

**Father Of 2,000 Men
Wins Award
... Page 16**

**Celebrating Our
60th Year**

**Financial Aid Office—
'We're Not Seeing
Students Today.'
... Page 10**



Vol. 60, No. 1

Morehouse College, Atlanta

August 31, 1984

Dr. Phillip Redrick Becomes Vice President

President Hugh M. Gloster, has announced the appointment of Dr. Phillip L. Redrick as Vice President of Academic Affairs at Morehouse College.

President Gloster stated, "Dr. Redrick has done an outstanding job at Morehouse in his capacity as Dean of Registration and Records for the past five years. He has an extensive background in higher education administration and brings a wealth of experience to his new post. He will take the leadership role in all of the academic programs at Morehouse College. We pledge

our support to him as he assumes his new duties."

Dr. Redrick stated, "Morehouse College has a very strong academic program. One of my goals is to maintain that strength and to make several other programs stronger. I do not plan any major revisions of the academic program, however, some changes will be made."

Dr. Redrick indicated that among his other goals was the "appointment of task force on student retention. I plan to design a comprehensive approach to student retention. I

also plan to develop faculty and cultural exchange programs for students and faculty of Morehouse College."

Additionally, Dr. Redrick plans to "work with faculty members to encourage them to seek grants to improve program quality at Morehouse. I plan to work closely with our Director of Governmental Relations and the Director of Development to identify funding sources that support the types of programs we are establishing here."

A "people person" by nature, Dr. Redrick "will interact with departments, teachers, staff, and

students to determine program and human needs for this institution. I wish to reduce conflict between human needs and institutional needs. I plan to look to existing program offerings to see if there is a need for additional programs or modifications programs."

Dr. Redrick has a vast amount of experience in an academic setting and points out, "A college is no better than the people involved in the day to day operation. Good teachers attract good students and good students attract good teachers. We must continue to offer good

teaching, excellent research, and outstanding service as a Phi Beta Kappa college. I will continue to work with the President and the Board of Trustees to increase faculty salaries so that we may retain outstanding teachers at Morehouse."

Dr. Redrick is a graduate of Alabama A&M University, holds the Masters degree and the Ph.D. degree from Ohio State University in Higher Education Administration. He has done further study at the University of Oklahoma and the Institute for Educational Management at Harvard University.

Morehouse Commencement '84 Honors 230

**By Eugene Maxwell, Jr.
Assistant Editor**

A total of 230 students making up Morehouse College's Class of 1984, graduated on Sunday, May 20, 1984, in the Martin Luther King, Jr. International Chapel on the campus. Former presidential candidate Jesse Jackson delivered the Commencement address.

Reverend Jackson, who holds an honorary doctorate from Morehouse, told the assembled

seniors and guests of the College, "There is a challenge for a new direction" Jackson, who challenged the policies of the Reagan administration, stated that "the essential problem in America is in the structure of the economy" According to the preacher turned politician, "We need a substantial job training program for all but targeted to the minority communities most in need of employment."

Turning to the issue of education, Jackson indicated that "due partly to severe reductions in the Reagan education budget, educational opportunities have recently declined and as a nation, we cannot afford this shocking reversal in higher education for our young people from racial and ethnic communities."

Jackson advised the Class of 1984 not to just go home with a
(Continued on page 7)



Commissioning Charles Tyrone Brant

Morehouse Dedicates Bronze Statue of King

**By Freddie Asinor
Editor-In-Chief**

An impressive bronze statue of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., the renowned civil rights leader, has been unveiled and dedicated in front of the International Chapel that bears his name at Morehouse College, his alma mater.

The \$100,000 statue ranks as an outstanding bronze sculpture of a black American in the United States and was donated to the

College by the National Baptist Convention, whose president is Dr. T.J. Jemison. It weighs 2,000 lbs., is 11 feet and eight inches in height, and presents King in the standing position of an eloquent warrior with his right foot placed forward and his right arm extended upwards.

The statue's sculptor, Ed. Dwight, a noted black artist of Denver, CO, was an Air Force Officer and became the first black astronaut trainee in the

United States. Dwight is the sculptor of the lifelike statue of home-run hitter Hank Aaron at the Atlanta Fulton County Stadium and is being recommended to do the statue of former Braves pitcher Phil Niekro for the same location.

The time capsule of the statue, according to Dr. Lawrence Edward Carter, associate professor of Religion and Philosophy and dean of the Chapel at Morehouse, is "the

monumental cornerstone of the King International Chapel" contains 119 items. The following are some materials that are locked up in the steel, water-tight box measuring 23 inches wide by 16 3/4 inches deep and 44 inches long:

•One Family Size Edition of **The Black Heritage Bible** with over 3,000 signatures of officers of the National Baptist USA, Inc., the World Council of Churches Central Committee, members of

the Governing Board of the National Baptist Churches of Christ, Christian Religious Leaders of the World, Morehouse College members of the Board of Trustees, Morehouse College faculty and staff, presidents of the Atlanta University Center Colleges, the Martin Luther King, Jr., International Chapel Assistants, Morehouse College Student Body, officers of the Southern
(Continued on page 7)

Benjamin Mays Passes

By Allen S. May, Jr.

Dr. Benjamin Elijah Mays, extraordinary builder of men in his long and distinguished career as president of this College, died at 7:20 a.m., Wednesday, March 28, 1984, at Hughes Spalding Hospital in Atlanta, Georgia.

At an emotional memorial service held in the Martin Luther King, Jr. International Chapel on campus on Thursday, March 29, 1984, over 2,000 students, alumni, faculty, staff, Atlanta Board of Education members, and friends of Dr. Mays gathered to pay tribute to the legendary educator.

President Gloster stated, "At Morehouse College we are a family; and today we are assembled for the saddest experience that a family can encounter - the death of a beloved and inspiring parent ... For 44 years - from 1940, when he became President of Morehouse College, to 1984, when he passed during his sleep at the Hughes Spalding Community Hospital - he has been a father to the students who have attended this institution. He worked with us in his office, at his home, in the chapel, and on the campus; and, after we graduated, he visited us in our homes in order to check up on us and see if we were living up to his standards and expectations. He helped to develop in us the Morehouse mystique, which demands that we be successful in college and in later life, that we rise to the top in our professions, that we serve our fellow man, that we be loyal to each other and to our Alma Mater, that we have self-confidence and self-respect, and that we use Christian and democratic principles in the solution of social and racial problems. Since Dr. and Mrs. Mays had no children of their own, they adopted us. The Men of Morehouse are the proud sons of Dr. and Mrs. Mays, and they were loving parents."

Gloster told those assembled that, "Dr. Mays was the best and greatest role model that I have ever seen or known. Here at Morehouse we admired him because we knew that he had been tested in the fires of human experience ... Dr. Mays is a

shining example of the kind of man Morehouse is trying to develop. He not only got an excellent education, leading all the way to the highest degree in his field, but he used that education to help and lift people who were less fortunate than he was."

He pointed out that Mays "fought death to the bitter end. When age and disease bent him, he did not break. He was an active writer and speaker until the last year of his life. Again and again he lifted himself out of his bed and, wearing his cowboy hat and waving his walking cane, he fared forth to speaking engagements in all parts of the country - from New York to California and from Minnesota to Texas. When he reached the point where he could not walk, he went by wheelchair; and at the end slipped up on him when he was asleep yesterday morning."

Dr. Martin Luther King, Sr., speaking in a soft, solemn tone of voice stated, "These moments are very serious moments for all of us ... To me, I have lost my closest friend. No one in my life meant more. I doubt if there will ever be one who means more. I know where he is ... but I know what those closest to him must be going through."

Charlie J. Moreland, president of the National Alumni Association, remarked, "Dr. Mays was a gentleman, educator, administrator, civil rights leader, builder of men, and a man of God. He was held in high esteem among all of the Morehouse College alumni."

Vice President for Academic Affairs, Willis J. Hubert, in behalf of the Faculty said, "Many of my colleagues were here as faculty or staff members under Dr. Mays. I knew him through family members, seeing him, hearing him speak as a Trustee, President-Emeritus, and as a personal friend ... Dr. Mays left a permanent imprint on Atlanta, black America, the nation, and the international family of nations. He was a scholar, humanitarian, and leader for all men."

In an emotional tribute on behalf of the student body, W. Kelvin Walker, president of the



Bennie Mays

Student Government Association asked, "How can we memorialize the life, legacy, and work of Benjamin E. Mays—how can we use our time together to effectively translate the immortality of our memories into a tangible tribute to his life? The answer to such a question is searching and yet redemptive. For it challenges us to act as Dr. Mays acted; it challenges us to commitment, the most important and pivotal element in the life of man."

Walker added, "Let us reflect on things that Dr. Mays loved and in that contemplation, let us commit ourselves to his unfinished work. Let us love justice, for therein lies the glorious possibility for affirming the human. Let us love, like Dr. Mays, the search for wisdom and knowledge, for therein lies the key to the solution of myriad problems that afflict us. Thank you, Dr. Mays, for giving — our commitment is in the pattern of your full life to give of ourselves until all men are free. Farewell, Dr. Mays, our beloved brother, and prince among men — may flights of angels sing thee to thy rest."

Prior to the funeral services, Dr. Mays' body lay in state at Providence Baptist Church in Southwest Atlanta, where he was a member, and in the Martin Luther King, Jr., International Chapel.

At 1:00 p.m. on Saturday,

March 31, 1984, every seat in the Martin Luther King, Jr., International Chapel was filled as the funeral services for Mays began. Hundreds of floral arrangements — presented by friends, alumni, students, faculty, organizations, and governmental agencies — adorned the stage area of the Chapel. Members of the audience warmly applauded many of the speakers as they paid tribute to Mays. Former President Jimmy Carter received loud applause when he stated that Mays told him, "You may be the first Morehouse Man in the White House, but you won't be the last."

In emotional tones President Carter stated, "Dr. Mays was the epitome of a Southern Christian gentleman whose life will live on in those he inspired. I frequently went to Dr. Mays for advice before, during, and after my tenure as President."

Carter, who holds an honorary doctorate from Morehouse College, remarked that he was reluctant to accept most of the honorary degrees offered a President because he wanted those he had to remain meaningful. He added, "The most meaningful of all (degrees) is the one I received from Morehouse College — long before I had told anyone that I wanted to run for President." When all Morehouse Men were asked to stand, President Carter stood with them. He said, "I was

proud to stand as one of the Morehouse Men. Dr. Mays had told me that he was proud a Morehouse Man was finally in the White House."

Carter pointed out that Mays demonstrated a standard of personal wisdom, dedication, and personal courage that helped to transform the social consciousness of our nation and served to enhance our country's leadership in the struggle for human rights.

Dr. Samuel Dubois Cook, President of Dillard University, one of Dr. Mays' closest friends' and a student during the Mays' years stated that Benny Mays was a hard taskmaster.

In his eulogy, Cook said, "I am one of Benny Mays' boys — I have been one of Benny Mays' boys since I was a kid in Griffin, Georgia; and I will be one of Benny Mays' boys until the day I die."

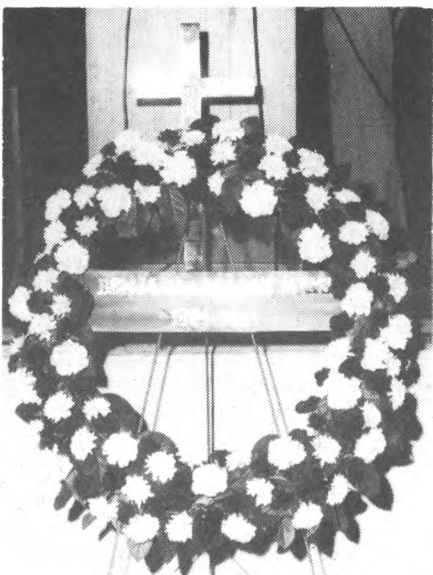
"Dr. Mays," continued the eloquent Dillard University President, "had a divine romance with the world of higher possibilities ... The world of Dr. Mays was a world of lofty aims, high ideals, and noble goals of striving ... a world of the morally sensitive and the ethically disturbed. Dr. Mays was a peerless spokesman for the gospel of Jesus Christ of Nazareth. He was always his own man, always a man of great moral courage. He taught us how to live and he also taught us how to die."

"The life of Dr. Mays," added Cook, "was a life magnificent. A life fully lived at the summit on a dazzling mountaintop. A life of the impossible possibilities. His was a life spent in the persistent pursuit of unattainable ideals."

He told the audience that at the time of his death "Dr. Mays was working on three books. He told me I would have to complete these, but who is worthy to complete something started by Benny Mays? Dr. Mays gave the highest and best one can give to life, the gift of self."

Mays' body was buried beside his wife at Southview Cemetery, 1990 Jonesboro Road, SE, Atlanta, Georgia.

*Dr. May is the Director of Public Relations at Morehouse.



On Campus Capsule

***FRESHMEN COME TO COLLEGE** expecting to become doctors, lawyers, and writers, but many shift their interest to business and teaching by the time they're seniors. That's one indication of a Stanford U. study which surveyed one in five graduating seniors. Among 1981 graduates, the proportion seeking business careers grew from 17% to 29%; those planning to teach jumped to 10% from 5.7%.

***ORGANIZED RELIGION** is increasingly less popular with college students, says a U. of Maryland study. Students attend religious services less often today than 10 years ago, but have more conservative moral values: they're less likely to support abortion, premarital sex or the buying of term papers.

***REAGAN ADMINISTRATION FIGURES ON AID** to historically black institutions are distorted, says the director of the Office for Advancement of Public Black Colleges (OAPEC). A recent report listing \$606 million in aid to 107 black institutions in 1973 includes a \$142.8 million annual Congressional appropriation to Howard U., and grants from the National Endowments for the Arts and for the Humanities. That renders meaningless any comparison with funding of non-black schools, and with past funding levels of historically black schools, says OAPBC Director Joyce Payne.

***THE NEW DRINKING AGE LAW** is receiving a decidedly mixed reaction on campuses nationwide. Although administrators have long been involved in efforts to reduce irresponsible student drinking, many believe the new national drinking age of 21 will simply encourage more off-campus drinking and partying, rather than eliminating alcohol consumption among 18, 19 and 20-year-olds. Also looming in the fall are potential discipline problems when administrators try to enforce the new laws in

residence halls and at campus-wide functions.

***TODAY'S ARMY IS LEARNING ABOUT** today's litigious society at the U. of Minnesota, where a former cadet is suing for damages, alleging emotional distress, racial discrimination and sexual harassment. Flowrean Orange is seeking \$200,000 in compensatory damages from UM and \$500,000 in punitive damages from Sgt. Dicky Coons, who she says abused her physically and verbally. Coons was relieved for cause after Orange filed a complaint against him in January, but she was also soon "disenrolled" from ROTC.

***A TELEPHONE MARKETING FIRM** found a new market for its services during Michigan State U.'s spring exam period. Its operators agreed, for a fee of \$1, to give students wake-up calls prior to their exams. Employees of Phone Bank Systems, which usually does political fundraising of telephone sales, include four MSU alumni — each of whom remember sleeping through at least one exam.

***INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS** filed a class action suit against the U. of Toronto, claiming the school failed to properly inform students of tuition increases during 1982-1984. The 560 students who would be affected are seeking repayment of \$1,300 in back tuition.

***MARIJUANA IS LOSING ITS APPEAL** on campus, according to a survey in *USA Today*. Eighty-six percent of students questioned said they'd never tried marijuana. But smoking pot is still popular among those who used marijuana as teenagers, says a report by Columbia U. researchers in the *U.S. Journal of Drug & Alcohol Dependence*.

