

THE REV. Morris Brown of Philadelphia
Second Bishop Of The African Methodist Episcopal Church
Of The United States.

PRES. SMITH TELLS STUDENTS Changes Ahead For Morris Brown

by Lousia McCullough

February 25, 1985 marked a first for many MBC students, especially Freshman. For the first time of the 1984-85 school year there was a meeting for the student body. To the surprise of many there was a great show of interest in the meeting (especially among the men of the campus).

Many came to see what changes were taking place and others came to be well informed about the mis-information circulating on campus. Still others came to voice their opinions about many of the proposed changes taking place and find out what can be done to change the problems of the school.

Though many came for various reasons, the president approached the meeting very differently. President Smith opened the discussion but limited it only to the proposed academic changes, to clarify what is being done with the academic program.

He began by telling the student body about the directives given to him by the Board of Trustees which is called a mandate. Morris Brown has a budget that needs to be balanced. Money has been borrowed from the school's endowment and it's almost gone. Through the years Morris Brown has grossed 1.4 million dollars in expenses that exceeds its income. An additional problem arises when, in this past year, enrollment has dropped from 1800 students to 1000. So here is where the money problem begins.

To help correct this, President Smith has decided upon many changes. "For the time being the college will discontinue offering some course work," he said. Many do not especially agree with this idea, but, as the President stated, "I've got a mandate to do what I feel is right for the institution at this time."

No, the President is not saying

that he is going to eliminate majors. What is being eliminated are those departments which cover the instruction given to students in their major. Many students are not only worried about having to take their major classes in the other AUC institutions but are worried about those instructors and professors that not only teach well but bring a sense of pride to the school. The President says he is worried about the faculty that has to be let go from the institution. He also said that he himself does not have a contract!

To further explain such academic changes Smith went on to say, "The number of majors (in each department) dictates what we are doing." If there are not enough majors, that is where the cuts will be. Smith spoke of Emory University and the University of Cincinnati where they have cut out whole schools simply because the number of degrees given a year dictated the need for closure.

While everyone pondered the changes and cuts that would be made President Smith went on to tell those in attendance the courses of study that will be strengthened. They were Education, the Sciences, HRIM, Business Administration, Nursing, Computer Sciences, and Criminal Justice.

In essence, Smith said that the school was going to cut back. Though we had some eliminations those areas that had no change as far as elimination was concerned, were going to be strengthened. As President Smith said, "They're going to be top quality."

This Student Body meeting was more like a briefing, a limited discussion of the changes that were to be made.

At the close of the meeting administrators who take part in determining campus and college life made comments. They were, Mrs. O'Neal; Dean of Student

Affairs, Dr. Charles Greene; Associate Dean of Student Affairs, and Dr. Gloria Anderson; Dean of Academic Affairs. The Student Government President, David Kinchen said the final remarks and closed by saying, "The primary reason for having this meeting was to give you (the students) first hand information and let you hear it from Dr. Smith and other administrators here."

Some of the upper level courses in the following programs will be temporarily suspended:

Art
Business Education
*Education (Psychology)
English
Foreign Language (French & Spanish)
Geography
History
Home Economics
Music
Philosophy
Physical Education
*Education majors will be certified through the State approved individual certification process.

FINANCIAL AID DIRECTOR SAYS REAGAN POLICIES WILL HURT STUDENTS

by Hedren H. Johnson

President Reagan, now serving his second term in office, has several ideas in mind on how to decrease the national debt. One area under the cutting edge will be financial aid for college students. What does this mean to the typical Morris Brown College student? To find that out, the Observer interviewed Irene B. Jones, Director of Student Financial Aid for the college.

WO: WITH REAGAN IN OFFICE AGAIN, WILL THERE BE ANY FURTHER CUTS IN FINANCIAL AID?

STUDENT ENROLLMENT DECREASES IN AUC FOR 1985

by Laura Green

Morris Brown College is again finding itself facing a declining enrollment for the second semester of the 1984-85 school year.

According to Ms. Corrine Taylor, Manager of Student Services the enrollment for the second semester is 1044 which is a decrease from last semester's enrollment of 1068.

"We always have a large enrollment the first semester of each school year and a decrease the second semester," said Ms. Taylor.

Ms. Taylor said with the changes being made under the present administration more students will be attracted to come to Morris Brown.

"We are now seeing students on an appointment basis. Dealing with students one to one makes it more private. We discuss all charges and payments and put everything in writing. Students seem to be more positive," Ms. Taylor said.

Ms. Taylor said things are looking better for Morris Brown including the problems of attitudes with students and the Administration.

"Working with students on a

more personal basis helps to ease some of the problems with attitudes," said Ms. Taylor.

When asked about the changes within the Business Office Ms. Taylor said the Business Office is now the Finance Office with Mr. Charles W. Moore as Vice President of Finance.

"With everyone working together, Morris Brown is building into a better institution. Also with the many changes being made students and the staff have a positive outlook toward the future," Ms. Taylor said.

However, declining enrollment is not only a problem at Morris Brown. According to the registrars at Atlanta University, their enrollment is 1017 for the second semester. This is also true at Spelman which had an enrollment of 1602 students the first semester to a decrease this semester of 1,568. Morehouse College had a rather large enrollment of 2,300 students the first semester to a decrease this semester of 1,976. Clark College registrars said they are not at liberty to release enrollment figures.

Jones: So far, I know about two proposed changes for this fiscal year /1985-86/. He /Reagan/ plans to put a cutoff of \$32,500 on the amount of money a student's parents can make in order to be eligible for the National Student Direct Loan.

WO; SO, IF A STUDENT'S PARENTS MAKE OVER THAT AMOUNT, THEN THAT STUDENT WON'T BE ABLE TO RECEIVE A LOAN?

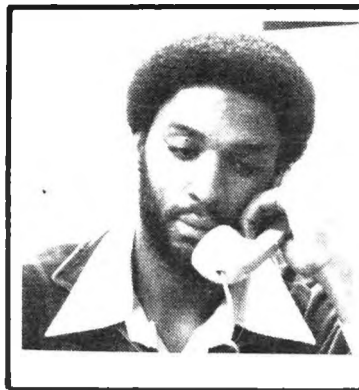
Jones: That's correct. The other proposed change is in the total amount of federal financial aid a student can receive. They /Reagan's Administration/ are

talking about putting a cap of \$4,000 on the total amount of federal financial aid a student can get. That would be disastrous for Morris Brown.

WO: A LOT OF STUDENTS HAVE BEEN COMPLAINING ABOUT AN ATTITUDE PROBLEM WITH YOUR OFFICE. COULD YOU TELL ME WHY THEY MIGHT GET THAT FEELING?

Jones: I have been accused of having a bad attitude. But, I see myself in perspective, and I don't think I have an attitude problem. I think that most of the com-

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The Editor Speaks

by Michael Phillips

As we reflect on African-American history month in 1985, we should recognize two things. First, we should understand that this is a very significant year and that we are fortunate and blessed to be alive at this moment in history.

The Congressional records and history books show that our people came to these shores in our present condition (sophisticated servitude/slavery) in 1555. It has been proven that Africans were in the "new world" earlier, but we came as free explorers. If you total the period from 1555 to 1985 you'll get 430 years that our people have been in this country in a dependent state of being.

We have success among our people in every field of endeavor, people who have made millions of dollars; but when you look at our overall condition, we must admit things are presently getting worse. Our best minds do not produce for our community; they are hidden in government agencies and corporate boardrooms. Our youth turn to drugs and crime more than ever before, and we need not look to the White(s) house in Washington for more social programs, aid to the cities, or student aid.

All African-Americans and poor people can expect is more cuts — in everything related to the social upliftment of people. So the larger question is. How will we make it into the 21st century; how can we reverse the trend?

It is my belief that we must begin to prepare NOW for our future, both individually and as a group. Whether we are preparing for our career as students or are unemployed and trying to find work — you must prepare yourself.

Regarding group advancement and solidarity, we have to understand that we must undergo what Dr. King referred to in 1967 as a "radical revolution of values." We must now, in 1985, recognize that, as Jesse Jackson said at the Democratic Convention this past summer, "We need a change." If we want a better life, we must give up this individualist philosophy that we hear in the classroom, on the job, and in the world. The "I got mine, you get yours" way is not the way for our people. We've come too far by being united, however fragile and fragmented that unity was.

That unity helped us through slavery and reconstruction, through jim crow and segregation. That unity brought into being the 1965 Voting Rights Act,

and that unity ended colonialism on our continent, Africa. We see this spirit at work now all over the world, especially in Central America and South Africa.

This spirit and unity of purpose was taught to us by Malcolm X and by Dr. King. In his 1967 "Beyond Vietnam" speech, King said "these are revolutionary times." He continued by saying that the shirtless and barefoot people of the land are rising up as never before. The people who once sat in darkness have seen a great light."

Africans in America know this feeling all too well. We have been in the darkness of slavery and object discrimination. We have seen the light of total freedom, but we are not there yet. This is our link to South Africa, Namibia, Nicaragua, and El Salvador.

The same government that supports the landed gentry in Central America, the apartheid regime in South Africa, and the murderers of nuns in El Salvador is the same government that enslaved us and passed laws to keep us second class and disenfranchised. Most of the laws to reverse this trend are just reaching their twentieth year on the books and what are we seeing in America? It is slowly starting to resemble the way things used to be. We can't afford to go to sleep now.

We must see and understand that this government is cutting social programs but wants to debate an increase in defense spending.

The U.S. will ask for more military aid to El Salvador and plan a star wars defense system for outer space while it attacks affirmative action and intends to cut student loans.

As this nation moves more to the political right, it is beginning to look sick and resemble the "dark and difficult days" that Dr. King told us were ahead. But we must not give up. We MUST continue to struggle — in ALL its forms. We must also support the struggles of our oppressed brothers and sisters all over the world.

In order for any group to advance its leadership must excel. W.E.B. Du Bois called it the talented tenth. Unfortunately most of our best black minds make money for someone else. We must be willing to set up businesses and start conglomerates. We must be willing to gamble on each other! This is the true meaning of community.

There is also too much jockeying among leading members in our community for the position of "leader." This is especially true among members of the civil

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The Wolverine Observer

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF BLACK HISTORY MONTH



by Calvert H. Smith

Through the years, Black people in this country have set aside a specific time during the month of February in recognition of the contributions of Blacks to the world. The primary objectives of these celebrations have been to illustrate the importance of Black people to society, while at the same time, motivating young Blacks to achievements consistent with those of their ancestry.

