel was Michael White, graduate student from Cleveland and former president of Undergraduate Student Government, and Sharon Farmer, chairwoman of the Ad Hoc Committee, for a Black Cultural Center.
SCSA to distribute reworded petitions
2-20-74
By Steve Ellis

Chris Kalis, president of South Campus Student Association (SCSA), said Tuesday circulation of reworded petitions this week should resolve confusion over the choice of a new black cultural center.

Incorrectly worded petitions have led to student rejection of Bradford Commons as a site for the new center, according to Ron Miller, vice president of SCSA.

Miller said the present wording of the petitions states the blacks want a newly constructed building for their cultural center.

"It was a mistake on our part (SCSA) when we drew up the petitions," Miller said. "The blacks have said they will be satisfied with an existing building if it is suitable to their needs."

Miller said the present petitions are being re-written explaining that a new building is only an alternative plan.

Miller said the lack of signatures may be interpreted as a sign of student apathy to the Bradford situation.

"It is imperative we straighten out this petition problem and begin obtaining student signatures so that we can show the administration we are united in our stand against Bradford," Miller said.

Kalis said he expects to get at least 4,000 signatures and maybe up to 10,000, if South Campus residents show enough interest in circulating the petitions.

He said he and other SCSA representatives will present the completed petitions to University President Harold L. Enarson.
Enarson stands firm on Bradford decision

By Douglas Cannon

Ohio State University President Harold L. Enarson said Tuesday he no longer considers placement of the Black Cultural Center in Bradford Commons on South Campus a "terribly upsetting issue."

Enarson discussed the center during a review of his first 18 months as University president on WOSU-TV's "34 Reports."

"When I suggested that Bradford Commons might be a very adequate site for the new black cultural center, I realized that there were some students on South Campus who thought this might more appropriately be part of their inventory," he said.

"But I concluded that the president and his associates are more qualified than anyone else to decide the total allocation of space on this campus," Enarson said he might as well walk off the job if he let a small group dictate University policy.

He said the recent controversy about locating the Black Cultural Center on South Campus was confined to the press.

"I have yet to receive a single letter, a single phone call or a single visit from any student on South Campus expressing great alarm or great concern," he said.

But he added, "I think there's a degree of concern; I'm aware of that degree of concern."

Union available

Enarson contends South Campus residents don't need Bradford Commons for an activity center, but instead they should use the Ohio Union.

"I walk through the student union every other day or so," he said. "In my judgment, it is not over-utilized. In fact, if anything, it is underutilized."

"That union is very close to South Campus, and there are any number of activities that South Campus residents could conduct in that facility."

Turning to tuition, Enarson said Ohio State students pay too much for instruction. "We're fifth in the nation in tuition charges to students," he said.

The Ohio General Assembly put a ceiling on enrollment and a two-year freeze on tuition fees at all state universities to fight rising costs, Enarson said.

"As long as the prices of everything are going up, then the price of higher education must go up," he said.

Ohio State has reached its enrollment ceiling, Enarson said.

"What's happening at this ceiling level of roughly 47,000 on the Columbus campus is that we're getting a changing mix within the student body," he said. "In other words, we're having fewer students enroll in the College of Education and substantially larger numbers enrolling in agriculture."

Valuable asset

"What that means is that our teaching facilities and our laboratories have to be adjusted to those students."

"Now, it's difficult to go to the General Assembly and say we don't have any more students, but we still need more new buildings each year," he said.

Enarson advocates expanding night instruction and Program 65 to make the University a more valuable asset to Columbus and Ohio."
No progress yet on black center

3/3/74

The Ad Hoc Committee for a Black Cultural Center met again Thursday, but did not reach a decision on whether to accept Bradford Commons as a site for the new center.

Sharon Farmer, chairwoman for the committee, told the Lantern, "We're still just talking everything over... But if the committee accepts the Bradford Commons site, it still faces a second barrier in its negotiations with the administration... the administrative position of the center. "Nobody's changed their position," according to Farmer.

She said the administration still believes the center belongs under the Office of Student Services, while the committee stands firm on a mandate from a recent campus-wide meeting of Blacks to establish the center under the Office of Minority Affairs.

Asked if she expected that issue to be a major stumbling block Farmer replied, "It might be a major problem."

She said the committee will meet again on Wednesday.

Cultural center site still in contention

3/24/74

By William Rados

Enarson said he is "still hopeful the committee will realize there's every reason to believe the program can get under way and be successful under the vice president for student services."

Enarson said he still hopes to make a proposal concerning the center to the Board of Trustees at its April 5 meeting.

While these basic problems go unresolved, the committee and administration have moved on to discussion of an advisory board to oversee the daily operations.

Alex Moore, a committee member and administrative assistant in the Office of Student Services, said such a board was discussed at the March 18 meeting with Armitage.

Other committee members attending the meeting were Frank W. Hale, Jr., associate dean of the Graduate School; William J. Holloway, vice provost for Minority Affairs, and William E. Nelson, Jr., chairman of the Black Studies Department.

"While no decisions about the board were reached, discussion centered on its organization, representation and membership," Moore said.

"The purpose of the board," he said, "is to give input to the coordinator of the black cultural center from faculty, staff, student organizations and students at large."
Information given at the probe.

Dissected information

Join of the center.

Does anyone have the information at the probe?

Determining the position of block levels at a probe 14.14, this position block levels, their bit, the number of different block levels, and the number of different block levels.

Students' names were written by students.

If a block centered, it made it impossible for votes to be collected.

By William Adams

Black center approved. Tentative
Professional schools ratio varies

In April 1973, a black high school senior from Dayton came to Ohio State’s Veterinary Medicine Career Day, and discovered he was the only black among the 800 students there.

“A lot of University people wanted to shake my hand,” he said. The student, now a freshman of Ohio State, said he found the attention “a bit disturbing,” but said he understands why he was so eagerly welcomed.

At this time, the College of Veterinary Medicine has no black students. Only two black veterinarians have graduated from Ohio State in the past 20 years.

Opposite extreme

At the opposite extreme, the College of Law’s recruiting program has been so successful that 10 per cent of this year’s entering class were minority group members.

The 10 per cent figure is close to the percentage of Ohio minority residents, the goal toward which affirmative action programs are aimed.

Minority enrollment at other Ohio State professional schools lies between these two extremes — usually closer to the zero per cent minority enrollment of the College of Veterinary Medicine.

Minority professionals

Spokespersons for the professional colleges agreed that the lack of practicing minority group professionals who could provide models for youngsters to emulate makes recruiting minority students a frustrating business in many cases.

Howard Williams, a graduate teaching associate who has coordinated minority recruitment for the College of Veterinary Medicine since December, said qualified black students can’t relate to veterinary medicine as a field.

Williams explained that since veterinary medicine is basically a rural profession and there are few rural blacks in the north, black students just do not come into contact with the profession.

There are more rural blacks in the South, but those meeting the college’s requirements either go to Southern schools or choose other professional fields such as law or medicine, Williams said.

New recruiting

Williams’ tentative plans for his new recruiting job includes visits to high schools and predominately black universities and colleges to tell students of the opportunities in the field.

He said the main thing that can be done to improve minority enrollment is an all-out information program to build interest in veterinary medicine.

“The rest is up to the students,” he said.

One part of the present recruitment program is the career day held each April by the college.

Last year, only one minority student came. That student, the anonymous student mentioned earlier, said he had planned to become a veterinarian all through high school.

He said post-high school recruitment doesn’t work, because black students are often counseled to avoid “hard” courses in high school which they will need to get into a pre-veterinary medicine program.

The student felt this “perhaps unconscious” racism needs to be stopped before minority students have the qualifications to be recruited into veterinary medicine.

College of law

The College of Law does not have to overcome the major problem faced by the College of Veterinary Medicine, the lack of minority students’ contact with the profession.

Jack Henderson, assistant dean of the College of Law, said lawyers are visible to inner city dwellers in daily life, giving minority residents a model to follow.

“Minorities recognize law as an area in which they can have the most impact on the society around them,” Henderson said. Because of this many minority students seek out law school themselves.

But the college does recruit in and around large metropolitan areas, concentrating on blacks, Henderson said.

According to Henderson, admission requirements for minority students are the same as those for all students, though allowances may be made for cultural biases in standardized tests.

As proof that standards have not been relaxed in any harmful way, Henderson pointed to a survey that indicated that all minority graduates are members of a state bar association.

Recruiting inducements offered include financial aid program funded by what a promotional brochure calls “a substantial portion” of the college’s resources.

College of optometry

A professional college closer to the Ohio State average, in terms of both minority enrollment and success in minority recruitment, is the College of Optometry.

Two black students were admitted Autumn Quarter bringing the college’s total minority enrollment to three students in the approximately 200 student school.

James F. Noe, college secretary, said,

“No funds are available for the recruitment or retention of black optometry students,” Noe said. “We have applied for federal funds, but they haven’t been approved.”

Noe summed up the college’s situation this way: “Our intentions are to do a better job (of recruiting minorities), but our resources won’t let us.”
Role of black educators surveyed

By Debornda Armstrong

Two Ohio State professors of Education Administration worked together for nine months to produce their book "Black Educators in White Colleges."

Lonnie Wagstaff, an associate professor and William Moore Jr., a professor, decided to explore the situation of black educators at colleges and universities across the country.

"We felt we didn't have enough information about the number of blacks at white institutions and what was happening to them," Wagstaff said.

He said there are no complete studies on the number of black professionals in predominantly white institutions.

"Back in the summer of 1972, it was said significant progress had been made in identification, recruitment and selection of blacks in predominantly white institutions," Moore said. "Intuitively we didn't believe it, we knew of too many places that didn't have any blacks or one or two."

Information gathering

Most of the information for the book was obtained by sending short questionnaires to presidents of two-year and four-year institutions across the country, and asking them to identify the number of blacks there. From these identifications, we began to build our list until we reached a total of 6,000 plus," Wagstaff said. It took three months to collect those names.

Findings

Those 6,000 persons were sent questionnaires of which 3,000 responded.

"We found that while there are blacks at white colleges, the numbers are extremely small," Moore said. "If a school had only one black, and many only had one, it would be a woman."

They found only one in five blacks at four-year institutions had tenure.

The book revealed that 30 per cent of the respondents occupied some kind of administrative position, but it was rarely a policy or decision making position.

The study disproved the statement that blacks were hired at higher salaries.

"We didn't find that to be true," Moore said. "Although they had comparable salaries, they worked a year to earn what their white colleagues earned in a nine month period."

"Only eight per cent of the black faculty members in four-year institutions hold the rank of professor," Wagstaff said. He said their research revealed that most of these institutions are still virtually closed.

"Out of the confrontation of the late 60's and 70's, we have not had the kind of movement toward recruiting black professionals that was promised," Wagstaff said.

University support

Funds were provided by the Mershon Center and the Graduate Research Committee. Moore said Ohio State gave them assistance as well as encouragement.

The book has gotten a favorable response thus far. Wagstaff said people were glad someone had taken time to examine the situation and make a report.

The professors plan to do a follow-up examination of the data they have in a more in-depth form.
Enarson replies to charges

By William Rados

President Harold L. Enarson issued his response Wednesday to a list of demands presented to him May 17 by a delegation of campus black leaders.

In a 16-page "Open Letter to the University Community" Enarson said, "It does not require either demonstrations or demands to create awareness that this University ... needs to do more than it has yet done to give substance to the University's defined goal of affirmative action with respect to racial minorities."

But, he said, "it is nonsense to assert that 'listening' or 'caring' requires that the administration yield whatever is demanded."

The letter went on to answer each of eight specific demands presented to Enarson and several other University officials during a march of about 500 students, staff and faculty members May 17.

While the response did not give any indication of a change in the University's position on the issues, it did present "actsual background to problems facing blacks and other minority groups at Ohio State."

Copies of a "Black Newsletter" circulated campus Wednesday afternoon before Enarson had made public his response.

The newsletter said since the demands have not been met a "mass demonstration" will be held at 10 a.m. today in the Black Cultural Center in Royer Commons "to show our willpower we mean business."

Regarding the issue of the proposed new Black Cultural Center, Enarson restated his agreement to provide $100,000 for the center's first year of operation, as well as the $67,000 per year payment to bondholders for the proposed site of Bradford Commons.

Enarson did not change his position that the center be administered through the Office of Student Services.

The reply to the demand to retain the Black Education Program was written by Donald P. Anderson, acting dean of the College of Education.

Anderson defended the elimination of the program, saying there were not enough education majors taking courses in black education and "there was considerable evidence that standards of program quality were not being maintained."

Anderson claimed grades were "inflated" in black education courses. "Eighty point eight (80.8) per cent of the students enrolled in the Program during the Winter Quarter, 1974, were given A's, and 12.7 per cent were given B's," he said.

Regarding the demand to reinstate Rose Mary Sloan as assistant director of student programs in the Office of Residence and Dining Halls, Enarson said the matter of her termination is being reviewed under the grievance procedure of the Office of Affirmative Action. The office will make public its findings this week, Enarson said.

Enarson answered demands for more black faculty members by citing a 179 per cent increase in the number of black faculty appointments since 1969:

"We shall continue our efforts in this regard," he said.

Another demand concerned efforts to recruit more black students for Ohio State. Enarson said the number of blacks enrolled in post-baccalaureate programs has increased 106 per cent since 1970, and the overall enrollment of blacks has increased 90 per cent during that period.

Regarding the demand for a black vice president, Enarson said, "We shall continue to seek out women, blacks, and other minority persons for positions in the highest levels of the University administration."

Enarson responded to the final demand for a comprehensive examination of the University's Affirmative Action program by admitting there are "a number of long-standing problems which have not been adequately remedied." He added, "We are ... moving to eliminate those deficiencies."

Enarson concluded the response by saying the University "has a continuing commitment to racial progress."

"On the other hand," he said, "the University cannot allow itself to be forced by unilateral demands - based only on loose charges - into unwise ... decisions."

Enarson presented copies of his response to several black faculty members and administrators in an hour-and-a-half long meeting late Wednesday afternoon.

Alex Moore, administrative assistant in the Office of Student Services, was among those at the meeting. He said he thought the response "shows genuine concern by President Enarson to attempt to address the issues."

William J. Holloway, vice provost for minority affairs, also present at the meeting, said the response indicates a need for "continued, systematic dialogue."

"I feel the response will be unsatisfactory to some of the black student leadership," he added.
OSU Head Replies
To Blacks' Demands

Ohio State University President Harold Enarson answered Wednesday a list of demands by black students and administrators.

One of the major demands, brewing since last December, is for establishment of a black cultural center in a building other than Royer Commons, where it is now.

UNIVERSITY OFFICIALS offered to turn over 9,000 square feet of space in Bradford Commons to the center, but black students said they would require 18,000 square feet.

Also, the university offered to fund the center at $100,000 a year. Blacks said that amount was insufficient, but did not say how much funding they wanted, Enarson reported.

ENARSON, after a meeting Wednesday with several black administrators, said the university has not reneged on its commitment to racial progress.

"But the university cannot allow itself to be forced by unilateral demands—based on loose charges—into unwise academic, administrative or personnel decisions," he said.

OTHER DEMANDS presented to the administration by blacks include:

* The reemployment of Rose Mary Sloan as assistant director in the office of residence and dining halls.

Enarson, in a letter to the campus community, said her employment is being considered under the grievance procedure in the Office of Affirmative Action.

- An evaluation of recruitment, tenure and promotion policies for black faculty, members and employment of more black faculty.

Enarson said the black faculty has increased from 48 in 1969 to 134 in 1978. Black members now make up 4.54 percent of all faculty, he said.

- A policy of "significant black student recruitment" with a minimum of 600 black students to be recruited each year.

Enarson said number of black students enrolled on the campus has risen by 90 percent since 1970.

- A black vice president to represent the interests and needs of black people at the highest level of university administration.

Enarson replied that establishing a vice presidential post "to deal with each and every problem... does not lead to better organization... or better problem solving capability."

He added, "We shall continue to seek out women, blacks and other minority persons for positions in the highest levels of the university administration."
150 black students hold sit-in

Eason, reply called unsatisfactory
Black center deadlock remains

The issue stalls
Shooting sparks new rules

By Steve Jackson

New guidelines for the Ohio Union, Drake Union and Bradford Commons were added to the existing event regulations to give more protection to students and their guests attending the functions, according to Dean Mitchel Livingston, Student Organizations and Community Life.

The additional guidelines are:
- No off-campus advertising.
- Dances are to be held from 9 p.m. to 1 a.m. with no extensions.
- Student ID's will be checked at the door.
- One guest only will be admitted for each Ohio State student.
- Any additional police protection will be paid for by the group sponsoring the dance.
- Organizations will be held responsible for any damages to the area where the event is being held.

The new guidelines stemmed from a shooting incident which occurred during an Ohio Union dance May 2. OSU police and Ohio Union officials are still investigating the incident.

Livingston said the new guidelines are directed at the "outside element" who have caused most of the problems at events sponsored by Ohio State organizations.

"The question was the degree of enforcement we (the unions' directors) needed to control the outside element. Without the additional guidelines we felt we did not have it," Livingston said.

All organizations who use the Ohio State facilities must follow the new regulations, he said. The unions' directors have not and will not develop any specific guidelines for specific groups, Livingston added.

Individuals and organizations will not be allowed to use the facilities if the new and existing rules are not followed, Livingston said.

The new guidelines were written by John Ellinger, assistant director of the Ohio Union, Wendell Ellenwood, director of student unions, Tina Love, coordinator of Black student programs and Livingston. The guidelines went into effect May 21, he added.

Livingston said the new guidelines were strong enough but their effects will depend on how many non-students still will attend the events.

"Even with the new guidelines there will still be limited ability by Union officials to control outsiders," Livingston added.

Livingston said security coverage will be determined by police and the nature of the event.
OSU hopes new black center will halt enrollment decline

By Pat Hampton
Dispatch Staff Reporter 2/3-35

Black Ohio State University students will be given a campus center in July as part of an attempt to strengthen the black student community and halt falling black enrollment.

The center, to be in Bradford Commons, 153 W. 12th Ave., will become a headquarters and meeting place for black student groups, OSU officials hope.

"It's long overdue," said Frank W. Hale Jr., vice provost for minority affairs, who hopes the center will become "a one-stop referral information center for blacks — social, cultural and academic."

"This will give some support to the small number of black students who want to survive here, who are trying to find ways to get support in this sea of whiteness," he said.

OSU black enrollment has followed the national trend, dropping from a high of 3,100 in 1976 to about 2,500 today, Hale said, though OSU still is the top producer of black Ph.D.s in the nation.

"BLACKS DO not have the connecting social organizations that the majority has," he said. "It's important they be able to get together and network."

Though renovation and financing plans for the 18,000-square-foot Bradford Commons are incomplete, Hale hopes the building will have a small auditorium.

And he wants help available within the center for black students who are having any problem, personal or academic, that might cause them to drop out.

Bradtford Commons was first offered as a student center for blacks in February 1974 by then-President Harold Earner. It is now met student demands for a black studies department, an office of minority affairs and a cultural center.

SEPARATING ANY building by race contradicts the university's policy that all facilities be available on an integrated basis and open to all students.

But, Hale said, the university is treating blacks as it does other disadvantaged groups, such as women and the handicapped, who have profited by special programs and facilities.

Both black and white student leaders said separation of the races at OSU is not a threat but a fact.

"Though the issue of separatism always comes up, blacks need a place to meet," said Todd Shaver, undergraduate student government president. In the Ohio Union, he said, there is now "just natural segregation," as there is on many areas of campus.

"THE FOOD service on west campus at certain times of the day is almost completely black," he said.

But John Jenkins, president of the Black Graduate and Professional Student Caucus, said, "I hope people don't see this (student center) as separatism.

"We want to be a part of the whole, but we are trying to overcome an image of weakness.

"We have an agenda for progress. We'll do it ourselves."

The Columbus Dispatch
Cultural center to provide direction

By Douglas May

The university has provided a cultural center designed to provide a place for black students to come together in order to control their activities. The center will help students with independent projects and provide more black students with leadership positions. The center will help bridge the gap between the university and the public and will be open to the public and the students.

Researchers will identify black projects and the center will be open to the public and will be open to the public. Students can hold cultural events and the center can hold cultural events. There are no black students who can hold cultural events. There are no black students who can hold cultural events. There are no black students who can hold cultural events.
Black cultural center activities could begin in fall, official says

By James Kuake
Lantern staff writer

Renovation of Bradford Commons will begin as early as this summer to convert the facility to a black cultural center.

The project was allocated about $300,000 by the university last fall. Part of the center should be ready for autumn quarter programming, said Mitchell Livingston, dean of student life.

The center should be in full operation by the end of 1987, said Frank Hale, vice provost for minority affairs.

"The center will have an auditorium which can hold about 200 to 300 people, comparable to the Ohio Union Conference Theater," Hale said.

"This large capacity auditorium will allow us to host speeches and workshops by well-known speakers and public figures, and invite the community to attend," he added.

Forum type activities by student groups can be held at the facility, he said.

"This new center will also be a cultural outlet for black artists, with art exhibits and floor display space available for them to put up their work for public viewing," Hale said.

The center is open to everyone and will not cater to any particular group, he said. It is supposed to encourage broader participation and diversity from all students.

Hale said he does not think the center would overlap or duplicate any of the existing student activity centers on campus.

"There was always precedence around the university for various groups, like the Greek system and the honors dormitory, which cater (to) certain groups," he said.

Hale said the center would satisfy the needs of black students, providing them a place where they can gather and meet as a group.
Architects to donate fees for black cultural center

By Patricia Mroczek

Three Columbus architectural firms collaborating to design a black cultural center at Ohio State will donate their $25,000 fee to establish a minority scholarship for architecture students through the Office of Minority Affairs.

The three firms are redesigning the interior of Bradford Commons, which will become Ohio State's first student center for minorities.

The Columbus architectural firms donating their services are Moody and Nolan Ltd., John Spencer Associates, and Coke Harpham Inc.

Curtis Moody, of Moody-Nolan Ltd., calls the project "dynamic."

"The plan is to make it a creative design. It won't be a design by committee," Moody says. "Enhancement of the center and the addition of the scholarship will attract more black students to Ohio State, who will perpetuate the center."

President Jennings says the architectural firms are preparing more than just a black cultural center.

"Through the scholarship fund they have established, they are helping to build educational opportunities for future minority architects. Ohio State has a strong commitment to minority education, and we are most appreciative of this support from Moody and Nolan Ltd., John Spencer Associates, and Coke Harpham Inc."

Ohio State has about 4,000 minority students, including about 2,600 blacks.

In February, the Board of Trustees approved the conversion of Bradford Commons into a black cultural center for the Office of Minority Affairs. The minority affairs office also will administer the scholarship.

The first part of the $298,000 project will be the renovation of the southern half of the structure, leaving the kitchen area temporarily undisturbed.

Renovation will begin later this year, with completion expected sometime in mid-1987.

Plans call for the eventual construction of a small auditorium to seat about 300 people, and offices for a director and secretary.

Frank W. Hale Jr., Ohio State's vice provost for minority affairs, says the new student center will represent Ohio State's diversity.

"The University recognizes that there are cultures other than Anglo-Saxon that can contribute. After all, that's what a university is all about — universality and diversity."

The new center also will provide an opportunity for multi-cultural activities, Hale says.

"It will be a center not just for black people, but a center in which we'll try to generate discussions about various kinds of issues and research affecting minorities. We can invite the participation of a broad range of groups.