***A BLIND MAN** who staged a sit-in to protest the U. of Alabama's vendor policy was physically removed from a campus building by university police. The man said UA administration wasn't awarding enough of its

contracts to blind vendors.

JOURNALISM SCHOOLS must begin teaching students about the social impact of communications technology, says a two-year study by the U. of Oregon's School of Journalism. It also advocated placing more emphasis on continuing education, especially for mid-career professionals. The study, which involved major media organizations, and leaders of education and industry, was conducted to help UO make curriculum changes in its school, but will be shared with other schools through the Association of Education in Journalism and Mass Communication.

***INCREASING STUDENT FEES** does not necessarily cause financial hardship and reduce enrollment, the California Court of Appeal ruled recently. It rejected contentions made in a suit filed by the California State Student Association in response to a \$230 fee increase a year ago.

***CONTRARY TO SOME PREVIOUS REPORTS**, break-dancing can be dangerous. Chicago doctors report a number of recent injuries resulting from the new dance craze, including one broken neck which left its victim a quadriplegic. Medical authorities originally speculated that break-dancing's complicated moves prevented novices from moving fast enough to cause serious injury.

***COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES** shouldn't be ashamed of using their resources to give financial aid on a merit basis, says Charles Finn, a Vanderbilt U. professor. Speaking at a College Board seminar, Finn said the move to merit aid is firmly entrenched, and isn't viewed negatively by the public. As colleges compete for the shrinking pool of students, more will need to use financial aid as bait, said Finn.

***STUDENT GOVERNMENTS IN TEXAS** banded together in an

unsuccessful attempt to fight the federal push to set a national drinking age of 21. The student body presidents of 20 state colleges and universities voted to spend \$2,000 to send a representative to Washington, D.C., equipped with handbooks outlining the students' position. The printed material was distributed to press members, college interns in Congressional offices, and members of Congress.

***INFACT, THE GROUP WHICH LED** the boycott against the Nestle Co. that ended last winter, is now targetting three other U.S. firms. INFACT claims Bristol Myers, Abbott Laboratories and American Home Products are marketing baby formula in Third World countries in ways which violate United Nations/ World Health Organization guidelines.

***THE INCIDENCE OF HERPES CASES ON CAMPUS** has subsided in recent years, said participants in the American College Health Association conference. They report fewer students seeking treatment of the sexually transmitted disease at campus health centers.

***GRADUATING SENIORS ARE PREPARED TO WORK** long hours, but won't sacrifice ethics or personal happiness to be successful in a career, according to a survey by the CPC Foundation, the research arm of the College Placement Council. Its survey of nearly 2,000 students at 50 schools found most think the ability to work with people, a formal education, and job performance are the keys to success.

***THE U. OF MASSACHUSETTS DORMITORY ARSON** of last fall produced a one-year probation for a former janitor and a law suit for the university. The janitor was charged with writing graffiti on the walls during the series of small arson fires. Before they were traced to the janitor, the notes helped create a crisis atmosphere in the residence

hall, and were used to assemble a psychological profile of the arsonist. That profile was used in charging a U. Mass. student with some of the arson fires. The student was ultimately cleared, and has since filed suit against the university, the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the campus police and state police. She seeks \$13 million in damages, saying the false arrest impeded her graduation in May, and cost her her dorm room and her job as a resident advisor.

***STUDENTS AT COLLEGES IN THE MEMPHIS AREA** are circulating petitions which seek discount fares on the city bus system. The college students want the same 50-cent fare which elementary and high school students pay or a monthly bus fee. They currently pay the full 85-cent fare.

***A TYPICAL COLLEGE CAREER** may soon last three years, not four, predicts Richard Cyert, president of Carnegie-Mellon U. He believes computer-based training will enable students to learn faster by giving them access to more data, and by helping make abstract problems more concrete.

***THE OREGON STUDENT LOBBY** is petitioning the Oregon State Board of Higher Education for a change in the rules governing the way budgets drawn from student fees are approved. Students want university presidents to be required to meet with student government leaders to discuss recommended fees and fee changes.

***A PETITION TO CHANGE THE FORMAT OF DIPLOMAS** at Radford U. collected 2,000 signatures in two months of quiet campaigning. Students Dave Friello and Erv Kuhnke say Radford's diplomas should acknowledge what the student majored in, as well as announce the degree earned.

***AN EMOTIONAL PROTEST** erupted at the U. of

(Continued on page 20)

Do Inc. — Another Black Business?

An Atlanta-based beverage company, DO Inc., recently committed a portion of its pre-tax income on sales of its Big Man Malt Liquor to five civil rights organizations. Company President Leon Oldham said the gesture was a way for he and his partner Curtis Dilworth to "repay the debt" to the groups that helped them.

The organizations are the United Negro College Fund, NAACP, Southern Christian Leadership Conference, National Urban League and the Martin Luther King Jr. Center for Nonviolent Social Change.

The idea caught on. Tower Package Stores, Inc. announced at a news conference at city hall it

will donate to Atlanta 10 cents for every case of Big Man sold through their five metro stores. The money will be forwarded to the city's Task Force for the Homeless of Atlanta.

"When Mr. Oldham announced on television several months ago that they were coming out with the Big Man Malt and contributing to the causes which he had a personal interest in, it came to my mind that possibly we at Tower Package Stores would like to contribute something," says Irwin Greenbaum, founder and president of Tower and a beverage industry executive and business owner since 1938.

Greenbaum, who was born

and reared in Atlanta and has never lived outside its boundaries, says the only stipulation he gave to the city was that the money had to benefit a program which helped inner-city residents.

The Task Force on the Homeless provides temporary shelter, and food for an estimated 5,000 homeless persons living in Atlanta.

Tower sells about 100,000 cases of beer in Atlanta each year, says Greenbaum. Oldham aimed to make Big Man about 10 percent of that figure, but is now a bit more optimistic that the percentage could reach about 30 percent. Sales at that level could net the Task Force as much as \$6,000



Oldham (left) and Dilworth

per year, says Oldham.

Big Man Malt Liquor is a creation of DO Inc., believed to be the first wholly minority owned beer company in the

United States. The company handles all phases of the operation except the brewing process, which is contracted to Eastern Brewery of New Jersey.

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Paschal's Make Their Mark

Robert and James Paschal, two brothers who have been an integral part of Atlanta's restaurant scene for 36 years, received a national award for their contributions to preserving black heritage, early this year.

The "Preservation of Black Heritage Award," sponsored by the Consumer Products Division of Reynolds Metals Company, honors restaurateurs who have contributed to preserving black heritage. It is presented annually as part of "February's Black History Month," originated as Negro History Week in 1926 by educator - historian Dr. Carter G. Woodson.

The award program is an extension of a black recipe contest Reynolds conducted in 1981. In the contest, 250 recipes were submitted for consideration and 26 were published in "The Way Mama Cooked It," a cookbook developed by The Reynolds Wrap Kitchens.

"Recognition of a black restaurant is an excellent way to honor black cooking in the style of 'The Way Mama Cooked it,'" said Scott D. Wyllie, Consumer Products Division general manager.

During the past 36 years,

Paschal's Restaurant has grown from a diner seating 30 to a restaurant with several dining rooms, a banquet room and a lounge. Serving Southern favorites including its famous fried chicken, Paschal's has earned the reputation of "a landmark for hungry Atlantans."

The restaurant has come a long way since those days — having served an impressive array of famous people ranging from the Rev. Jesse Jackson to Atlanta Mayor Andrew Young, to the late Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. and Bobby Kennedy.

Robert Paschal, 75, continues to take charge in the kitchen while brother James, 61, manages the business for the restaurant and an adjacent 120-room motor hotel.

Paschal's Restaurant was selected for the award because it is family - owned with a menu reflecting traditional black cooking and is a sit-down restaurant as opposed to fast-food or cafeteria-style. Paschal's is popular with the black community and serves quality food with quality service.

Susan G. Burke, division consumer affairs manager at Reynolds, presented the award

during the luncheon ceremony at Paschal's.

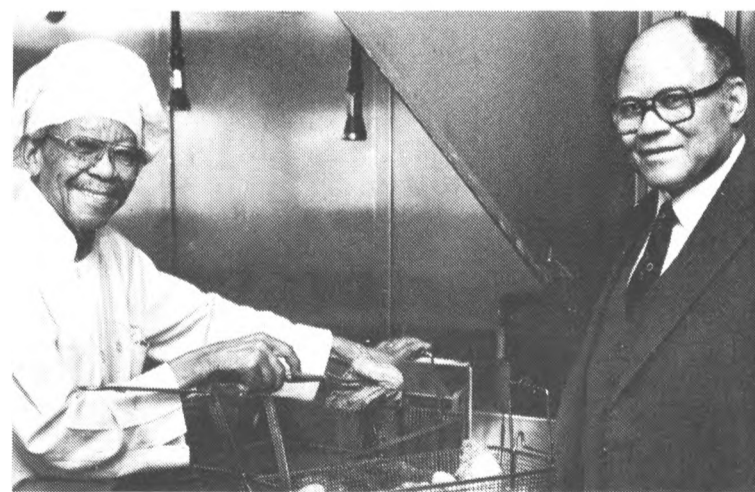
The first "Preservation of Black Heritage Award" was presented in 1983 to Mrs. Ollie Mae Mathews, the owner of "Gene Kitchen, Too" in Petersburg, Va.

Another business operated by the Paschals is a joint venture with Memphis - based Dobbs House, Inc., which manages all the inside retail outlets at the city's airport — leasing and subleasing space to food, news, gift and floral concessions, for example.

The brothers also own Paschal Concessions, Inc., which actually operates businesses inside the airport terminal, including food and beverage establishments. They are considering proposals to franchise their restaurant and hotel.

James, 61, Paschal's restaurant and hotel business manager, is heavily involved in community activities and finds his long days don't lend themselves to much relaxation.

He is a board member of Citizens Trust Bank, an advisory board member of Morris Brown College, as well as past board member of the Atlanta Restaurant Association.



Brothers Robert (left) and James sample a batch of their famous fried chicken.

An entrepreneur all his life — at 16 he took over the operation of a failing grocery store and made it profitable — he advises those wanting to go into business for themselves to be sure they know all there is to know about the business they want to start. "You must also possess strong managerial skill and knowledge," he cautions.

About his success, he sums it up this way: "Each day's work is a day's work regardless of whether it was when I was first starting out or now."

A perfectionist, Robert says he hasn't been to a movie in 27 years. The last time he went, he started thinking about something he needed to attend to at the restaurant and never got past the opening credits. Similar situations have occurred on the golf course and at the pool table.

Devoted to maintaining Paschal's excellent reputation for quality food, Robert laughingly says he's content to stick to what he loves to do most: "run my mouth and cook my chicken."

Study Says

Marijuana Use Now Normal Among Youths

CHICAGO - Marijuana smoking, (peaking between ages 20 and 22 and declining at age 25), is now normal behavior among American youth, a researcher says.

Denise B. Kandel, a researcher at the Columbia University School of Public Health in New York who studied 1,325 young adults, also said marijuana users showed a higher incidence of other drugs, deviant activities and psychiatric hospitalization.

In 22- to 25-year olds nationwide, marijuana use was 68 percent in 1980 and 64 percent in 1982.

"One might say that marijuana smoking has become a normative behavior among American youth," Ms. Kandel said at the American Medical Association's Archives of General Psychiatry.

"In early adulthood, as in adolescence, marijuana use is embedded in a social context favorable to its use," she said. "Involvement with marijuana - using friends and use by spouse or partner, as well as use of other illicit drugs, were important predictors of current marijuana involvement."

Ms. Kandel said users are "quite different" from non-users in values and life-styles, exhibiting a lower level of social achievement and psychological

well-being, participating in deviant lifestyles, becoming involved in a social network of drug-using associates and using cigarettes, alcohol and other drugs.

Most marijuana users, she reported also, had used such drugs as cocaine, heroin, methadone, stimulants, sedatives, tranquilizers and anti-depressants. And heavier marijuana involvement meant using a greater number of drugs.

Current frequent users were more likely to be men, less likely to be married — but more likely to be living with a partner — and less likely to have children, Ms. Kandel said.

They also were less likely to be in school and more likely to be employed, but with more work-related disability due to health problems. Heavy marijuana use was associated with increased movement in and out of the labor force.

Her study found that men and women who smoked marijuana at least four times a week were two to three times as likely as non-users to have ever consulted a mental health professional.

Study: Pot Smoking Damages Lungs

LOS ANGELES - People who smoke two or more marijuana

cigarettes a day for five years suffer "significant abnormalities" in their lungs, including some associated with lung cancer, a researcher says.

"There is evidence that heavy marijuana smoking is damaging the airways in a way we do not anticipate tobacco smoking would damage the airways," said Dr. Donald P. Tashkin, a professor of medicine at the University of California at Los Angeles.

"We would advise young people not to take up the habit of smoking marijuana," Tashkin said Friday, adding that frequent users should either quit or sharply reduce their intake.

Tashkin and Anne H. Coulson, a UCLA research epidemiologist, studied 200 heavy marijuana users — those who smoked at least two marijuana cigarettes a day for at least five years. About half of the subjects also smoked tobacco cigarettes, Tashkin said. The marijuana users who didn't smoke cigarettes were then compared with 50 "controls" who smoked neither marijuana nor tobacco.

Preliminary results showed that the marijuana users who didn't smoke tobacco suffered more frequent lung problems than the non-smokers, such as coughing, phlegm production and various illnesses of the lower

respiratory tract, including bronchitis, Tashkin said.

But Tashkin said the "most striking" results were found in 25 marijuana smokers who underwent bronchoscopy — a procedure in which the researchers looked inside the lungs and removed a small sample of lung tissue.

The lungs of the 25 "showed significant, extensive microscopic abnormalities," including changes that "have been correlated (in other studies) with the development of chronic bronchitis, emphysema and lung cancer," Tashkin said.

"Although we don't know for sure what is going to happen to these people, we are concerned about subsequent development of lung cancer and chronic, irreversible obstructive (lung) disease such as chronic bronchitis," he added.

Tashkin said the lungs of the non-smokers were not examined with the same procedure because UCLA's Human Subjects Protection Committee did not want samples of their lung tissue removed until damage was found in the marijuana smokers.

Now that damage has been found, Tashkin said he will apply for approval to sample lung tissue from the non-smokers.

Tashkin presented his preliminary findings during the

American Lung Association's annual meeting in Miami Beach.

The study, funded by the National Institutes of Health, has yet to be published in a scientific journal or reviewed by other independent scientists, he said.

The National Organization for the Reform of Marijuana Laws, which favors legalizing or decriminalizing marijuana, is "not interested in debating researchers on the healthfulness or lack of healthfulness of smoking marijuana," said Fran McDermott, director of NORML California chapter.

"There are a lot of habits that people engage in that may not be healthful," she said in a telephone interview from San Francisco. "Clearly, smoking cigarettes is not a healthful thing, but it's not something we subject people to criminal penalties for doing."

Although the combined use of marijuana and tobacco may increase lung damage compared with use of just one substance, Tashkin will not know for sure until a control group consisting solely of tobacco smokers is included in the study.

Such a group is currently being recruited, he said.

Tashkin said the 200 marijuana smokers examined in the study will receive follow-up examinations.