I think the emphasis of these celebrations has served their purposes. That is to say, I think it is important for Black people to celebrate the significant contributions of our ancestors and to keep before the young people of our race the models of success which were born out of hard work as reflected in the achievements of many of our great leaders in the past.

In 1985, however, I sense the need for a broadening of emphasis in our celebration of Black History month. Today, Black people in America have a great need for cohesiveness. We have recently come through a period in History in which significant gains toward equality appeared to have been made in our society. As we look back through the years, however, it is quite clear that individuals gained, while we, as a race of people, lost. That being the case, the celebration of Black History month at this time must be a period in which we as a people can unite in a common voice to leverage enough power to be granted equal access to opportunities in the country. Today, more than ever before, we must join together to present a united force in a common voice through the broader society demanding equality to its fullest extent. Additionally, it appears that we must insure that our youth maximize their potential to assume leadership in our community facilitating our quest for equality. We must produce Black Politicians, Educators, Doctors and Professionals in all areas who view themselves as extensions of the Black community and who will, therefore, work closely with us as we attempt to achieve parity with other ethnic groups in our society. Our

challenge is two-fold. Not only must we leverage resources to achieve equality but we must also devote ourselves to the development of our own community to the degree that we will be perceived as a legitimate power in the society; thus, enhancing our ability to negotiate for those benefits in this society which rightfully belong to us as citizens of these United States.

Our future is bright, but we must make that future brighter. The challenge we face in 1985, as we celebrate Black History month, is different from any challenge we have ever faced in the past. The signs are very clear. If we are to truly become a liberated people, we must, in a very real sense, **do it ourselves.**

What Black History Means To MBC Personalities

For years outstanding blacks have been overlooked in American history, it was not until Carter G. Woodson proclaimed the month of February, "Black History Week," did we actually begin realizing black accomplishments. "Black History Week" caught on like wildfire all over the country and later became Black History Month. Before long outstanding blacks such as Harriet Tubman, Fredrick Douglass, and Nat Turner became household words. The enthusiasm generated by "Black History Month" lasted for many years but in recent years some of the excitement has diminished. Never before has this been so prevalent as it was this past month. For the entire month of February, several activities were scheduled on campus and to be honest the activities were poorly attended. The activities were poorly attended not because they were not quality activities but because we have allowed ourselves to become so preoccupied with other trivial things.

It has gotten to the point where we have forgotten the ones who helped pave the way for us to receive a quality education. In all due respect, we must remember these persons for without their sacrifices and sufferings it would not have been possible for us to have achieved our present success.

So Brownites, let's not forget our heritage and for God's sake let's not forget those who made it possible for us to be here.

David Kinchen,
SGA President

Mother to Son
By Langston Hughes
Well, son, I'll tell you:
Life for me ain't been no crystal stair. It's had tacks in it,
And splinters,
And boards torn up,
And places with no carpet on the floor- Bare.
But all the time
I's been a-climbin', on,
And reachin' landin's,
And turnin' corners,

February/March 1985

And sometimes goin' in the dark
Where there ain't been no light.

So, boy, don't you turn back.
Don't you set down on the steps
'Cause you finds it's kinder hard.

Don't you fall now-
For I'se still goin', honey,
I'se still climbin',
And life for me
ain't been no crystal stair.

In this poem by Langston Hughes, a mother shares with her son her struggles, her dedication, and her determination to keep on keeping on. Black History Month is a time when one learns about the struggles of their forefathers. It is a time for gaining appreciation for their accomplishments. It is a time to become inspired enough to make a change for the improvement of our African people. Often it has been said, "It is not where you come from, it is where you are going." If one does not know from whence they come, how can they possibly determine where to go?"

Anavinett Daniels,
SGA Vice President

During the month of February we bring recognition and give honor to our brothers and sisters who have contributed so much to blacks and mankind as well.

At this time we should be especially proud of our forefathers who laid down the foundation for the greatest institution in the nation, our own Morris Brown College.

Let's turn back the pages of time to year 1881. I see John Wesley Gaines, and Stewart Wiley with the idea of founding their own school for Negro girls and boys.

In 1881 our forefathers envisioned a haven that would feed the hungry souls of its student body.

Let's reaffirm our commitment to the dream of our forefathers and as we are proud of them, let's make them proud of us!

Michelle Patman
Miss Morris Brown College
1984-85

Will Rogers states, "Everyone is ignorant about something." Through the creation of Black History Month, we, the Black population are given the chance to erase that ignorance. Black History Month is a time when we can enhance our knowledge and strengthen our pride in our Black race!!!

-There were times when our people were forgotten.

-Their contributions to the world were stored in locked trunks.

-Now, Black History Month a time when the hard work and sacrifice of our ancestors shines brighter than the sun!!!

We as black people cannot give every black leader an award, but we can remember them not only during Black History Month but everyday in our hearts and in our souls.

Phyllis Hall
First Attendant,
Miss Morris Brown College
1984-85

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Editorial Comments & Letters

THE STRUGGLE:

A Definition of Black History

Black History. Two words used to describe the struggle of a people. A struggle against hate, bigotry, death and destruction. A struggle that has left an imprint upon this nation's people. A struggle which is now dying short of its goal due to a virus of apathy that has infected the youth of our people. Just as a disease preys upon the young, this disease has taken its toll. A people cannot progress if the strength of its young is taken away.

The cause. There is no single reason. Like a rushing river that has many small creeks and streams flowing into it; this river of non-concern has tributaries consisting of a lack of values, unwanted assimilation and a lack of enthusiasm.

Lack of values. We are in an era when most of us will sellout for what we think is the almighty dollar. Make no mistake, this has been happening in the past but now it seems as though a price tag has been hung on each of us (with some of us having a "dollar days" sale). One noteworthy example of this prevalent "buy me I'm cheap" attitude is the incident of the reporter stating the then Democratic presidential candidate, Rev. Jackson, referred to those of Jewish ancestry as "hymies" during an off the record conversation. I can't help but wonder what that reporter is doing now. I don't see him on Good Morning America or CBS Evening News doing as what he claims he was doing then — "his journalistic duty." He sold out. He is Black History in the making.

"Association produces assimilation" is definitely the case of our people. Being accepted into this society, though in a much limited fashion, we have taken on quite a few negative habits. In **Black History**, no one was concerned if your jeans were Klein, if your shirt was Polo or if your watch was made by Gucci; but now in our infinite wisdom, we choose only to associate with those who can or choose to wear these material possessions. No matter how shallow the person's mentality, if he wears Perry Ellis, YSL or Pierre Cardin suits (oh pardon me, I've been informed that Pierre is country now) he is in the "elite crowd." Do not misunderstand me. There is nothing wrong with having any of these things. But when one judges others by these standards he or she is committing the same injustice we say others have committed when they judge us by the color of our skin. Yet we do it. Frequently. History in the making.

The Fire. It is gone from our eyes. No more Martins, Malcolms, Washingtons or Tubmans being bred in our in-

stitutions of higher learning to ignite the potential of great achievement in our hearts. Sure, there are a few candles of brightness that can be seen here and there; but these candles have no chance of metamorphosing into lighthouses of leadership to shine the way out of this ocean of despair and misconception if they are constantly being blown out by the winds of apathy. Just as a big, powerful and majestic King Cobra can be soothed to sleep with the soft melody of a flute, we have been soothed into complacency by a few tokens of the wealth this nation has to offer.

The solution. There is no one, two, three presto unification magic. We, the Black College students, are going to have to seriously think about our purpose on this planet. We are using the few minutes God gave us on this world to better it or using them to grab as much as can and still die unsatisfied? We are the promise of yesterday, the reality of today, and the hope of tomorrow. Today will be tomorrow's history and we are responsible for what it will say. History still in the making.

Darryl E. Elzie

Clark College Intern
Baylor College of Medicine
Houston, Texas 1985

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE: THE DECIDING FACTOR IN AMERICAN POLITICS

Most of us mistakenly believe that presidential elections are decided by what is called the popular election. Voters actually select a slate of electors who are pledged to their party's nominee. In some states, electors' names are on the ballot with the presidential and vice-presidential nominees, but in most states they are not. These electors make the final choice for president and vice-president.

The electoral college process is, like other parts of the electoral system, fraught with potential inequities. Voters are not directly involved in the process, and although the Constitution is clear about the duties of electors, it leaves it to the states to determine how they are chosen. States vary in their methods: Some choose by party convention, others by state party committee; state legislatures decide in many; and a few electors are named by the presidential candidate or his designee. Serving as an elector is considered an honor, a reward for service to the party.

BLACK HISTORY AND RELIGION

by Rev. Phillip Griffin

It has been said that we do not need an abundance of religious activities. This to me was a most disturbing statement. My reason for saying this is because religion has been a part of our experience since we came to this country and in Africa.

As slaves our forefathers began to learn of the Almighty God and what he could do, they tried him and found it to be so. One of them confirmed it by saying, "Above my head I hear music in the air. There must be a God somewhere." This God came to be a friend and great asset to their lives and they kept him and tried to pass him on to each new generation. The survival of the African-American must be credited to his religious convictions. Singing about his God while working helped him to carry the burden of the unjust master. And even in later times it was the power of black religious experience that gave us strength to make it from week to week. There was strength in hearing someone lead the verse singing, "Through many danger's, toils, and snares, I have already come. Grace has brought me this far and grace will lead me on." This gave us confidence to keep going for there was someone with us to hold us up. When they were really weary the words "take my hand precious Lord lead me on," made the difference. But the real source of power came through the powerful preaching of the black minister who could tell them of the liberator and the just God who would soon make things alright.

In the electoral-college process, all of a state's electoral votes are pledged to the candidate who wins a majority of that state's popular vote, no matter how the popular vote may have been split (Maine is the exception). Each state gets a number of electoral votes equal to the total of its two senators plus its representatives in the House (these are based on population).

California, the most populous state, for example has 45 House members plus two senators, yielding 47 electoral votes. Although the District of Columbia has no vote in Congress, it has three electoral votes, as do each of the six states with only one House member. The votes of the 50 states plus the District total 538, and candidates must receive a majority of 270, in order to become president and vice-president.

Electors do not meet in a

group of 538 people but usually in their respective state capitals about six weeks after the general election — last year on December 17. They cast their votes and forward a certified tally to Congress, and in early January the votes will be counted in the presence of the newly elected Senate and House of Representatives. The candidates with the majority become president and vice-president.

