



# LIBRARIES

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-MADISON

## The Afro-American Center Black students handbook. 1971/1972

[s.l.]: [s.n.], 1971/1972

<https://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/YAIBFGQMZ222U9E>

Based on date of publication, this material is presumed to be in the public domain.

For information on re-use, see

<http://digital.library.wisc.edu/1711.dl/Copyright>

The libraries provide public access to a wide range of material, including online exhibits, digitized collections, archival finding aids, our catalog, online articles, and a growing range of materials in many media.

When possible, we provide rights information in catalog records, finding aids, and other metadata that accompanies collections or items. However, it is always the user's obligation to evaluate copyright and rights issues in light of their own use.

# black students handbook

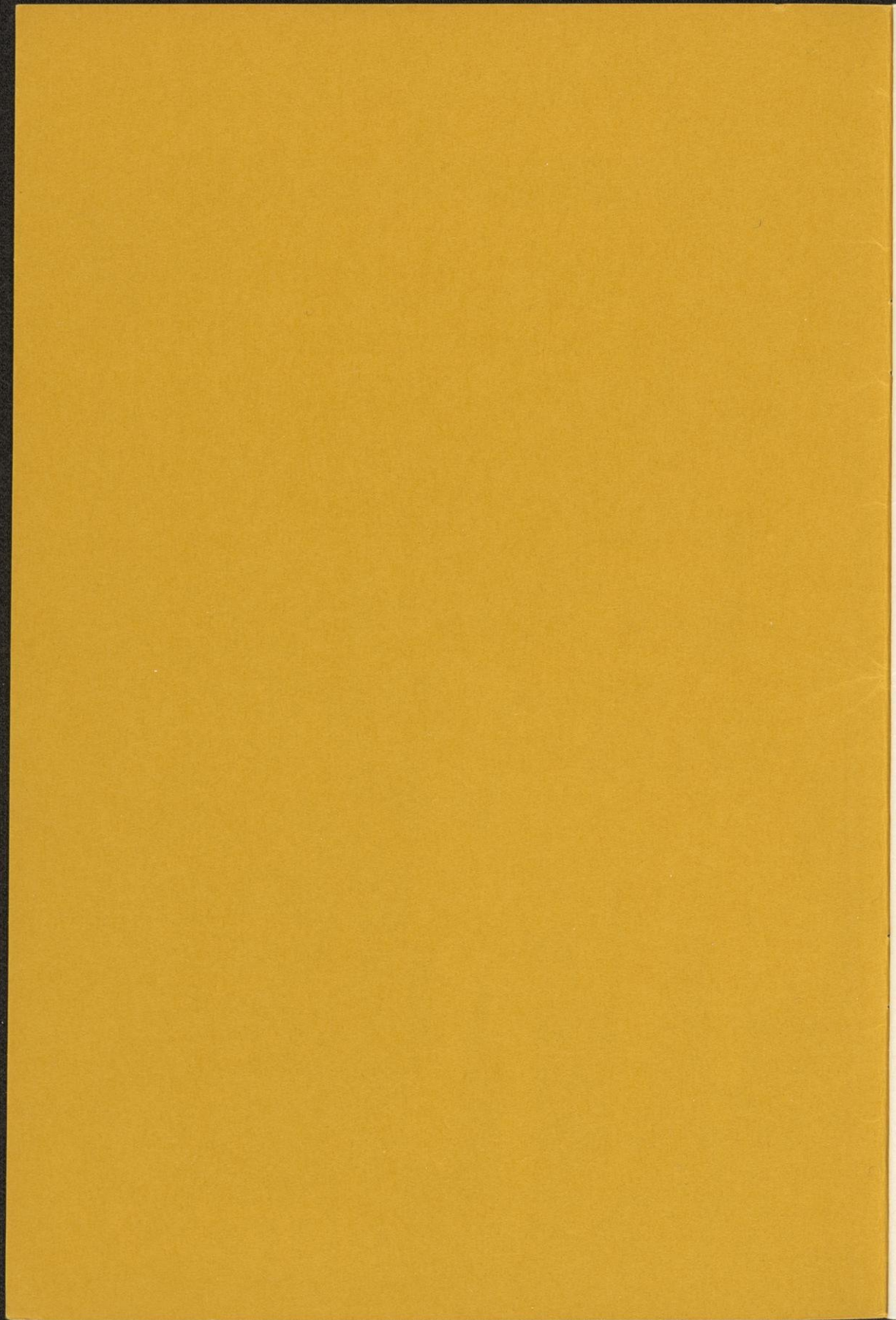
afro-american center  
university of wisconsin madison



*H. Davis - New 71*

1971-72





The Afro-American Center has prepared this Handbook to supplement, from a Black perspective, the existing sources of information on the University of Wisconsin-Madison campus.



*Dedication*

*To Sheryl, Carolyn and Mike  
who did the dirty work!*

## CONTENTS

### **Afro-American Center, 5**

- Purpose, 5
- Position, 6
- Social-Cultural Aspects, 6
- Political Framework, 8

### **Academic Departments, 10**

- Afro-American Studies Department, 10
- African History, 10

### **Academic Procedures, 12**

- Registration, 12
- Add-Drop Procedures, 14
- Withdrawal, 14

### **Counseling and Related Activities, 16**

- Academic Advising, 16
- Special Five Year Program, 17
- Financial Aid, 17
  - Grants and Scholarships, 17
  - Loans, 18
  - Work-Study Employment, 18
  - Other Sources, 18
- Drug Information, 20
- Draft Counseling, 21
- University Residence Halls, 21
- Off Campus Living, 23

### **Black Community, 27**

- Organizations, 27
- Churches, 28
- Businesses, 28

### **Appendix, inside back cover**

- Center Staff





Kwame Salter, Director of the Afro-American Center, announcing the postponement of Huey P. Newton's appearance due to a break-down in arrangements with the University administration.