The April '69 Sit In: What Really Happened

By Eugene Maxwell, Jr.
Assistant Editor

A bunch of gossip and talk is all that is ever heard about what happened in April, 1969, and much of that gossip over the years has come to be distorted. There have been so many versions of this particular event, until one wonders which version is the truth.

It all occurred a little over 15 years ago, when many of the present Morehouse men weren't even in the first grade. Evidently, the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., had such an impact upon the blacks throughout the nation that black collegians during that time overreacted in their emotional response to existing problems. "Morehouse College perhaps was the school in Atlanta which experienced the most dramatic of the student confrontations," according to an April 27, 1969, article in the *Voice* (known today as the *Black Voice*).

A group of 28 students from Morehouse, along with other students from the Atlanta University Center (AUC) schools, held a demonstration to implement positive and significant changes that should take place in the Atlanta University Center. But this demonstration resulted in what President Hugh M. Gloster called, "A shameful day

in the history of Morehouse College ..."

The expressed belief of the 28 Morehouse students and supporters who rallied was that: "1) It is improper for black schools to be named after obscure white persons; 2) The separate schools in the AUC should be consolidated; 3) These colleges should improve relations with a commitment to the surrounding black community; 4) At least a majority (if not all) of the Boards of Trustees controlling black institutions should be blacks; 5) Students should participate in the decision-making process which govern their lives; and 6) more and better black curricula are needed."

From the concerns of the larger Morehouse student body emerged a letter to the AUC Board of Trustees, requesting a meeting to discuss possible changes in the Atlanta University Center. Furthermore, at that time the entire Morehouse student body had already unanimously favored merging all six AUC institutions under one administration and changing the name of Atlanta University Center to that of Martin Luther King, Jr., University.

For some reason, the AUC Board of Trustees was not available for such a meeting. However, a meeting session

between the Morehouse College Board of Trustees and the student body representatives was scheduled on Friday, April 18, 1969, at 9:00 a.m.

Some board members present at that early Friday morning meeting were President Emeritus Benjamin E. Mays, President Hugh M. Gloster, Reverend Martin Luther King, Sr., millionaire Charles E. Merrill, representatives from the SGA headed by President Nelson Taylor, and student spokesmen who favored fundamental changes. At this meeting a proposal was presented by the Morehouse College student body for the preliminary approval of the Board. However, some (the 28 students and supporters) strongly felt that there should be no question of a doubt about the proposal, or what it stood for; in essence, they simply weren't going to take "NO" for an answer.

It didn't happen until an hour later. When trustees tried to leave without taking any action on the students' proposal, 28 student protestors and supporters (again, not the larger Morehouse student body) refused to let the board members out of their meeting. These protestors immediately used chains and padlocks to "imprison" the board members. The

third floor stairway of Harkness Hall (Atlanta University Administration Building), as well as the elevator, was immediately locked up. According to the *Courier Bulletin*, "Some 450 Morehouse students, who didn't favor the procedure of imprisoning the Board of Trustees, attempted to come to the rescue, but didn't for the sake of keeping the student protest from becoming violent."

Only Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King, Sr., and a few other board members who became sick were allowed to leave Harkness Hall later that day. But, prior to King's departure from "imprisonment," he told SGA president Nelson Taylor, who later in an address, told the student body that "he believed that the name of his son was being exploited by elements that, in fact, despise his son" and that "his family is deeply hurt to think that people can use such a dedicated man to represent such chaos and disorder." After making that statement, King demanded that he be freed. King further stated that, "The only thing upon which an agreement had been made was (the addition of nine more black personnel to the college), and the retention of the name of the institution as Morehouse College."

From a balcony later that

evening, on April 18, Gloster addressed a few hundred people who had assembled in front of Harkness Hall (students, alumni, and the community). At this time, Gloster's office was forcibly being occupied by approximately 40 Spelman student protestors. In his address, Gloster stated that he refused to sign any proposal under duress and added that "this has been the most ignominious day in the history of Morehouse College." After Gloster's address, SGA President Taylor, who had also been locked in, called a meeting of the student body. Only at this time was he released and allowed to exit by the back ladder.

At the SGA meeting, a representative of the student protestors stated that they would release the members of the Board of Trustees only if the student body agreed to meet with the Board that night concerning some immediate fundamental changes at the college. Instead, the student body decided to sleep on the idea and met with the Board at 10:30 a.m. the next morning (Saturday, April 19, 1969). Meanwhile, the Board of Trustees were still locked in.

Before meeting with the Board the next morning the student body assembled in Sale Hall again at 10:00 a.m., and decided

(Continued on page 17)

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Commencement 84 . . . (Continued from page 1)



The Faculty March

degree, but to teach and make the illiterate literate ... but to redirect the course of our nation. It is time for a change."

Of the 230 graduates, 165 received the Bachelor of Arts degree, 63 received the Bachelor of Science degree and 2 received the Interdisciplinary Bachelor of Science degree, according to statistical information stated at the beginning of the program by Dr. Willis J. Hubert, Vice President for Academic Affairs. A total of 57 graduated with honors.

The Valedictorian of the Class of 1984 was Juan A. Cobb, a

Political Science major from Atlanta, Georgia, who had a grade-point average of 3.95 (out of a possible 4.00). The Salutatorian was Michael L. Carter, a Biology major from Brunswick, Georgia, who had a grade-point average of 3.73. In descending order, the other members of the top ten graduating seniors were: David W. Perkins, Mass Communications major, Mercer Island, Washington; Herman F. Leonard, Computer Science major, Columbus, Georgia; Alan S. Robinson, Biology major, Pompano Beach, Florida; Ronald V.

Johnson, Accounting major, Atlanta, Georgia; Christopher J. Richardson, Biology major, Huntsville, Alabama; Jeffrey E. Tompkins, Political Science major, Atlanta, Georgia; Darryl Fortson, Biology major, Chicago, Illinois; and Mark L. Chapman, History major, East Elmhurst, New York.

Two members of the Class of 1984, Juan A. Cobb and Mark Chapman, were elected to membership in the Phi Beta Kappa Honors Society during their junior year. To be elected into Phi Beta Kappa during the junior year, a student must have a grade-point average of 3.75 or better. Eight members of the Class of 1984, Eric D. Ashton, Michael L. Carter, Darryl Fortson, Michael L. Jones, Jeffrey Tompkins, Alan S. Robinson, Ronald V. Johnson, and Kevin Robinson, were elected to membership during their senior year.

The occasion was also a time to present four honorary degrees. The Doctor of Divinity degree was presented to Dr. Charles Adams, Pastor of Hartford Memorial Baptist Church, Detroit, Michigan; the Doctor

of Laws degrees were presented to James LaGarde Hudson, a lawyer and civic leader in Washington, D.C., and James Edward Schell II, Director of the Center for Tactical Computer Systems in the Communications - Electronics Command of the U.S. Army; the Doctor of Science degree was presented to Walter Eugene Massey, Director of the Argonne National Laboratory.

In his farewell address to the seniors, President Gloster encouraged them to "honor your fathers and mothers and show them your appreciation for their

support and sacrifice." He emphasized the need for them to help lift and encourage the masses of people who live in poverty and are underhoused, underfed, undereducated, and underemployed."

Earlier President Gloster had presented appreciation plaques for 14 years of service at Morehouse to retiring Vice President for Academic Affairs, Dr. Willis J. Hubert, and Ms. Agnes R. Watson, Administrative Assistant to the Vice President for Business Affairs, 30 years.



Speak, Jesse, Speak

Morehouse Dedicates . . . (Continued from page 1)



Students and alumni assist in sealing the time capsule of the statue.

Christian Leadership Conference, the Atlanta Baptist Ministers Union, the family of Martin Luther King, Jr., pastors and officers of the Ebenezer Baptist Church in Atlanta, the wives of deceased Morehouse faculty members, guests to the

King Chapel, and the officers of the Atlanta United Nations Association.


Others are:

- The New York Times of Sunday, May 13, 1984.
- Morehouse Torch (Yearbook), 1984



- Two cassette tapes of Lamar Alford's theatrical musical, "Martin"
 - Benjamin E. Mays' funeral program, March 31, 1984
 - Benjamin E. Mays' memorial service program, March 29, 1984.
 - Photograph of Mrs. Rosalyn Carter's appearance at Morehouse College as Commencement Speaker, May 1980.
 - Picture of Dr. Hugh M. Gloster and Dr. Benjamin E. Mays.
 - The Inauguration Program of Louis W. Sullivan as the first president of the Morehouse School of Medicine, April 10, 1983.
 - Dr. Hugh M. Gloster's Spring 1984 Presidential Report to the Morehouse College Board of Trustees.
- The rest are:
- Cassette of the CBS Evening News with Dan Rather, May 14,

- 1984, 7 p.m. - 7:30 p.m.
 - Cassette of the CBS Morning News with Bill Curtis and Diane Sawyer, May 14, 1984, (including his interview with Minister Louis Farrakhan) Side A; and Paul Shields' Atlanta Local News.
 - THE AMERICAN DREAM. Speech made by Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., in Lynchburg, Virginia, March 12, 1961. (Dean Lawrence E. Carter was a freshman at Virginia Seminary and College in Lynchburg, Virginia, and was present in the audience at the E.C. Glass High School where this speech was given by Dr. King.)
 - Outline for the King Course entitled, The Life and Thought of Martin Luther King, Jr., taught at Morehouse College by Lawrence E. Carter.
- Members of the King family were present to grace the occasion.



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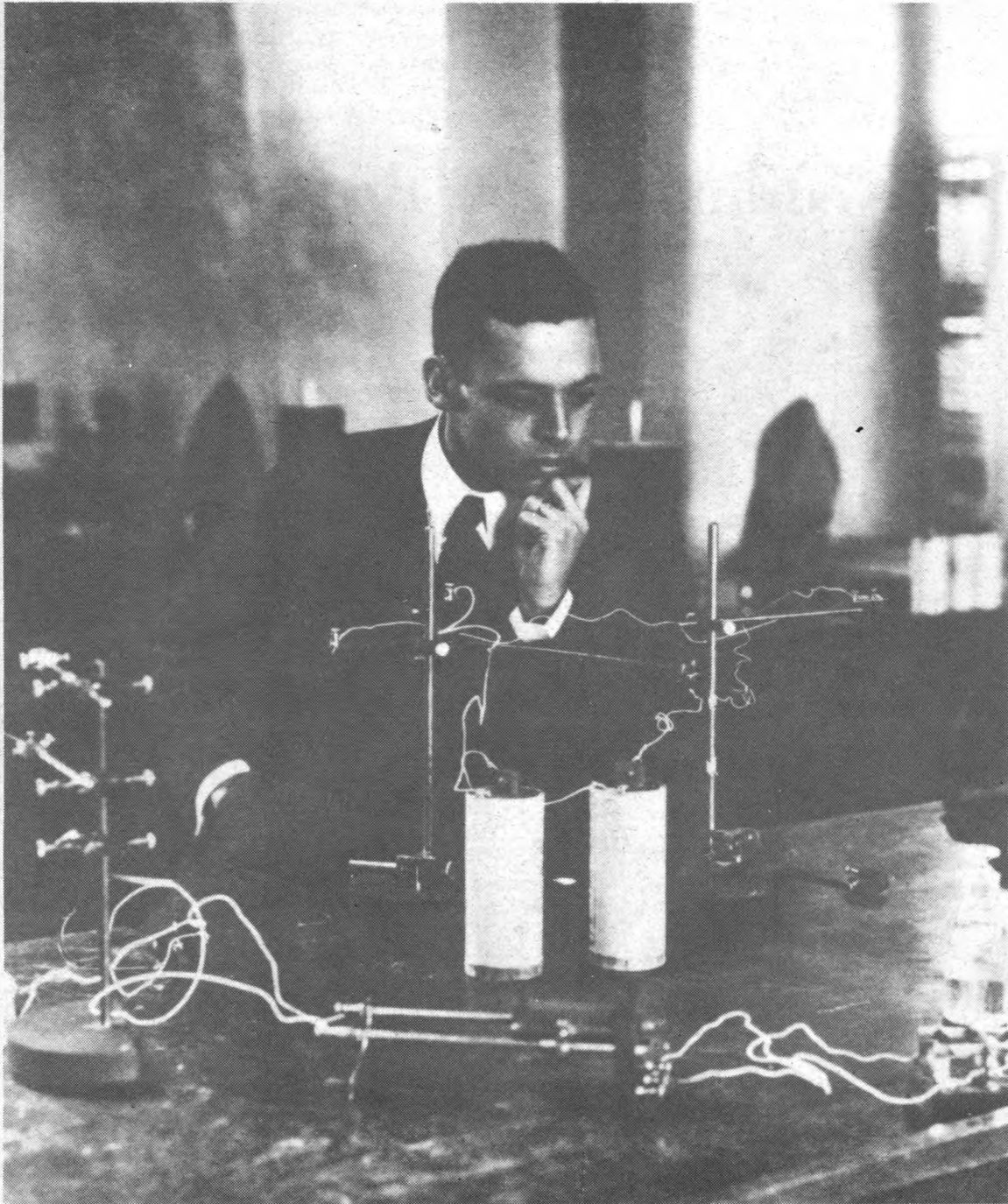
Atlanta's High Museum of Art presented an important traveling exhibition entitled **A Century of Black Photographers: 1840-1960** this summer. This outstanding exhibition celebrated the achievement of black American photographers and provided a historical overview of their work. Guest curator Valencia Coar called the exhibition "a step in

the search for photographers whose contributions have been overlooked or forgotten."

Among the artists represented are 19th century photographers James P. Ball, Sr.; Glenalvin Goodridge; Harry Shepherd; Addison Surlock, the official photographer for Howard University for many years; P.H. Polk of Tuskegee Institute; and James

Van Der Zee, best known for his portraits of the many major figures of the Harlem Renaissance.

A Century of Black Photographers was made possible by a grant from the City of Atlanta, Bureau of Cultural Affairs and was organized by the Museum of Art of the Rhode Island School of Design.



"Dr. Ernest E. Just, Research Scientist," by Addison N. Scurlock.



"Billie Holiday" by Moneta J. Sleet, Jr., 1956.

The TV Program Called "Star Search"

"STAR SEARCH" the television series has become "STAR SEARCH" the phenomenon. Not only is the P.O. Box address for submissions THE most asked for address across the country, not only is the current TV "Q" score three times that of any first-run program, not only did the "STAR SEARCH AUDIENCE SWEEPSTAKES" get three times the response of any other TV GUIDE return - postage - not - provided sweepstakes (1,047,952 responses altogether), not only has the show been responsible for Sam Harris' contract with Motown, country/ rock group

Sawyer Brown's deal with Curb Records, and model Tracey Ross' exclusive development deal with ABC-TV, and not only has "STAR SEARCH" already been renewed for next year, but five of the show's eight \$100,000 grand champions made their New York concert debut at Carnegie Hall.

Just two weeks after the tickets went on sale, calls to the Carnegie Hall Box Office resulted in a recorded message that says "obstructed view only available" for "STAR SEARCH \$100,000 WINNERS AT CARNEGIE HALL."

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Faculty Gets Pay Increase

Morehouse faculty has for two years in a row received a pay increase, according to a reliable source. "We received ten percent increase last year and we're getting seven percent this year" adding that Dr. Thomas Kilgore (Board Chairman) thought this was a good cost of living allowance (for them).

The source said that had it not been a faculty committee headed by Drs. Addie Mitchell and Tobe Johnson who are faculty representatives on the Board of Trustees "we would have been where we were in 1983 with all the inflation and Reaganomics."