There were also roles that the Church played in the life of the African-American. It was in the Church where most movements were organized to fight against racism. Number one, the Black Church was organized in protest of racial injustice. The A.M.E. Church in Philadelphia and the Baptist in Savannah, Ga. are examples. Then it was in the Black Church where plans were developed to fight for intergration and equality. If it had not been for the Church, we would not have men like Bishops, Richard Allen and Henry McNeal Turner and the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Other leaders like Fredrick Douglas, Booker T. Washington, W.E.B. DuBois, and Rev. Jesse Jackson, would tell you it was black people's religion that made the difference and bought us through.

We cannot forget that many of our black institutions were developed in the church. Fisk University, Knoxville College, Hampton Institute, Paine College, Wilberforce University, and Morris Brown College are a few of the schools that the Black church gave us. All the things I have stated about religion and history is to ask one question, Could this be the cause of our suffering today? When you look at how we have risen above our adversaries and how we have been able to obtain the comforts of life as equivalent to our white counterparts and then see how we have abandoned the need for God in our lives, it makes you wonder.

Now that we can wear the furs

and drive the good cars and feel at ease with the tillie cards, we act as if we believe the Cult leaders who say Jesus was something the White man made up to keep our minds off troubles. If this is your belief you are dead wrong. He is real and He still lives. He brought us this far and He still has control of things. Our future depends on the fact that religion must continue to be a part of our lives. Sometimes we feel that the rivers have dried and the fields have failed to produce. Then we think sometimes that there is no hope for our school and say what shall we do? I would like to refer you to the wisdom of the Scriptures as an answer. II Chronicles 7:14 says, If my People which are called by my name shall humble themselves and pray, and seek my face, and turn from their wicked ways, then will I hear from heaven and will forgive their sins and will heal their land. Proverbs 3:5-6, Trust in the Lord with all thine heart: and lean not unto thine own understanding. In all thy ways acknowledge him and he shall direct thy path. By knowing this, then why should we quit? Let us as a people say, I come too far from where I started from. Nobody told me the road would be easy, but I don't believe He brought me this far to leave me. So, I will go. I shall go to see what the end's going to be.

Opinions expressed in articles and letters are those of the author and do not necessarily reflect either the opinions or policies of the college or Wolverine Observer.

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And seven presidents — including Lincoln (1860), Truman (1948), Kennedy (1960), and Nixon (1968) — won the popular vote by only a small margin, not majorities, but received the majority of electoral votes.

It is also possible under the electoral-college system for electors to be "faithless" — that is, although they almost always vote for the party nominee to whom they are pledged, THEY ARE NOT BOUND BY THE CONSTITUTION TO DO SO. Amendments to the Constitution to elect the president by direct popular vote have been introduced in the Senate numerous times but have never gotten any further.

SOURCE: Essence Magazine



POLITICAL PERSPECTIVE

Economic Development In Africa

by Marcus E. Jones

The underdeveloped countries and developing-industrial societies of Africa must travel through several stages before their economies are considered modernized. Several aspects of economic structure must exist: 1) a rapid increase in per capita income, 2) a steady decline in dependency upon monocrops and/or monominerals for export earnings, and 3) a lessening dependence upon imports of basic items as food, machines and transport equipment.

One problem affecting the Third World is their heavy expenditures for military hardware. This burden to their budgets could be used to finance sorely needed human development programs such as education, health and agriculture. Another problem deals with the lack of planning and coordination between various governments. In order to maximize the utilization of financial, human and natural resources, African countries need to collaborate more in development projects. For example, every country in West Africa desires to have a completely integrated iron and steel complex when, in fact, there is only a need for maybe three countries to develop expensive projects such as that. Nigeria has the capital and market for those kinds of developments. Togo or Liberia have billions or tons of iron ore, but lack capital and large domestic markets for consumption. Perhaps each country in West Africa could specialize in a particular aspect of economic production, thereby alleviating the waste of duplication.

According to *Industry in Africa* (Ewing, 1968), the best approach

for economic development would be to transform the agricultural sector and rural economy. However, most African countries have invested heavily into import-substitution industries and cash crops (coffee, sugar, cocoa, cotton, etc.). It would be far more beneficial for African people to develop crops for domestic consumption and inter-regional and intra-continental trade. This approach would improve the quality of African diets and provide a variety of foods to select from, as well as an affordable supply for local consumption. Also, an agri-industrial base would further expand employment and provide income for millions of potential migrants to overcrowded cities and towns.

Tanzania had a serious drought which hampered her agricultural development, yet when aid arrived, the poor quality of roads hindered adequate distribution. So the first priority in industrial and agricultural development is heavy investments in the infrastructure: transportation, energy, communications, and water and sewage systems. Most countries in Africa cannot afford to expend large sums of money into the development of essential infrastructural projects. And, without internal political stability, development will be curtailed, especially when sorely needed funds for social and economic programs are diverted into military and defense budgets.

Nigeria and Tanzania represent two paradigms at opposite extremes of the development continuum. They practice different economic approaches to solve similar development

problems. Nigeria receives approximately 90 percent of her export earnings from petroleum, which fluctuates between 40-50 billion a year. Tanzania is not as naturally endowed with oil or natural gas, and therefore, must rely upon several cash crops (coffee, cotton, sisal, tea, cloves, etc.) for foreign exchange earnings. Both countries are affected seriously by the supply and demand curves of the developed industrialized markets. Nigeria has the greatest potential of being the successful model of capitalist development. Whereas, Tanzania is attempting to develop African Socialism (Ujamaa) to harness and develop her human and natural resources.

What are the future prospects for both countries, and how do they affect the future role of Africa in the Third World? Nigeria seems to have all the necessary ingredients: capital, market, and labor. Nigeria has the largest population in Africa, 90 million, and the largest GNP, \$95 billion in 1981. Her financial resources, if properly channelled, can be used to develop the infrastructure, heavy industry, and human resources. Approximately one out of six Africans on the continent are Nigerians, which is a valuable asset.

Tanzania, with a 1981 GNP of \$5 billion and a population of 20 million, has no choice but to develop her human resources first (social and political orientation) and then use it to develop infrastructure, agriculture, minerals, and heavy industry. Tanzania has huge quantities of coal, lead, tin, iron, and phosphates, which are strategically located around the Tanzania-Zambia Railway. The key to African development hinges on the utilization of her human, financial, and natural resources.



Nr: 98389701

Family Name _____
 First Name _____
 Place of Birth _____
 Date of Birth _____
 Tribe _____

signature

- A. Employment Bureau
- B. Employer Name, Address, Signature
- C. Tax
- D. Homeland Tax
- E. Particulars

A
 B
 C
 D
 E

Inside of South African Passbook

Build A "Free South Africa" Movement At MBC

By Mack A. Jones, Ph.D.
 Atlanta University

The South African Government is by far the most tyrannical and oppressive regime on earth and perhaps the most diabolical to ever exist. The government elected and staffed by the white minority through the use of military imposed terror deprives the majority black population of practically all political and human rights. Blacks have no political rights, are subjected to arbitrary arrests and detention, and are required to carry pass books which indicate where they are allowed to live, travel and work.

The South African government has announced that its ultimate goal is to resettle Black South Africans in barren economically unviable homelands so that no blacks could be citizens of South Africa. In spite of its blatantly racist and undemocratic character, the South African government is considered to be an ally by the current U.S. government. As a matter of fact, it is the U.S. government along with U.S. corporations which provides the South African government with the political and economic support it needs to stay in power.

The free South Africa Movement initiated last November in Washington by Randal Robinson of Trans-Africa and other prominent African-Americans was designed to call to the attention of the American people the despotic nature of the South African regime and the complicity of the U.S. government in sustaining the apartheid regime and to galvanize public opinion to force the U.S. to discontinue its support for this despicable regime.

The Trans-Africa anti-apartheid protests are continuing in Washington, but they are no longer reported on the evening news nor on the front page of the daily newspapers. The anti-apartheid Washington movement needs to be reinforced by similar movements across the United States.

There is no better force to

build and lead such a movement than the students on the campuses of traditionally black colleges and universities. Contrary to what some may think, our students from the very beginning have always been a force for progressive social change. Even in the face of acute economic vulnerabilities and outright political terror, from the Reconstruction period and the era of lynching up to and through the contemporary Civil Rights Movement, black students have courageously confronted the forces of oppression. In line with that tradition we must take the lead in confronting the U.S. government for its support of the racist South African regime.

To confront the problem effectively we must be thoroughly informed on the issues. We must have a clear understanding of both the nature and practice of the South African state and the supportive role played by the United States. Student governments and other organizations should organize symposiums, teachings, etc. to make students fully aware of the situation. Armed with such awareness and true to their historical mission progressive students would surely mount their own Free South Africa campaigns and force the U.S. government to discontinue its support for the apartheid regime.

In addition to educating people about the situation in South Africa, progressive students can also organize different forms of material support for our brothers and sisters in South Africa. Refugees from South Africa, who are now in Tanzania, Zambia, and Angola can use clothes, food, medical supplies, books, etc. The exiles working at the United Nations and other places are in need of monetary support. No gesture of support in this regard is too small! The People need our help! Can they count on us?

DOES MORE NEED TO BE SAID?

PASS BOOK



Republic of South Africa

This is what Black South Africans have to carry at all times or suffer the consequences in their own country.

(Printed by SCLC)



Fifth District Congressman Wyche Fowler reviews pending legislation with Roosevelt Hudson, a Winter term intern in the Congressman's Atlanta office. "Roosevelt has done an outstanding job for us during his internship," Congressman Fowler said.

POET'S CORNER

CONVENTION DEMOCRACY '84

This year it was the same game only this time the rules changed. Where are the delegates? On the way to Frisco perhaps Fritz bought a few, with the PAC money he said he was going to give back, you know.

The problem was that this year they didn't expect Farrakhan to take a position on the presidency, least of all make an endorsement. But then again, they didn't expect Jesse either.

They must have been scared to death with a Muslim making endorsements and providing security. It did make the chance of an unfortunate incident less likely didn't it?

No, this year wouldn't resemble '65 or '68 the real assassination took place in San Francisco where they shot the rainbow down with apologies and repudiations. We forgot we were playing politics - a game of power - You can't be powerful and sorry at the same time.