## AFRO-AMERICAN CENTER

### PURPOSE

During our past two and one half (2½) years of begrudged existence on the Madison campus, the Afro-American Center has experienced a growing sense of purpose both as a focal point of Black student activities and as an institution seeking to serve at least some of the needs of the Black community. We have consistently attempted to define ourselves as Black people first, and only incidentally as members of an academic community. Although, we have not always been successful in making this position explicit, we have always recognized the direct and real link between societal injustice and institutional irresponsiveness. Further, as Black people we fully understand the continuity of oppression that, for Blacks, transcends socio-economic position and class. In other words, we know that regardless of personal wealth, educational and/or vocational achievements we are all victims of a racist and exploitative system. Understanding this, we find it both foolish and impossible to attempt to insulate ourselves from the immediate problems of Black people by claiming an exempt status of Black "student."

Our purpose, as an institution established for Black students, must then primarily reflect our goals and objectives as Black people. Such a more realistic purpose might best be articulated as:

- The UW Afro-American Center seeks to acknowledge and provide for the socio-cultural presence of Black students on the university campus; and develop and maintain supportive programs, activities, and resources for the larger Black community in which all Blacks retain membership and in which lies the ultimate source and motivating force of our advancement as a people.

To realize our purpose, our main thrust must be the harnessing of our human resources towards self-determination. Emphasis will be on:

- |                |                    |                                      |
|----------------|--------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Attitude    | 5. Creativity      | 9. Technical and Scientific Training |
| 2. Analysis    | 6. Problem-solving |                                      |
| 3. Committment | 7. Administration  |                                      |
| 4. Action      | 8. Leadership      |                                      |

Each of the above will be emphasized in all programs we design and in all activities we undertake.



## POSITION

Our expanded purpose, thus, requires a shift of emphasis in the areas of programming and position (as such relates to current issues and/or state of affairs). Immediately, our position in relationship to the university must change. Within a university context, the Center can no longer concentrate all its energy entirely on cultural and race-relation activities. To gear a program strictly towards cultural activities is to run the risk of relating more to cultural romanticism than responding to the objective reality of present day oppression. Though historically justified, prolonged cultural exhilaration can often be the cause of political stagnation.

Our day-to-day position, then, must be undergirded more by political sobriety than cultural intoxication. In essence, the Center's continuing position in light of current issues must be partisan. Partisan, not in the traditional (tweedly-de and tweedly-dum) American two party sense, but rather, in a sense that acknowledges and reflects a direct affinity to our parents, relatives, and friends, i.e. Black people who exist at the lowest socio-economic, political rung of American society. We must be the visible manifestation of a people daily refused fundamental human rights. We must be relentless and tireless in pursuit of basic human rights. And, it makes no difference whether we be on college campuses or in urban ghettos, we must struggle against all and any who attempt to obstruct our efforts towards freedom; who would "set our pace" in the quest towards human dignity; and who would mis-educate us under the guise of "rationality", while preparing us to serve as tools of our own oppression.

## SOCIAL-CULTURAL ASPECTS

The social and cultural aspects of the Center's programming is designed primarily to enhance and promote the following among Black people: *attitude, creativity, administration, problem-solving, and leadership*. To accomplish these aims, a program structure will be designed in which people can meet on an informal, interpersonal basis and participate actively in program design, implementation and evaluation.

Specific programs we hope to see materialize are:

### I. Community Centered Activities

#### A. Community Health Programs

1. Sickle-cell, Diabetes, and Hypertension Screening
2. Nutritional Information Classes and Bulletins
3. Physical Education Activities



B. Community Education Programs

1. Book Clubs and Reviews
2. Films
3. Art Exhibits
4. Symposiums
5. Musical Concerts

C. Community Survival Programs

1. Food and Clothing Drives
2. Home Improvement Techniques
  - (a) Pest Control
  - (b) Lead Poisoning
  - (c) Physical Renovation
  - (d) Sewing

II. Campus Centered Activities

A. Counseling

1. Institutional
  - (a) Through publication and revision of black student handbook
  - (b) Center-staff by appointment
2. Career
  - (a) Job placement services, e.g. black job fair for seniors
  - (b) Speakers

B. Skills Building Activity

1. Communication Experts
  - (a) *Black Voice* newspaper
2. Lawyers
  - (a) Community Legal Action
3. Doctors
  - (a) Ethnic Science Division of Afro-American Center
  - (b) Community Health Program
4. Teachers and Technicians
  - (a) Tutorial Activities on campus and/or in community

C. Socio-Cultural Activities

1. Dances
2. Films
3. Musical Concerts
4. Drama
5. Art Exhibits
6. Speakers



## POLITICAL FRAMEWORK

“While we recognize that the problems of Mexicans, Indians, and other minorities in America have certain unique dimensions, we believe that they are closely related to the crisis confronting the black ghetto”