The Maroon Tiger is published each month of the academic semester by the Morehouse College Student Government Association -Keith A. Perry, President. The Maroon Tiger maintains an independent editorial policy aimed at providing its readers with a broad spectrum of information and viewpoints consistent with the black life-style. Editorial opinions expressed are not necessarily those of the publisher, but represent the effort of the writer(s) to interpret current issues. We believe all advertising to be correct but cannot guarantee its accuracy or be responsible for its outcome.

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Editorials

Demand That We Work

We are avoiding the normal traditional welcome to students to go straight ahead to business dedicated to the welfare of the entire Morehouse community. Morehouse community.

While we pledge to do our best, as our "house" advertisement says elsewhere in this publication, the task of seeking the welfare of students by the entire Student Government Association has been lacking. Last year, we saw the Walker administration take the whole

Morehouse community for granted.

We had an extravagant homecoming, yes. But what happened to the other activities that come under the jurisdiction of the SGA. Programs like the Thanksgiving Drive for OXFAM America operated without any assistance from the Student Council. The Council became a clique of favorites who operated in isolation so much so that an ordinary election to elect officers for the 1984/85 academic

year created more commotion than the increase of tuition.

This year, while we will promise you a professional newspaper every month, we will also urge you to demand that we work in your interest if you think we are falling short somewhere.

We encourage you to come by the Student Government Association Building and talk to us. It is only by your involvement that we can know your problems and serve you best. Please demand that we work this year.

Weddington For President, Womack For V.P.

We have spotted two intelligent and dedicated young men we would like to introduce to the Class of 1988 for consideration as president and vice president.

They are Travis Weddington from Hyattsville, MD, and Chad Womack from Wycote, PA.

We came into contact with these men during the 10th Office of Health Profession Summer

Program this year. From all indications, they showed maturity, sense of leadership, dedication to work and commitment to their fellow men. Both have been members of the National Honor Society and Black Students Union and will pursue careers in the allied health field.

During the summer, Weddington received the second highest average in reading, a meritorious achievement award,

in biomedical research and was elected Mr. Research by the Biomedical Research Club.

Womack, on the other hand, received awards in Chemistry, English, Math and Basketball.

These are honorable men who can lead the Class of 1988, and we strongly recommend them to you when the SGA announces your election date. Travis Weddington for president, Chad Womack for vice president.

Words Of Advice To Freshmen And New Students

By Eugene Maxwell, Jr.

As Assistant Editor of the Maroon Tiger for this year, I would like to take this opportunity to welcome all my Freshmen and transfer brothers to "The House," and to share with them two rather simple words that will play an integral part of their college experience here at Morehouse. These two words are "PATIENCE" and "PERSISTENCE."

What is "patience?" Patience results from a statement such as, "Have a seat; I'll be with you in a minute." Webster's New World

Dictionary defines patience as "that state of 1) Enduring pain, trouble, etc. with composure and without complaint; 2) Calmly tolerating insult, delay, confusion, etc.; 3) Showing calm endurance."

When applied to a situation that you can better relate to, "Patience" means waiting in long lines at the Financial Aid Office, the Cashier's Office, the Post Office, Registration, and in the Dining Halls. Patience has no time limit! So, it may be 15 minutes, or it may be two hours. But, whatever the situation may be, show command of patience.

Persistence, likewise, is defin-

ed as 1) A persisting; stubborn continuance; 2) A persistent or lasting quality; tenacity."

When applied to the situations fore-stated, "persistence" means — returning to the Financial Aid Office for the third straight day to get financial matters taken care of; refusing to leave the cashier's line after having waited one whole hour, when it's obvious that you won't be waited on before they close in the next ten minutes; tolerating, daily, the irregular "Open" hours of the Post Office while waiting in line thirty minutes, just to hear the Postmistresses say to you, "No mail today!"; accep-

ting "The computers are down" when you have finally gotten to the registration desk, after having waited in line all day; and lastly, continuously waiting in lunch lines that do everything else but move — only to satisfy your hunger pain with a meal "not fit for man or beast."

"PATIENCE" and "PERSISTENCE!" Yes, they're both an integral part of the Morehouse experience. Don't complain; you have the option of taking it or leaving it! But, I want each of my freshmen and transfer brothers to remember these two words, whenever you find

yourself in one of the above "hypothetical" situations and you're about to reach your "BOILING POINT," you can pull yourself back together and get the job done.

To each Morehouse brother who exercises his command of "PATIENCE" and "PERSISTENCE," I extend the best of luck while you study at Morehouse. As for those of you who fail to master both "PATIENCE" and "PERSISTENCE," then let me take this moment now to say to you, "Goodbye; it was nice knowing you!"



The Apple Talk

In one issue of last year's Maroon Tiger, a student wrote about some problems facing the Morehouse community. I shared with him the sentiments expressed in the letter which was addressed to the editor but seemed more likely an open letter to the people in Gloster Hall.

The irregular nature of the newspaper made it rather impossible to either support, deny or explain (whichever is ap-

propriate) to the community one's views.

Between that time — February 1984 and today, August 31, the same year, things haven't changed much. Except that at that particular time, it was the Walker's Administration and now, we are in Perry's era. I am told that the food situation in the Cafeteria (still needs improvement) has improved considerably.

SGA President Perry has

promised improvement in student life but one thing I have not heard whoever is responsible to talk to about is the irrepulsive behavior in the Financial Aid Office. Nine out of ten times, when approaching officials in this office, you will be told, are "not seeing students today."

I, myself, have for several years questioned whose interest the staff of this office serves. The lack of respect to students and favoritism towards others have

caused "law and order" to break down. Financial Aid forms are not processed in time, hence a greater number of especially upper classmen arrive here without knowing about their financial aid package. The result from this is an uncontrollable number of students at the door of the Office of Financial Aid causing a great confusion, disrupting other people's work and the flow of the College's machinery.

If the Office of Financial Aid cannot keep its house in order, if the Office of Financial Aid cannot work out a weekly schedule to be posted at the door, published in this newspaper (monthly), or the weekly Calendar; if the Office of Financial Aid continues with the closed door policy and their favorite "this person or that person is not seeing students today," then my humble advice is to ask them all to quit.

Financial Aid Office -

"We're not seeing students today."

Features

The Children Disappear, Their Govts. Don't

By Jonathan Power

London - At 9:40 p.m. last Jan. 29, uniformed members of the security forces of El Salvador burst into the house of Marianella Garcia Villas, president of the country's human rights commission. She was not at home, but staying at her house were seven friends, including three of their children, aged 5, 7, and 13. They were questioned about the whereabouts of Mrs. Garcia Villas. They said they didn't know.

The soldiers beat and tortured the adults in front of the children, who screamed and implored them to stop. Next, the children were beaten in front of their parents. Unable to extract the information they required, the soldiers took them all off to the national police station. The children were then taken away with no explanation as to their whereabouts. Thanks only to Amnesty International, they were traced to a juvenile reform center.

On this coming Dec. 1, Amnesty will start a worldwide campaign on "disappearances" to help the thousands who are picked up by the police or the army and are not seen again for

years, and sometimes never. Amnesty has decided to single out for special attention the disappearance and the torture of children.

This month an unusual group of elderly Argentine ladies, the abuelas (grandmothers) de Plaza de Mayo, arrived in London. They have been campaigning to locate 67 missing children in Argentina. One of the women, Maria Laura Iribar de Jotar, told of how last year she finally traced her two small granddaughters to a juvenile court in the province of Buenos Aires just as adoption formalities were being completed with the family who had been looking after them.

The grandmother had last seen the children — Tatiana, then 4, and Laura, then aged 2 months — together with their parents on Oct. 17, 1977. That was the day they had disappeared, victims of the Argentine armed forces policy of secret kidnappings.

A week after their parents' arrest, Tatiana and Laura were found crying in a street. They were taken to social workers and then registered in separate orphanages as being of unknown name. No effort was made to locate the family.

In 1978 the children went to live with a couple that wished to adopt them. Their grandmother had been combing court registers, visiting adoption centers, keeping her eyes and ears open. On March 19, 1980, her persistence was rewarded. During a routine visit to the juvenile court of San Martin she stumbled across them.

This extraordinary group of Argentine women has many more stories to tell of this ilk. Most of their efforts haven't been as productive as those of Mrs. Iribar de Jotar. Children are rarely reunited with their parents. Babies born in prison to political prisoners are removed, and "disappear" at birth. But by working together, demonstrating, and lobbying, the "grandmothers" keep up each other's morale and remind the world not to forget Argentina and its children.

To some it might seem facile to harp on the cases of children. But it is clear, from reading through hundreds of Amnesty dossiers, how often children do feature in Amnesty's work.

It is fair to say that no other Amnesty case has achieved as much publicity, and that few had

such political consequences as the revelations that then Emperor Bokassa of the Central African Empire had ordered, and perhaps participated in, the massacre of about 100 children. The case changed French policy in Africa, created the first all-African human rights commission of inquiry, helped people forward a mood that was already gathering pace in Africa to take human rights and democracy more seriously, and probably helped undermine the bid by Valery Giscard d'Estaing to be re-elected president of France.

Amnesty achieved all this, not because of any spectacular research project. It was merely a stone they lifted while checking out, in a routine way, the reports of a riot.

Children in Amnesty's day to day work are usually not a special concern. But doesn't the way a government treats its children indicate in a fairly direct way the nature of the beast?

The Soviet government has used the process of separating children from their parents in carefully calibrated religious persecution. The children of activist Baptists, Pentacostals and Adventists have been "taken into care" because their parents

ignored the government's rules about officially registered religious activity.

East Germany, too, uses the children of political prisoners to punish their parents. Political prisoners, once they have served their sentences, are often allowed to emigrate to West Germany, but on occasion the children are held back for a few months. Amnesty has evidence of 10 children whom the authorities have refused to allow to leave.

The South African government has often detained children. It is known that children aged 14 and 15 have been imprisoned in the isolated maximum security prison, Robben Island. The authorities are under no legal obligation to give information to the parents of children detained incommunicado.

In the great debate that has arisen in the human rights arena about whether certain governments are dictatorial or merely "authoritarian," the question of the treatment of children has not been central.

It should be.

The writer is editorial advisor to the Independent Commission on Disarmament and Security.

Freedom Of Speech: Reality Or Myth

By Shade Oluwasanmi

The practice of supervising, restricting or prohibiting the expression of intellectual conception or the dissemination of ideas is as old as the organization of society itself. Someone holding authority or claiming authority was always ready to object to the free circulation of ideas as a threatening danger to existing institutions, religious or political. The two earliest authorities recognized by men were that of the ruler, whether of the family, the clan or the state, and that of the priest, the representative of the accepted religion. Both were equally interested in retaining control over the direction and the expression of thought. It is probable that in those days the contention for an authoritative control of opinion rested chiefly upon the risk that heretical utterances might interfere with the public peace. This sort of control could come under what is nowadays known as totalitarian governments, for example Russia and Idi Amin's Uganda, where the party in control, (in Russia, the com-

munist party) or the head of state, had the sole say in the role of government, and criticism against it was forbidden.

Free speech is argued to be important because, first, it enables everyone to get at the truth of a matter by allowing all possible positions to be presented and, thereby, giving a choice. Secondly, it allows an individual to participate in his government. In times of stress and strain these procedures are helpful when tempers become shorter and the margin of tolerance shrinks.

It is always easy to be in favor of free speech when the speaker is saying something harmless or something unopposed. The problem of free speech under the umbrella of the first amendment comes up when the speaker is expressing ideas that people hate or fear, or is speaking in the hope of destroying the freedom of others. A period is now being faced where right wings and racial extremists are very present forces. The Ku Klux Klan and the J.B. Stoner's of the United States wrap themselves in the first amendment as well as in

its white sheets. They use the first amendments as an excuse to say that blacks are half human and half animal, that they as Africans have never had any civilization that they can talk about, and that they are not as mentally capable as whites. Also a host of mesianic and paranoid crusades, societies, and private armies, such as the religious societies led by Jim Jones and the private white armies being trained for racial war, are claiming that their weird visions are entitled to free expression and their mob scenes to tender loving care by the police.

An important issue to be examined is how much protection the courts ought to give to speakers whose words are despised, or whose methods deviate from orderly and responsible political action. The question about the role of the court and freedom of speech has been so intermingled that they have become inseparable. The most significant ruling that came about as a result of the division between permitted and non-permitted speech was the clear and present danger rule. This rule said that people could be

punished if their speech would immediately lead to a definite dangerous act. Utterances were punishable whenever they have a reasonable tendency to undermine governmental stability. When this rule came under attack, a modified rule known as the balancing theory of free speech was substituted for it. The word 'present' was substituted for 'probable.' Judge Hands of the Supreme Court ruled that time and substantial evil were functionally related; that if the evil is small but quite probable, then the speech is to be prohibited, and that if the evil is great and held to be probable, then although the event is forecast to occur in the very indefinite future, this speech is to be punished or prohibited. The court thus balances the benefits of free speech against the possibility that the speech will create undesirable evils such as endangering the security of the nation.

As is evident, the issue of free speech has been placed in the hands of the Supreme Court. There can be no national stability where there is unlimited

freedom of speech. Such freedom could cause chaos. For a government to function properly there can be no acts to undermine it, either in actions or speech; harmony must be maintained at all costs. The two extremes with regards to speech can create two types of government, and the complete freedom of speech exists when the government is wholly dependent on the will of the people with no power of its own. There has to be a medium. The government should have power, but it should also allow the people to express their opinions. In every day life, the laws such as those dealing with libel and fraud prevent absolute freedom of speech. Spoken or written material that defames a person's character without absolute proof is punishable by law. All these laws do is prevent friction in a society maintaining the privacy of the individuals. Whether we like it or not, absolute freedom of speech is a myth.

**Ms. Oluwasanmi is a 1983 Political Science Mass Communications graduate from Spelman College.*



**THE SCHOLARSHIP
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Perry's Administration— A New Ball Game

SGA President Keith Andrew Perry has said that he has accepted the challenge to lead the student body of Morehouse and to play a new ball game. "I am in total agreement that this administration will be under heavy scrutiny, but I am confident that we will deliver the goods," he emphasized.

Perry sees the major problem of Morehouse as apathy, but feels his programs are better suited to deal with this problem.

"We plan to have direct SGA

involvement to solve this problem. We will entrust the classes with greater responsibility, thereby increasing their role on campus," the Washington, D.C. native contended.

The SGA boss who would part with any national political figure charged all student elected officials that nothing can materialize "unless the student body which is elected is behind us." Therefore, he appealed to all council members to discuss and consult with their con-

stituencies on the deliberations of the Council.

Perry announced that the SGA will take public stands on various local, national and international issues. It will actively work for the democratic presidential nominee in his bid for president of the United States, and it will also sponsor innovative social events as well as create a formal tutorial program for Morehouse.

President Perry expressed his personal commitment to OXFAM American (Students Com-

mission Against Hunger), Thanksgiving Drive, the Institute on Third World Policies and the Frederick Douglass Tutorial Program.