"The very fact that we have black architects gives us some indication of community support and the involvement of local professionals," Hale says. "I hope it will trigger other community support."

Hale says programming at the center will vary, ranging from history to art and cultural activities. He says the center is not intended to isolate the blacks from the community.

"We, on our campus, have a precedent for trying to provide meaningful opportunities for people with like interests to come together."

Hale says examples are athletes, honor students, women, off-campus groups, sororities and fraternities.

"We do provide opportunities for people with similar backgrounds and interests. This is just another example."
Minorities get $25,000 endowment

By Cathol Parts

Andrew Hollingsworth, a black cultural center, said that the money is really needed. "It is a very important part of our community," Hollingsworth said.

The funds are being used to support a range of initiatives aimed at promoting diversity and inclusion on campus. This includes scholarships for minority students, as well as funding for cultural events and programs. The funds will also be used to support the construction of a new building that will house the center.

The Ohio State University received a $25,000 endowment to support the expansion of the African American Cultural Center. The endowment, which was established by a group of alumni, will be used to fund scholarships for minority students and to support cultural events and programs.

The University has seen a significant increase in the number of minority students in recent years. In 2018, the University reported that 11% of its undergraduate students were black. This is up from 7% in 2013.

The endowment is being managed by the University's Office of Institutional Advancement. The funds will be used to support a range of initiatives aimed at promoting diversity and inclusion on campus. This includes scholarships for minority students, as well as funding for cultural events and programs.
Cultural center delayed

By Michelle A. Schwartz
Lantern staff writer

Construction of the new black cultural center, to be located in Bradford Commons on South Campus, has been delayed and may not be completed until 1988.

Renovation plans are still under consideration and construction will begin sometime this quarter, said Frank Hale, vice provost for minority affairs.

The cultural center, which will feature programs targeted at black OSU students, will offer a conference area for meetings, workshops, counseling and studying. It will also host black artists and scholars.

Mitchel D. Livingston, dean of student life, said in the Lantern May 30 that part of the university-funded center would be ready for autumn quarter programs. But the center, delayed by contract negotiations, will not be ready until late 1987 or early 1988.

John Coke of Coke Harpham Incorporated, one of the architects involved with the renovation, said part of the “delay is due to the fact that it is a capital project and these projects can sometimes take three months alone to get a contract.”

Hale said the center will be representative of Afro-Americans and their culture. He said he wants all students, not only black students, to feel welcome in the center and thinks that it is important to educate the entire university about black culture.

Hale said in an Oct. 21, Lantern article that the center will help blacks adjust to college life on a predominantly white campus and will not cause more segregation.

“It will be open to the public and not have ‘black only’ signs,” he said in the article.

Livingston said that if blacks use the center as a home base and explore the rest of the university as fully as possible, then he supports its existence, but if it is used as "a retreat only for blacks, then I’ll be opposed.”

The architects, John W. Spencer & Associates Inc., Coke Harpham and Moody-Nolan Ltd., all black-owned companies, are renovating the new center at a cost of $300,000. They will donate their fee directly to the minority scholarship fund.

“This is the first time they (architects) will donate their fee to a scholarship fund. We want to encourage black students to go to college,” said Coke.
By Patricia Mroczek, University Communications

Renovation will begin this spring to turn a former dining commons into Ohio State University's Black Cultural Center.

Architects have completed work on a plan to turn Bradford Commons, 153 W. 12th Ave., into the university's first student center for minorities. The first phase of the $298,000 project should be completed within the year.

Three Columbus architectural firms are collaborating on the master plan. They are Moody and Nolan Ltd., 1780 E. Broad St.; John Spencer Associates, 1266 E. Broad St.; and Coke Harpham Inc., 22 E. Gay St.

Earlier this year the firms announced that they will donate their $30,000 architectural fee to establish a minority scholarship for architecture students. The scholarship will be administered through the Office of Minority Affairs.

Ohio State President Edward H. Jennings applauded the efforts of the architects.

"Through the scholarship fund they have established, they are helping to build educational opportunities for future minority architects," Jennings said. "Ohio State has a strong commitment to minority education, and we are most appreciative of this support from Moody and Nolan Ltd., John Spencer Associates, and Coke Harpham Inc."

The new center will have about 17,000 square feet for a reception area, lounge, reading and study rooms, offices, rehearsal room, and a display area for artifacts and art.

Plans call for the eventual construction of a 300-seat auditorium and offices for a director and secretary.

Frank W. Hale Jr., Ohio State's vice provost for minority affairs, said the new student center will represent Ohio State's diversity. Ohio State has about 4,000 minority students, including about 2,600 blacks.

"The university recognizes that there are cultures other than Anglo-Saxon that can contribute. After all, that's what a university is all about — universality and diversity."

The new center also will provide an opportunity for multi-cultural activities, Hale said.

"It will be a center not just for black people, but a center in which we'll try to generate discussions about various kinds of issues and research affecting minorities. We can invite the participation of a broad range of groups.

"The very fact that we have black architects gives us some indication of community support and the involvement of local professionals," Hale said. "I hope it will trigger other community support."

Hale said that programming at the center will vary, ranging from history to art and cultural activities. He noted that the center is not intended to isolate the blacks from the community.

"We, on our campus, have a precedent for trying to provide meaningful opportunities for people with like interests to come together. This is just another example."
Black cultural center proposed for '88

By Traci D. Brown
Lantern staff writer

University officials feel confident that the black cultural center, for which construction has been delayed for the past ten years, will get underway sometime next year.

Frank Hale, vice provost for minority affairs, said the latest tentative date for the new black cultural center is set for sometime in 1988.

The center will be located in Bradford Commons, which is slated for renovation.

Part of the center was to have been completed last fall, according to a May 1986 article in the Lantern. But Mitchell D. Livingston, dean of student life, said renovation has not even begun.

"OSU has not had enough tenure from its provosts to get a commitment for the center," he said. The decision to complete the center has been passed down from one provost to another, Livingston said.

Because of actions of President Edward H. Jennings and other provosts, Livingston said he is now confident that construction of the center will get underway next year.

Livingston said he questions "what facility will be available when the actual renovation begins." He also said the university has not yet decided who will manage the center.

He is concerned about the focus of the center. While he supports a multi-cultural center on campus, he does not think the center should focus on a specific racial group.

Instead, Livingston said he would like to see a center for all minorities. This way, a cross-cultural experience can exist between minorities and the majority.

Livingston's views.

The center will give blacks a place to get together and socialize, Hale said. Too many places on campus portray a "whites only" atmosphere.

Hale said he does not feel the center will cause more segregation because all students are welcome.

Instead, it will help blacks to adjust to college life on a predominantly white campus.
Collection of Black Cultural Center would be a reflection of the US's cultural history, in the footsteps of the black intellectual community, with many black figures contributing to the arts in an effort to preserve and promote the cultural heritage. This collection is dedicated to the black culture, reflecting the struggles and triumphs of the black community. The collection of Black Cultural Center would be an opportunity to explore and understand the rich cultural heritage of the black community. The collection would be a tribute to the black community and their contributions to the arts and culture of the United States. It would be a place of reflection and inspiration, a celebration of the black community's achievements and contributions to American culture.
Vice provost expects

By Becca Karam
Lantern staff writer

Renovations of Bradford Commons for the new Black Cultural Center have yet to begin, but plans are set for an early 1989 opening, said a spokesman from the Office of Minority Affairs.

Frank Hale, vice provost for the Office of Minority Affairs, said he has been working for five years to obtain the black student facility, and he said he is anxious to finally see the center completed.

The Black Cultural Center was a project that began in the early 1970s, but Hale said the idea got lost in the political shuffle until five years ago when he started working with the program again.

A May 1986 Lantern article attributed the delays to the university not having a minority provost in office long enough to continue efforts toward the center. Hale has been in office since 1976.

More recent delays have been attributed to postponed approval of construction bids.

Jose Custo of the University Architects Office said the bids have been received, but they need to be reviewed and accepted by the state before construction begins.

The renovations were also de-

Black Cultural Center by 1989

layed because the electrical contracting bids have not been approved.

Construction on the center should be begin in September, Custo said. Hale said construction will probably be finished in February.

The cost of the renovations are estimated at $300,000.

Tina Love, director of Black Student Programming, said the center will be used to centralize administrative offices for Minority Affairs and to provide working space for black student organizations.

The building will also have two art galleries to display works of black artists, a photography darkroom, a reception area, offices for the directors of the center, and a lounge area and tutor section.

Hale said he thinks the center will provide a place where black students can come together both academically and socially.

Richard Hollingsworth, acting dean of the Office of Student Life, said he does not see the center as a form of segregation, but instead as a place for students who share a common background to come together.

“'The concept of a cultural center is that when you are a minoritary in a majority situation, there is a need for a place where you can have a focus on the characteristics you share in common with members of your minority group,' Hollingsworth said.

Hale said the center is being designed to inform black students of their ancestors. He said it is easy to forget what happened in a past that brought black students where they are today.

“The black students can feel isolated on such a large campus where they are so small in numbers,” he said. “This provides them with an opportunity to get some immediate feedback. It will be like a family room on campus.”
Black Cultural Center contracts awarded

AmeriFlora project also planned

By Melissa Allison
Lecturer Staff Writer

Contracts to remodel Bradford Commons into the Black Cultural Center were awarded to four companies by the Board of Trustees October 7.

The $305,000 project will turn the former dining area into a place where black students can come together both academically and socially, said Frank Hale, vice provost for the Office of Minority Affairs.

"The remodeling is just part of our trying to make this a friendly atmosphere for the black community," President Edward H. Jennings said.

The air conditioned center will include conference rooms, a music listening room and a rehearsal space for art groups, Hale said.

The idea for the Black Cultural Center began around 1976, but was not a serious issue until about five years ago, he said.

Construction on the commons was scheduled to begin in September and be completed by January, but Hale said it probably will not be finished until March or April.

The Board awarded contracts to Williamson Builders, Plain City; C. W. Construction, Columbus; Ario/C.H. & V. Joint Venture, Columbus; and Advantage Electric, Columbus.

The board also authorized Jennings and Richard Jackson, vice president for Business and Administration, to take initial steps toward the construction of an AmeriFlora '92 Technology and Horticultural Information Center.

The $4.5 million project, which is funded by the state Capital Appropriations Bill, will be built in Franklin Park by Fall 1991 and moved to Ohio State's campus after the AmeriFlora '92 celebration.

"We will work very closely with the AmeriFlora people," Jackson said. "It will be consistent with AmeriFlora guidelines."

The center will include displays of advanced technology in plant production and breeding, said John Peterson, executive director of AmeriFlora and professor of horticulture.

The building will be part of Chadwick Arboretum, Jackson said. It is one of two buildings Ohio State and AmeriFlora will use jointly.

The second building, to be built near Kottman Hall, will quarantine plants from foreign countries before they are taken to Franklin Park and the Ohio Center to be shown. It is still in preliminary planning stages, Jackson said.

Jean Huber, dean of the College of Social and Behavioral Sciences, also spoke to the board, praising the university for its improvement since she arrived in 1984 and emphasizing the need for quality faculty.

"I think the Board of Trustees could be the most help if it could persuade the legislature that if Ohio State is going to be a world class university, it needs some what more support than it's had in the past," she said.

Hiring high-quality faculty and firing low-quality faculty benefits each department and the university as a whole, she said.

Two new psychology faculty members this year chose Ohio State's offers of employment instead of offers by the University of California at Berkeley, Huber said.

See CENTER: page 2
Dining area will become Black center

The Board of Trustees has approved the award of contracts for renovation of the dining facility in the south of Bradford Commons into a Black Cultural Center for the Office of Minority Affairs.

Construction began in September and is scheduled to be completed by January at an estimated cost of $305,600.

At its Oct. 7 meeting, the board also approved the award of contracts for an athletic maintenance building at the North Athletic Facility at an estimated cost of $450,000. Construction was scheduled to begin in September and to be completed this December.

In other action, the board authorized employment of architectural and engineering firms and advertising for bids for an Ameriflora '92 Technology and Horticultural Information Center. The center is planned in conjunction with a facility to be built on a site in Franklin Park to house horticultural and technological displays and horticultural education and information programs. Construction of the facility is scheduled to begin in spring 1989 with completion in fall 1991.

The board approved sale of approximately 92.6 acres of unimproved real property on Harrisburg Pike, Columbus, for $300,000 to T & D Properties Inc. The property was a gift from Leonard J. Immke Jr., chairman of the board. Proceeds of the sale will be used to support the Leonard J. Immke Jr. and Charlotte L. Immke Chair in Cancer Research Fund. The fund is used to support the work of a distinguished researcher in the James Cancer Research Institute.

Two 15-year easements were granted by the board as follows:

- A strip of land approximately 20 feet by 780 feet to the Columbus Southern Power Co. for installation of electric service at 350 W. Dodridge St.
- Easement renewal for a 30-foot by 2,365-foot strip of land on the Lima campus for an underground gas pipeline of the Trans-Ohio Pipeline Co. The University will receive a fee of $5,540 for the easement.
CENTER NAMED FOR FRANK HALE, OTHER BUSINESS

COLUMBUS, Ohio -- Ohio State Univeristy's Board of Trustees Friday (11/4) voted to name the Black Cultural Center under construction at 153 W. 12th Ave. in honor of Frank W. Hale Jr.

Hale, vice provost for minority affairs and special assistant to the president, will retire Dec. 31 after 18 years of service to the university.

The Frank W. Hale Black Cultural Center, a renovation of Bradford Commons, will serve as a "home away from home" for Black students and offer programs such as arts events, lectures and forums.

Hale was honored for "his commitment to the highest standards of quality and equality" as well as for "his long and loyal service as a teacher, an educator and a humanitarian."

A WORTHINGTON resident, Hale joined the Ohio State faculty in 1971 as professor of communication and associate dean of the Graduate School. He became vice provost in 1978 and special assistant to the president in 1987.

Hale earned his bachelor's and master's degrees in communication, political science and English at the University of Nebraska. He received his doctorate in communication and political science from Ohio State in 1955.

-more-
He served in various positions at Oakwood College in Huntsville, Ala., from 1952-59 and was chairperson of the English department at Central State University in Wilberforce from 1959-66. He then accepted the presidency of Oakwood College, a post he held until coming to Ohio State.

Hale has received numerous awards, including an honorary doctorate from Wilberforce University, Ohio State's Distinguished Affirmative Action Award, the Distinguished Leadership in Graduate Education Award from Howard University, and the National Distinguished Service Award from the United Negro College Fund.

At Ohio State, he is responsible for beginning the Graduate and Professional Students Visitation Days program, which has awarded fellowships to more than 1,200 minority students, 80 percent of whom have completed master's or doctoral degrees. He also initiated the Minority Scholars Program, which currently has some 500 undergraduates enrolled on full tuition Scholarships.
Student center named to honor Hale

By Melissa Allison
Lantern staff writer

The OSU Board of Trustees voted Friday to name the Black Cultural Center in honor of Frank W. Hale Jr., vice provost for minority affairs and special assistant to President Edward H. Jennings.

Hale, who has worked on the project since 1973, will retire Dec. 31 after 16 years at Ohio State.

The center, to be completed Winter Quarter, will be a renovation of Bradford Commons where black students can meet academically and socially.

Weldon Ihrig, the vice president for finance, presented enrollment figures to the board, noting that freshman and black enrollment is up from previous years.

First-quarter freshman enrollment is up 1,100 students, or 2 percent, from last year, while black enrollment is up almost 6 percent.

For the first time since 1860, the number of freshmen to accept admission to Ohio State is more than the year before, Ihrig said. The percent of freshmen and black students continuing at Ohio State from last year is also up from previous years, he said.

"I think it has to do with the quality of the students," Ihrig said. Selective admissions attracts students who are more likely to succeed and stay at the university.

The student governments also reported to the board about their activities and concerns.

The process of selecting student candidates for the OSU Board of Trustees is on schedule, USG president Athena Yiannouyiannis told the board.

Five of the original 58 applicants will be recommended to Gov. Richard F. Celeste by Dec. 15, she said. The applicants included 22 professional students, about 25 undergraduate students and about 11 graduate students.

More students applied than student government leaders expected, but Jennings said he felt too few applied.

"I think people were afraid they weren't qualified," he said.

Frank Hale, Jr.
Frank Hale Center nears completion on Buckeye campus

A “family room” for Black students is scheduled to open at The Ohio State University before the end of spring quarter.

The Frank W. Hale Black Cultural Center, which has been created through a $300,000 renovation of Bradford Commons, 153 W. 12th Ave., is nearly ready for use. Construction workers are completing final details before furniture is moved in and the center opens for use, said Jose Cueto, the university architect who is supervising the project.

The center is named for Frank W. Hale Jr., vice provost emeritus for minority affairs, who retired Dec. 31, after 18 years service to the university. He had worked for many years to construct a place at Ohio State that Black students could call their own.

“We think it is important that minority students have a place where they feel at home,” Hale said. “This center will serve a number of purposes. It will provide opportunities for students to come together socially, educationally and culturally.”

The Hale Center will contain two art galleries, a large lounge, kitchen facilities, conference rooms, offices for student organizations, a photographic darkroom, soundproof musical rehearsal rooms, and offices.

OSU
5/16/89
P. 4

Hale said the facility will serve academic, as well as social needs. There will be lectures, discussions, seminars and art exhibits that are of special interest to Black students.

“It also will be a place for transracial communication,” he said, explaining that the programming will be open to the entire university community.

Also planned are displays of artifacts that illustrate the significant contributions of Blacks to society and America.
PUBLIC INVITED TO BLACK CULTURAL CENTER OPENING

COLUMBUS -- The Ohio State University will dedicate the Frank W. Hale Jr. Black Cultural Center on Oct. 11. The public is invited to ceremonies from 3 to 5 p.m. in the Ohio Union ballrooms, 1739 N. High St.

The guest speaker will be William Parker, vice chancellor for minority affairs at the University of Kentucky.

During the dedication ceremonies, guests also will have an opportunity to tour the center, located at 153 W. 12th Ave. on the Ohio State campus in the Bradford Commons building.

The space has been completely renovated to provide a place for people of color to meet for educational and social exchange. Moody and Associates, a local Black architectural firm, donated its services for the renovation.

The center will provide tutoring, study areas, meeting and office space for Ohio State minority organizations, art galleries, a computer study center and a library with audio-visual materials and books written for, by and about Blacks.

Under the auspices of the Office of Minority Affairs, the center staff will plan, develop and implement activities that focus on African-American culture.

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"The opening of the Frank W. Hale Jr. Black Cultural Center will be another step in the university's commitment to providing a quality educational environment," said Ohio State President Edward H. Jennings. "The center will promote an opportunity for dialogue and will enrich the educational and cultural life of the university."

Center director Teresa Drummond said, "The center will become a positive force on this campus in developing self esteem and pride in Black students."

Drummond came to Ohio State in late August from the University of Delaware, where she was the assistant dean of students and acting assistant provost for minority affairs.

"The opening of the center demonstrates that the university is recognizing an appreciation of pluralism and not separatism," said Linda Jackson, acting vice provost for minority affairs. "We are hopeful that the university community in general will see the richness of African-American culture."

The university is currently conducting a national search to fill the position of vice provost for minority affairs, which was vacated last fall when Frank W. Hale Jr. retired after 38 years in higher education. Establishing a Black Cultural Center at Ohio State was a long time goal of Hale's, and in recognition of his dedication to students and his efforts to bring the center to reality, the university's Board of Trustees named the center for him.

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Contact: Linda Jackson, (614) 292-4355
Written by Reggie Anglen
OSU's black center is about to open

By Tim Doulin
Dispatch Staff Reporter

Kevin Freeman had the Frank W. Hale Jr. Black Cultural Center all to himself at lunch time yesterday.

The new center at The Ohio State University won’t officially open until next Wednesday, but Freeman, a freshman from Columbus, made himself at home. He sat at a table eating lunch from a sack and preparing for an afternoon class while workers put final touches on the center.

“I just want to take advantage of the center now that it is here,” Freeman said.

The black cultural center has been a long time in arriving. Black students and faculty members began asking in the late 1960s for a center for educational and social activities.

Two years ago, the university agreed to convert Bradford Commons, 153 W. 12th Ave., into such a center. Moody and Associates, a local black architectural company, donated its services to renovate the building.

The OSU Board of Trustees named the center after Frank W. Hale Jr., a former vice provost for minority affairs at OSU who retired in December 1988 after 33 years in higher education. He spent years promoting the need for the center.

“It has taken about 20 years to get it on campus,” said Teresa Drummond, director of the center.

“This will be a place that meets the needs of black students, socially, academically and culturally.”

At the center, students can do homework on computers and receive free help from tutors. Two art galleries will be devoted to exhibits of local and international black artists, and programs will examine the contributions of black men and women in America.

A black faculty forum will allow faculty members to share their research and literature.

Twenty-eight black organizations will be housed in the center.

Drummond came to OSU this summer from the University of Delaware in Newark, Del., where she ran the school’s black cultural center. She believes the OSU center may take a while to catch on.

“This is a concept that students are not familiar with at Ohio State. Students may not understand all the benefits of the center right away,” she said.

Some black students on campus don’t even know about the center. Others are anxiously awaiting its opening.

The center may fill a social void for black students, who number about 2,500 on a campus of about 54,000 students.

“I don’t think black students will feel as isolated,” said Kyra Patrick, a sophomore from Cleveland.

“This will give us a place where we can go hang out.”

“I think cultural centers are important for all ethnic groups, not just blacks,” said Larry Johnson, a sophomore from Cleveland.

“That way we can understand each other and truly cover the whole realm of education.”
CORRECTION: The release dated 9/30 contained incomplete information. The correct information (underlined) has been added to this version. We apologize for any inconvenience.

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The guest speaker will be William Parker, vice chancellor for minority affairs at the University of Kentucky.

During the dedication ceremonies, guests also will have an opportunity to tour the center, located at 153 W. 12th Ave. on the Ohio State campus in the Bradford Commons building.

The space has been completely renovated to provide a place for people of color to meet for educational and social exchange. Three Columbus firms -- Moody/Nolan, Professional Design Forum, and Spencer & Spencer -- collaborated on and made a gift to the university of their professional services for the architectural and engineering design of the renovation.
The center will provide tutoring, study areas, meeting and office space for Ohio State minority organizations, art galleries, a computer study center and a library with audio-visual materials and books written for, by and about Blacks.

Under the auspices of the Office of Minority Affairs, the center staff will plan, develop and implement activities that focus on African-American culture.

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Contact: Linda Jackson, (614) 292-4355
Written by Reggie Anglen (RG/255)
Center for black culture dedicated today
OSU center to be dedicated to honor Frank W. Hale Jr.

By Lynn Eichelberger
Lantern campus reporter

A new cultural center at Ohio State offering services to black students and organizations will be dedicated in a ceremony today from 3 to 5 p.m. in the Ohio Union ballrooms.

The Frank W. Hale Jr. Black Cultural Center, located at 135 W. 12th Ave. in Bradford Commons, will offer tours of the center from 3 to 5 p.m. following the opening ceremony.

Guest speaker William Parker, vice chancellor for minority affairs at the University of Kentucky, will be talking about the positive aspects he feels will result for all students from the cultural center.

Parker said the mood of the country and the credibility of Ohio State in pursuing this endeavor will cause multicultural results.

"Academia must take responsibility for enhancing human relations," he said.

The cultural center will lead to greater appreciation of other cultures, as the cultural center at the University of Kentucky did, Parker said.