National Urban League

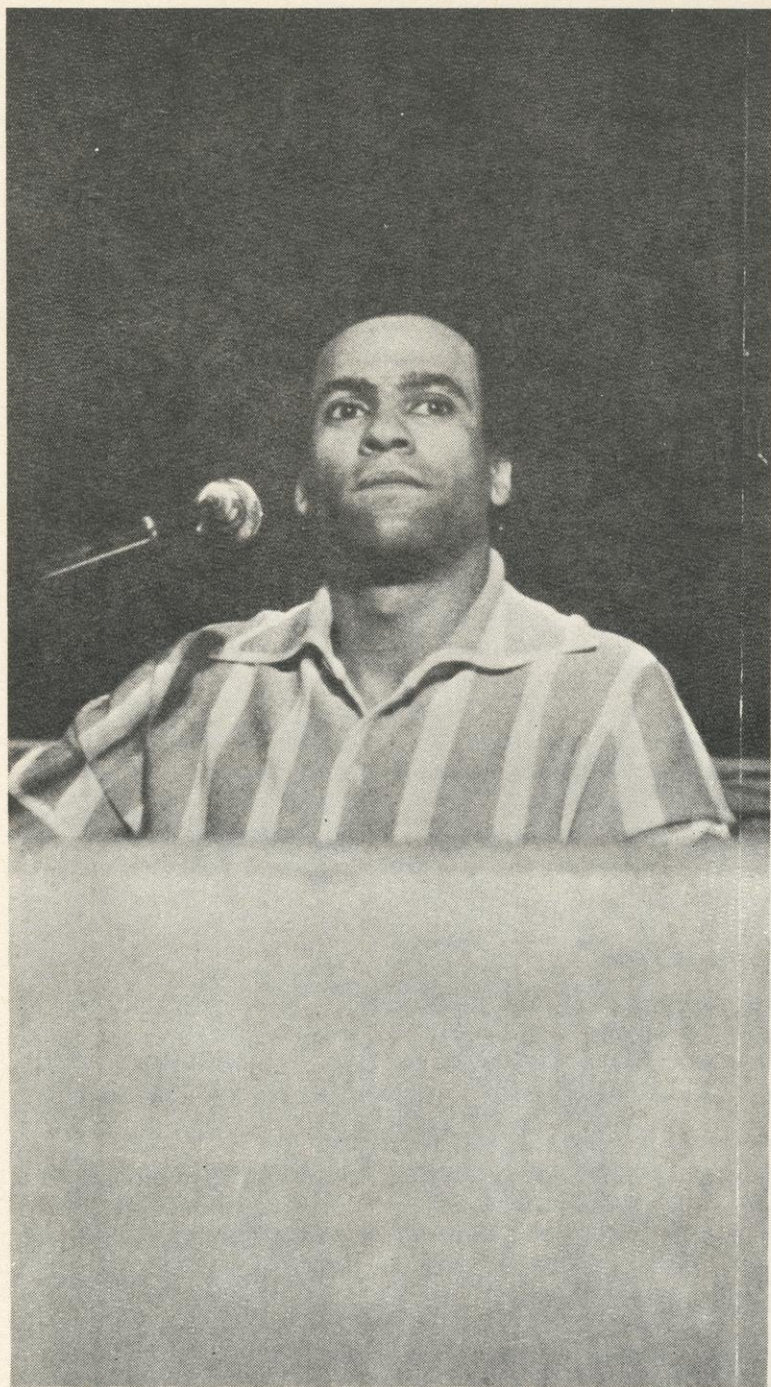
Politically, the Afro-American Center should include other races and/or minority groups. Our political direction, therefore, will attempt to relate to oppressed people in general, and Black people in particular. We seek to scrutinize American domestic and international policy in the context of our need to understand racial/economic oppression of Black people. So as to avoid cooptation of energies, and ethnic insensitivity, we believe in and encourage self-determination for all racial and/or economically oppressed groups.

Again, our political framework will create a medium, a context, in which to understand how and why Black people exist in America today; how and why we have survived (though not prospered) and; how we can be about ways of bringing an end to our oppression—whether alone or in conjunction with the so-called third world. To create from any other context would make our existence meaningless and reactionary at best.

Specifically, we will present:

- I. Alternatives to existing political education
  1. So-called radical reading lists
  2. Seminars, discussions and convention speakers
- II. Action programs in conjunction with other agencies to insure
  1. Legal redress and assistance
  2. Decent housing
  3. Mitigation of job exclusion and discrimination
- III. We will encourage
  1. Objective analysis through study and research projects focusing on existing and non-existing so-called minority programs (black)
  2. Create conditions that promote leadership and decision-making





After much controversy, Huey P. Newton finally got a chance to speak with the people of Madison in an old discotheque on the outskirts of the city



## ACADEMIC DEPARTMENTS

### AFRO-AMERICAN STUDIES DEPARTMENT

The Afro-American Studies Dept. was formally opened with the approval of the Board of Regents in the fall of 1970. It is defined in the handbook, "Guidelines '71", as "an inter-disciplinary program based upon the social sciences and humanities. . . . The department has three areas of specialization in Afro-American studies: history, culture and literature, and contemporary society".

By virtue of its youth, the department has, of course, experienced many growing pains. Much of these problems stemmed from the failure of the department to define its guiding philosophy and general direction. We understand that such a definition is now being drawn up as the department tries to pull itself together under the acting chairmanship of Prof. Kunene. Not that we believe that criticism of the department will and should end with any self-definition. In fact, if the department's philosophy and goals prove to be inconsistent with the aspirations of Black people, then it will leave itself open for unrelenting criticism.

And, so, perhaps our main recommendation is that the student constantly offer constructive criticism of the Afro-American Studies Dept. to ensure its healthy growth.

### AFRICAN HISTORY

African History is not a separate department at the University. It is therefore difficult to separate the merits and demerits of the African History program from those of the History department as a whole.

However, two frequent criticisms of the program are that it is too research oriented and that the faculty is too transient. The second problem means that it is difficult to coordinate courses into a coherent program when professors are here one semester and gone the next. The first charge, that of strong research orientation, is characteristic of most departments here.

A brother in African History has advised that students develop a working relationship with their professors and at the same time do not expect to be spoon-fed. So again we advise that you totally assume the responsibility for your education and beware of misleading respectives.





Students nearing the end of the laborious registration process. Registration is your introduction to the computer. It knows you by your number.



## ACADEMIC PROCEDURES

### REGISTRATION

During the period of registration, Sept. 7-10, expect to do a lot of walking, waiting in lines, and gritting your teeth (especially when you find out that the person in front of you signed up for the last vacancy in a required course). But registration need not be so frustrating if you read and follow, carefully, the instructions included in your registration materials.

To give you a summary of registration procedures, they are as follows:

1. New students are to report to the A.W. Peterson Office Bldg. to pick up their registration materials. Continuing students should have received their registration materials in August, if not, they must also pick up their materials in the Peterson Office Bldg. Registration schedule is as follows:

Sept. 7, A.M. Graduate, Law and Medical students and seniors

Sept. 8, P.M. Juniors

Sept. 9, A.M. Summer Academic Advising and Campus Orientation (SOAR) Freshmen

Sept. 10, A.M. Freshmen and all Special students

2. Before registering for courses, students are required to consult either their assigned advisers for their particular course of study or the Faculty Advising Service (FAS), which will be located in Rm. 43 of the Memorial Library during registration, on which courses to select. (Letters and Science students are not required to consult their advisers but are encouraged to do so.) You can determine, beforehand, through reading course catalogs for your particular college, which courses you may prefer to take before seeing your adviser. Helpful aids are: ANNOUNCEMENT OF COURSES-for Letters and Science, Education, etc.; GUIDELINES, which describes the basic required courses of each major in the College of Letters and Science; or MAJORS, which offers students a perspective on the major areas of study in the University and, also, the occupational fields one can expect to go into after completion of studies. This is especially helpful for students who have not yet chosen a major.