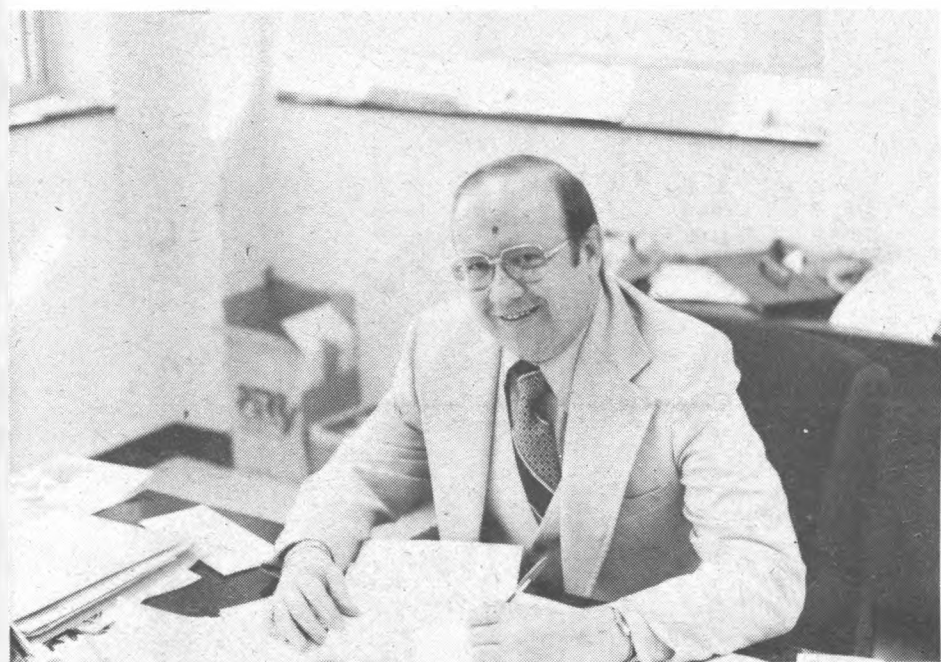
"With the shaping up of programs of political education, cultural exposure and moves toward change in the administration's policy toward students' concern, we expect you to use your expertise to transmit our good works to the student body," he concluded.

The president is listed in

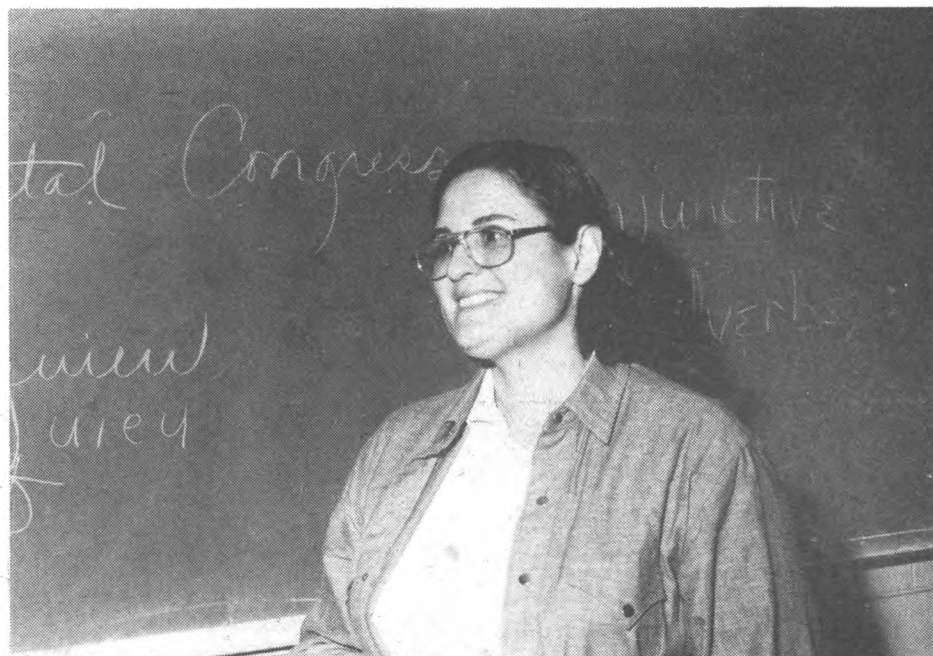
"Who's Who Among Students in American Universities and Colleges." He has, during his three years, been chairman of the SGA organizational Chartership Committee, co-editor of "In-House Notes," and served as intern at the United States House of Representatives Office of the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Perry was appointed by President Hugh M. Gloster to the Long-Range Planning Committee of the College in 1983.

—Meet The Maroon Tiger Advisory Committee—



Dr. Allen May



Dr. Eileen Meredith



Dr. Charles Hawk



Keith Perry



Dr. Kay Perdue



The Maroon Tiger



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Door

Prizes

Galore!

from



Featuring

Latest Top Hits

Date: September 7, 1984 At 10:30 p.m.

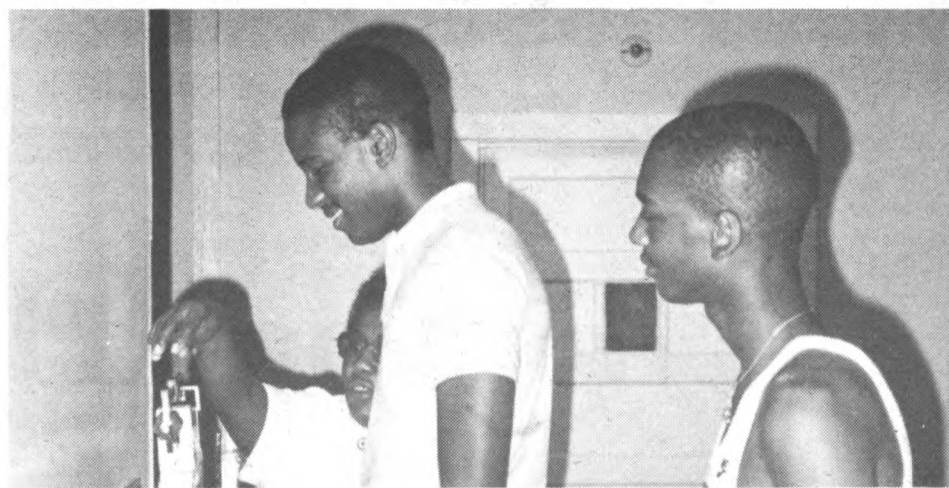
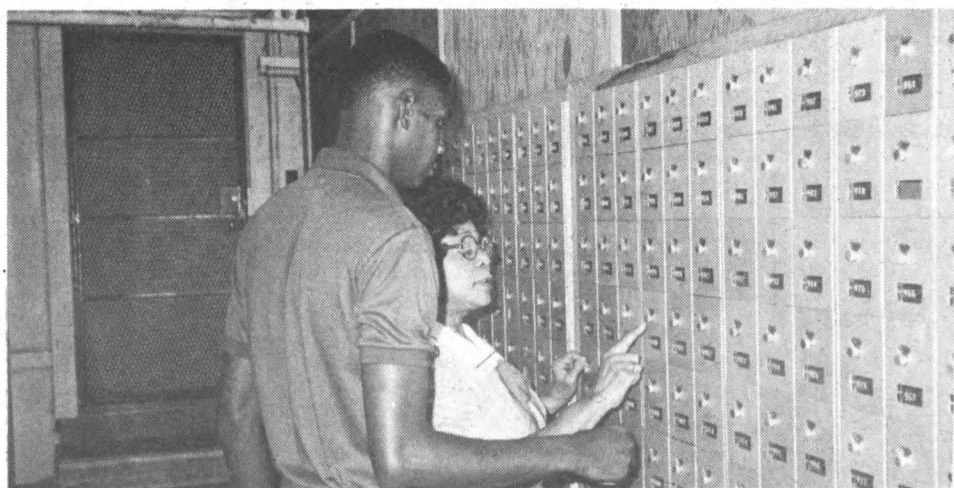
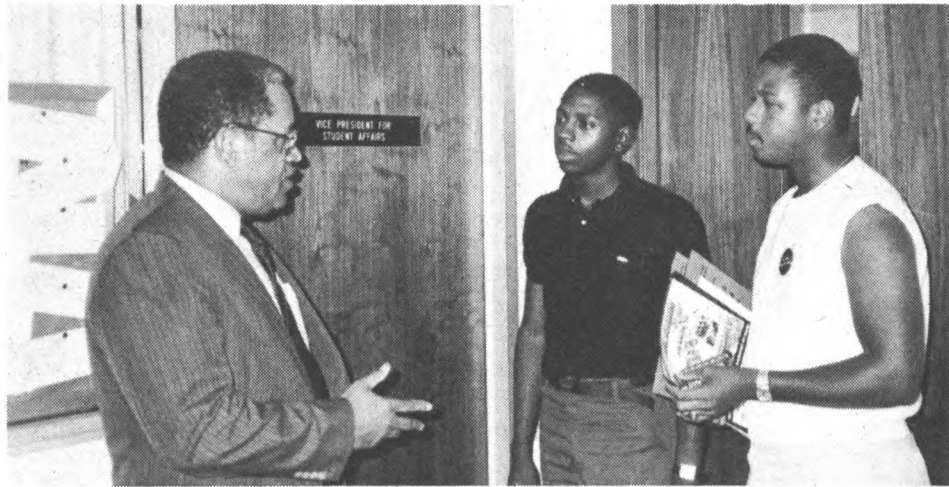
Venue: Frederick Douglass Commons (Morehouse College)

First 50 Ladies Pick Up FREE Tickets

At The Office Of The Maroon Tiger!!!

SCALDING

Freshman Week In Pictures



WELCOME

CLASS OF 1988

ROSEMARY SIMS
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Student Sent Home

A freshman student has been removed from his residential hall, according to sources from the Office of the Vice President for Student Affairs. He is alleged to have come into the residential hall drunk. The freshman is also said to have been rude to his residential advisors and his guide.



Father Of 2000 Men Wins Award

Dr. Hugh Morris Gloster, president of Morehouse College since 1967 and father figure of over 2,000 strong men, was among four fathers honored by the Southeast Father's Day Committee this past Father's Day. The committee is affiliated with the National Father's Day Council, which is sponsored by retailers in the men's apparel industry.

Others honored at a luncheon for 350 guests at the Hyatt Regency Atlanta were Georgia senator Mack Mattingly, former Olympic Gold Medalist Paul Anderson, and WXIA anchorman Hal Suit.

Each of the fathers received a DAD award and a copywritten sculpture created especially for the National Father's Day Committee.

Gloster, who was recognized for his dedication to both his family and education, was on an East African tour and was represented by Dr. Lawrence Carter, associate professor of Religion and Philosophy and dean of the Martin Luther King, Jr., International Chapel.

"Dr. Gloster is the father figure for more than 2,000 Morehouse students," Carter commented in the acceptance speech.



Father of the Year
- *Hugh Gloster*

Pulse Of The People

This Space Is Reserved For The Wise —
Need We Say You!

Nile Valley Conference At Morehouse

By Mitchell M. Smith
Editor of "Torch"

The Nile Valley Conference opens September 26, 1984, and will feature four and one half days of presentations by sixteen scholars in the field of Nile Valley culture and civilization. The Conference will take place in the Martin Luther King, Jr., International Chapel. It is being jointly sponsored by Benu, Inc., **The Journal of African Civilizations**, the Human Values Program of the Morehouse School of Medicine, and King International Chapel.

The keynote speaker for the conference will be Dr. Cheikh Anta Diop, the internationally acclaimed scholar, physicist, Egyptologist, historian and linguist of Senegal. Dr. Diop has been honored as one of the scholars who has had the greatest impact of African and African - American thought in the twentieth century. Dr. Diop received this honor in 1966 at the First World Festival of Black Arts and Culture, held in Dakar, Senegal. The author of many books, he will deliver a keynote address sure to be very informative, dynamic, and the highlight of the conference.

The Nile Valley Conference will also present such well known scholars as: John G. Jackson, Ivan Van Sertima, Asa

Hillard, III, Bruce Williams, Hunter H. Adams, III, Jan Crew, John Pappedemos, Charles B. Cooper, Charles S. Finch, Na'im Akbar, Legrand Clegg, Runoko Rashidi, Beatrice Lumpkin, Richard King and Jacob Caruthers.

The Conference will be dedicated to the life and work of the late Dr. Benjamin Elijah Mays, President - Emeritus of Morehouse College. Mays wrote his 1925 Master's Thesis at the University of Chicago on **Pagan Survivals in Christianity**. This Conference is also in honor of the celebration of the 75th anniversary of the founding of the Morehouse College Chapel by Dr. John Hope in 1910.

The registration fees are:
\$30 - Pre-registration (before Sept. 10, 1984)
\$35.00 - On site registration
\$15.00 - Student registration (with Student I.D.)

A large exhibition of literature will be featured in the Conference Center, first floor of Hugh M. Gloster Hall (next to King Chapel). On Friday, Sept. 28, 1984, there will be a cultural concert featuring performances by local and regional artists. On Saturday evening, September 29, 1984, there will be a banquet to honor the life and work of Dr. Cheikh Anta Diop at the Sheraton Atlanta Hotel.



GIVE THE UNITED WAY.
WORKING TOGETHER IS WORKING WONDERS.

Crawford Talks About Visitation

Old customs die hard. This is true of the visitation policy of Morehouse College. Right after the Civil War the Freedman's Bureau and white missionary groups started some of our historic colleges. One of their rules for students was the governing of male and female behavior. They did this emphasizing that it was part of Christian development.

Today, the visitation policy of the Northern missionaries has persisted in most historically Black institutions. This immortal rule has been the subject of concern and a bitter pill for the modern Morehouse man to swallow in the last four years.

Assistant Vice President for Student Affairs Raymond Crawford has answered some pointed questions posed by the **Maroon Tiger** concerning this explosive issue among Morehouse students.

1. What is the purpose of visitation? What is the administration's rationale/ thinking about visitation?

The purpose of the visitation program is to provide a vehicle for Morehouse students to visit the female students of other colleges in a framework that promotes harmony. The program includes set hours for visiting in the dorms. This is to ensure the safety of the ladies. The program in general ensures that there will be minimal interference with the study programs and classes of both male and female students of the various schools. That's why the visiting times are regulated — for freshmen, visitation is from 6:00-11:45 p.m. on the following days: Fri. thru Sun.; for upperclassmen, the hours are 6:00-11:45 p.m., Thurs. thru Sun.

Leaving the dorm at 11:30 at night permits the young lady time to get home safely, and ensures that she will get enough rest for her classes the next day. It

also relieves her of the burden of forcing the young man to take her home when he would rather stay out later. Many an argument has been avoided by having a set hour for the ladies to be in by. It also sees to it that the male students get to bed in time to get plenty of rest for their classes.

Our society is "co-ed" and there are rules that govern how men and women interact. By having a program such as visitation we make sure that the similar kind of order is kept. In the late 1960's a university in this state was pressured by the students and forced to change the rules concerning visitation and the hours the male students could visit in their dorms. Formerly, women had to be in at 11:00 p.m. on school nights and 12:30 a.m. on weekends. Male visitors had been permitted in the lobby but rarely in the rooms — then only under special regulations. The female students who experienced this radical change reported that at first they were greatly applauded by all the students. "Freedom at last," they said. But later the women felt that it was a burden having to remain presentable at all times in the dorm on the off chance that a male student would be in the hall. The women could come and go at all hours of the night, true, but they found there was no one to escort them to their cars, and the lights in the parking lot had been dimmed for the night. So, after a few months of transition at this university, can you guess the results of on-campus life? Well, it may surprise you, but life went on very much the way it had before the changes. There were few changes in student's lifestyles. They kept the old rules, only now, it was voluntary, not mandatory. The above situation would also apply to non-coed colleges.

2. How do you respond to

students saying they are mature enough to handle the responsibilities of visitation?