"There is a misconception that cultural centers are divisive. It is a part of the university and the center to teach that it won't be," he said.

Teresa Drummond, director of the cultural center, said a cultural programming advisory board of undergraduate students will assess the needs of their peers. The center will also offer cultural programs like concerts, films and lectures.

Drummond said students will become well-rounded, which is most important. They will be on the working end, not just watching, she said.

Lawrence K. Williamson Jr., assistant director of the center, said the center has been open since July and students have been using it already.

He said the center is student-oriented with a dual purpose to be a place for study as well as a place to meet socially.

The center will provide computers, tutoring, and office space for OSU minority organizations, and also have a library and art gallery.

The center is named for Frank W. Hale Jr., a foreman in making the center a reality beginning in the early 1970's. Hale retired last year as vice provost for minority affairs at Ohio State.

Three Columbus architectural and engineering firms, Spencer and Spencer Inc., Moody-Nolan Ltd. and Professional Design Forum, donated their services to renovate the space in Bradford Commons.

By Crystal Sadler
Lantern campus reporter

Frank W. Hale, Jr., the former vice provost for minority affairs at Ohio State, describes the Black Cultural Center, dedicated in his name, as a "family room for black students."

Teresa Drummond, director of the center, said the goals of the center, located at 135 W. 12th Ave., are to provide meaningful interaction among faculty, professional staff and students, to promote ethnic awareness for students, and offer educational and cultural learning outside of the typical classroom environment.

The staff members at the center also want to foster cultural identity and pride in black students and African American culture in the arts.

"We are hopeful that the university community in general will see the richness of African American culture," said Linda Jackson, acting vice provost for minority affairs.

The center will emphasize the importance of historical documentation.

"We will be a leader in addressing black student needs," Drummond said. "It is important we stay up on current events and that we document events."

The center has office space for 28 student organizations. The organizations chosen had to submit applications. Undergraduate student leaders from these organizations will form a cultural program advisory board which will assist staff with programming activities at the center.

"The students on the advisory board will be the ambassadors of the center," Drummond said.

There are two conference rooms, three administrative offices, and a multipurpose room called the Hall of Fame Room, which holds about 100 people, Drummond said.

There is a lounge that has a wide screen television, a small kitchen with vending service, and a darkroom. The two art galleries at both entrances showcase nationally and internationally renowned artwork. The center also houses a computer lab, study areas and a library, Drummond said.

All of the rooms at the center are named after prominent figures in black history, he said.

Within this year, the center should have access to the entire building. Currently the Meals-on-Wheels program uses the lower level of the building to feed elderly people in the community, Drummond said.

It will take approximately three years to complete the renovations on the rest of the building. After the renovations the center will have a dining room and a larger kitchen.

The center will be open on weekdays from 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. and on weekends from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Black cultural center opens

Hale honored at opening

By Lynn Eichelberger
Lantern campus reporter

The Frank W. Hale Jr. Black Cultural Center opened Wednesday evening, with Frank W. Hale Jr. as the guest of honor at the dedication ceremonies held at the Ohio Union.

Guest speaker William Parker, vice chancellor for minority affairs at the University of Kentucky, said Hale is a scholar, dreamer, freedom seeker and role model for students.

Parker said he believes the academic world is responsible for the seed of humanitarianism because multiculturalism cannot be avoided.

"The Ohio State University is about to become a part of a movement that is the beginning to legitimize a culture historically perceived as inferior or nonexistent," he said.

"The Ohio State University is about to become a part of a movement that is the beginning to legitimize a culture historically perceived as inferior or nonexistent."

— William Parker

Parker said the cultural center is needed to promote cross-cultural awareness.

He said the center will provide an opportunity for ethnic groups to reveal to others what they contribute to society. This will also help in self-identification for African Americans.

Parker said he hopes the cultural center will have a strong impact on changing attitudes.

"Multiculturalism cannot be avoided — it is here," he said.

William E. Nelson, Jr., professor of Black Studies and Political Science, said Hale was responsible for keeping the dream of a black cultural center alive through a commitment to social progress.

He said we are privileged to have Hale to create an institution that will be cherished.

Hale, former vice provost for minority affairs at Ohio State, said he is appreciative to the university for the center, but that it was a struggle.

Now that the center is a reality, the challenge is passed on to the younger generation, Hale said.

People need to interface and interlock to know more about each other, he said. "There will be no sign, 'Blacks Only,'"

"The center is about struggle with self-identity, and blacks should not forget their roots, but recognize their singularity and not apologize."

Hale also said where there is no culture, there is no history. If there is no history, no pride. No pride leads to no freedom and no freedom means others will take charge.

OSU President Edward H. Jennings recognized the center as the largest and finest in the country.

"The opening of this center furthered this university's commitment to providing rich cultural and educational experiences for all students, faculty and staff," he said.

Black history reflected

By Crystal Sadler
Lantern campus reporter

Twenty-one years ago 34 black Ohio State students were arrested for taking over the Ohio Union in an attempt to see that the needs of black students were met.

One of the demands stated that the university should build a place specially designed to meet the needs of black students on campus.

"We wanted a place that we could use to meet and have programs," Cynthia Harris, acting director of Women's Services and one of the students who participated in the 1968 protest, said. "We wanted a place that reflected our history — a place where we would feel comfortable."

Twenty-one years later, the Frank W. Hale Black Cultural Center opened.

The center's opening is special to both students and faculty members who remember the battles waged with police, university officials and civic officials over changes that would make the university more able to handle student diversity.

"This center takes on great significance," Charles Ross, associate professor of social work, said. "It shows what a people can do when they struggle. It is a great testament to the 34 students arrested and other students who have protested over the years. I'm very excited about it," he said.

Ross, a faculty member during the 1970 student protests, has participated in many such movements.

In 1968 and 1970, sit-in protest were staged on campus. On both occasions students asked the university to establish an office of black students programs, an office of Afro-American affairs and a center which would celebrate black culture. Ake Rambon, director of Economic Development for the Chamber of Commerce and a student involved in the 1970 protest, said he was elated by the opening of the center.

"I think that it is long overdue," Rambon said. "I'm pleased they have made the efforts to honor Frank Hale."
OSU celebrates opening of black cultural center

By Tim Doulin
Dispatch Staff Reporter

Frank W. Hale Jr. was credited with building the black cultural center that bears his name at The Ohio State University.

At yesterday's dedication ceremony, Hale, a retired vice provost for minority affairs at OSU, credited others for opening the door.

"We have to place at the highest pinnacle the sacrifices of earlier black students who sacrificed their educations and careers in order for people like myself to be here in the first place," he said.

"They are the ones who opened the door and made it possible for us to come in and continue a struggle that was not begun in the 1960s but on slave ships."

About 300 people gathered for the ceremony at the Ohio Union. Speakers included OSU President Edward H. Jennings, Columbus Mayor Dana G. Rinehart and keynote speaker William Parker, vice chancellor for the Office of Minority Affairs at the University of Kentucky.

The center, at 153 W. 12th Ave., will offer students a place to study and socialize. Two art galleries will be devoted to exhibits of local and international artists, and programs will examine the contributions of black men and women. Twenty-eight black student organizations also will be housed in the center.

"This is a great day in which every black student on campus can walk with his head held a little higher," said Charles Dobbins, president of the Black Greek Council at OSU.

Some people thought that day would never come.

Plans for the center first surfaced in the late 1960s but were bogged down by squabbling over who would control the building.

William E. Nelson, a black studies professor at OSU who remembers the early efforts to build the center, said, "One man was responsible for keeping the dream of a black cultural center alive — Frank W. Hale Jr."

Rick Iverson, an OSU student and a member of a student group calling for better conditions for blacks on campus, gave credit to Hale, but not the university.

"We are not thankful to The Ohio State University for providing a center that should have been provided 20 years ago," he said.

Hale acknowledged that getting the center built was a struggle, but he thanked Jennings for seeing the project through.

"We have a president who when I went in to him four or five years ago resurrected this dream," Hale said.

The center was formerly Bradford Commons, a student dining hall. Three Columbus firms — Moody/Nolan Ltd., Professional Design Forum and Spencer & Spencer — donated services for the renovation.
Grand opening

THE FRANK HALE BLACK CULTURAL CENTER was dedicated yesterday, Oct. 11, and now is open to the public. Above, Larry Williamson, assistant director, examines some of the art that decorates the center. Located in Bradford Commons, the center provides tutoring and study areas, a computer laboratory, offices and meeting spaces for minority organizations, art galleries, and a library.

Photo by Jo Hall
FRANK HALE BLACK CULTURAL CENTER DEDICATED

The Ohio State University dedicated the Frank W. Hale Jr. Black Cultural Center Wednesday (10/11) in ceremonies at the Ohio Union.

The keynote address was given by William C. Parker, vice chancellor for minority affairs at the University of Kentucky.

"Ohio State is known traditionally across this country for its liberalism," Parker said. "It is known all over this country as a place where minorities can be educated. I am moved as an African-American to be a part of a dedication ceremony that was developed to honor the contributions and the attributes of my roots."

Ohio State President Edward H. Jennings, Columbus Mayor Dana Rinehart and a host of speakers representing the city, the Columbus Public Schools, the state of Ohio, and Ohio State students, faculty and staff organizations praised Frank Hale for his efforts in making the center a reality.

Establishing a Black cultural center at Ohio State was a longtime goal of Hale's and, in recognition of his dedication to students and efforts to create the center, the university's Board of Trustees named it for him. Hale retired last year as vice —more—
provost for minority affairs at Ohio State.

"Ohio State recognizes that diversity is an absolute necessity for any university to be truly great," Jennings said. "The opening of the Frank W. Hale Jr. Black Cultural Center furthers the university's commitment in providing a rich cultural and educational experience for all of our students, faculty and staff."

Special recognition was given to the Columbus chapter of Links Inc. for having contributed over $30,000 to scholarships for minority youth. Gloria Jefferson, president of the organization, presented a portrait of Hale, which will be placed in the center.

Nelson Barnett Jr., an Ohio State alumnus was recognized as being the first donor of memorabilia to the center.

Linda Jackson, acting vice provost for minority affairs, said, "The opening of the Frank W. Hale Jr. Black Cultural Center represents a very special moment in the history of The Ohio State University -- a moment when cultural diversity and pluralism is both recognized and applauded."

After the speeches, guests were able to tour the center, located at 153 W. 12th Ave. in Bradford Commons, a former student dining hall.

The space has been completely renovated to provide a place for people of color to meet for educational and social exchange.

Three Columbus firms -- Moody/Nolan Ltd., Professional Design Forum and Spencer & Spencer -- collaborated on and made a gift to the university of their professional services for the architectural and engineering design of the renovation.

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The center provides tutoring, study areas, meeting and office space for Ohio State Black organizations, art galleries, a computer center and a library which will have audio-visual materials and books written for, by and about Blacks.

"This is a great day in which Blacks on this campus should walk with their head held a little higher," said Charles Dobbins, president of Ohio State's Black Greek Council. "Now there is a place where we can go between classes where there will be pictures on the wall of Black people."

Center director Teresa Drummond said, "The center will become a positive force in developing self esteem and pride in Black students at Ohio State."

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Contact: Linda Jackson, (614) 292-4355

(RG/235)
Black cultural center at OSU draws praise

By Lovell Beaulieu
Of The NeighborNews Staff

UNIVERSITY AREA — The new Frank W. Hale Jr. Black Cultural Center was hailed last week as the largest and finest of its kind in the country.

"It's truly a great day," Edward Jennings, president of The Ohio State University, said during dedication of the campus center.

Jennings' remarks came before some 300 people who packed the Ohio Union on the OSU campus.

Students, faculty, elected officials, community leaders and members of Hale's family were there to honor Hale, who retired from his post as vice provost for minority affairs at OSU earlier this year.

Jennings said the center, at 153 12th Ave., is another indication of Ohio State's belief that diversity is necessary for any university.

"The Frank W. Hale Jr. Black Cultural Center furthers the university commitment to provide a rich cultural educational experience for all of our students, faculty and staff," Jennings said.

Jennings predicted that not only will today's students benefit from the center, but an entire generation still to come will, too.

"As we dedicate the center, let us recommit ourselves to enhancing the excellence for which this university stands," Jennings said.

Mayor Dana G. Rinehart said the center will serve as a refuge, a place of reflection.

The center, a renovated dining hall, will sponsor programs examining contributions of black men and women, display art in its two galleries and house offices of 28 black student organizations.

William Parker, vice chancellor for minority affairs at the University of Kentucky and guest speaker for the dedication, praised Ohio State for "hitting the bullet."

"Congratulations. It was not easy. But someone has finally realized that multiculturalism cannot be avoided."

Parker added that academic institutions are the places where that's most likely to happen.

"This is where it must happen. If it doesn't happen here, it's over."

Parker called the center "a conduit to enhance human relations, awareness and appreciation for one's contributions."

"Thanks, Frank. The Hale tradition lives. Thanks, Ohio State, for recognizing the well-deserved." The dedication ceremonies were put together by the Office of Minority Affairs at Ohio State.
OSU African heritage class gets praise from students

By Crystal Sadler
Lantern campus reporter

A class on African and African-American history and culture started by members of Just Us, a black group, attracts between 20 and 30 students to the Black Cultural Center every Wednesday night.

"Education is definitely a component in obtaining power for people of African descent," said Janice Rowley, a graduate student from Detroit majoring in history. "If we educate ourselves, then we get a better sense of self."

"It's an opportunity for us to raise our consciousness about ourselves," Valetisha Watkins, a law student from Detroit, said. "History is repeating itself in a more sophisticated form. We need these classes in order to be able to know how to right wrongs."

The purpose of this class is to make African-American students more aware of their history and culture so they can define who they are and not let others define who they are," said Brian Harris, a law student from Raleigh, N.C.

Harris said the sessions have more discussion groups than normal classes.

"We want it to be a free-flowing exchange," Harris said. "It's modeled after the class at the African Center which is based on the Egyptian concept of each one, teach one. We want to learn from each other."

The first session was introduction to the literature of African-Americans and Africans. The students also discussed the popularity of the medallions or posse badge and other current trends in the black community based on African culture.

During another session Nommo x of the African Center showed slides and spoke about black genocide. Last week the group read and discussed an essay from the book From the Browder Files by Anthony Browder.

"We don't want the class to be too esoteric," Harris said. "We want everyone to feel they are a part. We're going to take it slowly - just start with the basics and build up to more advanced materials."

The organizers of the class hope that in the future the participants will read assigned books and discuss them chapter by chapter over a period of class sessions.

Rowley said she attends the class because she likes being with people from the same cultural background while learning more about herself.

Watkins said, "I like the feeling of family we get working together to help our people. I get information on what books I need to read and things I should be doing. The class gives me ammunition so when I see things that are wrong, I'm better able to use analysis to understand what's going on."

Members of Just Us said they don't dominate the discussions. "We want to take things slowly and not scare anyone off by making the discussions too difficult to follow," Harris said.
Vandalism at the cultural center; Glass shot out twice in five days

By Tricia Gibson
Lantern staff writer

Several panes of glass within the entrance of the Frank W. Hale Jr. Black Cultural Center, 153 W. 12th Ave., were shot at twice within a five-day period. OSU Police Deputy Chief Richard P. Harp and Teresa Drummond, director of the center, said they do not believe the incidents are racially motivated.

"Today I don’t feel strongly that it is racially motivated, but if it occurs again, I may start thinking this way," Drummond said.

Joseph J. Russell, vice provost of the Office of Minority Affairs, said he thinks the vandalism was racially motivated.

Because the center is a black cultural center the incidents must be looked at under special circumstances and not considered simple acts of vandalism, he said.

"This is an act of a coward who is misguided and misinformed of the cultural center," he said.

Russell said he is concerned that the incidents will interfere with the safety of the center’s employees and the students in the center.

The incidents occurred on Feb. 8 and 10, Drummond said.

According to OSU police reports, a pellet or BB gun appeared to have been used both times.

At the time of the first incident, the building was occupied, Drummond said.

Five pellet or BB holes were found in four panes of glass by a center staff member, a police report said.

Shortly after the panes were replaced with shatterproof glass, Larry Williamson, the assistant director of the center, informed Drummond there were holes in three panes of glass, she said.

The holes resulting from the second incident appeared to be much larger than those of the first incident, she said.

Drummond said she speculates that perhaps an automatic weapon was used, but she thinks the difference could have resulted from the type of replacement glass used, she said.

It appeared as though the door-frame had also been shot at, she said.

Drummond became more concerned after the second incident because it occurred within five days of the first, she said.

"The first time it happened I thought it was students having fun, but that still wouldn’t justify it being done," she said. "But, if it happens again I’m going to start raising some questions and I’m going to want a stronger investigation.

"We’re playing with people’s lives here, even if it is a BB," she said. "We know that BBs have been known to kill people.

"I’m not going to put my life in jeopardy or any student’s life in jeopardy because people don’t understand or they’re out to have fun," Drummond said.

Deputy Chief Harp said there are no suspects in the incidents and campus police are still investigating.

In response to the incidents, additional officers also are patrolling the area and the building is being periodically checked, Harp said.

He said the campus area has a high rate of crime and reports of vandalism, resulting from BB guns or unknown objects, are not uncommon.

Between Sept. 1 1989 and Feb. 14 1990 there were 23 incidents on campus involving BB guns or unknown objects reported to campus police, he said. According to police reports, six of these incidents occurred within the area of the cultural center.
Black artists gravitate to Halcyon space
Black women artists exhibit work

By Tracy Turner
Lantern staff writer

Eighteen local African-American women artists in Columbus were featured at the art exhibit "Sisters" that opened Sept. 24 at the Frank W. Hale Jr. Black Cultural Center Galleries.

"It is a celebration of African-American women: their creative talents, our collective heritage and the strengths that we hold," said Kellie Kirksey, a graduate student from Cleveland in charge of art exhibits and public relations for the center.

Kirksey, along with Lawrence Williamson, curator for the cultural center, brought together the artists to exhibit their art in celebration of the creative contributions of African-American women.

"This event is important," Kirksey said. "It is the first time we've had African-American women artists displayed in such magnitude anywhere on campus."

It is an impressive collection of artists and a high caliber of work, said Claudia Turner, a graduate of Ohio State and one of the artists featured.

Turner, an abstract expressionist, is among the artists who have art exhibited in the center's permanent collection.

The exhibit serves not only to give recognition to the artists, but also sheds new light on the center, Kirksey said.

"Students come here to study and for social purposes," Kirksey said. "The aesthetics weren't really emphasized that much despite the fact that we have two galleries."

Students can come in, meet the artists and see who is creating the work and why, Kirksey said.

"I think this is important because it is done by black women who are doing amazing art just like the men are, but do not receive the recognition they should," said Kenneth Jackson, a former student at Ohio State who has attended the exhibit.

The center has a permanent collection that has been on display for a year. It intends to have more exhibits after "Sisters," Williamson said.

He said the center plans on showing some of the finest quality local artists and perhaps in time, national artists.

Joette Gilyard, one of the featured artists, was told about the cultural center and was interested in exhibiting her art.

"I choose three pieces to exhibit to complement the other artists' work as well as their work has complemented mine," Gilyard said.

The exhibit was organized by Williamson, Kirksey and the cultural center in order to celebrate the vision and creative contributions of black women, Kirksey said. It is a reflection of the struggle of women — past, present and future, she said.

Fifteen of the 18 artists participating also exhibited in the art show "In Search of Our Mother's Garden" at the Garfield School, an art center on Mt. Vernon Avenue, in March 1990.

The "Sisters" exhibit, located at 153 W. 12th Ave., will be at the center until October 19. For more information, call 292-0074.
Cultural center's first year a success

By Bill Rader
Lantern staff writer

The Frank W. Hale Jr. Black Cultural Center celebrated its first birthday Thursday. The event brought together many members from the OSU black community. Students, faculty and staff made up a standing-room-only crowd which gathered to celebrate at the culture center.

The black culture center plays an important role for black students at Ohio State, said Teresa Drummond, director of the center.

"The center is a place where African-Americans can get in touch with their culture, hang out with their friends and generally support each other," Drummond said.

The culture center also provides students with a historical viewpoint of black culture, she said.

The center has had a successful first year, she said.

"We have had over 5,000 people tour the center. We have a partnership with Columbus Public Schools and we have hosted hundreds of activities," she said.

Drummond said during the upcoming year the center will begin to program and coordinate art exhibits.

Frank W. Hale Jr., vice provost emeritus, said the young people made the culture center possible. He said everyone must find a way to contribute to the community.

Rafe Lewis, chairman of the African-American Heritage Committee, said the center serves as a standing reminder of the contributions made by blacks to society.

Rafe Lewis, chairman of the African-American Heritage Committee, said the center serves as a standing reminder of the contributions made by blacks to society.

The center, he said, can provide formal and informal exposure to black culture. There are formal programs and informal gatherings where people go and mingle.

Reggie Anglin, of University Communications, said he hopes the center will also schedule programs for other minorities and disabled students in the future.

The culture center has had a successful year because it has attracted black students and provided a place for black students to interact, said Fodalli Mboge, a graduate student in history from Memphis.

"I hope the center will be a place where students are encouraged to look at cultural issues," Mboge said.
Hale Center to showcase black artists

By T.L. Drennen
Lantern arts writer

The Ohio State University’s Frank W. Hale Black Cultural Center, 153 W. 12th Avenue, will present an art exhibit entitled “Brothers” starting Jan. 14 and running through Feb. 28.

Larry Williamson, assistant director at the Hale Center, said this exhibit will introduce the Center’s “Black Male Symposium”. It will feature the original creations of over 25 African-American men from the Columbus community.

The exhibit, consisting of paintings, sculpture, pottery and a diversity of forms, is intended to reflect the rhythm of African-American culture.

The Black Cultural Center’s exhibit is a continuation of the original “Brothers” show which was featured at the Martin Luther King Center in Columbus from June 17 through Aug. 3, 1990. Williamson said the original show presented 18 exhibitors, but has since been expanded to include additional African-American artists.

Williamson explained the Martin Luther King Center had adequate space for the number of exhibitors during last summer’s show, but because the other artists’ work at the Hale Center touched on the same themes, it was decided to expand the presentation. Williamson said the new exhibition will coincide with National Black History Month.

Additional African-American exhibits will be shown at Bricker Hall on the OSU campus simultaneously with the Hale Center program.

The exhibit opens Jan. 14, and the artists will attend a reception at 6:00 p.m. in the Black Cultural Center that same day. The event is free of charge and open to the public.

Hours at the Hale Center galleries are from 8 a.m. - 10 p.m. Monday through Friday, and 11 a.m. - 7 p.m. on the weekends.
U.S. blacks face their own war, speaker says

By Melissa Romig
Lantern staff writer

Although there is a war in the Middle East, there is also a "cultural war" being waged against blacks in this country, according to a lecturer who spoke Wednesday night at the Frank W. Hale, Jr. Black Cultural Center.

"There is a cultural war on African people to prevent these people from knowing the truth about themselves," said Asa G. Hilliard III, a professor of urban education at Georgia State University.

Hilliard said black history has been slanted by white historians, and blacks need to know that their ancestors started civilization.

"Africa is the cradle of humanity," Hilliard said. Egypt, often said to be Asian or white in origin, was actually started by Africans, he said.

Human bones two million-years-old have been found in Egypt. Older bones have never been found outside the country, so all humans can trace their ancestry to Africa, Hilliard said.

"There's either Africans with a lot of pigment left, or Africans without a lot of pigment left," he said.