BLACK WOMEN

Young and beautiful, old and wise.
Can help the Black men to overcome, to rise.
To be his backbone, to keep him strong.
Preserving his strength, to maintain his home.
Black women, God's gift to Black men.
Not to be accepted as a little thing
She must do her part and so must he.
To obtain a life of quality!

—Roger "Sugar" Moore



Black Pride

I am Black and I am proud,
That's why I'm saying it and saying it loud.
Black is a color that is
represented throughout the world,
Black is beautiful such as the pearl.
Black is Stevie Wonder jamming to the sound.
Black is Martin and Malcolm equality bound.
Many of my people have been brainwashed
as they betray.
But this won't happen to me because Black
is the way.
I can't think of no other color
I would rather be,
Because Black is Beautiful and Black is me.
So when someone says black,
I don't try to hide.
I stand up and show them my pride.

—Sloan

SEARCHING

Today I went hunting
But nothing I could find
I really don't know what I was
looking for
I guess I'm out of my mind
Tomorrow I'll keep on searching
What I'll find I'm not sure
But I hope it will be the understanding
Of the things already here.

Rev. Phillip B. Griffin



a metaphor
and upon learning that white
was not necessarily right
the negroes were taken aback
and most of them
advanced to black.
—S. Grisham

Brother Reaganite

Say Brothers, while you're out
here existing each and every
day. Have you been listening to
what the voices of awareness
have been trying to say?

I know your answer is a question
because you don't even know
Well listen brothers and sisters,
this is the way the voices go:

Black people when will you
learn. If you don't wake up in
the fire you know you gon' burn.

I know you can see that Reagan is
the President man, and that
cut, cut, cut, is his number one
plan.

Well, the voices out here have
been continually saying, that
it's time to get serious and
discontinue playing.

While you're feeding your egos
and rusting your mind, this
system is doing something to us
and its not very kind.

Yeah, I know, you've heard all
this stuff about our position.
And yeah, I know that not
realizing has become our tradi-
tion.

Well this time you'll realize as
this prophecy comes to be.
Once Reagan cuts GSL, NDSL,
AND SEOG.

You'll be out in the streets,
saying man, it's much too tight!
And the voices will be saying,
now you realize that you've
become a REAGANITE!

William Tanks



(BEING BLACK)

A Creed For The Children

do not sympathize with your brother's plight
abhor it.
do not condone civilized oppression
resist it.
do not accept an uncontrollable situation
change it.
do not hide from injustice
challenge it.
do not let your culture die
preserve it.
do not oversleep
the time is now.

—S. Grisham



Added pressure from all sides.
Being taken for little joy rides.
Turning our women against the man.
Brainwashing us, to explore material things.
Mostly, being black, is wonderful and true.
Learning what's for real, learning about you.
Being Black, a most precious gift. Not a commodity, that's
sold in a store of thrift.
Being black and what it really means.
Is to be free, and treated as equal as human beings.

—Roger "Sugar" Moore

subtleties of civilization
an outdoor basketball court/definition:
a block of cement
designated for the expulsion of
hot air//
high energy//
pent up emotions//

JUST AROUND THE CORNER SITS
a commission of three to judge the phalangists
guilty; of crimes against humanity when
they murdered women and children in beirut.
a commission of three to judge
the general and the minister of defense
guilty; like the germans who never realized.

time magazine told the story while
the judges ate a quiet meal
the phalangists ate a hearty meal
the general and the minister are
general and minister still
//the murdered women and children are
dead.

someone told our president
he pointed to a sign that read
KEEP OFF THE GRASS
black and white in bold print
designating someone else's space
indoor plumbing/definition:
hot and cold running water
in every universal household

an indication of our civilized desire
to be clean
to wash away
the dirt
the grime
and
the blood.
—S. Grisham

power of thought
politics
has its audience
but
profundity
elicits applause.
speechmakers
stay up late
brainstorming strategies
by which to entrap
profundity;
lace it with delicate
bits of conscience.
humor does not fail
but
runs not the gamut
of human emotion
fundamental to mankind.
the heart must be touched.
anger must be tried.
the soul stirred and
truth
becomes light
even as dark is
profound.
—S. Grisham

The Animal

I'm an animal locked in his cage,
Running seeking freedom in a desperate rage.
Yes I'm an animal incarcerated in America
and equality is the key,
So I'll do whatever is necessary to
obtain it to once come free.
If my abductor steps in the way
I'll throw him to the side,
For I'm no longer the horse; always
being exploited and giving up a ride.
I'm the head wolf that leads the pack,
I'm the panther in the night vicious and Black.
Yes I possess all these characteristics
which are not too complex to comprehend,
For it is I an animal known as the RADICAL BLACK MAN!

—Sloan

"Always bear in mind that the people are not fighting for ideals, for the things in anyone's head. They are fighting to win material benefits, to live better and in peace, to see their lives go forward, to guarantee the future of their children...."

Amilcar Cabral

The Editor From page 2

rights leadership. Malcolm X gave the best solution for this problem in 1964. "The problem facing our people here in America is bigger than all other personal or organizational differences. Therefore, as leaders, we must stop worrying about the threat that we seem to think we pose to each other's personal prestige, and concentrate our united efforts toward solving the unending hurt that is being done daily to our people here in America.... We need new ideas, new methods, new approaches."

Leadership is collective and so is problem solving. Our talented people must cease bickering and get on with the business of organizing ALL sectors of our community, developing an agenda we can all basically agree with, create a climate we can unite within, and push that agenda.

For those white readers, it is my belief that your leading figures don't let blacks tell them with whom to set up alliances. If Min. Farrakhan and Rev. Jackson agree on certain positions and want to work together THAT IS THEIR RIGHT. If this makes the white community uncomfortable we're not sorry. As long as this country supports apartheid (which kills people) and does not heed our cries of protest, who is concerned about whites being uncomfortable or afraid of Jackson, Farrakhan, or their coming together?

National Association for Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) founded 1909

Frederick Douglas, Freedom Fighter and Writer, Born 1817 Southern Christian Leader Conference (SCLC) organized 1957

MBC ENROLLS FIRST NURSING CLASS

The first class enrolled in nursing courses of the Morris Brown College Bachelor Degree in Nursing program in January 1985. The class was subscribed completely, enrolling twenty students. Class members are pictured above after their full-dress uniform preparation for clinical learning experience through a simulated client-care experience in the campus psychomotor learning laboratory. In this experience, students completed a sequence of care activities, such as, taking vital signs (temperature, pulse, respiration and blood pressure measurement), providing hygienic care, and charting nursing assessments and client responses. Actions to maintain safe environments for the client, the nurse, and colleagues is an integral part of this initial learning. Concurrent classroom in-

Financial Aid From page 1

plaints come from those students that we have had to say "no" to. So, we are trying to learn how to say no with a smile. I want to point out that there have been no complaints about the service we give.

WO: WHAT ARE SOME OF THE MOST COMMON MISTAKES THAT STUDENTS MAKE ON THEIR FINANCIAL AID FORMS?

Jones: If students use their W2 forms to calculate their tax section of the FAF, there is a problem with the difference between taxes withheld and taxes actually paid. If the amount is over \$300, then we have to re-check those figures.

WO: THAT WOULD SLOW DOWN THE WHOLE APPLICATION PROCESS, WOULDN'T IT?

Jones: Right. Students also make a mistake in calculating the number of people living in the household.

WO: THERE HAVE BEEN A LOT OF CHANGES AROUND HERE/AT MORRIS BROWN. DO YOU KNOW OF ANY CHANGES THAT ARE TO TAKE PLACE IN THE FINANCIAL AID DEPARTMENT?

Jones: Well, right now, we are computerizing our records. And, next semester will be the first time we will do our part of registration on computer. I expect total chaos.

WO: The computer science department has volunteered to help out some during registration, so maybe it won't be that bad. DO YOU HAVE ANY WORDS OF WISDOM FOR THE STUDENTS?

Jones: Apply for all financial aid as early as possible. Be sure to fill out all forms completely and accurately. Also, be sure to send the college any information that it needs to process your forms.

Student Personalities From page 2

Black history is a topic which I pride myself on. When I think of our history, I see a past of tears and discontent with which our forefathers suffered for so long. I am as proud of our heritage as all my black family, but I am also proud of my American heritage.

We as black people have suffered, pushed, and pulled for so long that things would someday be in our favor. Today, though not everything we fought for has been ours, thanks to people like Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. and others, our future is looking up. Now, as far as my thoughts on black history month, I think we could do without it. I'm not saying to demolish it completely, but for so long we have tried to rid ourselves of the label "black." We use it in almost in everything jobs, hiring, and applications. Isn't "black history" like another label? That's a big contradiction on our part.

We all should be equally as proud of our American history. I say stop labeling a month designated for blacks. Instead, incorporate our black history into our American history and if anything is to be "honored," honor the whole American past. Have you ever heard of White history month?

Rhodesia Ashe
2nd Attendant,
Miss Morris Brown College
1984-85



STUDENT SPOTLIGHT

ALUMNA PASSES CPA EXAM

On February 4, 1985, Ms. Tammy Todd became the 24th certified public accountant to graduate from Morris Brown College.

The native of McIntyre, Georgia was the 1984 salutatorian and is presently employed with the Internal Revenue Service, working in the Employee Plans Exempt Organization Division (EPEO).

After a four-month period of intense study, Tammy sat for all four parts of the Uniform CPA Exam in May 1984 and successfully passed two parts. She passed the remaining two parts of the exam in Macon in November of last year.

Tammy is an inspiration an example to the eight Bronites who will travel to Macon on May 8th to take the 1985 exam.

The students are: Louise Farmer, from Thomasville, Georgia, Angela Fields, from Queens, New York, Darryl Hicks from Atlanta, Audrey Higgins from Atlanta, Darnell Jackson Todd from West Point, Georgia, Carles Orange from Houston, Texas, and Valencia Williams from Atlanta. Terrye Chastain from Crescent, Georgia is also a candidate in Hartford.

BROWNTITES ACCEPTED FOR POST-GRADUATE STUDY

by Michael Phillips

According to Mrs. Barbara Gray, Health Careers Counselor, the following Morris Brown students have been accepted into graduate training programs at major universities. Each of them is majoring in biology and will graduate in May 1985.

Ms. Rhodesia Ashe has been accepted into the School of Dentistry at the Medical College of Georgia.

Mr. Earl McLendon has been accepted into the Dental Program at the Medical College of Georgia.