While in some cases it is true that they are mature enough and that they can handle visitation without regulations, it is not true in every case. Generally, students need some standards and rules to live by. Can you imagine what it would be like without rules? Most students come to Morehouse from families who have brought them up according to standards of behavior. We at Morehouse wish to continue that high behavior standard. Ours is an era that is very, very permissive. In the past 20 years colleges have gone from very strict rules, e.g., co-eds not being permitted to wear slacks even to and from physical education class — to a relaxation of many rules of dress and behavior. The schools are reflecting the new permissiveness. But many young people have found that the new permissiveness makes them feel unloved; leaves them with no sense of being cared for, which generally results in a confused sense of purpose and a lack of direction. The same students who want total freedom are often the ones who find, when they get it; that it doesn't bring the happiness that they sought.

3. Why do other schools' outside the AUC not have such STRICT rules?

I cannot speak for the other schools in the AUC, but Morehouse College has always had rules and has found them essential to the well-being of the students. Society has rules that we all must follow and maturity is recognized when we live within these rules. Morehouse College, and I personally, care a lot about the students — not just about their academic performances, or their dorm assignments, but about the whole student. Strictness of regulations should never be interpreted by the students at the College pitting itself against the students. That's not the case. I have examined the rules at Morehouse and will

continue to study them even more. The purpose of the rules are:

- to give student life direction;
- to give students a sense of recourse — i.e., a person (me) he can come to see when there are problems — there are rules to cover most situations that will arise; and,
- to let every student know the first day he gets to the College, that certain things are expected of him and that he as an adult, must abide by certain regulations if he wants to stay at Morehouse College.

If rules were not stated periodically, then the only way a student would be able to even find out what the rules are would be by accidentally breaking one of them! That's why we have rules, and they are clearly spelled out in a new student handbook, which should be available for distribution soon.

4. Have you heard results from students on visitation?

Yes. The comments I have received have been positive. The framework of the Visitation Program works. It allows students, both male and female, to accomplish their primary purpose — to gain an education. But, it also permits socializing and the creation of friendships, which are just as important as gaining an education of getting a degree.

"A sense of community" is an important part of every person's development. John Donne wrote, "No man is an island, unto himself." At Morehouse College we don't want the students to feel that we, the Administration, are inhibiting their interactions with others. Visitation actually promotes togetherness.

5. How do you respond to the statements that visitation is another way of the administration usurping students' freedom on campus?

Recommendations on the Visitation Program came from my office. As the Assistant Vice President for Student Affairs and Director of Resident Life, I take responsibility for the program.

However, we do look to the students for their comments on the program. As you know, we have Resident Assistants, called RA's, in each dorm. They are student floor leaders. They play a very positive role in student leadership, and, at my request, they provide valuable "feedback" from the students to this office. We consider this feedback as we plan and implement programs relative to student life at Morehouse. To answer your question specifically, the Administration never tries to "usurp" students' freedom. It simply tries to permit students freedom, within a flexible context — a context that can respond to the needs of the students, and at the same time make it easier for them to gain a quality education. I hope the Visitation Program helps to accomplish this aim.

6. Who is responsible to mandate decisions on this matter?

The Vice President for Student Affairs, Mr. Robert Williams, and the Assistant Vice President for Student Affairs, myself, in conjunction with the President, Dr. Hugh M. Gloster, are responsible for decisions relative to student life at Morehouse College.

We are fortunate in having an able President who is vitally interested in the happiness, success, and well-being of all Morehouse College students. His interest is reflected in the active part he takes in the decisions that affect the students at Morehouse.

The Vice President, Mr. Bob Williams, is totally dedicated to providing the kind of leadership required to improve the quality of student life at Morehouse. I too share Mr. Williams' dedication. We both came to Morehouse for one purpose and one alone — to make student life better at Morehouse College. We look to you, the students, to join us in our common cause.

Thank you for taking the time to interview me.

*A reproduction from March 1984.

The April '69 Sit In . . .

(Continued from page 5)

that they would ask the Board of Trustees not to accept the proposal previously endorsed by the Morehouse student body (their initial decision to merge all six institutions under the name of Martin Luther King, Jr. University).

Apparently, there was a misunderstanding between what the student body proposed on a collective basis to be handled systematically, and what the protestors demanded as immediate fundamental changes. Yet, the various news media twisted reports of the incident, in order to make this student protest appear representative of the entire Morehouse College student body.

The plans for the next Board Meeting, was held in New York on May 12, 1969, and was kept a secret for security purposes.

The 28 students of Morehouse were later banned from further

study at the College.

It is apparent that these student protestors were at least following the philosophy of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., for violence never occurred throughout the entire demonstration in '69. It was reported later that several buildings and pathways were painted with such slogans as "Black control of Black schools" and "Martin Luther King University - Now!" In addition, several flyers concerning "Black Awareness" heavily circulated the campus.

But in the end the Board was able to bring the school back to normalcy after having been "imprisoned" for 29 hours.

Although it was said that Morris Brown and Clark Colleges were involved in the student protest, both colleges denied having supported the confrontation issue.



"BUT SERIOUSLY, FOLKS, THAT WAS OFF THE RECORD."

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"WHO CARE ABOUT YOUR HAIR"

SPORTS

Morehouse Man Excels At Olympics

By Robert Drummer
Sports Editor

There may not be a better feeling than to set a world record in an athletic event. Or, an athlete to stand on a raised platform, clad in a patriotic uniform, gold medal dangling from his neck, with his national anthem being played in honor of his accomplishment. But probably one of the most emotional elevations a man can experience is to graduate from Morehouse College, not to mention a 3.5 grade point average and a B.S. degree in physics.

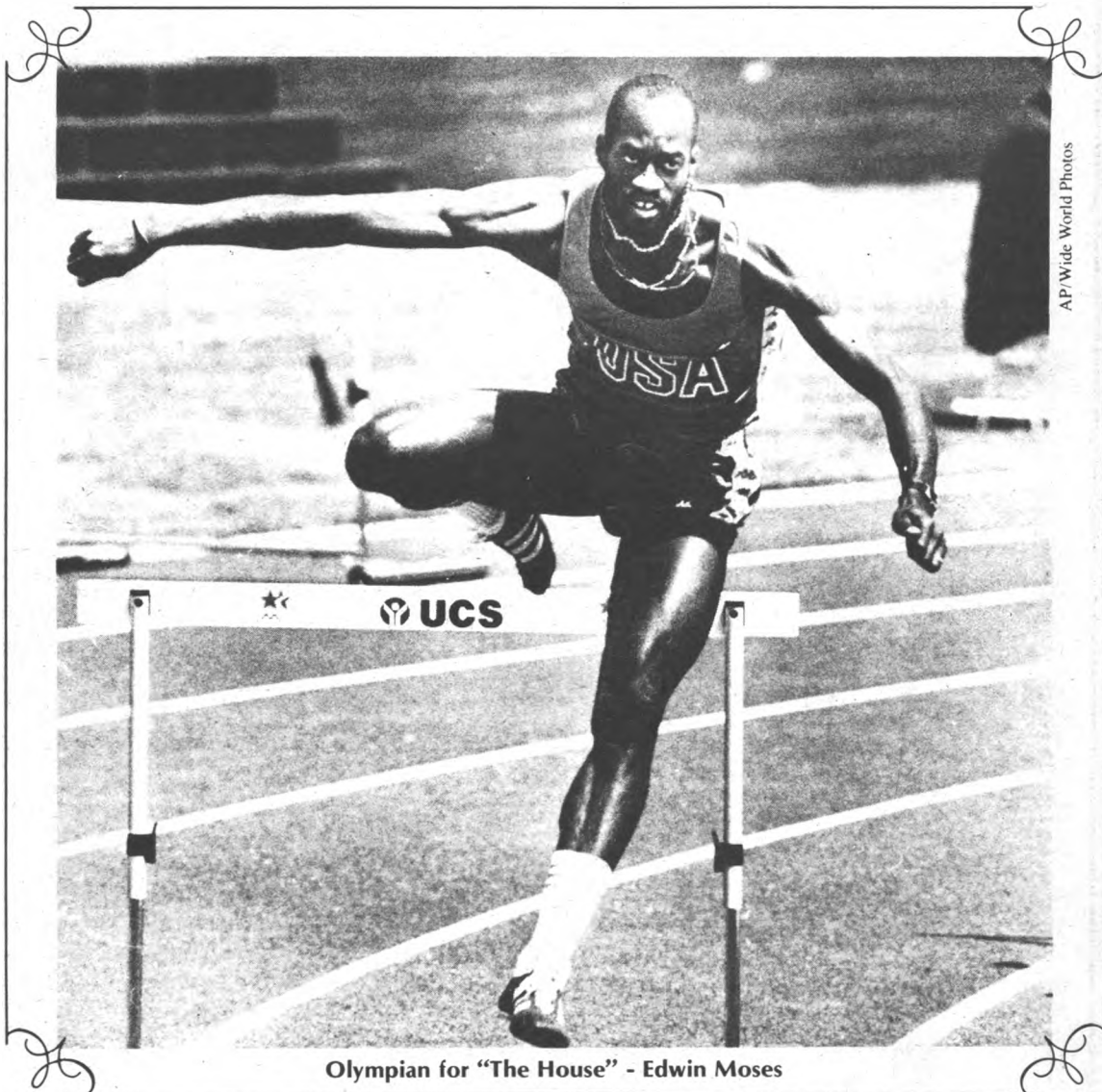
It comes as no surprise that Edwin Moses has achieved so much so soon, being a man of only 28 years of age. That he has broken the world record in the 400 meter hurdles four times, ran 17 of the 18 fastest times in the history of the event (27 times under 48 seconds), won two gold medals in Olympic competition, and serves as one of only seven athletes worldwide on the Advisory Commission to the International Olympic Committee, doesn't begin to speak of the man and his dedication to the sport. Moses has always held high aspirations, seldom yielding to obstacles or adversities he encountered along the route to his success. In high school, Moses was rejected by coaches to participate in contact sports due to his small, fragile, stature. At Morehouse, Moses began running for exercise to "alleviate constant stress in the classroom." There, Moses trained rigorously and was soon tabbed as "the Bionic Man." At that time, the 400 meter hurdles was regarded as "the man killer" because of its treacherous, physical undertaking. As the '76 games neared, Moses envisioned the lift-off of

his career. In Montreal, he out ran the field for the gold medal and 'Mosesmania' was born.

However, a year later, Moses rendered his fourth and final defeat, losing out to West German Harald Schmid in Berlin. Since then Moses has not looked back, collecting 90 consecutive finals victories, thus owning "The Streak." The Streak will likely continue, unless interrupted by injury or retirement. After the 1980 boycott, rumor had it that Moses might retire. Obviously he did not, and he prepared even harder for the '84 Games. Entering the competition, the only question concerning the event was who would finish second behind Moses.

On August 5, 1984, Moses dared not to disappoint anyone and went on to win his second gold medal in the event. Afterwards, atop the platform, Moses' emotions towards the win were quite evident, as he shedded tears of victory.

Even though he cherishes both of his olympic gold medals, his two most satisfying races occurred elsewhere. Last year, in the world championships at Helsinki, Finland, Moses' streak and safety were threatened by an untied shoelace on his left running shoe. Moses ignored the dangling shoestring and continued to concentrate on his style and technique, eventually winning the race. That style and technique, precisely thirteen steps between each hurdle, enables his 6'2" frame to expand to 9'9" each stride, displaying a picturesque of form, grace, and skill. Moses contends that it is simply "a mere hobby - arts and crafts, sports and science."



AP/Wide World Photos

Olympian for "The House" - Edwin Moses

Perhaps his favorite and most cherished race occurred August 31, 1983, ironically his birthday) in Koblenz, West Germany. Although last out of the blocks, Moses made up for lost time, if any, and breezed through the 10 hurdles in 47.02 seconds, .11 seconds under his previous

world mark. His wife Myrella, personal photographer and critic, noticed that Moses was without socks, still wearing his watch, and no perspiration. It did not matter to the man who once worked as an aerospace engineer with General Dynamics, that he was now

world record holder in the 400 meter hurdles.

There is probably no other man who has dominated one sport or has made such a profound impression on amateur athletics than Edwin Moses - Morehouse Man and Gold medalist.



HC - Homecoming
* - SIAC Games

V Home Games
N Neutral Games
X Away Games

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Head Football Coach
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1984 Football Schedule

September	Opponent	Time	Place
Sat. 08	Albany State College*x	7:30 p.m.	Albany, Ga.
Sat. 15	Ft. Valley State College*n	7:30 p.m.	Macon, Ga.
Sat. 22	Lane College v	1:30 p.m.	Atlanta, Ga.
Sat. 29	Alabama A&M University*x	1:30 p.m.	Huntsville, Al.
October			
Sat. 06	Morris Brown College*v	1:30 p.m.	Atlanta, Ga.
Fri. 12	Tuskegee Institute*n	8:00 p.m.	Columbus, Ga.
Sat. 20	Savannah State College*x	7:30 p.m.	Savannah, Ga.
Sat. 27	Miles College (HC)v	1:30 p.m.	Atlanta, Ga.
November			
Sat. 03	Knoxville College v	1:30 p.m.	Atlanta, Ga.
Sat. 10	Clark College*n (There/Herndon)	1:30 p.m.	Atlanta, Ga.

Come Out & Support Your Team!

On Campus Capsule

(Continued from page 3)

Massachusetts last month over the college bookstore's selling of Playboy and other adult magazines. A group charging the sales represented an endorsement of pornography clashed with another charging the issue was censorship in a day of picketing outside the bookstore.

*CAPS AND GOWNS WERE CARRIED into Indiana U.'s Assembly Hall, in order to prevent students from smuggling champagne bottles in under their robes. IU officials wanted a more dignified graduation than that of 1983, in which a faculty member was doused with champagne.

*WHILE A FEW THOUSAND of their colleagues marched in protest of the Notre Dame U. administration's decision to restrict alcohol consumption on campus, one group of students rebelled by stealing a bust of Knute Rockne from the campus Rockne Memorial. The kidnapers later sent a ransom note, accompanied by a photo of the bust reclining on a sandy beach, demanded beer for Notre Dame students in exchange for the bust's return.

*THE DARTMOUTH REVIEW, an independent conservative student newspaper, is once again a center of controversy, **this time over a secret tape made by one of its reporters at a meeting of the Gay Students' Association.** The reporter, who attended the meeting without identifying herself as a Review staff member, faces possible campus dis-

ciplinary action after contents of the secret tape were published in a Review story.

*THE STUDENT GOVERNMENT PRESIDENT at Ohio State U. recently sought the Board of Trustees' help in building awareness of the Undergraduate Student Government. Todd Shaver attributed campus apathy toward USG to poor student newspaper coverage. The newspaper, the **Lantern** has editorially endorsed abolishing USG. It has also offered Shaver space to publicize USG events, but he lacks the staff members to take up the offer.

*THE TOILET PAPER CONTROVERSY at Southern Illinois U. prompted one restaurant to give away rolls of toilet paper with its sandwiches, and one local millionaire to offer a collection of corncobs and old catalogs for students who ran out of their semester's allotment of toilet paper. SIU gives each student five rolls, requiring the students to buy their own after that supply is used up.

*HOMOSEXUALS ARE SEEKING ADMISSION TO R.O.T.C. at San Jose State U. Some students and faculty are urging the administration to protest the federal government's policy excluding homosexuals from full participation in R.O.T.C. Such exclusion stands in violation of the Student Affirmative Action Plan which forbids all forms of discrimination in campus organizations. Activists recommend the U. of California System cut back its support to the minimum required by Federal

law that land grant colleges offer military training on at least one campus.