The African name for Egypt is Kemet, Hilliard said. Pharaohs were black, and this can be proven by doing melanin tests on their mummies. The sphinx statues were of black rulers and they are carved with African features, he said.

Egypt was one of the first civilizations, and its people developed their own architecture, literature, philosophy and religion, Hilliard said. But educators are reluctant to admit these achievements were by blacks.

"This is African history that nobody wants Africans to know about," Hilliard said. "That's why our history starts with slavery in public schools."

Even multi-cultural material, which is supposed to include different races' perspectives on history, does not show black culture before slavery, Hilliard said.

"I just want to know why someone pulled the shade before slavery, why they pulled the shade on slavery and why they pulled the shade after slavery," he said.

Hilliard urged the audience of about 100 people to study black history and spread their knowledge in the black community.

Hilliard was the first lecturer in a series sponsored by the Black Cultural Center. The second speaker will lecture on Wednesday.
Play looks at relationships among black men

By Tracy Turner
Lantern arts writer

In an effort to combat negative images of black men, the Spirit Drama Society and the Frank W. Hale Cultural Center presented "B. MEN, a Celebration of Modern Black Men," Friday night at Hitchcock Hall.

"I was concerned about the image presented of black men," Edward Christian Moore, author and director of B. MEN, said. "There is never anything positive said about them. I want to show a different side of black men and try to present a solution."

The play deals with issues such as black pride, black love, black male-female relationships, raising proud black children, black-on-black crime, and respect.

The character Victor, played by Kenneth Bryce Everett, a junior from Cincinnati, and the character Roman, played by Brandon Little, a sophomore from Cleveland, represent the struggle black men have in expressing their feelings for one another.

Victor tries to show friendship to Roman, and told black men need to talk more and show their feelings. He presents Roman a white rose. Roman's reaction is one of anger and he throws the rose down.

The character Tyrone, played by Greg "Rimentel" Carr, a graduate student in Black Studies, explains to Victor that black men cannot be expected to open up instantly, and must be dealt with on their own terms. He said he wanted to try and understand why Roman got so angry and to help him.

This scene is representative of experiences in Moore's personal life.

"I feels sometimes feel frustrated, few black men tell how they really feel," Moore said. "It is said that we can't talk to each other, I wanted to do something about it."

One solution Moore presented was men giving men white roses.

Moore said the men in the play had problems giving each other roses and decided that not only would the men in the play be presented with roses, but also some of the men in the audience.

"I wanted to break down the fourth wall," Moore said. "I don't like plays with messages that don't really touch the audience."

"I wanted the audience to know that it's OK," he added.

Caleb Hardy, a freshman from Columbus, was one of the men in the audience who received a rose.

"It felt good," he said. "I understand where they are coming from."

According to Moore, The Spirit Drama Society, the "official African-American drama group" on campus, was organized in 1980 to give African-Americans the opportunity to write their own works and to act.

He said the theater department rarely gives African-Americans the opportunity to present plays that deal with black issues.

Although the drama society is not a part of the theater department, it received two grants from the Jennings administration and $18,000 from the Affirmative Action program, Mary Ann Williams, Associate Professor of Black Studies and faculty advisor to the group, said.

"Our goal is to develop leadership skills and artistic growth in the African-American community," Williams said.

The audience's reaction to the play was enthusiastically positive.

"The play depicts how black men really are, both positive and negative," Maria Dent, a sophomore from Cleveland, said. "It honestly explores how black men are in situations such as relationships, jobs and with friends."

"It's a good play, representing different view points," Trina Anderson, a senior from Upper Marlboro, Md., said. "I really enjoyed it."

Moore said the play is important because it can help the community.

"I wanted everyone to leave with the idea that it's OK to express how they feel," he said. "I want to build self-love and erase self-hate."

"It was great play. I learned a lot about how women respond to men," Derek Partridge, a junior from Akron, said.

"It was excellent. It brought out good points," Laurie Albright, a senior from Columbus, said. "More people need to see it."

Moore said Spirit puts on two productions a year, and one small production for United Black World Week.
Lecturer details history of traditional African cloth

By Melanie Konya

The Ohio State Lantern, Monday, January 2, 1981

10
Commission members discuss report findings on black males

By Melissa Romig
Lantern staff writer

A governor's report on problems facing black men was addressed Tuesday at a forum at the Frank W. Hale, Jr. Black Cultural Center.

Dr. Wilburn H. Weddington, associate professor of family medicine, and Lester G. Morrow, director of program development, research and evaluation in the Office of Minority Affairs, spoke at the meeting. They discussed a report on problems facing the black community that was issued last June by former Gov. Richard Celeste's Commission on Socially Disadvantaged Blacks.

Weddington served on the health subcommittee, and Morrow on the education subcommittee of the commission. The group's report focused on problems in education, criminal justice, health and employment.

"The one common thread that ran through the fabric of the report was the lack of self-esteem in young black men," Weddington said. "This starts early in life and affects all areas of a man's life."

In the area of education, Morrow said there are 218,000 students in 13 Ohio colleges. About 18,000 of these students are black, yet an average of only 39 black men graduate from each of these colleges annually. Morrow called the statistics "shocking."

At Ohio State, 186 black students, about half of whom are male, graduate every year, he said. To combat this trend, colleges must revise strict admission standards.

"We've got to look at how we can screen people out, but how we can include people," he said.

The commission recommended academic support systems in colleges, such as mentoring programs and small group sessions. Morrow said education reform must also include teaching white people about black culture.

The commission also called for more education for black men in prison.

"They've been educated to be thieves," Morrow said. "They've been educated to be con men. In order to defeat that, we must educate them to be something else."

In the area of health, black men face problems from drug abuse, sexually transmitted diseases, poor diets and stress, Weddington said.

According to the report, black males have 12 times more drug-related diseases than any other group, and they have ten times more heart attacks than white males. Blacks also account for 25 percent of Americans with AIDS, although only 12 percent of the American population is black.

This health crisis affects other problem areas, such as employment, Weddington said.

"If you have a good education, but you've wasted your health, you won't be able to find a job," he said. "Companies don't hire unhealthy people."

Health care before a medical problem gets severe is the key, Weddington said. The commission recommended prevention programs, such as community outreach, tailored to the black community. The report also stressed that health care be affordable.

"With high technology today, if you check into the hospital for one day, it's a thousand dollars," Weddington said.

Both speakers also said black college students should reach out to help less advantaged people in the community.
Black Cultural Center bars Lantern reporter

Teresa Brunnman, director of the Black Cultural Center, made a statement to the planning committee of the Lantern saying, "I don't want anybody from the Lantern in my meetings, Spears, until we come to a mutual agreement."

By Melissa Fong
Coverage of black issues discussed

By Rob Malone
Lantern staff writer

The Vice Provost of Minority Affairs and directors of the Frank W. Hale, Jr. Black Cultural Center met Tuesday with representatives of the Lantern to discuss their concerns about the Lantern's coverage of black issues.

The meeting was called by Vice Provost Joseph Russell in response to the Feb. 6 incident when a Lantern reporter was ejected from the Hale center and the subsequent Feb. 7 article documenting the incident.

The Lantern was represented by assistant professors Kevin Stoner and William Green, three Lantern editors and one campus diversity reporter.

Recent events, including the incident Feb. 6, are not the result of new problems, Russell said. "We are talking about a historical problem."

He said previous vice provosts also raised concerns about the level of sensitivity given to black issues by the Lantern.

Both groups agreed that a lack of communication is part of the problem and expressed a desire that the Lantern diversity reporters be better acquainted and more communicative with campus minority leaders and administrators.

Larry Williamson, assistant director of the Hale center, said the Lantern should assure that potential diversity reporters have the necessary sensitivity and awareness to adequately cover minority issues and events on campus.

Stoner, chairman of the Lantern publication board, said the School of Journalism has made great strides toward better educating its students about minority issues, but that it is impossible to tell how well the ideas stick in their minds.

The Lantern Editor-in-chief Don Oda said the meeting was educational for both sides but that, in his opinion, the Lantern's coverage of the Hale center has been fair.

"(The Lantern) could be more sensitive at times but I think that is a reflection of society in general," he said.
Attractive, abstract art arrives

Art created by some of the nation’s finest Afro-American artists is now on display at the Frank W. Hale, Jr. Black Cultural Center, 163 W. 12th Ave.

Eta Phi Sigma, a nationally known art sorority made up of African-American women, brought their artwork to Columbus to encourage other artists to create and exhibit their work, said Juette Day, a member of the sorority.

The artwork in the collection, valued at over $50,000, ranges from the abstract to realistic, figurative paintings. But most of the women do figurative paintings, said Corinne Mitchell, founder and executive director of Eta Phi Sigma.

The paintings are filled with bright colors, making them very attractive and lively, and definitely worth more than a mere glance. The abstract works are full of imagination, and the figurative paintings are very distinct.

The brilliant colors and fine detail found in the paintings of children really catch the observer’s eye.

Eta Phi Sigma is consists of 22 women, mostly teachers with a common desire to paint, Mitchell said. “To become a member of Eta Phi Sigma, one must be a working artist and show signs of doing reputable work,” she said.

Honorary members of the sorority include Lois Mailou Jones and Delilah Pierce, who are considered to be two of the most outstanding African-American artists in the country, Day said.

Pierce has exhibited in 16 one-woman exhibits and has been in over 100 group shows, according to press materials. Her art is found in the embassies of Egypt, Tanzania and Kenya, Day said.

Jones’ art is found in many permanent collections in such places as The Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York City, the Phillips Gallery in Washington, D.C., and The American Embassy in Luxembourg.

Goals of the sorority include: reaching out to new artists and helping them improve their work, both financially and by sending members on trips to important art exhibits; holding “paint-ins,” in which all the members get together and paint; and giving two art shows annually, in which some of the artists put their work up for sale, Mitchell said.

“We do what we can to help each other,” she said.

Other main objectives of the sorority include educating students in

Peggy Ann Valentine’s “Mask Series 1” is now on display at the Frank W. Hale, Jr. Black Cultural Arts Center. The watercolor is part of an exhibit featuring the African American artists who are members of the Eta Phi Sigma sorority, based in Washington, D.C.

Stacy Goldheimer
ART CRITIC

Washington, D.C., and providing a place for black artists to show their work, Day said.

To try and spread art education throughout the school system, Sorority Member Jennie Rose Howard wrote a collection of poems, which was made into a book, describing the artist’s work.

Eta Phi Sigma hopes to expand and start a chapter in Columbus to promote sisterhood and put on exhibits, said Larry Williamson, assistant director at the cultural center.

“The interest is here in Ohio, but no formal work has been done yet,” he said.

The Frank W. Hale, Jr. Black Cultural Center is open 8 a.m. to 10 p.m. Monday through Friday and 11 a.m. to 7 p.m. on weekends. The exhibit runs through December 13, 1991.
STAGE NOTES

‘Gardens’ is set for nurture, growth

Watch Gardens grow.

Gardens, subtitled An Illustration of Growth in the Black Community, examines the struggle of young black adults to better themselves.

After co-writers Kenneth Everett and James Jackson see how audiences respond to their first staged production this week, the Ohio State University students plan to nurture Gardens further.

“We decided to do Gardens because a lot of black movies and plays were being developed, but none of them was addressing how young adults can effectively make it through tragic situations on their own strength,” Everett said.

Everett and Jackson created Gemini Productions, a local non-profit group, to stage the contemporary black drama. Spirit Drama Society, an OSU theater group created about 11 years ago to present black-oriented theater, will perform the show about four guys who have just graduated from high school.

Gardens is sponsored by the Frank W. Hale Jr. Black Cultural Center, a part of OSU’s office of minority affairs.

Everett and Jackson have been writing plays for three years, but none of their works had been staged. “So we decided to get together and stage it ourselves,” Everett said.

Gardens will be performed at 7 p.m. Friday and Saturday and 3:30 p.m. Sunday in Hitchcock Hall, 2070 Neil Ave. Admission is free. Everett and Jackson are planning a repeat performance on Valentine’s Day (7 p.m. Feb. 14) during United Black World Week.

For more information, call 299-7514.
Photo courtesy of Michael Stokes

Spirit Drama presents ...

Pictured is the cast of "Gardens," a production by the Spirit Drama Society. "Gardens" will be performed tonight and Saturday at 7 p.m., and Sunday at 3:30 p.m. in Hitchcock Hall room 131. A reception will follow tonight's performance. "Gardens" is free and open to the public.
Hale Center name causes controversy

By Gloria Profusek
Lantern staff writer

First the center was called Bradford Hall. Then it was changed to the Frank W. Hale Jr. Black Cultural Center. The Office of Scheduling calls it Hale Hall. Students call it the Hale Center.

Confusion over what should be the informal name of the center has prompted the Hale Center's director, Terese D. Drummond, to establish a naming standard.

Drummond asked in a July 10 memorandum that the university community refer to the Hale Center as "The Black Cultural Center," not the Hale Center or Bradford Commons.

Drummond's memo stated that a naming standard for the center was needed because it would "assist in the facilitating of office identification and cut down on the (name) confusion."

Drummond would not comment on her memo and refused to speak to the Lantern.

Malcolm S. Baroway, executive director of University Communications, was surprised to hear that Drummond had dropped Hale's name from her standardization request.

"The building has a name," Baroway said. "It's now called the Frank W. Hale Jr. Black Cultural Center. And that's what we're going to call it."

Baroway said the Communications Department often summarizes long names of buildings and would do so for the Hale Center when it's appropriate.

The OSU Board of Trustees agreed in June to change the center's name from Bradford Commons to the Frank W. Hale, Jr. Black Cultural Center in response to a request by ACTION, Afrikans Committed To Improving Our Nation.

ACTION representatives were not available for comment.

Nancy L. Ford, clerical specialist for the registrar, said the Frank W. Hale Jr. Black Cultural Center will be called Hale Hall in the university's master schedule and most other communications issued by the university.

R. C. Conner, editor of the Lantern, said the paper will refer to the center as the Frank W. Hale Jr. Black Cultural Center on first reference in a story.

On second reference, the Lantern will continue to call the facility the Hale Center because the majority of students use and identify with the name, Conner said.
Director laid off

The director of the Frank W. Hale Black Cultural Center, Teresa D. Drummond, was laid off this past week because of budget cuts, said David Williams II, vice provost of minority affairs.

According to the Office of Academic Affairs Fiscal Year 1993 Budget Reduction List, the Office of Minority Affairs' budget was cut by 5 percent, a reduction of $56,706.

Lawrence K. Williamson Jr., who was the assistant director of the Hale Center, will take care of the day-to-day operations of the center, Williams said.

"We felt that because of the way the office was staffed, Larry Williamson would be able to handle the job," Williams said.
Williamson could not be reached for comment.
Center expands resources

By Mylayna S. Albright
Lantern staff writer

The Frank W. Hale Jr. Black Cultural Center is developing new resources and enhancing old ones to provide a better quality of life for OSU students.

"At this time we are developing our budget back into the center for the needs of our students, faculty and staff," said Lawrence Williamson, assistant director of the Black Cultural Center.

The center provides programming on contemporary issues, art exhibits, social engagements, tutoring and extended hours for study time.

"Through our programs, we look at problems that are indigenous throughout the entire country," Williamson said. "We listen to the needs of students because it is the only way to have an effective cultural center."

The center relies on the support of its work-study students to carry out many of its services.

"With more staff it gives us more eyes and ears to meet the needs of students," Williamson said. "We have 45 work study students which is more than ever before."

"I feel it is a privilege to work here. I like what the cultural center stands for and the fact that they promote education as well as cultural awareness," said Felicia Clayton, a senior from Cleveland.

Many of the programs are targeted towards African-Americans.

"Any issue we look at will be from a culturally specific frame of reference and how it affects African-Americans," said Lori Waite, graduate administrative assistant for the cultural center.

A pilot program launched by the center is the Focal Point series.

Focal Point programs relate not only to the university, but also problems of the community because students are graduating and going back into the community, Williamson said.

The artwork by campus and community artists in the center is also appreciated by students.

"Students gain a better understanding of their African culture and subsequently a better understanding of themselves," said William Batson, graduate administrative assistant for the center.

"We have a responsibility and are indebted to many of the artists who donated artwork to help us become one of the premier centers in the country," Williamson said.

The center also tries to raise students' artistic awareness through public performances such as Frank's Place.

"Frank's Place showcases the best in professional and amateur talent," Williamson said. "We have many faculty, staff and students who are talented in the arts through poetry, music, dance, etc. We want to give them a forum to display their talents."

The primary goal of the cultural center is to provide academic resources for students.

"We want the university to know that the center is not exclusive but inclusive for all students to share in the services we provide," said Lee Smith, administrative secretary for the Black Cultural Center.

Advisors from UVC are on duty everyday to assist students with scheduling problems, adding and dropping classes and selecting courses, Smith said.

The center houses its own limited private library where resource books are available for students to write papers or read.

"The center offers so many things that the only reason I have to leave is to go to class or eat. It kind of makes you feel like your at home," said Mechelle Bryant, a senior from Youngstown. "Since they extend their hours to midnight, I can even stay here and study."
Students buy out theater for X's viewing

The Ohio State Lantern, Thursday, November 19, 1992
OSU student center to offer dinner, friendship

By Julie R. Bailey
Dispatch Staff Reporter

OSU students on campus alone today, fear not. The Frank W. Hale Jr. Black Cultural Center is open to feed and entertain you.

The center's staff is offering a free Thanksgiving dinner to any Ohio State University student who may otherwise be alone on campus.

“Our philosophy here is to create an educational environment as well as a home-away-from-home atmosphere for the students, ... so basically we're keeping in line with what we try to do every day,” Assistant Director Larry Williamson Jr. said yesterday.

“There is no reason for anyone to be alone over the holiday, regardless the reason,” he said. “We're planning to roll up our sleeves and sit in front of the TV and have a good time and fellowship with each other.”

The center will be open from 1 to 6 p.m. Dinner will be served at 3.

This campus can be a really lonely place during the holidays because all the commons are closed, the buildings are closed, and a lot of restaurants on High Street will be closed,” Williamson said.

The center, a renovated dining hall at 133 W. 12th Ave., will provide a turkey dinner. Several food donations were made by the staff of the Office of Minority Affairs.

“Once the word got out about what we were doing, people started calling up, saying they would donate cakes, pies and rolls,” Williamson said. “Sitting down to break bread with friends and family is what Thanksgiving is all about.”

The center, opened in the fall of 1989, offers students a place to study and socialize. It has two art galleries and provides programs examining the contributions of black people to American and international culture.

This is the first time the center has opened for a holiday gathering. Williamson said that if today's event is successful and there appears to be a need for it, the center will serve students on Christmas.
OSU students find holiday feasting, friendship at campus Hale Center

By Brent Lalonde
Dispatch Staff Reporter

Too many miles or too little money made the Frank W. Hale Jr. Black Cultural Center a perfect Thanksgiving Day alternative for several Ohio State University students.

The students, whose homes ranged from Chapel Hill, N.C., to Los Angeles, couldn't make it home for the holiday yesterday, so the Hale Center, 153 W. 12th Ave., became home for them.

"This allows people who don't have family or who are too far away from home a chance to be with others in the same situation," said James Joyce, a biochemistry major from Detroit. "They don't feel left out during the holiday season."

Most of the food served yesterday was donated by the Office of Minority Affairs, and Hale dropped off two turkeys that were gifts from the Kroger store on 7th Avenue.

"We look to make this an annual event," said Assistant Director Larry Williamson Jr. "We're very pleased with the turnout and, hopefully, each year it will increase."

Television and turkey were the two biggest attractions of the day. Most students watched football games while waiting for dinner.

Joyce said he isn't a big football fan but "I like watching it to pass the time before I eat."

Jacques Gates, 24, a chemical engineering major from Memphis, Tenn., said he stuck around campus during the holiday because "being on a graduate student's salary, it wouldn't be profitable to go home."

"I've been away from home long enough. . . I still miss my family, and I think about them. But, considering I'll be home in two weeks today is almost like any other day," Gates said.

With the OSU campus almost deserted, yesterday also proved to be a good one to get in some study time.

"After this, I'm going to go home and study," said Raees Husain, 24, a finance and accounting student from Los Angeles.

"Next week is the 10th week of the quarter, and after that it's finals week, so it's cool for me. I like the peace and quiet," Ron Smith, 24, of Charleston, Ind., said the Hale center spread sounded better than the alternative.

"Probably a bologna sandwich," said Smith, 23. "Or whatever we could throw together in the apartment."
Event to celebrate principles of Pan-African culture, community

By Ramona Evans
Latern staff writer

Twenty-seven years ago, Dr. Maulana Karenga gave birth to a celebration of the African culture and spirituality. This celebration is called Kwanzaa.

Kwanzaa is based on the seven principles of the Nguzo Saba (which means first fruits). These principles serve to celebrate Pan-African culture and community. The seven principles coincide with the seven days in which Kwanzaa is celebrated. These principles are: Umoja (unity), Kujichagulia (self-determination), Ujima (collective work and responsibility), Ujamaa (cooperative economics), Nia (purpose), Kuumba (creativity) and Imani (faith). Each day a different principle is emphasized.

Colors symbolizing different aspects of the African culture are used in ceremonial rituals and activities throughout the Kwanzaa celebration. The color red represents the struggle of the African. Black represents the people of Africa. And, the color green represents the hope for future unity and progress for all Africans.

Because Kwanzaa is celebrated from Dec. 26 until Jan. 1, African-American Student Services invite the university and Columbus community to join in the celebration of pre-Kwanzaa, “Ujamaa-Cooperative Economics,” on Dec. 4.

“The reasons that we provide this experience for the community (especially the African-American community), are that we feel a need to better educate ourselves of the African culture and experience that shape our lives everyday,” said Joyce Vaughan, director of African-American Student Services. “Also, we need to focus our efforts on positive and uplifting celebrations such as Kwanzaa.”

“Kwanzaa is an African holiday that is not religious or individually oriented in any way. Therefore the holiday is usually well-received by all members of the African community,” Vaughan said.

Kwanzaa is now celebrated by more than 18 million people around the world. The symbols and traditions of Kwanzaa cross ethnic and racial boundaries. This year the holiday will center around the theme of cooperative economics, the idea that African-Americans need to build, own, operate and support their own businesses and industries.

“I expect and hope that we have a large turnout for this event. The program will prove to be informative, creative and entertaining for all those who attend,” said Roxana Walker, graduate administrative assistant and co-coordinator of the event.

“Since this is an African holiday, we must support it and take what we learn from this program back to our hometowns and families,” Walker said. “We cannot and will not wait for our holiday to be recognized by the United States government.”

The program will be held Friday, Dec. 4, at the Frank Hale Black Cultural Center from 7 to 9 p.m. The program will include speakers, food, dancing, singing and creative presentations by various individuals and organizations.
ACTION PROTESTS

Native American

Hate in Hale Center
Hale Center not for all cultures, vice provost says

By Chris Davey
Lantern staff writer

OSU Vice Provost for the Office of Minority Affairs David Williams said Friday that the Frank W. Hale Jr. Black Cultural Center was intended to be just that — a black culture center.

"This was to be a center that embraced and embelished African-American culture," he said.

Williams said the center also has programs that are open to anyone.

Williams is currently reviewing a new policy that would regulate visual displays in the facility. He would not disclose the specifics of the new policy, but he said it is likely it will be approved and go into effect today.

The policy was drafted by Lawrence Williamson, assistant director for the Hale Center, in response to a recent controversy in which the American Indian Council was asked to remove a display from the ceiling of its club in the center.