3. Courses are to be selected from the TIMETABLE, which is included in your registration packet. For freshmen and sophomores, most of the required courses to be taken are Assignment Committee courses. This means that you cannot just simply sign up for the course you choose on your course data registration form, but must first go to the dept., under which the course is listed and sign up, in person, for the course and/or lab or quiz section which may go along with the lecture. The reason you must receive permission to sign up for these courses is that, since there are large numbers of students who wish to all get into a particular class, it is, therefore, necessary for students to "reserve" a seat in the class. It will be wise for you to first go to the Assignment Committee for the course you want most or the one you feel will be hardest to get into. Do not wait until you are "in the area" of the Assignment Committee before you sign up. Since the Assignment Committees are generally spread out around campus in various bldgs., it is understandable why you would want to progress from one Assignment Committee point to another in an orderly fashion to minimize walking. But, nonetheless, it is up to you to decide whether you are more interested in getting into a particular class or to complete registration "in ease". Some courses you choose may not require Assignment Committee approval, in which case, you would simply list the course and data on the registration form.

4. After you've gotten all the necessary Assignment Committee approvals and your adviser's program approval (if required), turn in your registration materials at the Registration Center located in the Langdon St. Armory (Big Red Gym), at which time you will pay your fees-if you have the money. You are allowed until Sept. 10 to pay your fees without a late fee penalty attached.

5. If you are receiving financial aid- i.e. NDEA, Ed. Opportunity Grants, scholarships, etc., you will have to report to the Bursar's office in the lobby of the Peterson Bldg. to sign necessary papers and to pick up your aid check.

6. After paying your fees, make sure you receive your stamped fee strip. Because it is your proof of being registered in school that semester, it is important that you do not lose it because school officials require it as much as, if not more than, your picture ID for identification purposes.

7. The final step in registering is to have your photograph taken for your picture ID card. This is a strict requirement. Students have rebelled in the past against having their pictures on file because it was felt school and police authorities use these photos to identify those who take part in campus protests. However, to be able to register for the next school term, the photographic IDs are required in order for students to pick up registration materials.



## ADD-DROP PROCEDURES

After registration is over and the first week of classes have begun, students are allowed to change courses, credits, or sections, if they so desire, by adding or dropping them.

Students are allowed to add courses, sections or credits to their regular course program up until approximately 1½-2 weeks after classes have begun. But students have until two weeks after the 6-weeks examination period to drop courses. This enables students who are having difficulty in a particular class time enough to assess how poorly or well they are doing in the class by results from the 6-weeks exams. If results from the exams show they have done poorly, students have approximately 2 weeks to decide whether to drop the course or try to stick-it-out. Therefore, if by chance you happen to be having difficulty in a certain course, unless you are certain you will be able to improve and raise your average during the remainder of the term; or if you feel you are carrying too heavy a course load, you are advised to drop the course and attempt it at a later date. There is no penalty for dropping the course if you do it officially. However, if you merely stop going to the class or do not go through the correct procedures of dropping the course, you will receive a failing mark from your instructor.

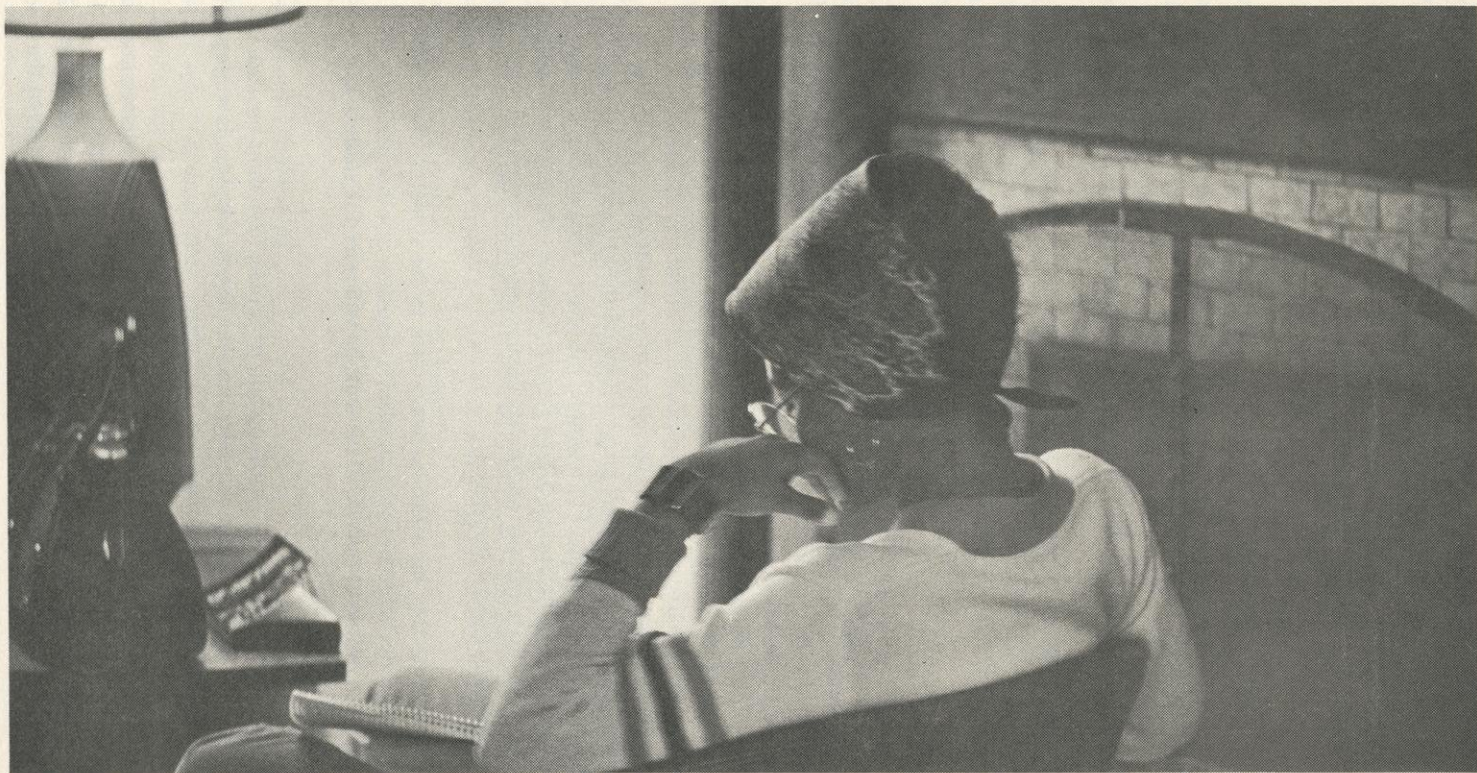
Add-drop procedures require that you obtain an "Add-Drop" form from either the Information desk in the lobby of the Peterson Office Bldg. or in the office of the Associate Dean of your college. If the courses, section, or credits you wish to add or drop is an Assignment Committee course, you must first obtain their approval before you are allowed to turn in the form at the office of the Associate Dean of your college.