Ms. Alfreda Burnett will be attending the School of Medicine at Boston University.

Mr. Ronald Wingate has been accepted at the Mercer University School of Pharmacy, and Sham Shepard will be attending Howard University.

First Pan African Congress Organized by WEB Dubois 1919

Huey Newton, Organize of Black Panther Party, Militant organization for self-defense and liberation, born 1942



Morris Brown College's First Nursing Class

Front Row: L-R Dr. Nancy R. Dean, Director, Frederica Williams, Gwyn Lester, Myrtis Wilcox.

2nd Row: Daryl Todd, Sharon Moore, Marilyn Jones, Sherry Worthen.

3rd Row: Corliss Wilcox, Unice Bundrage, Nacole Young Elizabeth W. Brodofsky, Faculty.

4th Row: Mary Carswell, Skeitha Bryant, Maxine Baltney.

5th Row: Mary Lomax, A. Jean Smith, Faculty

6th Row: Dr. Calvert H. Smith, MBC President

Not Pictured: Kerrie Cooper, Janice Hull, Sheila Pressley, Linda Staple, Lynne Millington

iversity of Mississippi and the University of Tennessee. Dr. Dean holds nursing degrees from Florida State University and Tulane University. She holds graduate degrees in education from the University of New Orleans and Nova University. Dr. Dean joined the MBC faculty in 1983 as founding director for professional nursing education. Mrs. Brodofsky and Miss Smith joined the faculty in Fall 1984 to implement this new program of

professional nursing education.

Officers for this first nursing class include: Nacole Young, President, Sherry Worthen, Secretary, Mary Lomax and Myrtis Wilcox, Reporters.

The uniform, nursing student patch and cap were designed by MBC pre-nursing students in 1983. Kerrie Cooper, Mary Carswell and Lynne Millington were among those students. They have waited to take nursing education at Morris Brown

rather than transfer to other colleges in the area.

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1984



1967



Shortly before his assassination, Dr. Martin Luther King sat with the Honorable Elijah Muhammad at the Messenger's home in Chicago.



1984



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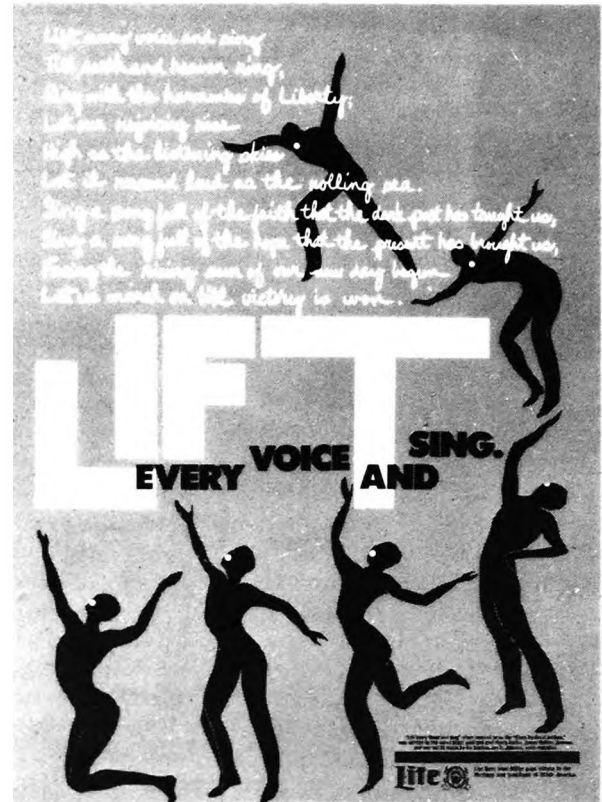
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The Wolverine Observer is designed to inform the students, faculty and administration of Morris Brown College, and to serve as a communication channel between the Morris Brown family and the community. The Wolverine Observer reserves the right to edit articles. Opinions expressed in articles and letters are those of the author and do not necessarily reflect either the opinions or policies of the college.

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B.R.A.I.D.S. ARE BACK AND AVAILABLE

by Kathy Lightfoot

Want a cornrow, flat twist, or individual braids done professionally? If this is a case, then go to 717 Confederate Avenue and there you will find Pat Mines, the lady who can make this possible. Ms. Mines has been braiding hair since she was about 13 years old, but she has been making money from it for about seven years. Ms. Mines stated that when she first got her hair braided, she became interested in extension and a lady taught her the process.

Initially, Ms. Mines did friends' hair, then it became a part-time hobby and later a full-time hobby. She works alone doing one to two heads a day. She works during the week, generally in the daytime. When asked how long this process takes? She replied, "the size of the braids, length and thickness of hair depends on how long the process will take." On the average, a cornrow make take a

minimum of four hours to a maximum of five hours, and that one time an individual braid took twenty-two hours.

Ms. Mines charges \$10 an hour, and a basic style runs from \$40 to \$50. There is a wide range of styles. "Most women like versatility, neatness and want their hair to last from three to four months." "Many (business) women like the conservative style, something for work and play." To those interested in doing this themselves, Ms. Mines advises them to "learn the craft of braiding, practice and also creativity plays a role. Braiding is time consuming and is something you have to like," she added. When asked about the future of B.R.A.I.D.S.? She explains B.R.A.I.D.S. is just something temporary until she finds another job, because Journalism is really where her heart is, however, braiding is something she can always fall back on.



LECTURE ON RACIST VIOLENCE

by Hiram Andrades

As part of the Black History Month celebration, a lecture took place February 13, at 7:00 p.m., in Viola Hill Auditorium. Those who attended, had the opportunity to listen to Glenn Dowell, a free-lance writer and Independent consultant on International Affairs. Dr. Dowell spoke on the increase of violence being committed against Blacks.

Mr. Dowell used several examples to make the audience aware of the types of violence that are taking place. He used the Atlanta Child Murders, Goetz, who shot several black youths in a New York subway, the string of murders of Black men in Buffalo, New York and other incidents of violence. When mentioning the youth murders in Atlanta, he said, "I still have an uneasy feeling that this boy (Wayne Williams) killed all of these kids."

Dowell also told the audience that the Klu Klux Klan is recruiting in the military, on college campuses and high schools. He stated, "They are building training camps for paramilitary and psychological

warfare. As part of the problem he mentioned White people are talking about Armeggedon in reference to a race war.

Part of this problem is black related, he revealed. He mentioned that Black lawyers did not make America accountable to laws on the books at the U.N. In reference to our black leaders of today, he said, "When Blacks become politicians they cease to be leaders," and "You're going to have to stop looking to Lowery, Young and others for leadership."

Glenn Dowell's lecture was informative and made the audience aware of the violence taking place against the black race.

When asked his perception of the audiences reaction to his lecture, Dowell replied, "I thought the students were tuned to what was going on as it relates to when they graduate, the problems they will encounter as blacks. They were also tuned to the increase of violence against blacks in this country and are willing to come up with solutions to solve this problem."

Is The Death Penalty Aimed Primarily At Black Prisoners?

by Kate Stewart

The National Coalition against the Death Penalty held its annual meeting in Atlanta, November 9-10, at St. Mark's United Methodist Church, 761 Peachtree Street. From different parts of the nation, anti-death penalty activists converged here for strategy meetings, workshops, speeches and films. They were joined by community activists, clergy and political figures from metropolitan Atlanta. It was sadly appropriate that the meeting was being held in Georgia considering the grim statistics.

In Georgia, those who are sentenced to die are poor, disproportionately black, and often sentenced for killing whites. There are 118 Georgia death row inmates as of October 1, 1984. Of this total, 56 are Black and 62 are White.

Georgia led the nation in number of executions before the U.S. Supreme Court struck down our death penalty law in 1972, calling it "random," "arbitrary" and "discriminatory." We reinstated state-sanctioned killing in 1973 and still sentenced a larger percentage of our population to death than any other state.

Georgia has executed more people by electricity than any other state since the U.S. Justice Department began keeping records. Of those killed, 338 were Black, 76 White.

Of the persons who have been sentenced to die under the new

Georgia law, more than 90 percent went to trial without court-appointed lawyers or public defenders because they could not afford an attorney. A disproportionate number are black and most were sentenced for killing whites.

Georgia juries now supposedly separate out the worst crimes for death sentences by determining whether the murder was "outrageously vile, horrible or inhuman" or involved one or more of nine other "aggravating circumstances." Regardless of race, this is supposed to ensure that only the worse criminals wind up on death row.

On death row, the candidate enters as a man, is systematically separated from all that manhood is, and placed in limbo until the moment of induction into his new status, death. As a humanist, Colin Turbull said, "Much I may despise a man who commits murder, I am still bothered about taking away his humanity. Taking his life is bothersome enough; taking his humanity not only seems logically unjustified but far more important."

These facts about death sentencing in Georgia and the United States were discussed at the conference. Speakers included some of the best known names in the anti-death penalty: South Carolina attorney and writer David Bruck, the Rev. Murphy Davis of the Southern Prison Ministry, and Scharlette Holdman of the Florida Clearing House of Criminal Justice.

AUC POET'S SECOND BOOK

Nia Dimali (Pat Stegall) a senior at Clark College has just had her new book of poems published entitled "I Am Natural."

A native of Chicago, Dimali has been writing for 14 years but says that she's only been writing seriously since 1977.

What does she mean by serious writing?

Nia means that she recognizes that the poetry she writes must speak to the reality around her and not be art for arts sake. "Poetry to me is a part of life. To me it's a word game of semantics," she said.

Dimali, who is majoring in business and public relations at Clark, says that the black college experience has helped her writing improve. "Politically it has helped my writing a lot. One thing about black colleges, they gave me a chance to meet a lot of speakers and personalities. In that way black colleges have helped. I don't think I would have gotten this opportunity elsewhere."

"I Am Natural," is Nia's second publication. Her first book entitled, 'Poetry of My Identity', was published in 1981. The poet

says her latest effort has several messages and focuses on analysis of events, political issues, and the basic down home black experience. "It's quite diversified," adds Nia.

She also feels a responsibility to improve the image of her community. "I think there have been a lot of negative things written about the black community. As a writer, I feel it's imperative to impart more positive images about the black community."

Damali says her book has been selling very well and has given book parties at Clark College and the Bottom Line Coffeehouse to aid in its production. Nia also said she knows of several students in the AUC with writing talents and wants to encourage them to continue writing. She offered the following advice to students.