Williams said the university could have made one multicultural center from the very beginning, but it is too late to change it now.

"People need to realize that at some point in time, the university made the decision to make it a black cultural center for whatever reason. It is somewhat unfair to say 'OK, now it is a multicultural center,'" he said.

Williams said the Indians and other minorities who say they were mistaken.

"I never said that it was a multicultural center. What I said was, it is a black culture center, but we embrace the cultures of other people," he said.

Williams said, "The fact of the matter is, it was African-Americans who worked to get the center, and I find it somewhat ironic that any coalition would want to make an argument that they now should have part of that center."

"If they feel strongly enough that they should have a multicultural center, why do they have to have that center," he said.

The decision to allow the American Indian Council space in the Hale Center was made before Williams was the vice provost for Minority Affairs.

When former Vice Provost Joseph Russell granted the American Indian Council space in the center, he allowed the group to waive the normal requirements for admission, which state that a group must be a positive force for black students on campus and the mission of the center, but we embrace the cultures of other people," he said.

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Displays approved

David Williams, the vice provost for the Office of Minority Affairs, approved new regulations Wednesday governing visual displays in the Frank W. Hale Jr. Black Cultural Center.

The regulations, drafted by Lawrence K. Williamson, Jr., assistant director of the center, were put together in response to a recent controversy in which members of Afrikans Committed to Improving Our Nation demanded that the American Indian Council remove a flag from the ceiling of its cubicle in the center.

The new policy, which is effective retroactively to Feb. 22, states that "all visual displays must be placed on a table, an easel, an assigned area or some type of stand." The policy also states that the total height displays may not exceed 6 feet. All displays must have the approval of the director or the acting director of the center, and may not be displayed longer than 48 hours.

Williams said the policy applies only to those displays that are put up by student organizations in the center, and the policy does not apply to official Hale Center displays.

—Chris Davey
Guest curator

Renowned weaver and quilter Edjohnetta Miller will be a guest curator at the Frank W. Hale, Jr. Black Cultural Center as she exhibits a display of African-American textiles and quilts.

Miller's work has been showcased throughout the United States including a recent display at the Smithsonian Museum.

The exhibit will display posh patterns and intricate designs of African-American symbolism quilts, while showing tales of African-American experiences.

"It's great to see them hanging and unbelievable to see how far they've come with quilting," said Administrative Secretary Lee Smith.

The event is free and open to the public. People may bring clean T-shirt's or denim clothing to a fabric-painting workshop as part of the showing.

The opening reception for the exhibit will be held from 6 p.m. to 8 p.m., March 8.

The exhibit will continue through March 31.

— Kellie Wargo
Malcolm X’s legacy discussed

By Treva Turner
Lantern staff writer

The legacy of Malcolm X in the 1990s has been lost, stolen and strayed from — lost because people are not reading about him; stolen because other cultures are using Malcolm X as a commodity by selling hats and T-shirts; and strayed from because, although people claim they are honoring him, they have lost the meaning and essence of what he stood for.

These were the sentiments of a group of four panelists who examined the life and legacy of Malcolm X Tuesday at the Frank W. Hale Jr. Black Cultural Center.

The group included two OSU graduate students, one undergraduate and a female representative of the Nation of Islam from the Columbus area.

About 50 students and faculty showed up for the food, festivities and panel discussion to celebrate the life of Malcolm X on his birthday. Malcolm X thought African-Americans had been brainwashed to accept a status lower than whites. He spent much of his life trying to empower African-Americans.

"After Malcolm X died, they (African-Americans) wanted to commemorate his life and what he was working towards. So in 1966 people began to remember and celebrate Malcolm X on his birthday to honor his life," said Derek Westbrook, a black studies graduate student and speaker on the panel.

When Malcolm X said African-Americans should seek equality "by any means necessary," he did not mean only with guns, but with education, good grades and self-discipline, Westbrook said.

"Malcolm believed in first going through the proper channels, and when those didn't work, to find other means," he said.

"Malcolm is an example, to me, to continually learn and discipline myself so I can reach that next level and then construct something that will bring the rest of our people together," Westbrook said. "We have to honor his vision."

Had Malcolm X not been shot and killed in New York City on Feb. 21, 1965, while speaking in the Audobon Ballroom, he would be 68 years-old.
COLUMBUS -- The Ohio State University recently received the Keeper of the Culture Award, one of the prestigious Dream Awards presented by the Martin Luther King Jr. Performing and Cultural Arts Complex in Columbus. The university was recognized for activities in three specific programs: the College of the Arts/Martin Luther King Jr. Institute for the Arts, the Wexner Center for the Arts, and the Frank W. Hale Jr. Black Cultural Center.

The award was presented at a ceremony honoring persons and organizations who have given exemplary "contributions of talent, service, support and sponsorship" to the King Arts Complex. In addition to the university, the Keeper of the Culture Award was given to artists Tony and Aziza West. Builder of the Dream Awards were presented to Nationwide Insurance Co., the MLK Birthday Breakfast Committee, and volunteer Helen Lester.

Of Ohio State's relationship with the King Arts Complex, Barbara Nicholson, executive director, said: "The Ohio State University has been a magnificent supporter and partner. These three award recipients exemplify the positive, visionary relationship the King Arts Complex enjoys throughout the Ohio
State family -- from the president's office to the athletic department."

The King Arts Complex and Ohio State's College of the Arts jointly sponsor the Martin Luther King Jr. Institute for the Arts, which offers to urban youth multicultural arts instruction provided by Ohio State graduate students. The Wexner Center has collaborated with the King Arts Complex to present a number of performances including, most recently, the acclaimed Griot New York; and the two have co-sponsored educational programming that examines multicultural arts issues. Ohio State's Hale Center has presented with the King Arts Complex a variety of joint programs in the visual arts, including several exhibitions.

"The College of the Arts, the Wexner Center, and the Hale Center offered us their best and, appropriately, they deserved to receive our best -- the King Arts Complex's Dream Award," Nicholson said.

The King Arts Complex is a cultural institution with a multi-faceted approach to exploring the African-American experience through performing arts productions, visual arts exhibitions, and culturally based educational activities. It is located at 867 Mount Vernon Avenue in Columbus.

#

Contact: Lois Foreman Wernet, College of the Arts, 292-8835.
OSU's Black Cultural Center to host Thanksgiving dinner

The Ohio State University Office of Minority Affairs (OMA) and the Frank W. Hale, Jr. Black Cultural Center will be hosting their second annual Thanksgiving Dinner from 1 to 6 p.m., Nov. 25, at the Hale Cultural Center, 153 W. 12th Ave.

"Last year was the first time we prepared Thanksgiving dinner for the campus community and we had a tremendous turnout. Some students don't get a chance to go home for Thanksgiving, therefore we try to be their home away from home," said Lawrence Williamson Jr., assistant director of the Frank W. Hale, Jr. Black Cultural Center.

This year's event will be open to all OSU faculty, staff and students. Catering for the event will be handled by The Kroger Company, Glory Foods and My Mama's Sweet Potato Pie Company.

"The Thanksgiving dinner for the campus community, particularly for those who would otherwise be alone, is in keeping with the traditions of OMA and the concept of and the concept of African-American families having care and concern for extended family," said Leroy Pernell, vice provost for the Office of Minority Affairs. "We are particularly grateful for the Black businesses who have decided to support this effort."

Reservations will be accepted for the event through Monday, Nov. 15. To R.S.V.P., call the Hale Cultural Center at 292-0074.
Hale Center to sponsor dinner

The Frank W. Hale Jr. Black Cultural Center is sponsoring a Thanksgiving Day celebration, including a traditional holiday dinner, for OSU students, faculty and staff.

The celebration will take place on Thursday, Nov. 25 from 1 to 6 p.m. at the Hale Center. The dinner, which is free, will be served at 3 p.m.

Larry Williamson, director of the Hale Center, said food for the dinner was donated by The Kroger Co., Glory Foods, and My Mama’s Sweet Potato Pie.

Williamson said the event originated last year as a potluck dinner for students who did not have plans for Thanksgiving. He said he hopes to double last year’s attendance of about 20 people.

Many students and faculty don’t have anywhere to go on Thanksgiving because the commons are closed, Williamson said. The event can provide those who do not have plans for Thanksgiving with a place to celebrate the holiday.

“The concept of extended family is part of the African-American culture,” Williamson said. “We extend our arms on holidays to those who don’t have anyone to celebrate with.

“The bottom line is that we are fortunate enough to have food. We want to spread that fortune to everyone. There’s no reason that anyone at Ohio State should be without food or friends on Thanksgiving.”

Individuals who are interested in attending the celebration need to call the Hale Center by Thursday, Nov. 18.

— Maureen Flood
Hale center to feed students

By Julie R. Bailey
Dispatch Staff Reporter

It may not be home, but the Frank W. Hale Jr. Black Cultural Center on the Ohio State University campus is the next best thing, says one of its leaders.

"The student center will open its doors from 1 to 6 p.m. today for about 200 students who did not go home for the Thanksgiving holiday," said Larry Williamson, the center's assistant director.

"Basically, this is an extension of what we do all year long. ... It is the traditional culture of African-Americans to extend the arms of fellowship to its extended family during a holiday celebration," Williamson said.

"We will have students of all nationalities and cultures gathered in here for dinner and to just have a good time."

The center at 538 W. 12th Ave., opened in the fall of 1989 to offer students a place to study and socialize. It has two art galleries and programs on the contributions of black people to American and international cultures.

The OSU Board of Trustees named the center after Hale, a former vice provost for minority affairs at OSU, who retired in December 1988 after 38 years in higher education. Hale spent years promoting the need for the center.

Leroy Pernell, interim vice provost in the Office of Minority Affairs, said the dinner is also an educational tool.

"We are also trying to teach traditional African and African-American values and concepts of the extended family," said Pernell. "We are reaching out by being a family to those who can't be with their biological families."

Last year the center held a last-minute potluck Thanksgiving dinner for 24 students. Several food donations were made by the staff of the Office of Minority Affairs.

However, early publicity is attracting a bigger crowd this year.

Williamson said the affair drew the attention of the Kroger Co. Minority Management Advisory Council, which is donating 250 pounds of turkey and trimmings.

Herman Mayns, council member and co-manager of the Kroger store at N. High Street and E. 7th Avenue, said, "We felt the need to do this for Dr. Hale, and so we could make life a little better for some people on such a special day.

"This is also special for me personally," Mayns added, "because several of the students that have signed up for the dinner, come in and patronize my store, so this is a way of doing something for them."

Glory Foods and My Mama's Sweet Potato Pie Co. also will donate food for today's dinner.
Health fair offers info and testing to minorities

By Adena Washington
Lantern staff writer

The Frank W. Hale, Jr. Black Cultural Center sponsored "African American Health '94" Wednesday, to provide information on minority health issues.

"The health fair is here to promote awareness in the African American community at Ohio State," said Mylayna Albright, graduate administrative associate.

Sickle Cell Anemia, Glaucoma and AIDS present serious health problems to the African American community, and many members do not know it. Even more frightening is that many in the minority population do not know how these diseases can hurt or kill them or loved ones.

Sickle Cell Anemia is a painful blood disease; Glaucoma destroys eyesight; and AIDS is an incurable deadly illness. All of these diseases are prevalent in the African American community.

The health fair is being conducted in two phases, according to Albright. The purpose of the first phase was to distribute general information. The second phase, which will take place on May 24, will include testing and screenings.

Organizations such as Ohio State Student Health Services, The American Heart Association, Ohio Sickle Cell Health Association, Ohio State Ophthalmology, and the Columbus AIDS Task Force were on hand to provide students with general information on ailments that affect African Americans.

Representatives attended the health fair to stress the importance of disease prevention and education.

Melanie Hexter, program coordinator for the Ophthalmology Clinic at OSU said, "We need to make students aware that they need regular checkups, because when it comes to sight, you can't turn the clock back. Once your sight is gone, you can't get it back. Prevention is so very important."

Yvonne Harris, peer community liaison outreach worker for OSCHA, said African Americans need to be educated on what diseases can affect them.

"Many have heard about Sickle Cell Anemia, but they don't know what it is, and that it affects our race the most," she said.

Other participants in the health fair addressed health issues and general services. Some exhibits supplied pamphlets on alcoholism, sexually transmitted diseases, domestic violence, rape prevention, cancer, and nutrition.

Randi Love, program coordinator for health promotions of Student Health Services, said, "The health fair is an opportunity to let students know what we have to offer."

"It's such a big campus and it's hard to get information out," Love said. "We also want people to realize that they don't have to suffer if they're sick and don't have health insurance."
African Holocaust: my open eyes

By Abraham Washington

African Holocauset? May open eyes

The Ohio State Lantern, Monday, May 16, 1994

4
Hale Center displays more than art

By Chinyere Stinson
Lantern arts writer

Tutoring, leadership programs, cultural art work, and live music are just a few of the things on display this quarter at the Frank W. Hale Jr. Black Cultural Center.

An open house at the center today from 3 to 8 p.m. will showcase the many hidden treasures available at the Hale Center.

The open house will provide live music from the in-house band Hyku, composed of OSU students. The professional band, Jazz Patrol will perform from 6 to 8 p.m.

“We have done anniversary celebrations before, but this is the first open house,” said Larry Williamson, director of the Hale Center. “Hopefully this will get more students into the center and know what we can do for them.”

There will also be samples of traditional African food and vendors selling a variety of African and African-American products, Williamson said.

While at the open house, visitors can enjoy the exhibit called “When Young People Speak It’s Good To Listen”, currently on display. It was created by children eight to 16 years old.

Cultural awareness is not the only purpose of the Hale Center, Williamson said. Free tutoring is available from the Office of Retention Services and the statistics department.

“The Hale Center is listed as an official academic computing site and many students don’t know that,” Williamson said.

“There is tutoring available in math, science, spanish and statistics, at least three days a week,” Williamson said. Math, science, and spanish tutors are available by appointment with the Office of Retention Services, he said.

The open house is sponsored by the Frank W. Hale Black Cultural Center and the Office of Minority Affairs.
Former Buckeye returns bearing gifts

By Scott Prieto
Lantern sports writer

Jimmy Jackson walked onto the court Wednesday night at St. John Arena to an standing ovation.

The former OSU basketball star returned to the Baker Center game between his current team, the Dallas Mavericks, and the Cleveland Cavaliers.

For a city starved for basketball success, this was a reminder of how good things were not long ago.

For the Mavericks, it was a chance to show what they hope will be one of the most successful seasons in the league.

For Jimmy Jackson, it was a homecoming.

Despite the Cavs' 107-103 victory, he was happy to return to Ohio State.

“Is that enough for you?” Jackson said. “That was a great crowd, and it was a pretty good game for us. The emotions were here, just getting back and playing in St. John Arena. It was fun.”

What wasn’t funny for Cleveland was Jackson’s performance. He led all scorers with 36 points, including an alley-oop from Luol Deng to end the first half. He also dished out seven assists.

Jamal Mashburn added 20 points and seven assists for the Mavericks, who dropped to 6-3 this season. Terrell Brandon led Cleveland with 23 points.

In a ceremony before the game, Jackson presented the university with a gift of $100,000. Half of the money will go to the Athletic Department toward basketball scholarships, and the other half will be given to the Frank W. Haer, Jr. Black Cultural Center.

Jackson said he and men’s basketball coach Randy Ayers talked about a donation when he first left the team, but Jackson wanted to wait until “I saw the need.”

“Right now was a critical time, especially for Coach Ayers, where I could help Coach Ayers, the university, and the Frank Haer Black Cultural Center,” Jackson said.

In his three years in Columbus, Jackson led the Buckeyes to two Big Ten titles and three NCAA tournament appearances.

The All-American left after his junior year to play in the NBA. The Buckeyes haven’t made it to the NCAA tournament since Jackson’s departure, and five scholarship players have left or been kicked off the team since then.

Jackson commented on the problems surrounding the program.

“Coach Ayers is a great friend of mine, going back to my high school days, and through college,” Jackson said. “I hate to see the things that not only are the program, but also the city, are going through.”

It’s enough for me, because we built a reputation of doing everything right and being winners. But, at the same time, I can’t explain certain situations because I wasn’t there. The only thing we have as Coach Ayers is a deep core of players who can make the team better, keep it going.”

Jackson said he went to the Mavericks’ training camp before the season. He said he was able to show his skills, but was cut.

He said, at age 28, players have to take responsibility for their own actions.

“If you have a son or daughter for 10 or 15 years, do you take them on the court?”

The Mavericks haven’t had a winning season in five years, and they’ve finished with the worst record in the NBA each of the past two seasons (11-71 in 1992-93, 13-69 last year).

But, the worst team gets the highest pick in the amateur draft, and the Mavericks have been able to stock up some of the best young talent in the league.

Jackson joins Mashburn, a second-year forward, and rookie point guard Jason Kidd to form a solid nucleus for this young team.

Mashburn and Jackson tied for the team’s scoring lead last year, each averaging 19.2 points per game. Already this year, the two have combined for 96 of the Mavericks’ 210 points in their two preseason games.

Kidd was one of the most sought-after recruits out of high school, and in his brief (two-year) college career he
treat Kidd like a rookie because he already plays like a veteran.

For his part, Kidd said it helps having young players like Jackson and Mashburn around.

“There’s times when I’m going to have bad games,” Kidd said. “But, everybody is going to have bad games. I’ve just got to keep coming back and learn from my mistakes.”

Jackson said the addition of center Roy Tarpley, who missed the last three NBA seasons after violating the league’s drug policy, gives the Mavericks a much-needed inside presence.

“Roy is going through some changes in his life, getting better. But, he’s bringing another dimension that we didn’t have last year, which is a great rebounder, and his presence inside,” Jackson said.

Another change this year is coach Dick Motta. Last year, Quinn Buckner, in his first season as an NBA coach, had trouble relating to his players and openly feuded with team head coach Mashburn.

Mashburn said the difference in the coaches’ styles is “night-and-day. The atmosphere is a lot lower. It’s easy to work in. We’re all having a lot of fun, including the coaching staff, and everybody really together as a team.”

Jackson said Motta’s coaching experience is making a difference. Motta, in his 23rd season as an NBA head coach, is the fourth-winningest coach in league history.

“Joe is tough to criticize someone who was just getting started, but the experience is there with Coach Motta,” Jackson said. “I learned a lot this summer in just three days with him.”

For the first time in a long time, Mavericks players and fans are looking up to the upcoming season with optimism.

“We have some new blood as far as new coaching staff and new players,” Mashburn said. “It’s going to be exciting. We came up a little bit short (against Cleveland), but lucky it’s still the exhibition season. We’ll make our mistakes now.”

Jackson, Kidd, and Mashburn said they know the talent is there, but they need time to develop a team.

“We’re rebuilding, and we’ve got a long way from the championship or the playoffs. But, we’ve got all the pieces in place right now,” Jackson said.

Kidd said he’s ready to surprise some teams.

“We have it right here,” he said. “We’ve been showing people all week that we can play in this league. Now, it’s just a matter of time, getting all the wrinkles out and having fun.”
Worldwide tour of art featured at Hale Center

By Chinyere Stinson
Lantern arts writer

The works of two African American sculptors which have been in a national tour since 1992, finally have arrived at Ohio State’s Frank W. Hale Jr. Black Cultural Center.

The 36-sculpture exhibit entitled, "Two Sculptors, Two Eras" created by Richard Barthe and Richard H. Hunt, explores the differences and similarities between the artists.

Barthe’s bronze casting works are inspired by many European artists such as Michelangelo, Donatello and Rodin. Hunt’s ideas originate from artists like Julio Gonzales, David Smith and various African metal works.

Both sculptors are recipients of numerous awards including the Guggenheim Fellowship.

After Columbus, the exhibit will continue to travel across the world for the next four years.

The tour includes popular museums like the Anacostia Museum at the Smithsonian Institution and the Museum of Afro-American Life and Culture in Dallas.

"Two Sculptors, Two Eras" is open 1-4 p.m., Tuesday through Saturday, and 7-9 p.m., Tuesday through Thursday at the Elijah Pierce Gallery in the Frank W. Hale Jr. Black Cultural Center, 153 W. 12th Ave.
Hale Center opens doors for turkey day

By Chinyere Stinson
Lantern arts writer

Students planning to stay at Ohio State during Thanksgiving break won't have to eat pizza and chips for their holiday feast: stop by the Frank W. Hale Jr. Black Cultural Center for something a bit more appetizing.

The Hale Center will be hosting its third annual Thanksgiving Day Celebration from 1 to 6 p.m.

"We like to share in the extended family concept and make sure that everyone has a place to eat this Thanksgiving," said Larry Williamson, Jr., director of the Frank W. Hale Jr. Black Cultural Center. "If you're here, the university is closed but we're not."

The celebration will include more than food. There will be a variety of activities.

"We'll watch videos, play chess, card games and eat until all the food is gone," Williamson said.

Dinner begins at 3 p.m. and will offer turkey, corn, sweet potato pie and other traditional dinner favorites.

The Hale Center will be taking reservations until 3 p.m. on Wednesday, but Williamson encourages everyone to RSVP early.

"Last year we had over 100 people participate, this year we are limiting it to 150," he said.

The Thanksgiving Day Celebration is sponsored by Minority Management Advisory Council, Glory Foods and My Mama's Sweet Potato Pie.
The Frank W. Hale, Jr.
Black Cultural Center
Presents

Elder Dr. John Henrik Clarke
Professor Emeritus of Afrikan World History, Hunter College, New York City. Highly Acclaimed Researcher, Author, Critic and Dean of the African Centered School of Scholarship
Who Speaks for Afrika in the New World Order?

Hitchcock Hall Auditorium (Rm.131)
2070 Neil Avenue

Thursday, February 23, 1995
Time: 6:30 pm

Book-Signing and Reception
at The Frank W. Hale, Jr. Black Cultural Center
Join us in the celebration Dr. Clarke's 80th Birthday, and the triumph of this Afrikan Spirit over the obstacles of White Supremacy. We anticipate an unforgettable experience as we sit at the feet of our elder.

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Black artist shares stories, lesson with OSU students

By Jason Hororony and Sheila Gilliam
Lantern staff writers

"Who could be born black and not sing the wonder of it. Who could be born black and not exalt in it," said internationally known actress Val Ward.

Ward performed her one-woman play "My Soul Is A Witness" last evening at the Frank Hale Black Cultural Center. The presentation was a combination of poems, stories, and songs rooted in black history.

"I would like for young and old to take those images of our culture that are positive and build on them," Ward said.

The structure of Ward's play was set up to be educational as well as entertaining. She performed several short skits from the lives and poems of black role models.

She captured the audience's attention with stories of slaves and their struggle for freedom. She told the story of Harriet Tubman's flight to freedom, but more importantly Tubman's desire to aid her brothers and sisters still in the shackles of slavery.

This was part of the message Ward was stressing to the audience. She reminded them of the obligation black people have to embrace their history and to uplift one another. She also emphasized the importance of children reading more books and watching less television.

Ward added, "Black art must be functional, it must say something to the people about their condition."

Ward encouraged crowd participation through the singing of black spirituals that relayed messages of the suffering of her ancestors.

One student attending the play said this type of educational entertainment is something that is needed more in the black community.

"I thought it was very spiritual and very moving," said Khalil Ben-Horus, pursuing a masters degree in black studies. "This is a perfect example of the power of black theater, black theater is not simply for entertainment or gaining wealth. It is a process of spiritual communication and fellowship among black people."