*A CHANGE IN UNIVERSITY SCHEDULE was the prime concern of Virginia Tech students in the annual Student Government Association survey. Over 80% favored starting their quarter calendar earlier, or shifting to a semester system.

*DRUG EDUCATION WEEK SEMINARS at the U. of Colorado drew sparse student crowds. Participants said students have erroneous information about such drugs as cocaine and aren't open to hearing other opinions.

*A STUDENT CLIMBED A TREE at the U. of Massachusetts to express his concern over declining enrollment in the School of Agriculture. Richard Barrett planned to spend five days in the tree to promote the school, saying if one student enrolled because of his effort, he would feel successful. Barrett admitted his professors thought the idea was crazy.

*A STUDENT POLITICAL DEBATE turned ugly at Citrus College and prompted two students to file formal complaints against one of the speakers. The event was supposed to feature campus Democrats and Republicans squaring off on election issues, but instead became more personal. One of the students filing the complaint charged a Republican speaker with calling the National Organization for Women a lesbian group, and making other defamatory remarks.

In The Next Issue

★ Career Day Magazine

★ Perry's Administration

Fails First Test

★ Class of '88 To Vote

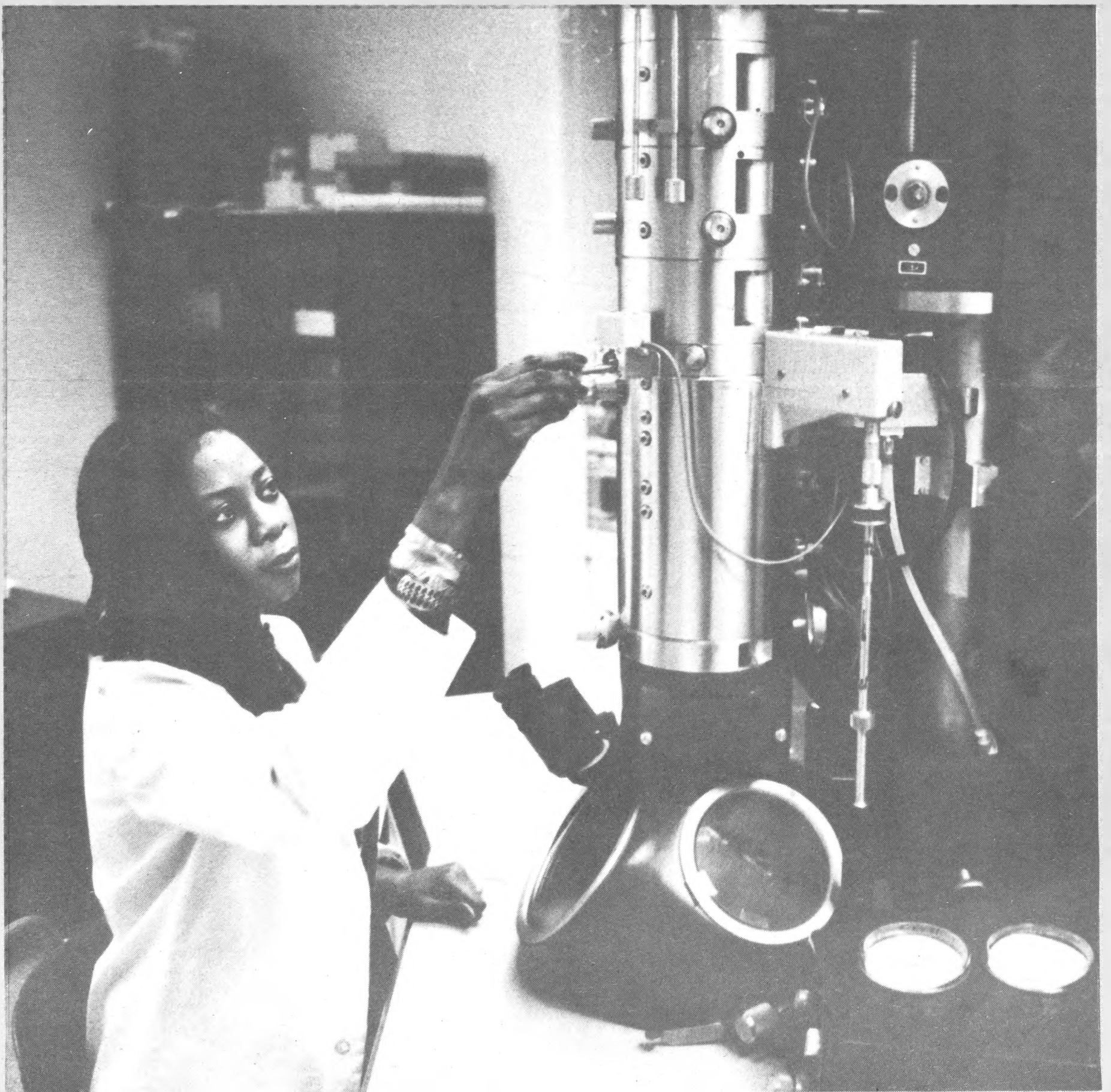
For Mondale

The Maroon Tiger
Morehouse College
Student Government Association Bldg.
Atlanta, GA 30314

Summer

Magazine

Summer 1984

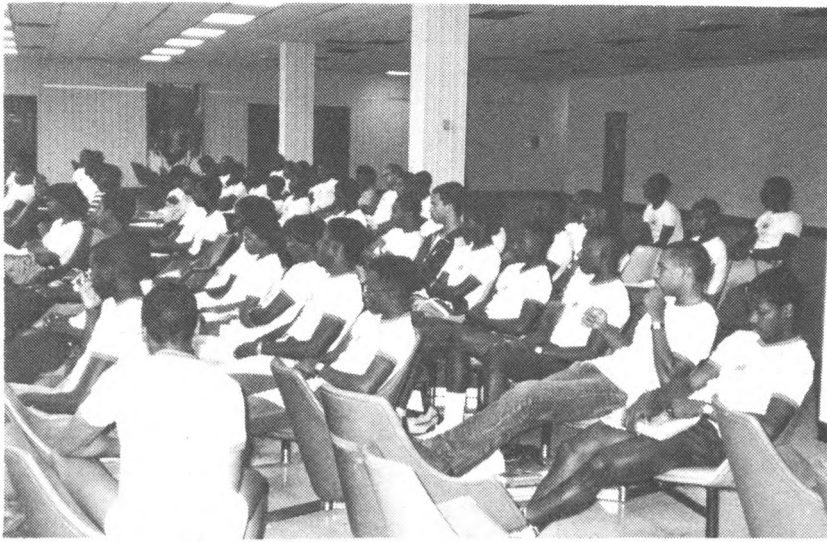


Betty Ruth Jones examining granuloma tissue in a Philips transmission electron microscope.

OHP Summer Program Is 10 Years



Thomas Blocker



Cross-section of Summer '84 participants



The V.I.P.'s were there, too.

"Our main role is to increase the pool of competitive minority applicants for health professional schools," stated Thomas Blocker, director of the Health Careers Summer Enrichment Program at Morehouse College. "We have just completed our tenth year and the quality of students enrolled in the eight week program continues to be very good."

Begun in 1975 under the direction of Dr. Joseph N. Gayles, currently on the faculty at the Morehouse School of Medicine, the Summer Enrichment Program has produced 65 students who have been admitted to medical and dental schools throughout the United States. Consequently the Fall of 1979 was the first time students could have entered medical or dental schools after participation in the program. In total, 182 Morehouse students have entered medical or dental school since the Fall of 1979.

The Health Careers Summer Enrichment Program, according to Blocker, began with 14 pre-freshman students, and was supported by a \$30,000 grant from the Health Resources Administration. During the Summer of 1976, the pre-freshman program was increased to 25 students and a post-freshman component with 25 students was initiated. This time the funds totaling \$471,000 came in from the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation. Over the past nine years, more than 400 students have participated in the experience. This year, a grant of \$327,000 from the Health Careers Opportunity Program helped to fund the program," he pointed out.

Blocker remarked that "one of the major aims of the program this year was to provide an intensive eight-week education enrichment experience that would enhance the preparation of pre-freshman students, so they will succeed in the pre-

health professions curriculum at Morehouse College. The program consisted of course work, counseling, seminars, field trips, and recreational activities. Our efforts were geared toward strengthening the basic science, a mathematics preparation of the students, reinforcing their writing, reading, note-taking, and study skills, providing career information and personal counseling needed for successful adjustment to a collegiate environment, and providing biomedical and health careers seminars designed to increase the awareness of health career opportunities."

Students received instruction in English, Reading, Precalculus, Biology, Chemistry, Computer Science, and Biomedical Research.

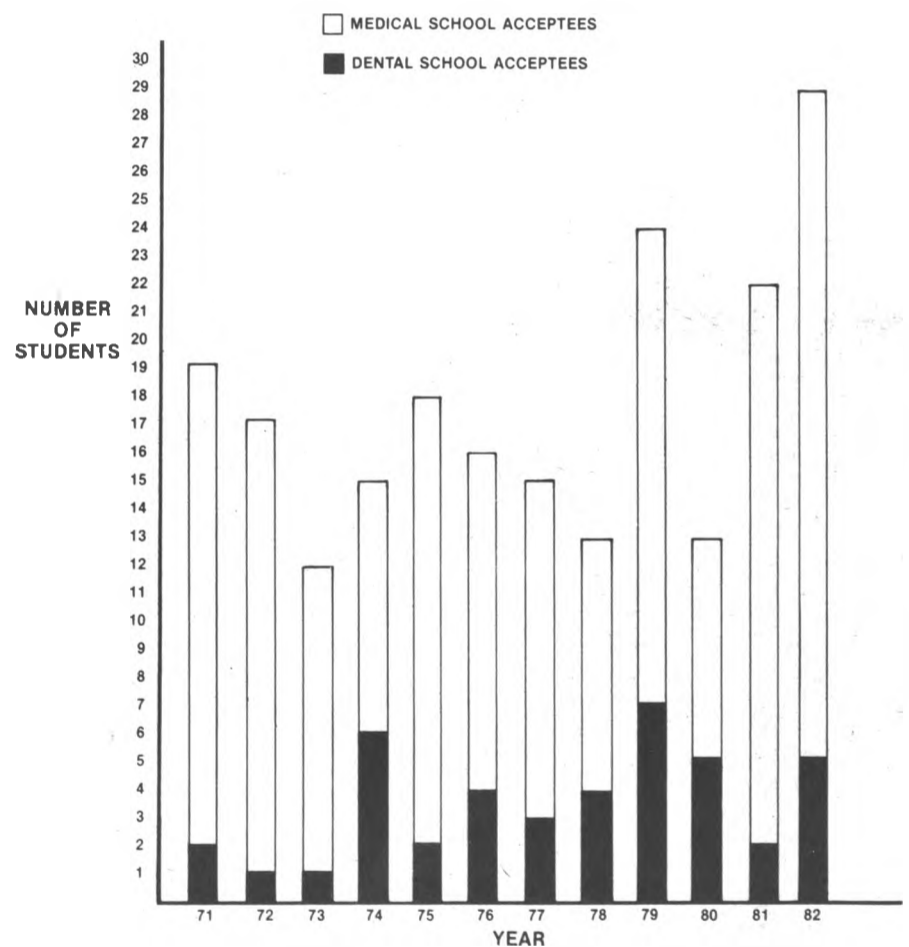
"As a part of the Summer Program, we pre- and post-test participants," stated Blocker. He added, "We are presently using standardized achievement examinations from The College Board in New York through their special program called Multiple Assessment Programs and Services. In addition, we are using the latest edition of the Nelson - Denny Reading Exam and a special Problem Solving and Analytical Reasoning Exam developed by Dr. Arthur Whimbey based on the Second edition of his book. We also use local Educational Testing Service consultants to work with the faculty and staff members of the program."

Applicants for the Summer program were selected from the pool of students who sought admission to Morehouse College. Additionally, Morehouse College has very active Alumni Chapters in most of the major cities throughout the United States, who referred some students. This year participants came from as far away as California in the West and Massachusetts in the North.

Blocker stated, "We are presently conducting a ten year study but early data tends to support at least three conclusions: (1) Summer Program students tend to do very well their freshman year, often leading their classes in mathematics and biology; (2) Summer Program

students are more likely to graduate from Morehouse even if they change from a health career to another career; and (3) they are among some of the top science graduates each year and most receive offers from the top medical and dental schools in the United States."

MOREHOUSE STUDENTS ACCEPTED INTO MEDICAL AND DENTAL SCHOOLS 1971-1982



MSM Wins Grady Hospital Affiliation

Morehouse School of Medicine (MSM) has negotiated an agreement with Emory University School of Medicine which provides for MSM students and faculty to have full access to the educational programs of Atlanta's Grady Memorial Hospital.

The agreement was announced at a news conference at Grady held jointly by Dr. Louis W. Sullivan, MSM president and dean, and Dr. Charles R. Hatcher, vice president for health affairs at Emory University School of Medicine and director of the Woodruff Medical Center.

Also in attendance at the news conference were Dr. Michael Lomax of the Fulton County Commission, Dr. George Brumley, interim dean at Emory's medical

school, J. W. Pinkston, Jr., executive director of Grady Hospital and Dr. Asa Yancey, medical director of Grady Hospital.

The accord signed by Drs. Hatcher and Sullivan stated: "The Morehouse School of Medicine and Emory University School of Medicine support the concept that the contract between the commissioners of Fulton and DeKalb Counties and the Fulton-DeKalb Hospital Authority should acknowledge the participation in teaching programs at Grady Memorial Hospital by both medical schools." The two county commissions allocate funds to help finance Grady's operations.

Under the agreement, Emory will continue to supervise Grady's residency programs and be responsible ad-

ministratively for patient care. Morehouse faculty, however, will receive full "active staff" privileges. Moreover, as part of a previous agreement between the two schools, Emory will offer fourth-year clinical electives to MSM students beginning the 1984-85 academic year.

"At Morehouse, we look forward to the enrichment of our program in medical education which this new relationship makes possible as we proceed with our development into a four-year M.D. degree-granting institution," Sullivan said in a separate statement. "Morehouse also looks forward to contributing its time, talents and other resources for the improvement of patient care and patient services at Grady, as well as complementing Emory's fine educational programs."

He praised Hatcher and the Emory medical school saying, "I am personally grateful to Dr. Charles Hatcher for his fine spirit of cooperation and support, and to the faculty and staff of Emory medical school."

Sullivan also thanked Commissioner Lomax and his fellow commissioners for the support as well as members of the Fulton-DeKalb Hospital Authority.

"Working together," Sullivan said, "Morehouse and Emory medical schools are forging new relationships which will be mutually beneficial and will contribute to the improvement of educational programs and patient care at Grady Hospital, to serve citizens of Fulton and DeKalb Counties."