## WITHDRAWAL

If during the course of the semester you find it necessary to drop out of school for the remainder of the session, you will have to fill-out withdrawal papers and leave them at the office of the Dean of your particular college. Students who withdraw during the early weeks of the semester are entitled to a partial refund of their fees, the amount according to a specific refund schedule and according to when withdrawal papers were *filed* with the Dean. If you withdraw more than one month after classes have begun, normally you cannot expect to receive any refund.

However, students are advised to talk with Bro. Ray Arrington, Assistant to the Dean, or to Sis. Diane Johnson, Dean, in the Dean's office in 104 South Hall before deciding to withdraw from school or even to add or drop a course, so that they may be able to help you overcome any indecisions, conflicts, or other problems you may be having.





Ours is to reason why; not to cram, and then cry



## COUNSELING AND RELATED ACTIVITIES

### ACADEMIC ADVISING

Most of the existing channels for Academic Advising are listed in the "Guidelines '71". To our knowledge, none of these are geared toward problems arising from the unique experience of Black students.

Despite the general insensitivity of the University, there are sources of academic advice which are capable and willing to assist the Black student plagued with the inevitable problems.

Brother Merritt Norvell, Assistant to the Vice Chancellor of Student Affairs, is responsible for the organization, direction, and supervision of the various services within the Division of Student Affairs. It acts as a clearinghouse for questions and problems related to student life and is concerned with matters involving the relationship between the student and the University and/or community. His office is also responsible for "stimulating the development of policy decisions, program planning and implementation within the Division of Student Affairs for the deliverance of divisional services to low-income and minority students". Briefly, this means that Bro. Norvell's office coordinates the various University and departmental programs established to assist Black and other minority students. For example, his office raises money to fund scholarships for the Special 5 Year Program, advises students who wish to go to graduate schools, and assists the various departments in their recruitment of Black students.

In addition to this, his office is always open to the students who need to talk about inevitable financial, academic, housing, or other problems. If faced with problems outside of his area, he will refer the student to those who can help him.

Students in the Special 5 Year Program, of course, have their own advisers, among whom is the director, Bro. Jim Baugh. He, too, is willing to assist any Black student as far as he is able.

Letters and Science (L & S) students will find Dean Diane Johnson and Ray Arrington, Assistant to the Dean, extremely helpful. Apart from being highly recommended by students who have talked to them, they apparently have sensitized most of the Deans of the L & S staff to the



problems of Black students. Non-L & S students also have been helped by them whenever it was possible.

The Afro-American Center is setting up its own Academic Advisers, whom, to date, have not yet been named. They will be appointed, however, by the time school starts in the Fall.

Finally, we urge that you critically evaluate all academic advice you receive, for in the last analysis, the responsibility for your education rests solely with you.

### **SPECIAL FIVE YEAR PROGRAM**

Through the Special Five Year Program, the University recruits and helps retain students who, because of their ethnic background, prior academic preparation and financial circumstances, might not otherwise have the opportunity to benefit from a University education.

Once a student is admitted to the University and the Special Program, supportive services (based on individual need) are implemented to insure the students' success.

One of the primary objectives of the Program is to provide access to higher education for students from all ethnic backgrounds; however emphasis is placed upon Black, Indian and Latin students.

The Special Program's supportive services includes counseling and tutoring services for their students. Students are required to meet with their Program Counselors at least twice per month, or more frequently if desirable. The students also have a tutor in all courses that they are not or did not have adequate preparation for. The tutor is used until the student shows adjustment and a level of mastering the course in the opinions of the Program staff and student.

### **FINANCIAL AID**

#### **A. Grants and Scholarships**

This is money which does not have to be repaid. It is available to all students with "financial need" (as defined by The Financial Aids Office). Eligibility for grant money is based only on your family's financial situation and not on your grades.

Starting with the 1971-72 academic year, grade point average will not be considered in awarding grants. Therefore, a student with a 3.5 will



not receive more scholarship money than a student with a 2.5, as was the case under the old system.

## B. Loans

There are two types of loans:

1) **Long Term Loans:** These are loans of up to a maximum of \$1000. Repayment on a long term loan does not have to begin until 9 months after graduation or permanently leaving the University. As with grants, eligibility is determined by your "financial need".

2) **Short Term Loans:** These are loans for emergency situations (e.g.-a check from the Financial Aids Office is not ready in time for you to buy books; your rent is due on the 1st and your employment check doesn't come until the 12th of the month.) For a short term loan, you need a source of repayment that can be verified by the Financial Aids Office. Usually, if you are under 21, a co-signer is required. Time allowed for repayment is usually no later than the semester during which you borrow.