"I would tell them not to be afraid of the word. If they need to develop their skills they should do so. When they write they shouldn't sell themselves short. They also should not use poetry for entertainment only. Art must be used to relate a vital message."

Copies of the book are available at Hakim's Book Mart and Bazaar located at 843 Martin Luther King Jr. Drive.

State Rep. Mable Thomas Speaks

by Karon Ammons

House Representative, Mable Thomas, spoke to students on the role of black students in today's society. She ended Morris Brown College's salute to Black History Month on February 28, with the message to "get involved."

Thomas told the students that "there is an attack on blacks. It was subtle in the 70's. In the 80's, it is overt." She named economic growth (especially in business), housing, and drugs in the black community as the hunting ground for prey. To combat the assailant, Thomas emphasized organization and constant communication between black colleges students. "If you don't talk to each other, you can't communicate and you won't be able to see the mutual concerns you have," Thomas stated. She went on to suggest improving communication with other schools. She elaborated, "When you think you have limited funds, network with other schools. You can come together even though you're on different campuses."

To improve the black community's impact on the corporate sector, Thomas told the students to seek the aid of their business professors in starting their own businesses. "Everybody doesn't work for IBM and you'll never be the head of IBM, but you could be a business person in your community. You don't always have to look for jobs. Create your own," she said.

She described drugs in the community as a means of demoralizing the black community. She suggested that the same officials (probably of the majority race) that lay claim to controlling drugs, are feeding drugs to blacks. "They use drugs to demoralize the society. They say they're cutting down on drugs, but they're putting them in the community. And, once they put it in, we accept it," she explained.

Ms. Thomas, as a student, was active in the politics of Georgia State University. She helped organize the CARES slate which resulted in black control over the Georgia State Student Government Association in the 1981-82 school year. The Black Life and Cultural Committee of the university brought noted speakers to the university and the surrounding black community under her leadership. It was in the 1984 General Election that a landslide victory landed Thomas the seat of House Representative of the 31st District. Morris Brown junior, Patsy Johnson, now serves as an aid to the congresswoman.

Black Student Movement Launched in Greensboro, N.C. 1960

REMEMBERING MALCOLM X

MAY 19, 1925 -
FEB. 21, 1965

KAPPAS PAY HONOR TO SLAIN LEADER

by Michael Phillips

For the third consecutive year the men of Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity, Inc. Beta Delta Chapter paid tribute to the life and memory of El Hajj Malik El Shabbaz or Malcolm X, who was assassinated in 196X.

On February 21, 198X, a capacity crowd filled Viola Hill Auditorium at 11:00 a.m. to pay tribute to Malcolm X on the twentieth anniversary of his assassination.

The program was opened with a welcome by Clarence White and was followed by the singing of "Lift Every Voice and Sing" by Brownites Patrice Gaines, Kim Hooks, Louisa McCullough, and Iris Orr in a cappella. The statement of occasion was read by Ernest Vicks.

Guest speaker Faye Bellamy then took the podium to speak about her personal experience with Malcolm X and his life. Bellamy, a former member of the Student Non-Violent Coordinating Committee (SNCC), met Malcolm in Harlem and later traveled to Tuskegee to extend an invitation to him to speak in Selma, prior to his death in 1965.

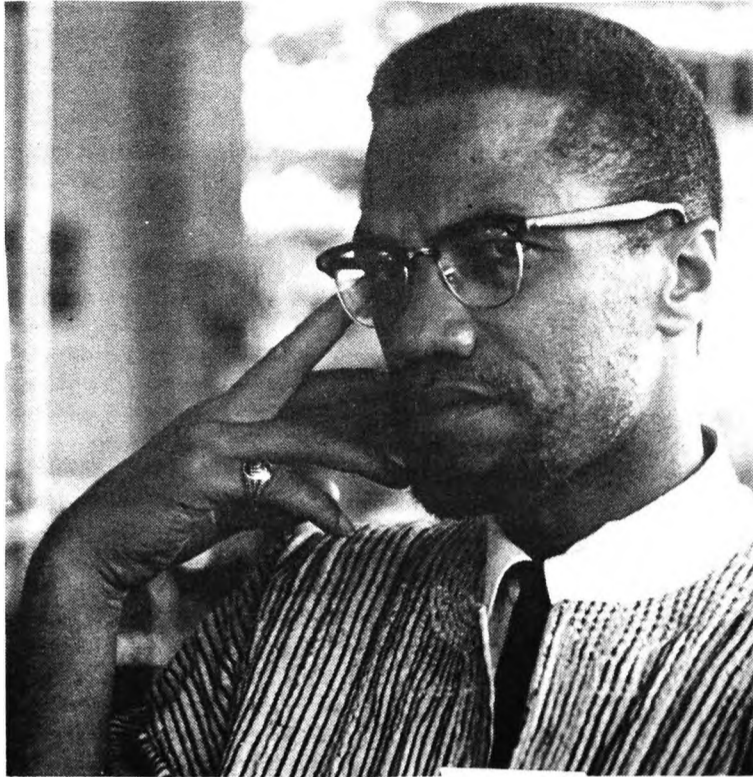
Bellamy gave an inspirational address that was filled with invaluable information. She later told the Observer in an interview that Malcolm X represented "The quality of leadership among many people and not just one (group). He didn't think he was the only leader who had sense. He wasn't hung up on whether you believed like him. He just wanted you to believe in something."

The former student activist added that she was glad to see Malcolm X being recognized by black students and pleased to be a part of the program.

"I thought it was a positive effort. I was glad to see the college President there and that he had knowledge of Malcolm."

Bellamy also recalled the most important thing that she remembered about the militant leader. "I think the most important thing (about him) is that he didn't sell out to anybody for any reason. He didn't sell out to his religion because he was a part of it... He could reorient his thinking."

She also described Malcolm as very, very intelligent, peaceful, and loving. Bellamy also told the **Observer** that Malcolm was planning to come to work with civil rights organizations. "When we were taking him to the airport... he (also) said that he wanted to come south and organize. This was a special dream of his and he now was planning to move on it."



Malcolm X was one of the most militant voices of the 1960's. He is shown here in Accra, Ghana, West Africa in 1964.

Photo by Alice Windom

Sharn Sheppard then introduced the keynote speaker, Michael Simanga. The Chairman of the New Justice Movement, began his participation in the "movement" as a junior high school student in Detroit.

"As a young boy, Malcolm was taught by whites that we were less than human, and rebelled against it."
—Michael Simanga

The political activist speaking at the tribute for the second straight year, encouraged students to see Malcolm's life as an example to follow. "Like Malcolm X, black students must prepare themselves and apply themselves," said Simanga.

Constantly relating Malcolm's life to the audience, Simanga explained what he called the four major stages of Malcolm X's development.

1) Rebellious Stage - "As a young boy Malcolm was taught by whites that we were less than human and rebelled against it."

2) The self-destructive stage - "Malcolm became a pimp, dope pusher, and led a life of crime," said Simanga.

3) The redemption stage - "This is where Malcolm went to prison and began to prepare himself, improve his life and discipline himself."

4) The application stage - "This is where Malcolm put into practice what he learned."

Simanga went on to talk about the confusion dominant in the Black community. "We must recognize our national needs, national interests, and national identity," he said.

The activist closed by telling student that the U.S. Government is largely responsible for starvation on the African continent. He went on to mention a relief bill to send food to Africa that was introduced in Congress and how Reagan wanted to attach a clause sending military aid to the Contra forces in Nicaragua to it. Simanga said black students must fight against this.

"External causes only influence things, but internal causes make things happen. It is our responsibility to see to it that Africa is allowed to redeem itself."

After the address remarks were made by President Dr. Calvert Smith, Dr. Marcus Jones, Chairman of the Social Relations Dept., and Dr. Gloria Anderson, Dean of Academic Affairs.

Dr. Smith told the crowd that "unless it is translated into how we act, how we think, how we speak, and how we respond it (Malcolm's legacy) means nothing."

Student Government, Student Publications, and Student Affairs showed a film about the life of Malcolm X that evening in Cunningham Auditorium to culminate the tribute.

MALCOLM X
Master Teacher

February 21, 1985 will be the 20th anniversary of the assassination of Brother Malcolm X in the Audobon Ballroom. His assassination was a devastating blow to the human rights struggle, one from which it has never recovered.

There are few losses more deeply felt by a group of people than that of Master Teacher, a person who has devoted his or

her life to helping his people fully develop their ability to correctly analyze the country and world in which they live. More than anything else, Brother Malcolm was a Master Teacher.

No matter where or to whom he spoke — in the streets, in churches and community centers, in the halls of major universities or before gatherings of diplomats and scholars — Brother Malcolm used to teach.

He had the distinct ability to analyze the policies and practices of the United States and other countries in a way that made them clearer to all who listened. With knowledge, skill, vision, commitment and determination, he dispensed wisdom that was so much on target that even if one totally disagreed with his position, one still had to deal with it. His analysis, especially of the actions and policies of the United States government, simply could not be ignored.

Brother Malcolm, in most every speech he made, urged African-Americans to struggle for group self-determination, self-respect and self-awareness. He strongly advocated community control of schools, self-defense, collective economic ventures, and the internationalizing of the human rights struggle. He was convinced that his approach was necessary if black progress in this country was to be real instead of window dressing. Brother Malcolm was not the first leader to advocate this approach but due to the wonders of modern communications and travel he was able to reach more people than any of his nationalist predecessors.

The battle to decisively affect the direction of the human rights struggle has been an intense one ever since the Africans were snatched out of their homes and into slavery. The Europeans and their descendants have always recognized the crucial importance of controlling the minds of captive people. Brother Malcolm used to tell audiences of three types of Europeans who were involved in the enslavement of millions of African people. One was the slave trader whose job it was to secure Africans by any method necessary. Another was the slave maker whose job it was to turn a people with traditions, cultures and religious beliefs of their own into slaves by destroying all these things. To accomplish this, the slave maker used physical and psychological brutality of every kind, including beatings, killings and denying the captured Africans the right to speak their own languages or to practice

their religions.

After the slave maker had done his job as thoroughly as possible, the Africans were then shipped like merchandise to the third member of the infamous trio, the slave owner.

Brother Malcolm said that the most vile and vicious of the trio was the slave maker. He was a new addition to the centuries-old practice of slavery, a condition that many groups of people had found themselves in during their histories. The slave makers, with their Western, more scientific approach to enslavement, were the ancestors of the Nazi doctors, scientists and scholars who conducted various kinds of inhuman experiments on other human beings during World War II.