In one of her stories, Ward said black people should not feel captive in their skin even though they are constantly faced with the myth that everything black is evil and bad.

"What should I tell my children raised in a white world," Ward said.

She further explained the mental scars that are left by this negative feeling associated with the color of their skin.

During the evening, Ward captivated her audience with a lively performance that brought her stories to life.

Ward is the founder and artistic director of Kuumba theatre. She is currently traveling around the country with her performance.

Ward has received an Emmy award for her stage direction of "Precious Moments," and she has directed plays of her own such as "Destruction or Unity," "Sister Son," and "Five on the Black Hand Side."

Ward was born in Mound Bayou, Mississippi, one of the first all-black towns in America.
Rapper speaks about African relationships

By Randal Oliver
Lantern staff writer

Rap artist Sister Souljah is now an author.
She talked last night to a standing-room-only audience about her new book "No Disrespect," which is an examination of black male/female relationships, at the Frank W. Hale Jr. Black Cultural Center.

About 200 students, faculty, and other members of the campus community listened as the performer read her novel’s introduction, answered questions from the audience, and signed copies of the book.

The introduction, called "A Note to My Readers," explains Souljah’s feelings on black identity and interpersonal relationships.

Her opening message began with a definition of herself.

"This book is about African male/female relationships and everyday things we go through as brothers and sisters, and loving each other," Souljah said.

She said the book is primarily based on her experiences.

"It’s told from a very personal perspective. It’s the same as if you picked up my diary from my bedroom and started reading it and nothing was crossed out because that’s how personal it is," Souljah said.

"I never said I was an angel, nor am I innocent or holy like the Virgin Mary," she said. "What I am is natural and serious and as sensitive as an open nerve on an ice cube."

The introduction explains how blacks feel as part of a larger African community, Souljah said.

"We feel not only for ourselves, but for our entire African family," she said. "We feel our people’s pain, their torment, their joys and their happiness."

Souljah concluded the introduction with an emphatic warning about parent-child communication.

"Too many parents keep secrets, unaware that silence teaches children nothing," she said. "Too many parents avoid looking at the way they have raised their children to fail, to be destined to repeat their same old mistakes."

During a question and answer session, Souljah said she wrote the book to create a better understanding between black men and women.

"I wrote the book to see the healing process begin on black relationships," Souljah said.

Some men in the audience questioned if the book was an attempt to bash men. She said it was not.


The evening ended with Sister Souljah signing books for her fans.

Lee Wilson, a junior in journalism and creative writing from Cleveland, said she was amazed by Sister Souljah and her eloquence.

"She’s phenomenal," Wilson said. "(Her speech) was very moving. She touches on points that happen in life."

Terrell Dunbar, a Purdue graduate from Columbus, said Souljah’s style was a refreshing change and placed a different light on male and female relationships in the black community.

"She comes at this (black male-female relations) from a different perspective," Dunbar said.

Souljah’s speech was sponsored by the University Mentoring Program.
Exhibit symbolizes African Holocaust

By Randal Oliver
Lantern staff writer

Imagine fighting a centuries-old struggle against hate, discrimination, bigotry, and racism.

Now imagine the voices of ancestors drowned out by indifference.

These images symbolize the tragedy of the African Holocaust.

The African Holocaust art exhibit at the Frank W. Hale, Jr. Black Cultural Center is helping the OSU community understand the African past and offers strong African images, said Bill Batson, the exhibit's organizer.

The exhibit, which opened Friday and runs through May 31, uses art to remind blacks of their past, Batson said.

"Art is knowledge and knowledge is visual. When we see something we learn something," Batson said.

Defining the African Holocaust is one idea the art expresses, Batson said.

C. Magbaally Fyle, a professor in black studies, said the holocaust originated from the African Slave Trade.

"The African Holocaust is the impact of the slave trade on Africa. The slave trade has had a dehumanizing effect on blacks for the past three to four centuries," Fyle said.

"The African Slave Trade exacerbated racism because traders tried to justify the slave trade with racism."

Exhibited art includes a diagram of a slave ship filled with blacks, said Kurt Shade, a graduate student from Brooklyn, N.Y., majoring in industrial design. His art contributes to the collection.

Several pieces of art in the exhibit include the above diagram of a slave ship loaded with its cargo. The picture demonstrates the most efficient way to fill the ship by stacking 150 to 600 blacks horizontally. The ensuing trip across the Atlantic Ocean took 90 days, Shade said.

Sixty to seventy million blacks died under these conditions, Batson said.

The tragedy of the African Holocaust starts at the point when the slaves were taken, because the repercussions of these events continue today, Fyle said.

Evidence of the holocaust can be found in the 1960s civil rights movement when blacks were beaten by police for protesting inequality and injustice, Batson said.

Batson said a psychological holocaust continues today.

He said this can be seen by the media's representation of the images of blacks, especially black on black violence. Even though there are more black professionals in the United States than there have been before, he said.

"There's white on white crime as well. But we don't hear about it," Batson said.

Fyle said violence exists in any community and it depends on how children are raised.

"If the end product is brutal, it will strike out against the easiest target, be it white, black or Jewish," Fyle said.

Phoebe West, a professor of art and Holocaust artist, said the most devastating effect of the holocaust is the perpetuation of black self-hatred.

"One characteristic of slavery was to get black people to think little of themselves. There was success in that," West said.

West said this self-denial could be found in black churches that have a white Jesus on their walls. He explains that it becomes difficult for the congregation to have self-respect when their religious symbols do not look like them.

West said that one of the exhibit's goals is to reaffirm black esteem through stronger black imagery.

West's contribution, Songuma, is one of these positive representations.

"Songuma is a Zulu word for witch doctor, spiritualist and healer. He brings balance into others' lives," he said.

West said he wanted his characters to be proud and spiritually powerful.

You may fear them, but you won't disrespect my characters, West said.

"Any information about the past has been done by storytellers. Someone who told us the story and now, it's our obligation to continue the story along," Shade said.

West said the African Holocaust exhibit is the first step in recognizing the pain and suffering of the black people.

"When people are in circumstances of abuse or ailments the first thing one must do is confront it," he said.

"After the confrontation, the healing can take place. This confrontation hasn't taken place. That is the purpose of this exhibit," West said.
Art student donates work to Black Cultural Center

Drawings to honor Black History Month, commemorate others

By Cinnamon Cooper
Lantern writer

Jerry Bell is traveling on an artistic trail at Ohio State, a trail forged by black artists who came before him. Bell, a senior majoring in fine arts, wants to thank the Frank W. Hale, Jr. Black Cultural Center by donating 50 colored pencil drawings and two oil paintings in time for Black History Month in February.

The works will commemorate people like Mahalia Jackson, Louise Armstrong, Daisy Gilmore, Billie Holiday, Nat King Cole, Sittin' Bull, and Geronimo.

"Sittin' Bull and Geronimo were willing to listen and they were forced to surrender but they maintained their pride. Not only are these people prominent, they're very concerned with themselves and their people," Bell said.

Even though Bell prefers oil painting because of the control it gives him, he chose most of the work to be colored pencil drawings. He is expanding on pencil drawings of famous black activists that Beverly Turner donated to the center.

Turner's drawings are portraits of people like Sojourner Truth and Frederick Douglass.

Even though people like Martin Luther King, Jr. had a profound influence on American culture, Bell wants to add more artists to the collection of distinguished African-Americans.

"They stayed true to their art. If you were a musician you couldn't cross the street to play in the white clubs even though white people listened to your music... They were strong, loving, dedicated people who did a lot for race relations," Bell said.

"I see a lot of students coming here and I want them to see the people who came here before them. The Hale center epitomizes that for me," Bell said.

Bell has a painting on display at the Ohio Union as part of the permanent collection. Larry Williamson, director of the center, has purchased Bell's paintings for his own collection.

"Jerry is following a tradition that top-notch people have given to our center because they believe in African American culture," Williamson said.

The center's permanent collection consists of 159 pieces worth $170,000. National artists like Samella Lewis, Prince Okuku, Elizabeth Callett, Paul Goodnight, andvarneti F. Honeywood have pieces in the collection.

Goodnight has a painting hanging in the kitchen set of the "Fresh Prince of Bel-Air" and Honeywood and Callett have had work on the set of "The Cosby Show.

Lewis was the first black woman to get a doctorate in art at Ohio State.

Most of the work is donated to the center because there isn't a large budget for purchasing works. The Hale center isn't paying Bell for his works, but they did pay for art supplies for the pieces that Bell is donating.

He is also repairing some of the artwork for the Hale center as part of the work-study program.

Bell will be displaying his work at Waldo's on High, 705 N. High St., with Phoebe West who is an associate professor in art. Bell considers West his mentor and a masterpainter.

Bell's influences are Impressionist painters like Monet, Cézanne, and Henry Ossawatamie.

"Ossawatamie didn't get recognition here. France didn't even know at his color, they looked at his work," Bell said.

"I still have a lot to learn. I'm still very hungry to create work to affect people at OSU, Columbus, and America in a positive way." Bell said.
Black Cultural Center invites campus to Thanksgiving dinner

By Cinnamon Cooper

The Frank W. Hale Black Cultural Center is providing a home away from home for students who have no place to go on Thanksgiving.

Thursday's Thanksgiving dinner will be free for people on campus from 1 p.m. to 6 p.m. at the center at 153 W. 12th Ave.

The Office of Minority Affairs, the cultural center, the Office of Student Affairs and the Minority Management Advisory Council for Kroger Co. at Seventh Avenue and High Street will be donating the food and the time.

Thanksgiving dinner has been served at the center for the past three years and has grown in size each year, said Larry Williamson, the director of the cultural center.

"This year we hope to exceed the 125 students that participated last year," Williamson said. "Some students don't get the opportunity to go home for Thanksgiving. Therefore, we try to make their home away from home.

Reservations have been accepted since Nov. 16 and will be accepted today, also. There are more reservations this year, but there will be plenty of food.

"There is so much food and it is so good," said Khieka Jennings, this year's Homecoming Queen.

Jennings will help serve the food and will speak at the dinner.

She said she was asked to help because she family is in the South.

Lee Smith, who works at the center, has volunteered for the past three years and will take time from her family to do it again.

"It's a chance for us to try and make it as much like home as possible," Smith said.

The only thing that students need to bring is a "hearty appetite," she said.

The menu will include turkey, gravy, greens, corn, cornbread, sweet potatoes, pumpkin pie, and other food items, Williamson said.

"The most common comment from students in the past has been, 'If we hadn't had dinner here, we would have had no place to go,'" Williamson said.

The majority of students who attend are international students. About 38 percent of the students who attend are black students, Williamson said.

After dinner is served there will be games to play and movies and football to watch, Williamson said.

"You should always try and help people. I always try to give," Smith said.
Photos from rally coming to Columbus

By Christian N. Costeines
Lantern staff writer

The “Million Man March” is coming to Columbus in a photography exhibit from the Oct. 16 rally in Washington, D.C.

Seven freelance photographers from Columbus are featured in the display titled “A View from Seven in A Million”, said Larry Williamson, director of the Frank W. Hale Jr. Black Cultural Center.

“It’s not just about putting pictures in a frame, but to educate,” said photographer Kojo Kamau.

“Hopefully there will be a dialogue between the viewers and photographers about why shots were taken and what the situation was like.”

The daylong rally for nonviolence, racial unity and social reform was organized by Nation of Islam leader Louis Farrakhan and Benjamin Chavis Jr.

The exhibit, organized by Kamau, will be displayed from Friday through Jan. 26 at the Hale Center, 153 W. 12th Ave. and from Feb. 2 to Feb. 25 at ACE Gallery, 772 N. High St.

Over 35 color and black and white photographs are featured in the exhibit, Williamson said.

The strongest photos will be reconfigured into a new presentation at ACE Gallery called “A View from Eight in A Million”, which will include art by Richard Duarte Brown, a painter and mixed media artist, Williamson said.

Kamau said although he is a politically-minded person who expresses his views through art, he hopes other people will be inspired by the exhibit to communicate ideas and effect change through literature, poetry and speech.

The intent of the exhibit is to reinforce and perpetuate the spirit of the march and to give an opportunity to those who weren’t at the march to witness the inspiring event, said Ira Graham, a photographer featured in the exhibit.

The photographers will be available for comment at the opening receptions on Sunday from 5 p.m. to 7 p.m. at the Hale Center and on Feb. 2 from 6 p.m. to 8 p.m. at ACE Gallery.

WVKO-AM will publicize the exhibit with a live, remote broadcast from the Feb. 3 Gallery Hop between 5 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Kamau, a retired medical photographer who has organized exhibitions for over 25 years, said he originally planned to do an exhibition on prominent African-American figures who have visited Ohio State.

Kamau changed ideas after he saw the impressive “March” shots being submitted to publications by the other photographers.

Although no other exhibitions have been scheduled, Williamson said he expects the exhibit to gain momentum as it travels around the country and other photographers who were at the march respond with their photos.

Kamau said he hopes negative images of black men portrayed as criminals and drug dealers on TV and in music will be replaced with positive images of sensitive parents and educators.

Photographs from the exhibit have been published in Purpose magazine, The Columbus Post and The Communicator, Kamau said.

Graham said the contributing photographers are among the best in Columbus and did a great job of capturing the moment and essence of the march.
HALE CENTER EXHIBITS PHOTOS OF 'MILLION MAN MARCH' EXPERIENCES

COLUMBUS -- In the spirit of the Oct. 16 "Million Man March" in Washington, D.C., The Ohio State University's Frank Hale Black Cultural Center is hosting A View From Seven in a Million, a photography exhibition through Jan. 26 at the Hale Center, 153 W. 12th Ave.

Kojo Kamau, exhibit curator, and local artists John Ellis, Ira Graham, Steve Harrison, Willie Jennings, Ron Shelton and Larry Williamson Jr. have combined their experiences from the march in an array of some 35 color and black and white photographs.

"The exhibit recreates history," said Williamson, director of the Hale Center. "Those who went to the march can identify with some of the images portrayed and for those who did not attend, the photos recreate the feelings, thoughts and experiences of the march."

From Feb. 1 to 25, artwork by Richard Duarte Brown, a painter and mixed media artist, will be added to a selection of the strongest photos from the exhibit for A View from Eight in a
Million, a display at ACE Gallery, 772 N. High St., Suite 102. The exhibition will be featured 5-10 p.m. Feb. 3 during a remote broadcast on WVKO Radio (1580 AM). The display is sponsored by the Hale Center and Art for Community Expression (ACE).

A reception with the photographers will be held from 5 to 7 p.m. Sunday (1/7) at the Hale Center. The exhibit is free and open to the public. Hale Center hours are 8 a.m. to 10 p.m., Monday through Thursday; 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. Friday; 11 a.m. to 7 p.m. Saturday; and 12 p.m. to 8 p.m. Sunday.

Contact: Larry Williamson, director of the Frank Hale Black Cultural Center, (614) 292-0074.
Affirmative action panel discusses
Pre-school Program Celebrates Black Culture

By Jennie F. Hvey

The Ohio State Lantern, Wednesday, February 14, 1996
Diversity in newsroom

By Jennie F. Huey
Lantern staff writer

The number of African American journalists in powerful positions at major news organizations and other race-related issues were the focus of a speech and discussion session with Clyde Hughes, a sportswriter for the Toledo Blade at the Hale Black Cultural Center Thursday.

"We need to have more (African Americans)," said Clyde Hughes, who first served as regional director of National Association of Black Journalists in 1983.

Hughes said more diversity in the newsroom would increase the quality of the news.

"There are those that say we want special privileges. This isn't to have special privileges. This is to make the product better," he said, explaining that when a variety of cultures are represented, overall quality is raised.

"You can't tell the whole story unless you include African Americans, Hispanics, Native Americans and Asian Americans," Hughes said.

"You have an opportunity. Don't feel like you're not important and we don't need you. This is your opportunity to tell the whole story," he said, encouraging minority students.

The $1,000 Alex Haley Scholarship, contacts within the field, and help finding jobs are some of the activities the group sponsors he said.

Hughes said the organization is also concerned about what the dawn of the internet and the advances in electronic media mean for blacks in the media.

"I saw a poll by USA Today ranking the percentage of household with computers and internet access," Hughes said. "African Americans were last on the list and that frightened me."

"There is a tremendous gap between the African American community and their ability to access the media," he said.

During the speech, applications for the Alex Haley scholarship and registration forms for the group's regional conference in Toledo were handed out.

Students asked about subjects varying from just how low a starting journalist's pay is to how to cope with difficulties in the newsroom.
‘Hip Hop Serialism Art’ at Black Cultural Center

By Olga Medina
Lantern arts writer

Art education major Manuel ‘Manney’ Clarke is trying to create a new norm for the artistic world.

“My ideas are not traditional,” he said. His artwork, which went on display yesterday at the Hale Black Cultural Center, will be represented through music by a local band called Heiku and a rap group called Mentally Unrested. Poetry will also be used to explain his art work.

The exhibit is called “Generations Unheard” and is a representation of “Hip Hop Serialism Art,” a term Clarke coined himself for his genre.

The exhibit includes eight charcoal drawings. One drawing, called “Why,” is a drawing in which Clarke prompts the viewer to question the blatant wrongs of society. The image is of a person shrugging their shoulders.

Another drawing, titled “Racially No Stereotypes” is a representation of the back view of a person. There is no gender definition, race, hair type, skin color, or facial representation. With this drawing Clarke said he is trying to show that the physical aspects of a person are unimportant.

“When people view my paintings I want them to extract a new meaning every time,” Clarke said. Clarke said his artwork comes from his environment and his vivid imagination. “I have an imagination as bad as an illness,” he said. Clarke said he visualizes everything, including his school work.

One of Clarke’s mentors at OSU is Phoebus West, an associate professor in the department of art. Clarke was a student in West’s beginning drawing class.

“Manney is ahead of most artists his age,” says West. “He has a clear vision on life and directly expresses it.”

“Racially No Stereotypes” by Manny Clarke, whose work is on display at the Frank W. Hale, Jr. Black Cultural Center.
Black Cultural Center planned

Then in October of 1988, Frank W. Holder, Black Cultural Center, Winthrop said

Building called Black Cultural Center will be located on the northeast end of the Winthrop campus.

In 1976, President Forrestman said, "Downtown Columbia, we're about the only way who can say..."

Cultural papers, photos, and a cultural center are being planned.

The Ohio State Lantern, Thursday, June 27, 1996

By Olive Medina
Cultural Center Celebrates Anniversary

By Amanda McChlain

THE OHIO STATE LANTERN FRIDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1996

8
Anniversary of march prompts campus forum

By James Calmese
Lantern staff writer

On the one-year anniversary of the Million Man March, about 80 people gathered in the Frank W. Hale Black Cultural Center Wednesday to discuss the state of affairs in the black community since the march.

A panel of black men led a forum which focused on the economic and social situations which affect their lives.

Among the panelists was George Subira, a publisher and author from New Jersey.

Subira, whose book “Black Folks Guide to Making Big Money in America” has sold over 80,000 copies.

He stressed the importance of blacks starting their own businesses and not depending on those outside of their community to help them.

“We can get white people to do a lot of things, but white people are not going to build a black economy,” Subira said.

Subira said college is the ideal place for young blacks to start a business.

It is important for blacks to stop simply thinking about starting a business, but actually taking steps to do so, he said.

Vaughn Johnson, head of Lords financial group and panel member agreed.

“It is important for us to be in control of our own destiny as well as own money,” Johnson said.

Those who attended the program said they approved of what they saw.

“I think it is really good to see the spirit of the march carry over,” said Angeline Johnson, a junior majoring in international studies. “It put black people in a positive light instead of the negative that we are used to seeing.”

Panel member K.C. Jones discussed the role that media has played, not only in the march, but in society as a whole.

Jones said people should be careful about their sources of information.

“We must know that the images being painted of us are not being painted by us,” he said.

Jones said the media affects black people and affects the way that white people view their black counterparts.

The program was sponsored by the Department of Black Studies, the Office of Minority Affairs, the Black Cultural Center and Johnson's Options.

Harvey Johnson, head of Johnson's Options, said the event was designed to teach people what happened after the march.

“We want to bring people together and give a model of how to be successful,” Johnson said.
Link between black, Jewish history considered

By Ping Cai
Lantern staff writer

What Florestine Jones, a motivational speaker, said Wednesday night at the Frank W. Hale, Jr. Black Culture Center may raise some eyebrows.

"The original Jews are not black," Jones said. "We are Hebrew children from Africa. If your ancestry came in the belly of the slave ships, you are a Jew.

Jones' remarks prompted discussion after the event. Several students liked what she had to say.

"I trust her," said Jones. "I am going to do research on my own. I want to gain knowledge." On Thursday, Professor Cecile Magbailly Fyle, director of African Studies Center, said there is enough evidence to show that Christianity originated around the Nile River.

There are links between black Jews in Ethiopia and Israel but the issue is complicated, Fyle said.

"People tend to generalize without adequate evidence," he said.

Michele Cushnie, a graduate student in human resource development who coordinated Jones' speech, said that the Hale Center seeks different types of people nationwide to speak at the center. It is up to the individual to decide whether he or she accepts the view expressed or not.

"It's a learning process," Cushnie said. "The information is out there. Whether I agree or disagree will not make any difference." Jones said she started a research project called "My Brothers, Who Are We?" 20 years ago. About six years ago she came to the conclusion that the Old Testament was about Africa.

"Everything begins in Africa," Jones said.

Jones said that Christianity originated in Africa. Black people are Hebrew children taken from the west coast of Africa and its interior and scattered all over the world by slave trade.

Jones, who lives in Columbus, said her research was based on the Bible as well as history and science.

"We refer to Hebrew children according the Bible and history," she said. "Since all 12 original Israeli tribes are African tribes, where do you think I am from? None of them was born in Europe. It's not one. I don't care what people think.

"Everybody knows his history but our people," Jones said. "The reason why I have to do what I am doing, the way I am talking, the research I have done, the evidence I have found is for our people.

Jones said she wanted to give blacks a sense of worth.

"We(blacks) are the only people on the face of the earth that have been given so many names. Why so many names? To keep us further confused," she said. "I'm here to identify the children of Israel and this through world history and Bible history. That's my calling." Professor Ruben Aharoni of Near Eastern, Judaic and Hellenic Languages and Literatures Department, who specializes in biblical studies, doubted that Jones based her studies on the Bible.

"The Bible, as far as black people are concerned, says something about Moses being married to a black woman," Aharoni said. "Solomon was visited by the Queen of Sheba who is believed to come from South Arabia. Ethiopians believe that their royal family are descendants of the Union between Solomon and Queen of Sheba.

Falasha, black Jews from Ethiopia, are a small minority of Africa, he added. Their pure Jewish origin was doubted in the past but they are an integral part of the land of Israel today, Aharoni said.

That biblical evidence "points to the land of Israel as the origin of Christianity and Judaism," he said.
AL SHARPTON TO SPEAK ON AFFIRMATIVE ACTION IN HIGHER EDUCATION

COLUMBUS -- Black activist the Rev. Al Sharpton will speak at The Ohio State University Feb. 12 at 7 p.m. in the Ohio Union East ballroom, 1739 N. High St., as part of a discussion on Affirmative Action in Higher Education. The program is free and open to the public.

Sharpton’s address will follow a panel discussion moderated by Jerry Revish of WBNS-TV. Panelists include Frank W. Hale Jr., vice provost emeritus for minority affairs; William Nelson Jr., professor of black studies and political science; and LeRoy Pernell, vice provost for minority affairs and professor of law. A question and answer period will directly follow the panel discussion before Sharpton’s presentation.