## C. Work-Study Employment

This is a program which provides jobs for students needing financial assistance. Under this program, you can work up to 15 hours a week during the school year.

Work-Study employment is usually offered in combination with a loan. By taking Work-Study you can keep to a minimum the amount of loan accumulated over a period of 4 years. For instance, if the Financial Aids Office offered you an option of:

A. \$1000 Grant	or	B. \$1000 Grant
1000 Loan		400 Loan
		600 Work-Study,

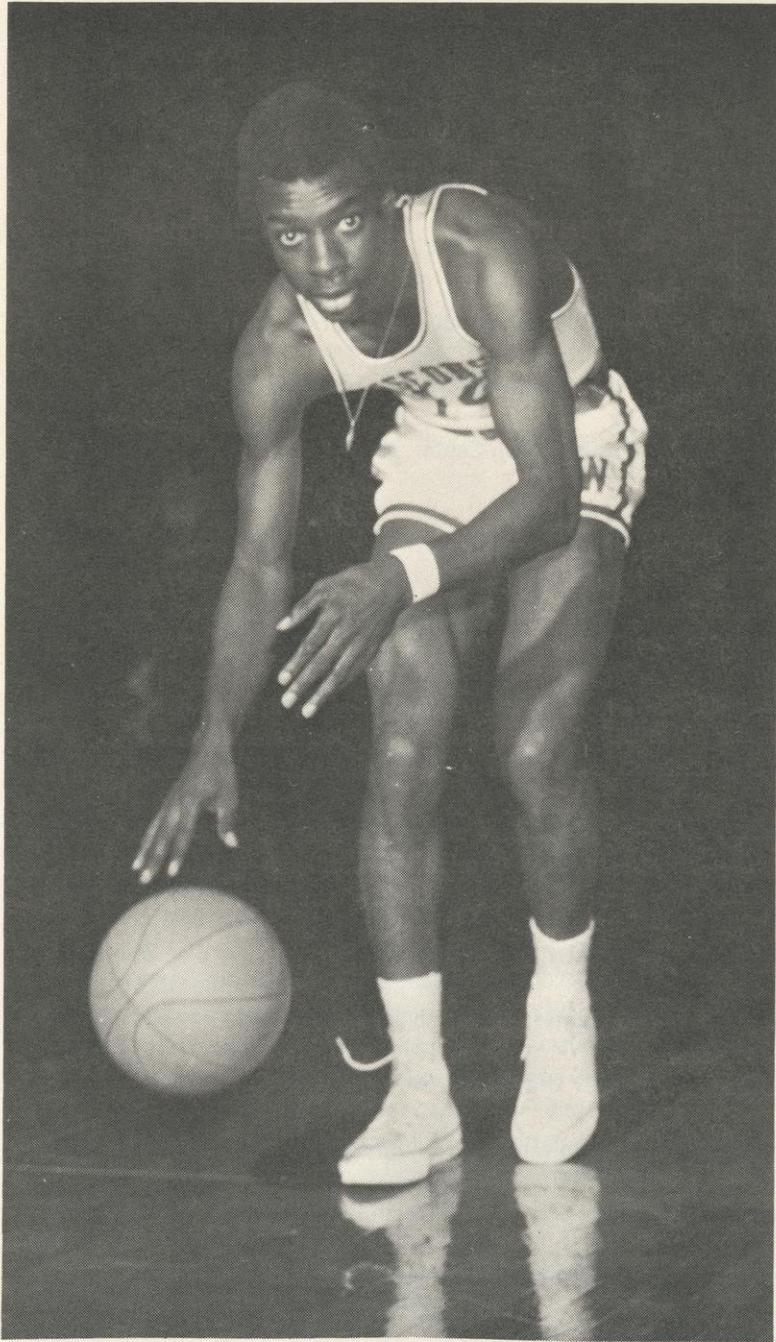
after 4 years of college your total indebtedness with option A would be \$4000 compared with a total indebtedness of \$1600 with option B.

## D. Other Sources of Financial Assistance

1) **Employment:** Part time job opening (on and off campus) are posted in the reception area of The Financial Aids Office. There is also information on full time employment for the spouses of students.

2) **Outside Resources Booklet** and other pamphlets giving information on financial aid administered by organizations, agencies, etc. outside of the University of Wisconsin are also available at the Financial Aids Office.





Though he holds most of the records at the UW-Madison, Clarence Sherrod was not given the University's Most Valuable Player award. Consequently, the Black students presented him with their own MVP trophy to manifest their recognition of his invaluable contribution.



## DRUG INFORMATION

The following is a list of organizations established for drug counseling. Though we assume that you take a mature and responsible attitude toward drugs, we recommend that you keep these numbers handy in case of emergency.

### University

Blue Bus, 222 North Bassett Street

- (a) Free clinic, Monday-Wednesday-Friday, 7:00-9:30 p.m.  
262-5889
- (b) Medical Information Center, Nightly, 7:00-10:30 p.m.  
262-7330

Campus Assistance Center, 420 North Lake Street 263-2400

Counseling Center, 415 West Gilman, including How to Study and  
Draft Counseling 262-1744

Drug Information Center, 420 North Lake Street 263-1737

### Community

Emergency counseling service at all hours, Dane County Mental Health  
Center, 31 South Mills Street  
Regular 251-2341  
Emergency 267-6234

Community Rap Center, 923 Spring Street 257-3522

Lutheran Campus Center, 1025 University Avenue 257-7178

People's Office, 1121 University Ave, Third Floor 257-0414

Acid Rescue, 1121 University Ave, Third Floor 257-0414

Women's Counseling Service, 306 North Brooks Street 255-9149

St. Francis House (Draft Counseling), 1001 University Avenue  
257-7979



## DRAFT COUNSELING

The Afro-American Center has a limited amount of information on the draft. Until we complete building our own counseling service, we will be directing questions out of our scope to the following better informed agencies:

### UNIVERSITY CATHOLIC CENTER

415 West Gilman  
262-1744  
Chuck Dietzel

### ST. FRANCIS HOUSE (nights)

1001 University Avenue  
257-7979

### ATWOOD HOUSE (nights)

244-3443

### AMERICAN FRIENDS SERVICE COMMUNITY

2002 Monroe St.  
257-5131

## UNIVERSITY RESIDENCE HALLS

University Residence Halls—dormitories—extend the entire length of campus and are divided into 2 areas: The South-East Area and The Lakeshore Area. The South-East Area presents a “city-life” atmosphere as contrasted with the “country-life” atmosphere of The Lakeshore Area.