It was the slave maker's legacy of mind control that had the most devastating, long-range affect on African-Americans, too many of whom still believe deep in their souls that "white is right." When a black person describes another black person's hair as "good" (straight) or "bad" (kinky), he or she is part of the slave maker's legacy. When a black person's selection of a husband or wife, boyfriend or girlfriend is based on how light or close to white they are, that person is perpetuating the slave maker's legacy.

It was this legacy that Brother Malcolm, the Master Teacher, spent the last years of his life combatting. The fact is that he was achieving some success in doing so made him a most dangerous threat to the modern-day counterparts of the slave makers. They know how important it is to keep control of how black people think and act. Thus the assassination.

Those African-Americans who think this analysis is far-fetched should remember what happened to Patrice Lumumba. For years the United States indignantly denied being involved in this assassination. Now, over 20 years later, in a book *Ike's Spies*, Stephen E. Ambrose writes about the role of former President Dwight D. Eisenhower and the CIA in Lumumba's assassination. Someone, probably Eisenhower, decided that Lumumba had to go and the Congolese nationalist was assassinated. Some day it will be revealed who made the decision that Malcolm X had to go.

Meanwhile, the Master Teacher's approach to liberation is still the most meaningful one. A. Peter Bailey is a veteran journalist and has written for several newspapers and magazines. He is also a contributing editor to the *Black Collegian Magazine*.

**GIVE THE UNITED WAY.
WORKING TOGETHER IS WORKING WONDERS.**

STUDENTS NAMED TO HONOR ROLL

HONOR ROLL BASED ON AVERAGES EARNED SECOND SEMESTER, 1983-84

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Amin, Kirti Pradip | Hull, Janice Innette |
| Ammons, Karen Willien | Hurst, Phyllis Lucrecia |
| Andrades, Hiram | Ingram, Marilyn A. |
| Anthony, Wisteria Cobb | Inman, Ernestine |
| Anunobia, Mercy Amaka | Jackson, Cheryl D. |
| Ashe, Susan J. | Jackson, Darnell |
| Atkings, Terribian A. | Jackson, Lennox G. |
| Baduza, Zolile Cyril | Jackson, Shawnee Melissa |
| Bagley, Sharon | James, Janeice |
| Barber, Beryl Denean | Johnson, Earlest R. |
| Barber, Gloria J. | Johnson, Edgar Jr. |
| Barkley, Pearse | Johnson, Felicia Ann |
| Barksdale, Johnny | Johnson, Hedren Harry |
| Beckwith, Kercea Trennette | Johnson, Loretta D. |
| Belt, Kim | Johnson, Valerie Trina |
| Bennett, Wanda | Johnson, Vickie R. |
| Best, Jennifer Mae | Jones, Iris Denisa |
| Biggs, Randy Alexander | Jones, Kevin R. |
| Bigham, Bruce Wayne | Jones, Landrea Serena Patrice |
| Blackmon, Clemmie R. | Jones, Shawn Melissa |
| Bristol, Margaret | Kaiser, Hagar N. |
| Brown, Angela Maria | Lance, Eloise |
| Brown, Patricia | Lee, Kimery A. |
| Brown, Toni | Lewis, Gwendolyn Annette |
| Buggs, Eddie Lee | Light, Melencia L. |
| Butler, Olivia Ann | Lindsey, Belinda |
| Byrd, Barry Clifton | Lindsey, Yutrela |
| Campbell, Michelle Denise | Lockhard, Vondranita A. |
| Capters, Jeneen Lorraine | Long, Vesta N. |
| Carr, Ronald A. | Loptien, Mary |
| Charleston, Curtis | Lovette, Kenneth Everett |
| Chastine, Terrye L. | Mack, Jocelyn Thomasina |
| Clark, Jackie Kenneth | Maddox, Frederick |
| Cleveland, Rodney Steward | Mason, Monica Roberta |
| Cody, Anthony | Mathis, Molly Matril |
| Combs, Leo B. | Mattox, Sarah L. |
| Cooper, Kerrie | McCoy, Terri Lolitia |
| Copeland, Timothy Marion | McCray, Kim Michelle |
| Cox, Michael Edward | McCujlar, Glenda L. |
| Cox, Sylvia J. | McNicholas, Scott |
| Crawford, Deborah E. | Miles, Andrea L. |
| Crayton, Jacqueline D. | Milliner, Sharleen B. |
| Crowell, Anjanette D. | Mitchell, Phil D. |
| Curtis, Janet Teresa | Mitchell, Tina L. |
| Darku, Reuben Oto | Moore, Kenneth L. |
| Darrisaw, Darrell D. | Moore, Sharon Denise |
| Davis, Dave Anthony | Mwale, Alice Elizabeth |
| Dingle, Vivian D. | Myers, John Tracey |
| Dinkins, Willie S. | Nash, Pamela J. |
| Dodson, Deadria Carlotta | Nwabudike, Anthony O. |
| Dokes, Alisa Ann | Njoku, Jane N. |
| Dowdell, Sherrell | Oboro, Nani Atimi |
| Dumas, Lolita | Oliphant, Newt |
| Emanuel, Clifford B. | Orr, Priscilla |
| Farmer, Esther L. | Osula, Collins O. |
| Fears, Kim Marsha | Owolabi, Monsour K. |
| Ford, Lorraine Yvette | Palmer, Harvey James |
| Ford, Marzella Renee | Peazant, Sonji Elise |
| Frasier, Valerie D. | Perdue, Eric W. |
| Fuller, Melvin | Phelps, Neena Nannette |
| Furlow, Tony E. | Pinckney, John |
| Garner, Keena Renee Garner | Pitts, Linda A. |
| Garrison, Connie F. | Pough, Shetoria Teresa |
| Gay, Debbie Y. | Pressley, Lurrie Jean |
| Gay, Linda Lafay | Price, Vincent |
| Giddings, Marcia Yvette | Qualls, Rose M. |
| Glenn, Regina | Quaynor, Solomon Kwete |
| Goodjoines, Tanyeeta S. | Ransom, Valerie R. |
| Gordon, Melvin H. | Reed, Lajeane R. |
| Grayson, Kelvin | Reid, Andrenise V. |
| Green, Laura Alfreda | Reid, Charles L. |
| Green, Beronica M. | Richardson, Charmaine |
| Grier, Arthur | Roberts, Cynthia Denise |
| Guyton, Kevin Edward | Robertson, Judy A. |
| Hall, Joyce | Rodriquez, Jorge |
| Hall, Phyllis M. | Rowley, Terri Lynn |
| Harris, Johnny | Rucker, Sandra A. |
| Harris, Stephen A. | Said, Ghaleb S. |
| Hassan, Saidi Akintola | Sanders, Kimberly |
| Hayes, Charelle E. | Scott, Jamie Timothy |
| Hayes, Regina C. | Soctt, Margaret |
| Holmes, Letosha D. | Seabrook, Lorraine |
| Howard, Mary Annie F. | Shepherd, Sharn |
| Hughley, William | Slocumb, Kim E. |

- Smith, Geraldine B.
 Stripling, Vanessa D.
 Stroud, Verlie L.
 Tanks, William Lewis
 Thomas, Andrea
 Thomas, Arlene Gwenette
 Thomas, Vincent V.
 Thompson, Reginald
 Thompson, Tammy Jeanette
 Thorne, Darrell Wayne
 Thornton, Kelvin Ladel
 Times, Mark Anthony
 Todd, Tammy
 Udofia, Kokoete Akpan
 Uguru, Comfort E.
 Upsur, Robert Scott
 Usajnga, James Etim
 Walker, Karen
 Walton, Carol Priscilla
 Walton, Frederick C.
 Ward, Karen Denise
 Wardlow, Hezekiah L.
 Warren, Maggie
 Washington, Kathleen L.
 Watkins, Sophia G.
 Watson, Wanda Faye
 White, Debra A.
 Wilcos, Myrtis Arlene
 Williams, Albert Turner
 Williams, Cherita Maria
 Williams, Dorothy L.
 Williams, Ernest M.
 Williams, Felix L.
 Williams, Kimberly Vontresia
 Williams, Lauriella B.
 Winfred, Leon-
 Wise, Norita Octavia
 Woods, Elizabeth Jessie
 Woods, Phyllis
 Young, Dwayne Alan
 Young, Nacole Aletrice

SPECIAL DINNERS PART OF BLACK HISTORY MONTH CELEBRATION

by Annette Collins

During the month of February, Morris Brown College treated it's student body to two very special dinners. The first dinner was held on Valentine's Day. The second was held less than two weeks later and somewhat a surprise to most students. Both dinners were a delightful experience and enjoyed by all who participated.

On Valentine's day the dining hall was set up in buffett style to serve a well prepared dinner. Fried chicken, baked ham, green beans, collard greens, and Valentine decorated cakes were part of the menu; an added pleasure was the sing-o-grams supplied by the Sinfonette society. As part of a fundraiser the Sinfonettes sung special requested songs to students from other students. For example, for 75¢ a young man or lady could request a song to their girlfriend/boyfriend and the Sinfonettes would sernade that person in the dining room. The evening was full of good food and good company.

On February 26, Morris Brown College treated the students to a candlelight dinner. Also set-up in the buffet style, the students enjoyed steak, fried chicken, baked potatoes, green beans, cakes, cherry and peach cobbler and countless other treats. As students dined in the candle lit dining hall they were entertained with contempary jazz and popular songs. The music was supplied by Morris Brown Phi Mu Alpha music fraternity. The Phi Mu Alpha band that performed was composed of alumni and students. Mr. John King, band director and Phi Mu Alpha member, expressed that he was very glad to see the music fraternity active again and considered the bands performance very good considering they had only one nights practice. Also along with the Phi Mu Alpha appeared Monica Mason and Kelvin Grayson. The evening was very well planned and a successful event.

Overall both dinners were delightful and many students expressed pleasure and appreciation for the chance to enjoy a better prepared meal. Hiram Andrades, a senior, said, "Even though activities for the dinners have been carried out in the past on a monthly basis, the the activities carried out presently are some of the best I've seen. They need to occur more often. This activity enhanced the atmosphere in the cafeteria, the moral and pride of the students."



IMAM W.D. MUHAMMAD SPEAKS AT MOREHOUSE

by Camilla Clay

The curious and converted alike turned out Saturday, February 9 to hear Imam W.D. Muhammad speak at Morehouse's Martin Luther King, Jr. Chapel at 6 p.m.