Ordained a minister at the age of 9, Sharpton is the national director of the National Rainbow Coalition's Ministers Division and founder of the National Action Network, an organization that produces weekly radio programs that air on black-owned radio stations.

Sharpton, who is active in New York City civil rights issues, recently declared himself a candidate for the Democratic nomination for mayor of New York City. He made unsuccessful bids for the New York Democratic Senate nomination in 1992 and 1994.

The program is sponsored by the Office of Minority Affairs and the Frank W. Hale Jr. Black Cultural Center.

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Contact: Michele Cushnie, Hale Center, (614) 292-0074.
Hale Center houses valuable African art

By Erin Beekman
Lantern arts writer

Over 150 pieces of African American artwork valued at over $175,000 can be seen in Ohio State's Frank W. Hale Jr. Black Cultural Center.

"This is probably one of the largest collections for a black cultural center in the country," said Larry Williamson, the director of the Hale Black Cultural Center.

The artwork displayed has been donated, is on loan temporarily or on permanent loan for viewers at the galleries.

The gallery areas of the Black Cultural Center are named after two famous African American artists, Richmond Barthe and Elijah Pierce.

These galleries consist of paintings, drawings, sculptures and photographs from nationally recognized artists. Most of these are local artists.

"Each piece in these galleries have historic representation and tell a story," Williamson said.

Walt Neil, Charles Hollingsworth, Robert Farmer and E. Okechukwu Odita, an art professor at Ohio State, are a few of the artists who have either donated or loaned artwork to the center.

The Hale Center is displaying many photographs of Beverly Turner, a 19th century photographer of African American abolitionists who have made substantial contributions in history, Williamson said.

Smoky Brown, a photographer whose photographs are his rehabilitation for his alcoholism, has donated a few of his pieces, Williamson said. The Hale Center is also displaying artwork of Jerry Bell, a senior majoring in art at Ohio State.

Traditional artifacts indigenous to Africa, the Caribbean, and South America donated by Dr. Samella Lewis, the first African American woman to receive a Ph.D from Ohio State, are a part of the center's permanent collection.

The Hale Center usually changes exhibits quarterly, Williamson said.

"Many art classes at Ohio State tour the center also," said Jillian Stout, a junior in Art Education. "We are fortunate to have the exhibits here on campus."

The center is open to the public with free admission. The exhibits can be seen from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m., daily.
On the air

Doug Banks, star of Z103.1's national radio program "The Doug Banks Show," broadcasts live from the Hale Center Friday. Michelle Burden is the show's executive producer.
Hale Center to add facilities

Expansion includes computer lab, study room and classrooms

By LeShawn Smith
Lantern staff writer

Nine thousand square feet will be added to the Hale Black Cultural Center with hopes of attracting more students and more university-wide exposure.

"I feel that the changes are long overdue, and will probably bring more students to the Cultural Center," said Marsha Thomas, a junior majoring in child and family studies.

Larry Williamson, director of the Hale Center, said he hopes the new additions will be seen as an asset by the university, and allow other students outside of the black race to utilize the services.

"We hope to be a part of the campaign to improve the university as well as south campus," he said.

"Right now, we have an academic component and a cultural component and one is fighting the other," Williamson said.

The Hale Center, which was established in 1989, will expand to accommodate a new computer lab equipped with 30 computers, a study room, two classrooms, a tutor room and a conference room.

Thomas said, the new computer lab will enable students to take advantage of Internet and e-mail services at the Hale Center.

Once completed, there will be an additional 9,000 square feet added to the north half of Hale Hall. Currently, the center covers 8,800 square feet.

The Hale Center is open to all Ohio State students and is a gathering place for meetings, seminars, discussions and classes.

"There are so many things to do here," Williamson said. "We have educational classes via university departments, we hold social events . . . and students can use our computers, and the university community can do its own planning here as well."

The Hale center also has an art gallery which will expand with renovation.

The changes taking place will not affect the Hale Center's daily or weekly activities, and once completed, the Hale Center is expected to draw even more students to larger functions, Williamson said.

"People are starting to see that the Hale Center can be an asset, location-wise and facility-wise. We are located smack dab in the middle of south campus, directly across from University College, and down the street from the honors dorm, a very accessible location," he said.

There are very few cultural centers on other college campuses that are as unique as OSU's. This is why Williamson said he wants the Hale Center to be a model.

"Several colleges, such as Michigan State University and the University of Michigan have came to see our cultural center, even before plans for renovation," he said.

Williamson said he anticipates that the project will be completed and ready for student use beginning autumn quarter 1998.
THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY

THE DEBATE OVER EQUAL OPPORTUNITY AND EQUAL RESULTS:
THE FIGHT FOR A BLACK CULTURE CENTER
AT THE OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY IN THE EARLY 1970S

HISTORY H599
THE PRACTICE OF HISTORICAL RESEARCH

BY
STEVEN PATRICK SHERGER

COLUMBUS, OHIO
SPRING QUARTER 1997
The Center will operate as an individual force between the Black student and his environment, assisting in important way in effectuating a smooth and wholesome social and cultural adjustment to campus life.

—from the Proposal For A Black Culture Center

The 1960s and 1970s were turbulent times for American universities. Government programs like the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which implemented policies of nondiscrimination, began to increase opportunities for groups historically unable to obtain a college education, such as the poor, women, and racial minorities. As these groups brought new ideas and experiences with them, they challenged institutional norms and traditions. Universities like Ohio State were constantly confronted with protests over the war in Vietnam, student rebellions against "the system," and numerous minorities demanding the end of all forms of discrimination. The debate between the Enarson Administration and the African-American community at Ohio State over the creation of a Black Culture Center was one of these debates. The proper role of affirmative action was at the heart of the conflict—should affirmative action be limited to policies which sought equal opportunity, or should the policies focus on creating equality of results? Traditional white administrators tended to favor policies which created equal opportunity, while African-Americans supported movements like Black Power which called for programs aimed at creating the equality of results.

The conflict over the Black Culture Center at Ohio State also reveals that affirmative action policies have a more personal character than just a system of quotas employed by a bureaucratic bean counter. The idea and proposal for the Black Culture Center did not originate from government mandates, but from the black students who would be
directly affected by the Center. Battling against the University's Administration for a Center which they believed was necessary, real hopes and fears were displayed by African-Americans hoping to better their situation at Ohio State. Likewise, the Enarson Administration exhibited its own concerns with discrimination, reverse discrimination, and budgetary deficiencies which inhibited the development of necessary affirmative action plans.

Affirmative Action is often conceived as a government program mandated by a bureaucratic agency or court ruling upon business and educational institutions with the goal of achieving proper demographic representation for disadvantaged minorities. Along with this conception is the belief that affirmative action programs only create quotas designed to aid minorities. Finally, the perception of a quota system leads many white males to attack affirmative action believing it denies opportunities to more qualified whites because they have to go to a certain number of minorities. These general impressions often lead to other popular images: minorities, the beneficiaries of such programs, are viewed as victims because they are powerless to achieve equality on their own; and the government is perceived as a paternalistic figure distributing compensatory policies to protect the "victimized" minorities.¹

Whether these perceptions of affirmative action are valid, they lack the background knowledge of why these programs were created. The movement for affirmative action policies developed in the early 1960s, because the definition of discrimination changed as institutions were desegregated and minorities began to face new forms of exclusion. Discrimination was no longer defined only in terms of segregation and
disproportionate representation. The new definition adopted terms such as: "institutionalized," "covert," and "unintentional" discrimination which alienated minorities from fully participating in mainstream society.²

The implementation of affirmative action policies is also a misconception by the general public. The popular image consists of a bureaucratic agency which develops affirmative action plans for companies and universities, and the federal courts enforcing those policies. This is because the media's coverage of affirmative action usually covers the late stages of the process when institutions have had the Office of Civil Rights in Health, Education, and Welfare blow the whistle on them for not following the law, or affirmative action cases are before a court to determine if discrimination is occurring. In reality, there is no broad, all-inclusive policy administered by the government. The Civil Rights Act of 1964 and subsequent amendments do not provide specific programs, and leave it up to the individual institutions to voluntarily create their own affirmative action plans.³

It is only when these individual plans are determined to be inadequate that the government becomes involved.

Clarifying and correcting these popular misconceptions allows us to understand the debates which occurred on college campuses during the late 1960s and early 1970s over what was the proper role of the university in ending discrimination. With the awareness that affirmative action at a university entails more than the demographic representation of students, faculty, and staff it becomes clear as to why African-American students considered a Black Culture Center at Ohio State so important. As Nijole V. Benokraitis and Joe R. Reagin assert:
Affirmative action means more than passive nondiscrimination. It means that various organizations must act positively, affirmatively, and aggressively to remove all barriers, however informal or subtle, that prevent access by minorities and women to their rightful places in . . . educational institutions in the United States.4

Acknowledging that the affirmative action policies of a university are created within its own structure, and not dictated by the government, also contributes to the understanding of why the struggle for a Culture Center was so important to Black Students. Initially proposed and established by black students, the Center would become the focal point at which the goals of affirmative action could achieve accomplishment at Ohio State. It is also essential to understand how desegregation, affirmative action, and the Black Power movement coincided with each other at traditionally white universities to grasp the importance of the Center for black students at Ohio State in the early 1970s.

Affirmative action began when Franklin D. Roosevelt issued Executive Order 8802 on June 25, 1941, barring the government from defense contracts with companies engaged in discriminatory hiring practices. However, it was not until 1954, with the Supreme Court's ruling against segregation in Brown v. Topeka Board of Education that educational institutions began to adopt affirmative action policies which implemented passive, nondiscriminatory policies. Another decade would pass until the Civil Rights Act of 1964 required universities to strengthen their affirmative action policies. Title VI of the Civil Rights Act banned the discrimination of students on grounds of race, religion, or national origin in educational programs receiving federal funds. The act covered approximately 3000 institutions,5 including Ohio State, and prohibited universities from discriminating in the admission...
and treatment of students; however, developing the actual affirmative
action programs to implement these federal requirements was left to each
individual university with an almost non-existent monitoring system to
see if the laws were followed.

As a result of these programs integrating the races, it
became evident to African-Americans that the process of achieving
equality was proceeding too slowly and that there were other
institutional factors besides segregation which promoted inequality.
Also at this time the Black Power Movement began to arise and speak out
against the integration of the races. Leaders such as Malcolm X
denounced those who favored integration, referring to them as "Uncle
Toms" or the "white-minded minority," while calling for the development
of pride in a separate black culture.

A result of racial integration exposing new concerns about
discrimination towards Blacks was the demand for more aggressive forms
of affirmative action. Policies aimed at creating equal opportunity
were no longer viewed as an effective way to attack discrimination, now
defined as "inherent" and "institutional" by most African-Americans.
Instead, Blacks began to demand new programs which were more aggressive
and created an equality of results. They also began to turn away from
the government as a source for affirmative action plans. Upset with the
inefficiency of the government in enforcing affirmative action laws,
African-Americans began to look for leaders in their own community to
create plans which would result in the equality of results.

These events played themselves out on white educational
institutions in the 1960s. In 1964, there were 234,000 black students
attending higher educational institutions with 51 percent in attendance
at the historic black colleges. By 1970, the number of black students had increased to over 500,000 with 66 percent of their attendance in the historically white institutions.9 As record number of African-Americans entered into college classrooms they brought with them their convictions of Black Power which rejected the authority of white institutions. For those black students which embraced Malcolm X's message, "We must launch a cultural revolution to unbrainwash an entire generation," self-definition could only be achieved through a spiritual and cultural back-to-Africa movement.10

To achieve a distinct and separate black culture, numerous programs on college campuses were developed. African-American demanded Black Studies Departments, where academic programs devoted to studying Black culture could exist without the interference of the white presence which had a "stifling effect on black creativity."11 At Ohio State other programs besides the Black Studies Department were also formed to free "black creativity." Black students created organizations such as the Afro-American Art Club and Black Drama Society in order to explore Black Art. The Community Extension Center served as a tool for the black campus community to reach out with aid into black, Columbus neighborhoods. Most importantly was the creation of the black newspaper, "Our Choking Times," which created a forum for black students and faculty to communicate freely without the presence of Whites.

Black Power argued that it was necessary to create a central location for all of these programs on a college campus. The locus was the Black Student Union and/or Culture Center. Malcolm X put forth this argument, believing the centers would act as a focal point for political activism and the promotion of black cultural expression. By creating an
environment free of an "intrusive and self-conscious white presence" black students would be able to explore and develop a greater appreciation for their "African-Americaness." Combining these goals of the Black Power Movement with the goals of affirmative action to eliminate inherently discriminatory, institutional factors, the Black Culture Center became the focal point for black students to achieve equality and an identity at a historically white institutions such as Ohio State.

Programs like the Black Drama Society, the Community Extension Center, and the Black Culture Center demanded a university's resources to operate, but often struggled to achieve them. Black students charged the lack of resources as a result of racism by school administrators; however, the lack of funding was usually a result of the decrease of funds northern universities were experiencing in the 1970s. Because of high inflation and unequal increases in funding by state and federal governments, the real incomes of universities fell dramatically. Ohio State experienced a 12 percent reduction in spending abilities in the 1975-1976 budget year alone, despite a funding increase of 5.8 percent. Ohio State's funding was also injured by the Ohio General Assembly's decision to impose a two year freeze on tuition. These losses of funds caused Ohio State and other universities to enter a period of retrenchment during the 1970s. Numerous programs suffered during this time, including those designed to help minority students such as the Black Culture Center.

The North Campus Student Association (NCSA) approved the original Black Culture Center at the Ohio State University on April 19, 1972, by granting registration with the Council of Student Affairs. Proposed by
black students from the Drackett and Taylor Dormitories, the Center was to relieve racial tensions in the north dormitories of campus. Located in the basement of Royer Commons the Center contained a library, lounge, tutorial room, student advisor, and conference rooms. Reflecting the views of the Black Power Movement the Center was designed to provide "an insight into the cultural achievements of the Black People." However, the exclusion of white intrusions, also a part of the Movement's thesis, was absent. Membership to the Center was open to "all residents of North Campus who [were] interested in the enhancement of the Black Culture." The lack of exclusionary language was not a break from the ideals of the Black Power Movement, but as a necessity to gain approval as a student organization in accordance with Section 11.25 (C) 2a of the O.S.U. Code of Student Rights and Responsibilities, which forbids the exclusion of students from membership on the basis of race, religion, or national origin.

The establishment of a Black Culture Center in the basement of Royer Commons was a significant step in developing a focal point for black students on the Ohio State Campus; nevertheless, the African-American community soon realized that the facilities and funding of the Center was unsatisfactory for their goals. As Mike White, the President of Undergraduate Student Government (USG) for 1972-1973, commented while developing the proposal for a more elaborate Center, "There is a definite need for more black culture centers at Ohio State, and by centers I mean an entire building, not a basement in the commons." The Center did struggle to accomplish programs designed to explore African-American culture because of its limits in spacing and resources, maintaining its budget only because USG, under White's
leadership, continued to allocate funding. In response to these problems Mike White and Dr. William E. Nelson, chair of the Black Studies Department, submitted a proposal to President Harold L. Enarson in January 1973, for the establishment of a Black Culture Center with a more "positive approach in creating the cultural understanding... to the black experience."  

The submitted proposal drew on both affirmative action policies which sought to eliminate institutional barriers of discrimination, and the Black Power's goals of creating a place where African-American could explore their culture without the intrusion of "self-conscious whites." Describing the need for a new Black Culture Center at Ohio State in their introduction, White and Nelson commented on the need for a more aggressive affirmative action plan to eliminate prejudices towards black students which were inherent to white universities like Ohio State:

Black students often feel a sense of loss and disorientation that is due... to 1) the "strangeness" and "loneliness" of a predominantly white social milieu...; 2) the impersonality of administrative structures, a problem which is compounded for the Black student who often makes no distinction between the impersonality of administrative routine and... racial prejudice; and 3) the imperative of good performances, often against a background of inadequate pre-university education that creates a variety of anxieties and apprehensions.  

Through programs which developed an appreciation for the "richness and diversity of Black culture," and by providing counseling and guidance to black students from "present sources" in the Black Studies Department, the Proposal argued, "Such an educational experience would foster self-respect and self-esteem among Black individuals, and, hopefully, reciprocal respect between Black and white individuals."  

In terms of the Black Power Movement's design for using Black Culture Centers to explore the African-American culture in the absence
of a white presence, the proposal spoke vaguely. It called for the Center to become "the primary locus of Black cultural life on campus," and its programs to focus on "aspects of Afro-American culture in the areas of music, dance, fine arts, and theatre. However, nowhere in the proposal is there a call for the exclusion of white students. In fact there are even some areas of the proposal in which it spoke of using the Center as a device to develop an understanding of the Black culture by all races. Again, the lack of exclusionary language in the proposal is a result of compromising their wishes in order to be in accord with the O.S.U. Code of Student Rights and Responsibilities.

One of the issues which was paramount to the Black Power Movement's blueprint for University Culture Centers was that the administration of the Center should exist solely in the hands of black students and faculty. White and Nelson included this philosophy in their proposal. Calling for the Center to be an extension of the Black Studies Department, White and Nelson proposed that the Chairman and Executive Committee of the Department should determine its policy goals. Naturally, the proposal also called for the day-to-day operation of the Center to be under the control of an Advisory Board composed entirely of African-Americans. Half of the Board was to consist of students drawn from the primary organizations to compose the Center (i.e. The Black Choir, The Black Drama Society, The Afro-American Dance Ensemble, the Afro-American Art Club, and the Black Studies Soul Ensemble), while the other half of the Board would be composed of representatives from the Black Education Center, the Black Studies Department, the Office of Minority Affairs, and the sections of the Graduate School and Office of Student Affairs dealing with minority interests.
The administrative location of the Black Culture Center became the major issue over which the black student body and the Enarson Administration would disagree. Other disagreements also arose over the space requirements and level of funding which White and Nelson recommended for the Center. The proposal outlined a physical facility with a capacity to hold 500 people for major performances, as well as adequate space for offices and recreational activities. During the struggle for the Center which developed over the next year, buildings suggested for the Center would end up ranging from Bradford Commons, to Sullivant Hall, to renovating a house off campus.

The debate over funding for the Center arose over what was the appropriate level for its initial year. The proposal called for a start-up budget of over $140,000 while the Administration argued for a lower amount around $100,000. The promise for a minimum level of funding for subsequent budget years was also a point of contention; whereas, the black student body believed it was necessary to protect the Center from future administrations who could influence it by threats of cutting its budget, Enarson argued that no organization on campus could be guaranteed such a promise.

When President Enarson received the proposal for the Black Culture Center he proceeded with caution, and sought the advice of other administrators and faculty who would be affected by the Center. As President of Ohio State from 1972 to 1981, Enarson had worked towards aggressive policies of affirmative action: expanding the minority faculty from 88 members in 1973, to 203 in 1980; and placing minorities in high administrative offices such as Madison Scott, vice president for personal services and secretary to the Board of Trustees, and William
J. Halloway, vice provost for minority affairs. Enarson always required "thoughtful considerations" in judgements pertaining to affirmative action policies. After giving such consideration to the proposed Black Culture Center, Enarson decided to accept the idea as long as it was defined in terms of affirmative action. However, he refused to accept the philosophy of the Black Power Movement that such a Center should be a place for African-American students to develop their culture while segregated from the influences of other races. As Enarson commented years after his battle with the black students, "We had too much polarization as it was."27

Enarson's reaction to the proposal for the Black Culture Center was a part of the growing reaction against the Black Power Movement by college presidents and administrators during the early 1970s. Comments such as "a black-studies program which is not revolutionary and nationalistic is, accordingly, quite profoundly irrelevant," and proposals for new classes like "Physical Education 300C: Theory and Practice in the Use of Small Arms and Hand-to-Hand Combat," began to alarm college presidents and white faculty members who feared traditional studies would be sacrificed.28 Also in 1973, a report issued by the American Association of Presidents of Independent Colleges affected many college administrators. The report argued that affirmative action was destroying education because it lowered the standards for both students and faculty, it produced reverse-discrimination, and it assaulted the integrity of educational institutions.29

As Enarson was trying to develop a response to the proposal, two administrators responded to his request for input, and would influence
his approach to the issue: Dean Lee Rigsby of the College of Arts; and
Dean Arthur E. Adams of the College of Humanities. Both of them
attacked the proposal primarily on the grounds that it duplicated many
of the programs in the College of Arts, and would in effect create a
"separate Black College of the Arts."30 Dean Rigsby (who from his
letter appears of have been at odds with Dr. Nelson because of past
criticisms Nelson had made about the College of Arts meeting minority's
needs) attacked the proposal not only because it duplicated programs
already within the College, but because of the requested budget which he
believed was excessively high. As an example he points to how the
proposal called for $11,497 for the Black Theatre, whereas the
laboratory theatre of the College of Arts operated on a yearly budge of
only $2000. However, in conclusion Rigsby did agree to some form of
Culture Center, and promised to have the College of Arts assist the
exploration of the arts as it had with other organizations on campus
like the Strollers Club, Ohio Staters, and Black Choir.31

When Enarson finally responded to the proposal, almost eight months
after White and Nelson submitted it, he echoed many of the concerns
which Dean Rigsby and Dean Adams expressed in their correspondence with
the President. In a letter from Dr. Albert J. Kuhn, Provost and Vice
President for Academic Affairs, speaking on behalf of President Enarson,
to Dr. William J. Halloway, Vice Provost for Minority Affairs, Kuhn
raised concerns about the Black Culture Center duplicating existing
academic programs in the College of Arts and Humanities. The letter
also suggested another outside influence which Enarson had to consider.
Kuhn argued that overlapping programs concerned Ohio State because the
state was continually cutting funds for higher education; and therefore
requiring the University to transfer funds from one program to another. In this time of "biennium retrenchment" there was no way Enarson would support a transfer of funds from an existing program to a program which he believed duplicated existing educational programs, and worked towards the separation of the races.

It would be over a month before Enarson and Kuhn would receive a reply to the concerns they raised; and when they did, it moved the argument over the Black Culture Center from administrative offices and student government committees to the overall general public. Over the summer those promoting the Center realized an eventual showdown would occur between them and the Enarson Administration. To prepare for this inevitable battle the Black Studies Department developed the Ad Hoc Committee on the Black Culture Center. The committee consisted of black administrators, faculty, and graduate and undergraduate students; and was led by Sharon Farmer, the Vice President of USG for the 1973-1974 term. When the committee finally responded to Kuhn's letter they did so by placing an ad in the October 11th issue of the Lantern explaining the need for a Black Culture Center as described in the proposal.

In their public letter to Kuhn the Committee argued why Ohio State needed a Black Culture Center, but tempered their response by only speaking to the issue of affirmative action while excluding any speech which resembled the Black Power Movement.

The Black Culture Center is intended to fill the present gap between needs and performance. Through its various extracurricular programs, the Center will channel the energies of Black students in positive directions; by doing, it will serve the important latent function of helping these students to establish emotionally satisfying roots in the University community.

However, the committee did make one mistake in their letter which would later be used by Enarson against them. Countering Dean Rigsby and Dean
Adams' concern about duplicating existing academic programs, the committee contended that the proposal only called for the creation of a "cohesive set of student oriented extracurricular activities."\textsuperscript{34} It was the use of the term "extracurricular" which Enarson would seize upon, and use to determine where the administrative location for Center would exist. Before the Committee's letter, Enarson disagreed with the Center's placement under the control of the Black Studies Department, but had no alternative as to where to place it; he now could use the term "extracurricular" to justify placing it under the office of Student Services.