There are 15 dormitories which can accommodate 7300 students. Naturally because of the very small percentage of black students who attend UW, the number of black students living in the dorms is equally as small. As a result of this disproportion, black and white students often room together in a double room, unless one has submitted a request for a specific roommate. If for some reason you have difficulties with your roommate, either of you can request a room change.

Supervision in the dorms consists of Hall Advisers—one per dorm—and Housefellows—one per floor of a dorm. Duties of the Housefellow include: giving counsel, information, and whatever needed assistance that is possible to the members of his or her floor. However, black residents have found from experience that these Housefellows, most of whom come from all-white middle-class environments, are filled with all the myths and stereotypes about black people. And not being able to understand, mostly out of ignorance, the socio-cultural differences of black



people, it is very difficult, if not impossible, for them to relate to the needs of black residents. Because of this, black residents tend to ignore and avoid their Housefellows, frustrating the Housefellow-resident interrelationship which the University expects.

### **Student Activities**

Student activities in the Residence Halls include: beer bashes, house parties, rap sessions, buffet dinners, intramural sports, and the like. These types of activities often don't satisfy the social desires of black residents. For that reason, black residents usually have to take the initiative to start and maintain activities of their own or at least make sure their interests and desires are represented in the activities given in the dorms by being in on the planning of these functions.

### **Advantages and Disadvantages of Dorm Living**

Aspects of the dorm which are often described as advantageous, for students in general, have been: everything is centralized, that is, one has his room, eating and laundry facilities all in one area; a student needn't cook or do the chores one would have in an apartment, thereby, freeing him to devote more time to study; and just as important, since one has the opportunity to meet different kinds of people, students find that this is the time and place where they meet most of their social contacts for their college term.

Because of the institutional nature of dorms, you do not have the "home-sweet-home" type of atmosphere that you may be used to. There are at least 240 residents in a dorm and an average of 60 residents per floor. Therefore, you cannot expect to have the amount of privacy or personal freedom you would have in your home or own apartment.

Dorm living can be described, in a sense, as a case in group living; in that you will be constantly interacting with the same people over a period of time, learning how to live and function together and realizing also that you will be sacrificing many of your personal freedoms for what is best for the group as a whole-group, in this case, meaning the dorm in general and your floor in particular.

Many residents, after having come from the security of their home in which they know that they are loved and cared for, find it very difficult to adjust to the impersonal atmosphere of dorm living. After having to spend so much of their time in the same small, 4-walled, antiseptic bedroom, they develop a feeling of being cooped-up, as if they were voluntary prisoners in a jail. As a result, they often try to spend as much time away from their room as possible-in the library, the union,



on the streets, over at a friend's house-and come to view the dorms as merely a place to eat and sleep.

Again, because of the great number of students at UW, it is almost impossible to obtain the personal care and attention one has been used to getting; and hence, many students are left with the feeling that no one cares about their needs, desires, wants and how they feel, think or view the world. They are just another number. And so you are. For the most part you can expect to be nothing more than another face in the crowd.

Black students list another factor to the list of disadvantages of dorm living. This factor is racism. The student body consists of a majority of northern whites who have rarely, if ever, had any contact with black people. Upon being more often and closely exposed to black students living in the dorms, these white students often develop suspicions and, sometimes, fears toward black students. This is not to say that positive black/white relationships don't develop in dorm life, because some do. It must be remembered that all of America's institutions are racist, which does include the University and its facilities such as Residence Halls.

#### OFF CAMPUS LIVING

There are a number of points you should know before considering off-campus living:

1. Get to know the person you anticipate living with before doing so.
2. The cost of renting an apartment in Madison is extremely high. The rent here may run about \$120 per month for a 1-bedroom furnished apt.. Living in a 1-bedroom apt. with another person, you may find, is no better than living in a dorm room with a roommate. Therefore, if you desire, you might seek out a 2-bedroom apt., which may cost about \$150 for an unfurnished apt. and \$175 for a furnished one. These are not strict prices, however, for prices tend to fluctuate as to how close you are to campus, the type of neighborhood you choose to live in, how well-kept the premises are, and whether you choose to live in a high-rise apt. complex or an apt. in a dwelling house.
3. Before you move into an apt., *check-it-out thoroughly* before you put down a security deposit (usually worth 1 month's rent) or sign any lease; for once you do so, you are committed to paying the rent for the specified time on the lease.
4. Apartment living requires knowing how to budget your money. Even though you may live with 1 or more persons and the rent will be cheap,



you must consider a budgeting policy for your food, household articles, and transportation, if you do not live within walking distance of campus.

5. Select an apt. that is going to be convenient for you as far as transportation to and from campus is concerned. If you do not own a car or a bike or do not have access to one, make sure you select an apt. near one of the busy bus lines, e.g. the Park or Sherman Ave. busses. Beware, though, that the parking situation in Madison is extremely tight and both the city and campus police are known for the abundance of tickets which they give out. And as far as bikes are concerned, remember that, although the weather may be perfect for bicycling in the early fall and late spring, bicycling is not feasible in Madison's extremely long and cold winter.

#### **Beware Of:**

**12-month leases:** If you sign a 12-month lease, you may decide to split before the 12 months are up. In case you do, you are still held responsible for the rent for the remaining months. If you sublet the apt., you are still responsible for it as far as damages to the apt are concerned. A \$10 fee is charged on most contracts for transacting the sublet; if the landlord sublets the apt. for you, a \$30 fee is charged for the sublet.