A brief message from the leader of the American Muslum Mission was the highlight of a program of word and song celebrating Black History Month. Taking his cue from the national B.H.M. theme of "family," the son of the late Honorable Elijah Muhammad spoke to the role of familial ties in relation to the success of blacks in American society.

"We've come to a time when families aren't valued like they used to be. In fact, people aren't valued the way they used to be."

Condemning the U.S.A. for its hypocrisy, Muhammad said, "If they truly believed in God, there would be a special attitude toward life and respect for other things."

According to the Imam, our plight as a people can be directly linked to our lack of black family strength. "Why aren't our families stronger? There are several reasons. First, when you hold something in low esteem, you don't expect much from it - the same is true for our families. Secondly, if you have the proper fear and reverence of God, you will have similiar respect for the God-created family."

Values, stressed Muhammad, are the key to blacks ever gaining economic power in this country. If you love and care for your family, he said, this should be motivation to endure patiently the bad times you go through before reaching material prosperity.

In closing, the leader of the largest following of Afro-American Muslims, made some comments on the concept of Black History Month.

"What ties us together as a people? What ethnic bonds do we have? What cherished values do we have to keep us together as a race? We have lost our unity of spirit!"

Pointing out the need for black leadership that will lead the race in "a sense of cultural unity," Muhammad stated that we need to start creating our own history. "There's no reason to celebrate. Our history has always been one of reacting to white people. We have no independent plans as a people."

"Having the month of February to celebrate Black History is nothing to me! I'd like to see a time when we will commemorate more than being black. A time when we'll celebrate the virtues that make us unique as a people."

BROWNITES CHOSEN FOR WHO'S WHO

- | | |
|----------------|---------------|
| Bacon | Rosylyn |
| Belt | Kim |
| Brown | Angela |
| Burnett | Alfreda |
| Byrd | Barry Clifton |
| Clark | Jackie |
| Curtis | Janice |
| Davis | Anthony |
| Deardria | Dodson |
| El-Samad Mr. | Hazemem |
| Johnson | Hedrem |
| Johnson-French | Gayle |
| Mack | Jocelyn |
| Moore | Kenneth |
| Njorku Ms. | Jane |
| Orr | Pricilla |
| Osula | Collins |
| Pinckney | John |
| Quaynor | Solomon |
| Reed | Lajeane |
| Rodrequez | Jorge |
| Rowley | Terry |
| Thorne | Darrell |
| Williams | Albert |

*McClendon Earl



Benjamin Banneker at age 23 make the first clock in America, 16X4

Bob Marley, International Reggae Musician, Born in Jamaica, 1945

Orangeburg, S.C. Massacre - Police Murdered unarmed Black College Student, 1968

Wolverine SPORTS

TENNIS TEAM STARTS SECOND SEASON

by Andrew T. Lockett

On November 1, 1983, the Morris Brown tennis team was reborn. The cause of its emergence was to make the men's basketball and football teams eligible for S.I.A.C. competitions. The coach of this "new kid on the block" was Jim Alnuti. The budget was very small, yet they managed. Without any tennis courts to practice on they started their season. All of the

members of that team played not for money (scholarships), but for pride. The members of the men's team were Lawrence Flournoy, Shedrick Champion, Calius Mapp, M'Boya Peters, George 'Chico' Rodriguez, John Seales.

They finished the 83-84 season with a record of 3-7. Champion and Mapp had the best combined records (Doubles and Singles) of 11-9. Champion won the Most Valuable Player of the team, and Mapp won The Most Improved Player Award.

The members of the women's team were Leslie Dean, Margaret Bristol, Lassana Peters, Teresa Rowe, Wendy Freeman, and Anquinette Daniels. They finished with a record of 6-4. The MVP of the team was Margaret Bristol and the MIP was Anquinette Daniels.

This year the team starts the season with a new coach, Cedrick Evans. Returning to the team for the men are Lawrence Flournoy (5-5), "Chico" Rodriguez (4-6), and Carlius Mapp (6-4). Newcomers to the team are Morris Johnson, Andrew Lockett, Travis Rogers, Sandy Cooper, Neal Weston and Roosevelt Hudson.

"Last year was an experiment, but this year is the real stuff," were the words of Freshman sensation Carlius Mapp.

Anquinette Daniels is the only girl back from last year's team, newcomers are Tracy Buchanon and Arnjah Dillard. With only three ladies on the team, there is a possibility of the women's team being cancelled. If there are any ladies interested in joining the Tennis team contact one of the players or Coach Evans in the J.H. Lewis Gymnasium. So now a new season begins with all of its odds and ends for the Morris Brown tennis team. Many of the players express confidence and believe this year is going to be the best.

WOLVERINES DEFEAT MOREHOUSE

by Andrew Lockett

The Morris Brown College basketball team finished the regular season with a 12-11 record and finished above .500 for the first time since 1979 with a 91-88 victory against the Maroon Tigers at Morehouse on February 18th.

Bernard Tittle led the scoring with a 31 point and 10 rebound effort. Jeff Brown chipped in with 14 points and snatched 22 rebounds. Three days earlier the Wolverines fell to Clark 85-83. Jeff Brown, Jeff Lewis, and Tittle played excellent games. Tittle pumped in 31 points and added 15 rebounds. Jeff Brown grabbed 22 rebounds and scored 14 points.

WOLVERETTES DEFEAT LADY PANTHERS

by Andrew Lockett

On February 2, the Morris Brown College Wolverettes carried their 10-8 record into battle against inter-AUC rival, the Clark College Pantherettes, who boasted a record of 10-7. In a close contest the Wolverettes came from behind for a dramatic 71-69 victory.

In the first half, the Wolverettes shot a dismal 33 percent from the field, as they trailed at the half 33-26.

In the second half, Morris Brown mounted a comeback behind the strong defensive pressure of Cora Burnette and Stephanie Lewis. On the offensive end, the team was led by Lynetta Dority and Stephanie Bonds, who between them scored 42 points and grabbed 29 rebounds.

Dority scored 26 points and had 13 rebounds. Bonds tallied 17 points and had 16 rebounds. Cora Burnett added to her good defensive performance with 10 points and Allison Bryant scored 8.

SIAC TOURNAMENT UPDATE: MBC DEFEATS CLARK LOSES TO SSC

by Andrew Lockett

The MBC Wolverines and the Clark College Panthers are starting to get used to each other's company. Having lost to the Panthers twice during the regular season, the Wolverines again faced their rival in the opening round of the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Conference basketball tournament on February 28.

Morris Brown played their second best 20 minutes of basketball and did it without their leading scorer. Bernard Tittle, (who is the nation's second leading scorer among NCAA Division II with a 28.5 avg.) sat out most of the first half while nursing an injured knee and only played 15 minutes. Meanwhile, the Wolverines hung tough without "T" and trailed 46-43 at the half. Ernest Lee gave Clark the lead with a 3 point play at the end of the first half. Lee leads the nation in scoring among Division II with a 32.8 avg.

In the second half, guard Reginald Bivens went on a shooting tear. He sank several jumpers from 22 feet and helped MBC regain the lead. While Bivens was cleaning up from outside, Jeff Brown was cleaning up inside with 17 tough rebounds. With nine minutes left in the game MBC trailed by nine, but good defensive pressure and a revived Tittle helped the Wolverines mount a comeback. Several Panther turnovers also aided the Wolverines.

Morris Brown took its first lead, 81-79 with 14 seconds remaining. Ernest Lee then scored two more of his 33 points to tie the game at 81 as MBC head coach Wade called time out to set up a final play.

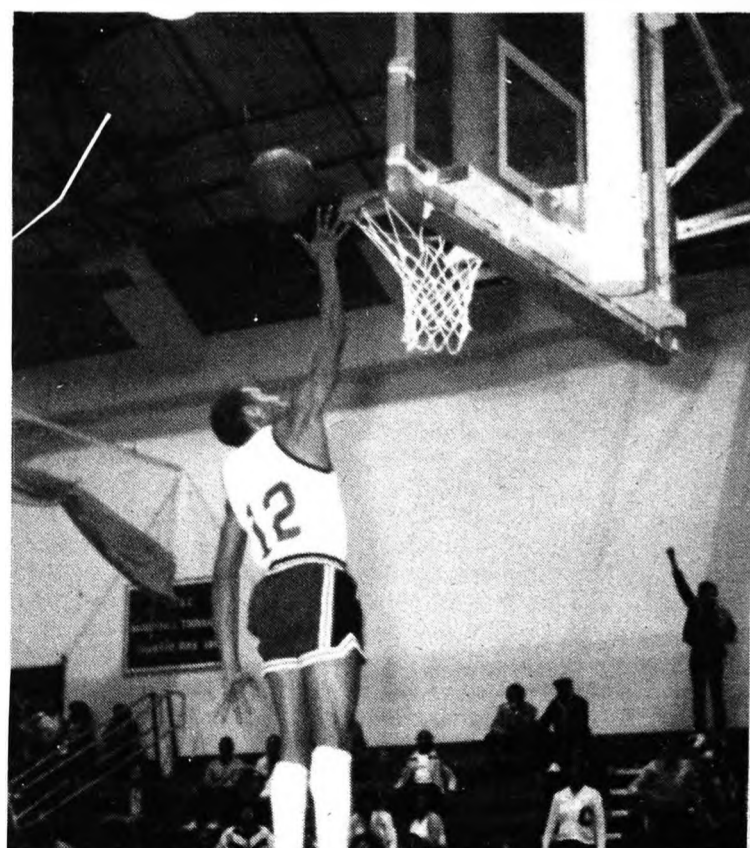
The Panthers came out in a man-to-man defense as the Wolverines put the ball in play. Bivens pushed the ball up the court and passed to Tittle (who drew three defenders to him). However, Tittle didn't go to the basket but spotted an open Jeff Lewis who sank an open 12 foot jump shot for an 83-81 upset in the Panther den.

SPORTS TRIVIA

Who is the 3rd leading scorer in NCAA Men's Division II?



Lynetta Dority (44) Michelle Barnes (14) and Stephanie Bonds (14) do battle against Kennesaw College.



Freshman guard Greg Grant (12) shown here against Alabama A&M. May have been able to help the Wolverines capture a conference title. Prior to returning home, Grant led MBC in steals & assists.

EDITOR'S NOTE

Next issue will include an update on track and intramurals