Even though Enarson was upset with committee for making the issue public he refused to back down from his position, and asked the committee to submit a new version of the proposal by the end of November. To Enarson's disappointment, the revised proposal only contained two significant changes. Realizing that the Administration would never agree to placing the Center under the Black Studies Department, the Committee recommended its placement under the Office of Minority Affairs. Secondly, the Committee requested the recently vacated Sullivant Hall for the physical location of the Center.\textsuperscript{35} And so, one year after the original submission of the proposal for a new Black Culture Center at Ohio State, the University was no closer to expanding the Center still existing in the basement of Royer Commons.

After returning from Christmas Break, Enarson contacted the Committee to announce his official stance on the Culture Center. To begin with he designated the recently closed Bradford Commons as the sight for the Center; secondly, he reasserted his commitment to place the Center's administrative location under the Office of Student
Services. Enarson finished his letter by warning the Committee that as a new program coming into being, expected additional spending could not be guaranteed during a time in which cutbacks an lagging economies caused departments and programs to compete for limited resources.36 These statement would be Enarson's final positions on the Center for the rest of his presidency.

Upon receiving this information from Enarson, Sharon Farmer responded on behalf of the Committee by attacking Enarson's proposals. Farmer recognized that they had missed their opportunity to acquire Sullivant Hall, which the College or Arts had received before the Committee submitted their request; but she also questioned whether Bradford Commons could accommodate the needs of approximately 3000 black students at Ohio State.37 Before deciding whether to accept Bradford, the committee wished to meet with their own architects to explore the minimum spaces requirements for the Center, and if Bradford could meet those requirements.38 Farmer also argued for the need to have monetary commitments for funding the Center in order to guarantee that it could achieve its goals. But it was in her attack on Enarson's plan to place the Center under the control of the Office of Student Services that the Committee used the language and rhetoric of the Black Power Movement in a public forum. Arguing why the Center's proper, administrative location was under the Office of Minority Affairs, Farmer commented, "we would like to point out that Black people conceived and developed the Black Culture Center proposal and therefore should determine the center's control."39

Enarson's response to these attacks referred only to the location of the Center in Bradford Commons. In an unusual outburst by Enarson,
displaying his frustration over the issue, he exclaimed, "'substantial disagreement' would cause him to 'back off' and devote efforts to other work." For Enarson "there [was] no other site, period." Enarson's frustration resulted from more than just his dealings with the Black Culture Committee. During this time and continuing throughout the rest of the school year, Enarson began receiving correspondence from outside government officials, students, and alumni who disapproved of the Black Culture Center in one way or another.

State Auditor Joseph Ferguson wrote to Enarson after reading a *Lantern* article which announced Bradford Commons as the new location of the Black Culture, but neglected to comment on how the building would no longer operate under the University Dormitory System. Believing that student's residence hall fees would fund the Center, Ferguson warned Enarson that this system of funding would violate Ohio and Federal statues on Civil Rights which forbid minority groups from benefiting at the expense of a whole group. From alumni, Enarson received letters such as Michael Kline's from Hicksville, Ohio, "Certainly the blacks cannot be participating in activities which are so totally different from whites or other minorities that such a center is necessary." Students also wrote to Enarson expressing their desire to have the funding go towards other academic programs instead of a Black Culture Center.

When the Black Culture Committee borrowed language from the Black Power Movement to defend why the Office of Minority Affairs would best serve as the administrative locus for the Black Culture Center, it was in accordance with the rise of Black Power rhetoric occurring at Ohio State in 1974. This language of self-empowerment was strongest in the
issues of "Our Choking Times." Messages such as "it is up to the Black students to put pressure on the administration [to] get some answers," and "black people must control their own destiny" were spread throughout the newspaper. Even members who sat on the Ad Hoc Committee remarked freely in the newspaper on how the black community had to stand alone to achieve their goals. Charles Williams, Assistant Dean of Student Affairs, accused Black students for not demanding the Center as a whole group as the reason it had not it had not materialized. Michael White, who was now a representative for black graduate students on the Ad Hoc Committee also remarked, "we can be satisfied wit a cubbyhole on North Campus or we can band together and demand something better."44

Responding to the growing unrest in the black community at Ohio State, and in the spirit of the Black Power Movement's egalitarian convictions, the Black Culture Committee decided to hold a campus-wide meeting of all black students to determine what administrative location the Center should reside in: the Office of Minority Affairs or the Office of Student Services. As expected the plebiscite voted to approve the Committee's position of placing it under the Office of Minority Affairs.45 As also expected, the vote had no effect on Enarson's position. What the plebiscite did accomplish was the greater reason as to why the Committee had held the forum: to create unity towards the Center among the black community at Ohio State; and to give the public appearance that the Committee's decision-making process was democratic as opposed to the Enarson Administration which appeared oligarchic.

The excitement which surrounded the plebiscite cooled down somewhat during the Spring Break of 1974, but upon returning it reignited when President Enarson demanded a reason as to why the Committee had not
responded on whether they would accept Bradford Commons as the location of the Center as they had promised back in January. In the Committee's response to Enarson they agreed to accept Bradford on the condition that the available 9,500 square feet would be expanded to 18,000; and that until the renovations of Bradford were complete, they would control the Conference Theatre in the Ohio Union. These demands disappointed Enarson because they were unrealistic, but he was delighted when he discovered he now had an ally on the Committee. Charles Williams (the man who had complained two months earlier in "Our Choking Times" that idleness among the black students was why there was no Black Culture Center) had immediately backed Enarson's positions after discovering that control of the Center would be under his directions as Assistant Dean of Student Affairs.

The disagreements between the Enarson and the Committee remained at a stalemate for the next month, but exploded in May, as another issue arose which affected black students: the proposed closing of the Black Education Center by the College of Education. In response to the closing, as well as the lack of action by Enarson on the Black Culture Center, the black community united in protest. On May 8, black faculty, students, and community leaders met in the basement of Royer Commons to plan their protest. At the meeting chargers were leveled that Enarson's inaction was a result of racism, and in the footsteps of Black Power's call for segregation, the Blacks ejected two reporters from the Lantern because they were white. On May 17, the planned protest was executed with over 500 black students and faculty marching across campus, bearing the tricolor flag of Black Nationalism, and issuing their demands. Among these demands was the "immediate implementation of the proposal for the Black Culture Center as specified by the Ad Hoc Committee."
On May 29, Enarson issued his official reply to the protest with an open letter to the University Community. Responding to the demands for the Center he began by denouncing the march, and marches like it across America:

It does not require either demonstrations or demands to create awareness that this University, along with sister universities everywhere, needs to do more than it has yet done to give substance to the University's defined goal of affirmative action with respect to racial minorities ...

Enarson then went on to outline the history of the debate over the Black Culture Center at Ohio State. Finally he reasserted his positions on the Center and the reasons behind them, indicating that he was not going to bow to the protestors. Enarson did not assert any new or original thoughts in his Open Letter, but it was the first time the general public was made aware of his views. The response was unacceptable for the members of the black community who led the protest, and in response 150 students on May 31, took the Administrative Building hostage by holding a sit-in.

At this point in time a number of simultaneous events occurred which caused the movement for the Black Culture Center, at its highest peak of conflict, to die for over an entire decade at Ohio State. The immediate cause was that after the sit-in students turned their attentions from the issue in order to prepare for the quarter's final examinations and leaving for the summer. With the students were absent during the summer, the question went unresolved and waited an answer to appear in the autumn when the student returned. However, the fight would take place without two of its most important leaders: Michael White and Sharon Farmer had finished their Master's Program and Undergraduate Programs respectively, and had left the Ohio State community.
The African-American leaders who still remained at Ohio State were anxious to re-launch the fight for the Center in the autumn, but they soon became troubled by lack of enthusiasm for it. In early September, before the students returned, William Halloway expressed his dismay to Eric Gilbetson, Special Assistant to Enarson, that the Black Culture Center problem was still unresolved. This concern was also expressed by black students when they did return for the Autumn Quarter and realized that the reorganization of the Ad Hoc Committee was not occurring as needed. Speaking with editorials in the "Our Choking Times," Tobechukwu Okeke described Ohio State's Affirmative Action Programs as a "farce of the worst kind," and asserted that, "It's going to be up to us [the] Black people to continue to change the course of our history at Ohio State." Okeke's comments were mirrored by an almost pleading Steven Young, who writing in January of 1975, challenged the black community on campus to stop being complacent and once again organize in order to achieve the Center they wanted and needed.

This loss of enthusiasm for affirmative action policies at Ohio State was not unique in its experience, and reflected national trends which were developing in the mid-1970s. The external cause of its decline was the rise against affirmative action in the reverse discrimination movement. As lawsuits like Bakke v. Regents of the University of California display, white males were beginning to react to affirmative action policies by claiming they created reverse discrimination. These suits received support by the Courts as is evident by the trial court and California's Supreme Court's decisions to uphold Bakke's claim of reverse discrimination in 1973 and 1974 (the case would not reach the United State Supreme Court until after the initial debate was mute at Ohio State).
The fight for the Black Culture Center also lost momentum at the same time internal conflicts in the Black Power Movement arose which contributed to its national decline. By 1975, with the death of Elijah Muhammad, Black Power had lost almost all of its vocal activists. Some had died, others were exiled, while others became "rehabilitated."55 The Black Power Movement was also beginning to obtain new enemies from within during the mid 1970s. Attacks came from those in the movement who believed its only achievements was to create "hero worshippers" interested in "ego-masturbation" and "cultism." Assailments on Black Power also arose from the new black feminist movement which claimed Black Power had based their philosophies on sexism which depicted women as the "bitches, bimbos, and babymakers for the movement."56

These three causes: the loss of enthusiastic and concerned individuals like Mike White and Sharon Farmer; the rise of reactionary movements which declared affirmative action plans detrimental to society, just as the American Association of Presidents of Independent Colleges and Universities did in 1973; and the decline of the Black Power Movement led to the defeat of creating an improved Black Culture Center under President Enarson's Administration.57 The Black Culture Center would have to remain in the basement of Royer until 1989 (seventeen years after the initial proposal for the Culture Center was submitted by a group of concerned students who wished to fill the void they felt in exploring and understanding their African-American culture), when the Hale Black Culture Center opened its doors.

The debate over the Black Culture Center at Ohio State between 1972 and 1974, was only one part of the greater debate over affirmative
action which has occurred in America since the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964: whether affirmative action should work towards the equality of opportunity or towards the equality of results. President Enarson was supportive of creating equality of opportunity as a result of his recognition that discrimination was a national problem which demanded a moral obligation for educational institutions "to rectify the pervasive results of past discrimination." Enarson was not supportive of policies creating equality of results because he feared they increased segregation and the polarization of the races.

On the other side of the debate was the black community who felt equality of opportunity was an illusion without equality of results. Perceiving "inherent" discrimination within white institutions of higher education, they believed only policies which favored equality of results could effectively end discrimination. Many of the militant Blacks argued segregation was the only possible system which would allow equal results to exist because it eliminated the presence of white inhibitors which prevented equal results. Black students argued Black Culture Centers provided African-American the freedom they sought, and therefore were necessary to eliminate discrimination. In the end the debate over the Black Culture went unresolved because of these two conflicting views on how to address discrimination; and even though a Black Culture Center now exists at Ohio State, the larger debate over affirmative action carries on in America today.
ENDNOTES


3. Ibid., 155-156.

4. Ibid., 1.

5. Ibid., 155.

6. Deberg's assessment that the races were beginning to integrate is derived from the writings of John A. Williams. Williams was a black writer who in 1963, traveled over 15,000 miles across America, and determined from these travels that black and white communities were beginning to co-exist. William L. Van Deburg, New Day in Babylon: The Black Power Movement and American Culture, 1965-1975 (Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1992), 29-30.

7. Ibid., 31.

8. Ibid., 2,5.

9. Ibid., 67.

10. Ibid., 5.

11. Ibid., 73-76.

12. Ibid., 71-72.


15. Constitution for The Black Cultural Center of The Ohio State University, Article II and III, Miscellaneous Student Organizations, "Black Cultural Center, 1972," The Ohio State University Archives, Columbus, Ohio.


ENDNOTES


20. Ibid., 4-5.

21. Ibid., 3,6.

22. Van Deburg, New Day in Babylon, 72.

23. Proposal For A Black Culture Center, 10.

24. Ibid., 14.


27. Ibid., 128.

28. Van Deburg, 74.


32. Albert J. Kuhn, to Dr. William J. Halloway, 29 August 1973, Harold L. Enarson Papers, "Black Studies: School of: Black Culture Center, 1973-1974," The Ohio State University Archives, Columbus, Ohio.

33. Members of the Ad Hoc Committee on the Black Culture Center, to Dr. Albert J. Kuhn, 28 September 1973, published in The Lantern, 11 October 1973, 12.

34. Ibid.
ENDNOTES


39. Ibid.


42. Michael Kline, to President Harold Enarson, 4 June 1974, Harold L. Enarson Papers, "Black Studies: School of: Black Cultural Center, 1973-1974," The Ohio State University Archives, Columbus, Ohio.


44. Cherry D. Smith, "Black Culture Center-To Have Or Not?" Our Choking Times, 28 January 1974, 1; and "Black Culture Center, Everything Is Political," Our Choking Times, 4 March 1974, 3.


47. William Rados, "Bradford Okd as New Black Center," The Lantern, 2 April 1974, 1, 3.

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51. Harold L. Enarson, to the University Community, an Open Letter, 29 May 1974, Harold L. Enarson Papers, "Black Studies: School of: Black Culture Center, 1973-1974," The Ohio State University Archives, Columbus, Ohio.

52. William J. Halloway, to Mr. Eric Gilbertson, 9 September 1974, Harold L. Enarson Papers, "Black Studies: School of: Black Culture Center, 1973-1974," The Ohio State University Archives, Columbus, Ohio.


55. Van Deburg, New Day in Babylon, 294.

56. Ibid., 296-297 and 303-304.

57. Enarson alway regretted that a Cultural Center had not been established under his administration, but as he acknowledged later in life the concept as proposed by the students "... was wrong. We had to much polarization as it was." Underwood, The Enarson Years, 126.
Hale Center expands to meet the needs of Ohio State’s minority students

COLUMBUS -- With additional space, programming and equipment, the Frank W. Hale Jr. Black Cultural Center is poised to meet future needs of minority students at The Ohio State University.

The newly renovated Hale center at 153 W. 12th Ave. will celebrate its grand opening from 11 a.m. to 10 p.m. on April 26.

The event will feature a keynote speech by the Rev. Leon Sullivan. In 1977, he initiated the Sullivan Principles, a code of conduct widely acknowledged to be one of the most effective efforts to end discrimination against blacks in the workplace in apartheid South Africa.

Sullivan is the founder of Opportunities Industrialization (OIC), which since its inception in 1964 has provided skills training to more than 3 million people throughout the world. He also has worked with business and political leaders to oversee a global effort for the advancement of human rights, equal opportunity and social and economic justice for workers and communities everywhere. Sullivan received an honorary degree for his work from Ohio State in 1996.

He will speak from 7 to 8 p.m., Independence Hall Auditorium, 1923 Neil Ave. After his speech students, faculty, staff and community members are invited to join Frank W. Hale Jr., now distinguished university representative and consultant, for student recruitment, fund raising and alumni relations, in a march from Independence Hall to the Hale Center for the ribbon cutting ceremony at 8:30 p.m.

Other activities throughout the day include tours of the center, 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.; entertainment every hour on the hour, featuring The African American Voices at The Ohio State University singing songs of African-American tradition, Tony West and the Imani Dancers and The Ohio State University Jazz Ensemble under the direction of Ted McDaniel; and an

- more -
exhibition of selected art works by Larry Winston Collins, Sam Gilliam, Pheoris West and others.

In 1985, Hale, who was then vice provost for minority affairs, recognized the need for a cultural center for minority students on campus and took his idea to then-President Edward H. Jennings. The Black Cultural Center, now named for Hale, was established in 1989 and is part of the Office of Minority Affairs.

Program manager Larry Williamson Jr. said the Hale Center’s mission is to develop and maintain supportive programs and activities for the development and advancement of both minority and non-minority students.

“The Hale Center provides a rich and diverse environment where students can learn and make life-long friendships through academic support, cultural activities, lectures, gallery tours and celebrations,” he said. “It also serves as an instrument of orientation and instruction to the larger community on issues of race, politics, economics and community.”

The center also documents the contributions of blacks to the world of arts, letters and science.

“For more than a decade the Hale Center has stood as a symbol of Ohio State’s commitment to and support of the university’s minority community,” said Timothy Knowles, vice provost for minority affairs. “Now as we move into the new millennium, the center’s expansion will allow the university to continue to serve the needs of its ever-growing and changing minority population.”

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(LO)
Photographs of families displayed in Hale exhibit

By N. N. Harper
Lantern staff writer

The colors are not bright and the images are not abstract but the “In Our Family” exhibit currently displayed at the Hale Black Cultural Center presents a profound message.

The exhibit consists of 20 portraits and descriptions of families. The portraits by Gigi Kaesser range from families dealing with illness or death to lesbian- and gay-parented families.

The exhibit was coordinated by Gay Lesbian Bisexual Transgender Student Services Acting coordinator Chad Michael McCoury said the office wanted to use the exhibit to shed light on different types of diversity.

“In Our Family” portrait illustrates a family of five. The wife is blind and two of the children are visually impaired. In the accompanying description, one child describes how every day life for their family is normal. They watch television together and eat together like all families, the child said.

“The Bouquet Family” portrays two women who have been friends since childhood. Also in the picture are their young daughters who are now childhood friends. One of the little girls has a prosthetic leg and wants to tell people not to stare at her because it makes her nervous.

Interim Director of Ethnic Student Services Silé Singleton also helped coordinate the project before she moved to her current position. After seeing the exhibit for the first time, she became quiet and reflective.

“It pays homage to the family,” Singleton said.

The exhibit commands a sobering response, portraying a variety of groups and illustrating varying levels of diversity. One can sense the emotional bond of the families as captured in each portrait.

“It made me think of my own responses and how stereotypes work against you,” Singleton said. “Who would think, if you’re bipolar, that you could have a normal life with family?”

McCoury hopes the exhibit will make people realize how many different types of diversity there are.

“In every story you can read at the exhibit, you can find something that attaches to you,” McCoury said.

The pictures are hung near the entrance and through a long corridor. Hale Center director Larry Williamson said he hopes students learn that there is always a message behind the picture.

“In Our Family” is a traveling exhibit intended to educate. The exhibit at the Hale Center will run until Oct. 11. There will also be a reception for the exhibit on Oct. 11 from 3 p.m. to 5 p.m.
Date: Tue, 24 Apr 2001 16:47:03 -0400
Reply-To: warling.1@osu.edu
Sender: owner-release@lists.acs.ohio-state.edu
X-PH: V4.4@orb9
From: Natalie Warling <warling.1@osu.edu>
To: release@lists.acs.ohio-state.edu
Subject: Ohio State 01-04-24 Hale Open House
X-Sender: mwarling@pop.service.ohio-state.edu
X-Mailer: QUALCOMM Windows Eudora Version 5.0

to:release@lists.acs.ohio-state.edu
subject: Ohio State 01-04-24 Hale Open House
http://www.osu.edu/osu/newsrel/Current/01-04-24_Hale_Open_House.htm

MEDIA ADVISORY
APRIL 24, 2001

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE
CONTACT: Lawrence Williamson
(614) 292-0074
Lesley
Deaderick
(614) 292-0569

Ohio State's Hale Black Cultural Center to celebrate 12 years
Randall Robinson, David Driskell are speakers for event

Randall Robinson, human rights advocate and
author of The Debt – What America Owes to Blacks, and
David Driskell, nationally recognized as an authority on
African American art, are speakers for The Ohio State
University's Office of Minority Affairs' (OMA) open
house celebration commemorating the 12th Anniversary of
the Frank W. Hale, Jr., Black Cultural Center on Thursday
(4/26).

Robinson, a Harvard-trained attorney, will
participate in a town hall meeting, followed by a question
and answer session, at 2 p.m. in the Fawcett Center, 2400
Olen tangy River Road.
Driskell, Distinguished University Professor of Fine
Art at The University of Maryland, College Park, will
address the campus and Columbus community at 5:30 p.m.
at the Hale Center, 153 W. 12th Ave.

This event is co-sponsored by The Ohio State
University's Office of Minority Affairs and The Urban
Business Professional Council in Columbus.
WHAT:  Randall Robinson, human rights and reparations advocate and author of The Debt – What America Owses to Blacks, and David Driskell, nationally recognized as an authority of African American art, are speakers for OMA's open house celebration.

WHEN:  2 p.m., Thursday (4/26) – Randall Robinson
        5:30 p.m., Thursday (4/26) – David Driskell

WHERE:  The Fawcett Center, 2400 Olentangy River Road – Randall Robinson
        The Hale Black Cultural Center, 153 W. 12th Ave. – David Driskell

WHY:  Ohio State's Office of Minority Affairs' open house celebration, commemorating the 12th Anniversary of the Frank W. Hale, Jr., Black Cultural Center.

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For additional releases go to: http://www.osu.edu/osu/newsrel/
Special Message
Provost Joseph Alutto [Provost@admin.ohio-state.edu]
Sent: Tuesday, March 27, 2012 7:50 AM
To: Chute, Tamar

MESSAGE FROM PROVOST JOSEPH ALUTTO

March 27, 2012

To further enhance and streamline the university’s services to our students, the Office of Undergraduate Admissions and First Year Experience will move from Enarson Hall to the Student Academic Services building. In addition, the university’s Hale Center, the Office of Diversity and Inclusion, and the Office of Outreach and Engagement will move all operations into Enarson Hall.

These moves, which are expected to be completed by May 2013, will build on our goal of the ultimate one-stop-shop for our students and will be paid for through the significant cost-savings that will be achieved by these consolidations.

As a result of these streamlining moves, all key academic service functions will be housed in the Student Academic Services building, and campus tours will operate out of the new Ohio Union. In addition, 80 employees from the university’s Office of Diversity and Inclusion will be able to share a central location in Enarson Hall, where before they were spread out in a number of university facilities.

Further, the university’s Hale Center will be able to fulfill its long-term goal of moving to one of the most premier locations on central campus. The opportunity for the Hale Center to move into the historic home of the university’s first student union will certainly benefit the more than 100,000 students and visitors who come to the Hale Center each year. We all regret, however, that Dr. Frank Hale was unable to see his dream come true of moving Hale Hall to more expansive and aesthetically pleasing quarters.

The six-story Student Academic Services Building opened in 2009 and houses core functions such as: admissions, registrar, financial aid, bursar, and the student service center. These program adjacencies will enable the university to provide greater service to our students.

The Frank W. Hale Jr. Center, considered one of the finest Black Cultural Centers in the country, serves many academic units and the larger Columbus community as classroom space and a programmatic site for dialogue on race, politics, economics, art and culture.

The Office of Diversity and Inclusion, which oversees the Hale Center, is also home to the Todd Anthony Bell National Resource Center on the African American Male, the Americans with Disabilities Act program (ADA), the nine-city Young Scholars Program, as well as home to a wide-range of retention, mentoring, scholarship, and
access programs for Ohio State's many diverse student populations.