There are some apts. in Madison which do not require a lease. Even though this number is small, if you can find one, it will be to your advantage. Remember, though, without a lease you are not bound to your apt. for any specified time, but neither are you assured you will be able to retain the apt. even if you so desire, for the landlord can put you out any time he desires. The lease, then, can protect you as well as the landlord.

**Luxury Apartments:** You are students and most of you are living on meager budgets. For this reason, it is advisable to avoid luxury apts. that are sure to cost more.

**Long Distance Calls:** Each year a tremendous number of students are confronted by the Telephone Company for bills for which they may or may not be responsible. The nuisance of outrageous phone bills can be avoided if we always keep a few things in mind.

1. If you are moving into a dorm room in the middle of the year in which a previous occupant has just vacated, make sure you inform the Telephone Company of the fact that you are a new occupant in the room and that any bills made prior to the date of your call are not your responsibility. A letter with a copy (carbon or Xerox) for your records to accompany your telephone call is advisable since the Telephone Company may make a mistake and forget your call to them.



Similarly, if you are the person moving *out* of the room, the same procedure of notifying the Telephone Company is again advisable. This is important since the Telephone Company has only records of the first occupants of the room at the beginning of the year, unless otherwise notified. This matter of your moving date can be verified through your housefellow or landlord; but this method will eliminate this verification.

2. Make only those long distance calls that are absolutely necessary, e.g. family and in case of emergencies.

3. **Accept no collect calls** as some of your friends may make it a habit, and before you know it, you have a \$100 phone bill.

4. While long distance phone calls look cheap, especially like places to Milwaukee, Chicago, or other nearby places, remember that those thirty cents (30¢)-a-minute can mount in no time. Sometimes the conversation is really interesting and you forget all about the time, but the telephone computer does not forget to record the time you have talked.

5. Remember, if you are 18 plus years old, the Telephone Co. can take legal action against you to collect their money. This can/is especially true for amounts exceeding \$50.00.

6. Chart the calls you make and ask your roommate to do the same. Write down the numbers you and your roommate call most frequently, so that when the bill comes and it's time to pay, you know what calls belong to whom.





Roberta Flack appeared as the featured artist at the 1st Annual Black Arts Festival sponsored by the Afro-American Center last February. Although it was acclaimed a huge success, we are working toward making it an even better Festival this year.



## BLACK COMMUNITY

In January, 1970, the black population of Madison was said to be 2,600. If we add to that the 1,200 black students-including non-American black students-we arrive at a total estimate of 4,000 black people in Madison. There is no ghetto such as one finds in a big city like Milwaukee. Yet, there are two major concentrations of black residents, which are to be found on the East and South sides of Madison.

For the most part, black students do not live in these neighborhoods mainly because of their distances from campus. One result of this, of course, is the lack of communication between black students and the resident black community, the core of the problem being the usual indifference between a resident community of a college town and its transient student population.

To effect solidarity between both groups, various programs have been initiated. Too often, student attempts to "work in the community" exhibit a Peace-Corps-help-the-natives attitude. Recently, however, there have been various signs of deepening cooperation between the Afro-American Center and various community organizations such as the Urban League, N.A.A.C.P., and others. We hope that this will develop into a strong front to champion the interests of black people.

In the last analysis, unity must come through the interaction of the masses of both sectors of the community, and not only the organizations. We list some of the black organizations, churches and businesses in Madison in an effort to familiarize you with the community.

### BLACK ORGANIZATIONS

#### Student

1. Delta Sigma Theta Sorority
2. Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority
3. Omega Psi Phi Fraternity
4. Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity
5. Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity

#### Community

1. N.A.A.C.P. Mr. Oscar Shade, President
2. Urban League Mr. Myron Robertson, Executive Director
3. Madison Equal Opportunities Commission Rev. James Wright, Executive Director



## BLACK CHURCHES

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1. Mt. Zion Baptist Church                     | Rev. Joe Dawson, Pastor<br>2019 Fisher Street        |
| 2. St. Paul A.M.E. Church                      | Rev. C.. D.. Smalls, Pastor<br>402 E. Mifflin Street |
| 3. St. Paul's United Holy<br>Church of America | Rev. Namon Gollet, Pastor                            |
| 4. Second Baptist Church                       | Rev. Eugene Bailey, Pastor                           |

## BLACK BUSINESSES

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| Capitol Secretarial Service<br>Mrs. Kathy Mann<br>109 Nygard Street   | Hill's Grocery Store<br>John W. Hill, owner<br>649 E. Dayton Street  |
| Compared to What?<br>Women's Shoe Boutique<br>Will Cunningham &<br>Lamont Jones, owners<br>320 State Street | Percy Julian Jr.<br>Attorney at Law<br>330 E. Wilson Street  |
| Mary Grimes Fashions<br>Dressmaker<br>1850 Fisher Street  | Reliable Aluminum Products, Inc.<br>Curtis Weathers, President<br>33 N. Orchard Street                       |
| Harris Contracting Firm<br>Calvin Harris, owner<br>1901 Biard Street  | Team Electronics<br>Frank Thomas, Jr.<br>3365 E. Washington Avenue   |
| Ophelia Murphy Piano Studio<br>112 N. Fairchild Street  | Soulful Ribs<br>Will Cunningham & Lamont Jones,<br>owners<br>320 State Street (next to Compared<br>to What?) |
| Badger Color Processors<br>Motion Picture Laboratories<br>Mr. James Smith, manager<br>4424 Nakoma Road      | Mr. P's Place<br>Bar and Club<br>Mr. Eugene Parks, owner<br>1616 Beld Street                                 |
| Ben's Barber Shop<br>Bennie Parks, owner<br>1610 Gilson Street  | Irv Kinney Handwrought Jewelry<br>323 N. Lake Street   |
| N. O. Calloway, M.D.<br>1103 Regent Street  | Master Bookkeeping and Accounting<br>Service<br>Willie J. Walton, owner                                      |