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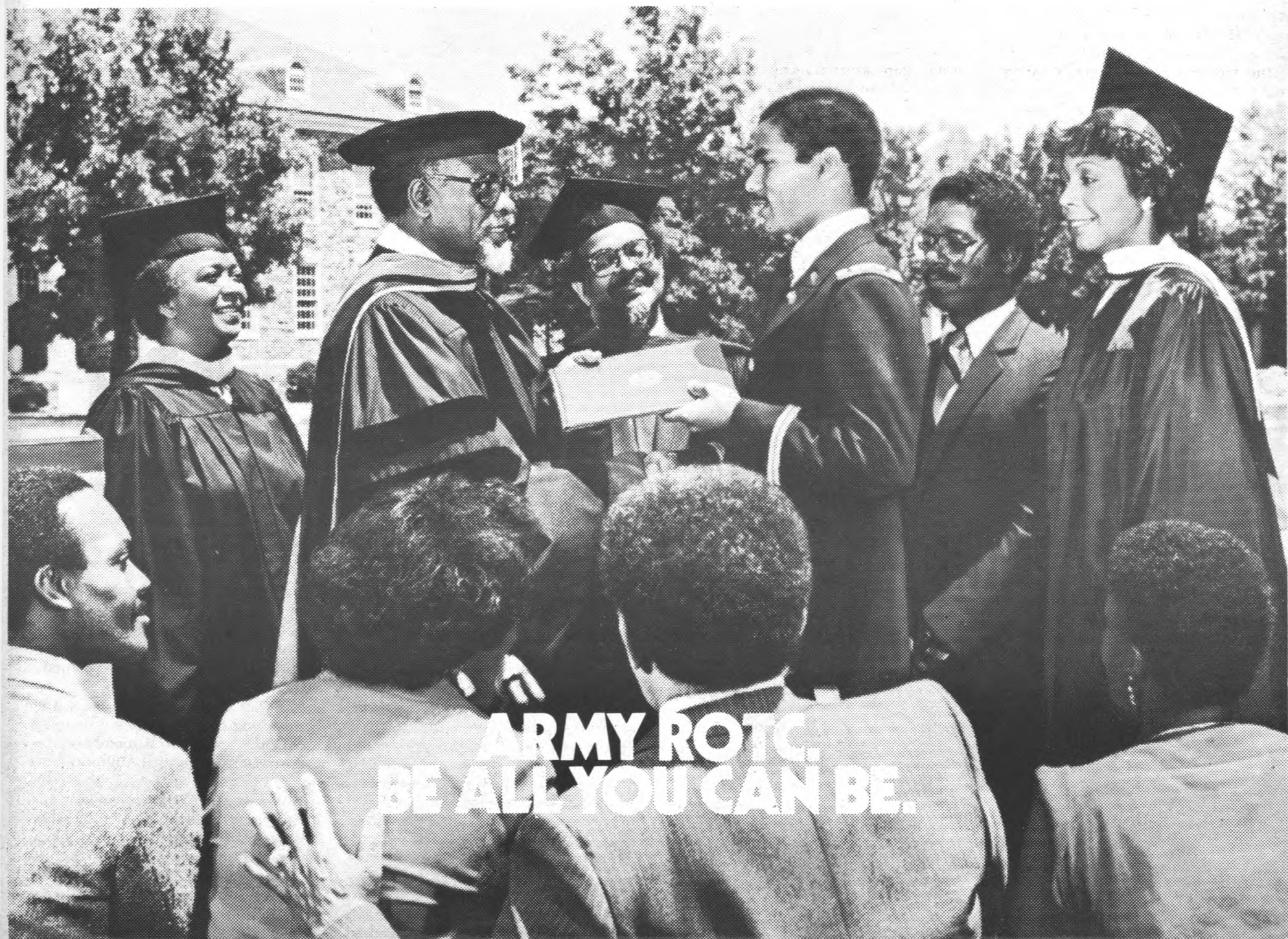
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Morehouse Students At SEEMS Meet

Darrion J. Prewitt, a sophomore biology major, and Charles Nelson, a senior biology major, presented preliminary data on their research in Schistosomiasis at the Southeast Electron Microscopy Society (SEEMS) Symposium in Birmingham, Al. The purpose of the SEEMS is to increase and to diffuse the knowledge of microscopy. The society's symposium enables participants to engage in the entire scientific process, from research ideas, through design and experimentation, to the presentation of research findings. For the first time, this year's SEEMS Conference consisted of a joint meeting with four other electron microscopy societies: Alabama Electron Microscopy Society (SEMS), Appalachian Regional Electron Microscopy Society (SREMS), Louisiana Society of Electron Microscopy (LSEM), and South Carolina Electron Microscopy Society (SCEMS). Prewitt and Nelson were the only two undergraduates and minorities to make oral presentations on their research out of more than fifty-four presentors.

The Director of the Schistosomiasis and Cysticercosis Disease Research is Dr. Betty Ruth Jones, professor of Biology and director of the Institute of Electron Microscopy at Morehouse. Dr. Patricianne Hurd, instructor and director of Electron Microscopy at Fernbank Science Center is a Co-worker on the project.

Nelson began carrying out research with Dr. Jones in 1978 and Prewitt started his research in September of 1983. Several other students (James Sirleaf and Deneke Mariam, graduate students at Atlanta University; Jimmie Hicks, and Roderic Ball, undergraduates at Morehouse; and Rasha Mustakeem, a ninth grade student at Benjamin Elijah Mays High School, are carrying out research with Dr. Jones. These students carry out Biomedical Research the entire summer and



academic year.

Presently, Prewitt and Nelson are using scanning electron microscopy (SEM) to study the surface morphology of snail vectors in the life cycle of the Schistosomes. During the symposium, Prewitt presented a paper entitled "Ciliary Polymorphism Among Three Species of

Biomphalaria as Revealed by SEM." Nelson presented a paper entitled "Fine Structure of Presumptive Sites for Neurotransmitters in the Miracidium of **Schistosoma mansoni**." Prewitt, Nelson and Dr. Jones received certificates of award for their participation in the Microanalysis and Cryotechnique Workshop. Prewitt and Nelson also became members of the Southeast Electron Microscopy Society.

The primary research interests of Dr. Jones' laboratory are in the areas of medical parasitology, tropical medicine and ultrastructure. Said Dr. Jones, "Current parasitic disease being investigated are schistosomiasis and cysticercosis. In general, we are involved in studying developmental mechanism, structural and functional host-parasite interactions."

She explained that this includes granuloma formation, localization of biogenic amines, catecholamines, and enzymes in larval, intramolluscan, and adult stages of the parasite, and the effects of chemotherapeutic agents on the parasite and host tissues. This summer, Dr. Jones presented a paper on "Neurotransmitters in the Nervous System of the Miracidium of **Schistosoma mansoni**," in Budapest, Hungary.

The current methods of approach are through applications of light microscopy, scanning and transmission electron microscopy, x-ray microanalysis, freeze-fracture replication, high-voltage electron microscopy, stereomorphometry and biochemical techniques. The long-term goal of this research is to ameliorate and control these diseases.

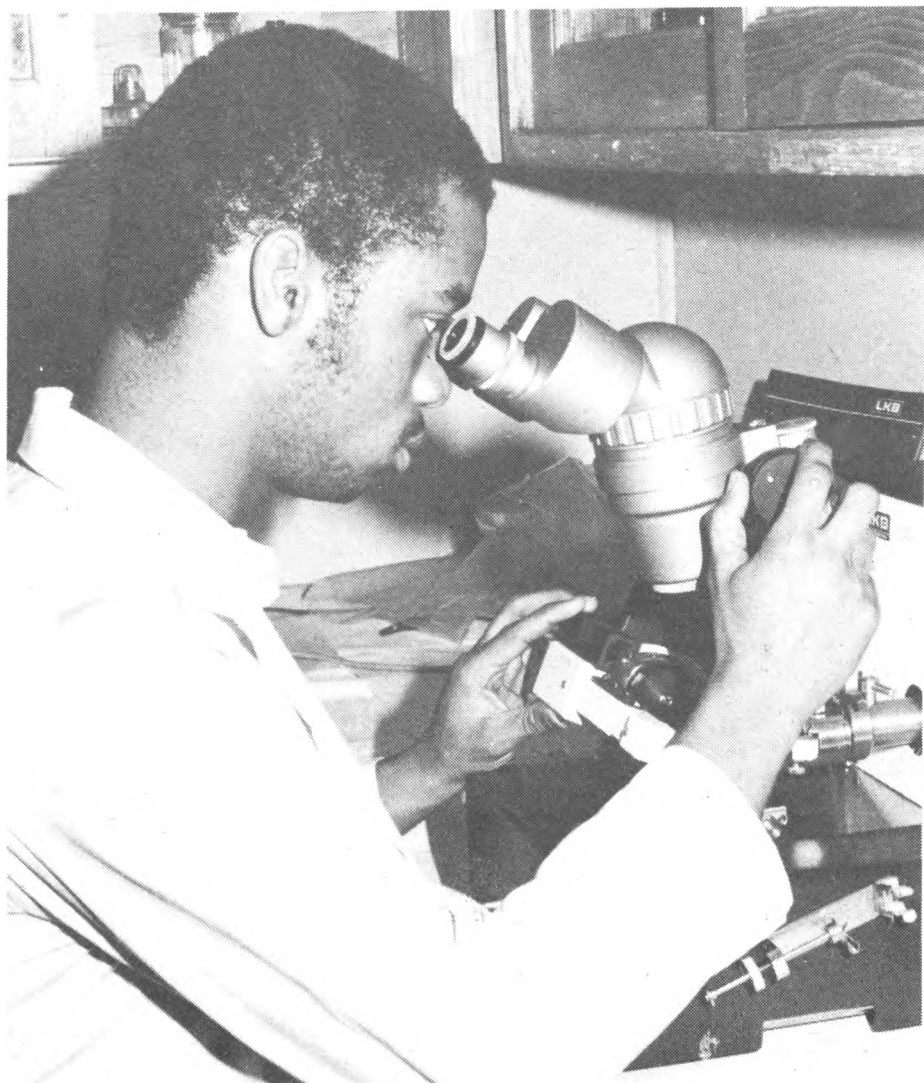
WHAT IS SCHISTOSOMIASIS?

Schistosomiasis has been described as one of the most devastating diseases of mankind, second only to malaria in its

delirious effects on the social and economic development of populations in many warm areas of the world. "The disease is worldwide and conservatively estimated to affect 180-200 million people."

It is caused by small worms belonging to the group of parasites called trematodes or blood flukes. The adult schistosome worm lives in the blood vessels of infected persons. The eggs of the parasite are passed out in the feces or urine of infected people and develop into larvae in fresh water. Here, they infect freshwater snails, in which they multiply and then release large numbers of free-swimming cercariae. The cercariae penetrate the skin of persons entering faecal or urine-contaminated water. Once in man, the larvae find their way into the small blood vessels of the intestines and urinary bladder, where they mature into adult worms of both sexes (the females live in a fold along the body of the male). The females are egg-laying machines. For possible five years, eggs are laid continuously, and this process may last as long as 20 years in some patients. Eggs that are not excreted lodge in either the bladder and adjacent organs of the urinary system or in the intestines and liver. The clinical manifestations of the disease are nausea, fever, portal hypertension, diarrhea, enlargement of the liver and spleen (hepatosplenomegaly), passage of blood in the stool, and etc.

The most definitive diagnosis for the disease is the presence of eggs in the stool (*S. japonicum* and *S. mansoni*) or urine (*S. haematobium*), or in rectal or bladder biopsies. There is no known cure for Schistosomiasis, but there are drugs that are being used to treat the disease. Niridazole and praziquantel are two of the principal therapeutic agents used for treating Schistosomiasis, a lethal and devastating disease of man.



Charles Nelson

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Philosophical And Ethical Dilemmas . . . (Continued from page 7)

students from families with annual incomes below \$20,000, and a concomitant increase in the number of freshman students from families with annual incomes of \$30,000 or greater.

All medical schools should expand and reinforce their commitment to recruiting, educating and graduating more black students. In 1978, there were only 793 black students among 14,393 medical school graduates (5.5%), but by 1982, this number had **decreased** to 763 blacks (4.8%) among 15,985 medical school graduates. Dr. Alving Tarlov, Chairman of the Graduate Education National Advisory Committee (GMENAC) has stated that medical schools in the United States should be producing 2,200 black graduates annually rather than the 700-

800 now graduating each year.

Governors, state legislatures, boards of regents and other leaders must urge the publicly supported medical schools in their states to increase the number of black students enrolled. A recent report from the Southern Regional Education Board (SREB), a 14-state cooperative educational agency, has urged the production of more black physicians, noting that blacks comprise 19% of the population of the South, but less than 3% of the physicians in the South are black (9). The SREB report in 1983, and the GMENAC report in 1980, have pointed out the need to produce more black physicians, even while recommended **reductions** are implemented in the overall production of physicians in the

United States.

There are many factors other than the availability of physicians which affect the health status of individuals and communities. However, it is necessary to have an adequate number of physicians. It is also helpful to have physicians who understand and who respect the patient's culture, history, social status and the patient's personal dignity. It is most helpful to have physicians who live in the communities they serve and who contribute their leadership to the solution of community problems.

Hopefully, the nation's response to the Association's study will not be to find scapegoats to blame for these problems, nor quiet disregard of its findings. Rather, a coordinated effort is needed, which

involves all of our society in providing solutions for this silent crisis which affects a significant portion of our population. We need vigorous leadership from the President, the Congress, federal agencies, governors, state legislatures, county and city governments. We need leadership from the private sector, for it too is affected by these realities and it has a significant stake in finding solutions to these problems; this requires leadership from corporations, foundations, associations and individuals.

These are the outlines of the philosophical and ethical dilemmas which confront us, the outcomes of which are of great significance to the medical community, to all of our citizens and to the nation.

On The Oppression Of A Majority

By Charles Ingram
OHP '84 Summer Program Participant

The anti-semitic atmosphere during the early thirties in Germany gave rise to one of the worst incidents of man's inhumanity to man: partial genocide. This holocaust involved the slaughter of six million human beings. Essayist Bruno Bettelhiem gives an awakening, personal account of the oppression and degradation of a people. Although gruesome and inconceivable in its nature, this kind of disintegration is not unique to Jewish people. Caucasians, specifically European whites, have historically oppressed almost every race of people on this earth. Christopher Columbus, a Portuguese explorer, felt that the natives of the "newly discovered" America were so hospitable that he repaid their generosity by sending them to Portugal to be the Queen's servants. The British believed that the Commonwealth of India should not have the responsibility of running their own country. They were, in effect, masters in someone else's house. Black Americans were and still are the victims of seemingly infinite incidents of oppression. The oppression of a race of people manifests itself through violent dehumanization and second-class citizenry. The need to oppress stems from

a psychological need to feel superior and a misconceived perception that "white is right."

The abusive channel of expressing one's own egoism is personified by a destructive superiority complex. A constructive superiority complex is evident in a system of desires or psychological needs which must be satisfied by rank or position. This complex is said to be commonplace among those in positions of authority. The net result of this is usually a structured and ordered society based on social status. A destructive superiority complex is best observed in the demeanor of a devout racist. This particular complex is destructive in its nature because it inflicts needless harm and humiliation upon one whom a racist perceives as social subordinate. The social status of a racist is not gained by increasing the standard of his living, but by decreasing the standard of living of those who are beneath him on the scale of society. This situation is a must in order to satisfy the needs of a destructive superiority complex. The collective manifestations of such degenerate systems of thought are characterized by the principles upon which the third reich movement was based. In the essay, "The

Victim," the SS private was the superior and one called Bettelhiem was the subordinate. Bettelhiem was continually deprived of his humanity. The effects of this deprivation were a lowered standard of living for Bettelhiem and social acceptance for the SS private.

The preconceived notion that "white is right" developed over many years of implanting into the minds of the majority that the white minority is psychologically as well as physiologically more capable than any other race of people. This misconception is based on trivialities such as hair texture, skin color and religious preference. The real question does not lie in determining which is the most attractive skin color; it lies in the contemplation of what one's contribution to society will be. The physical appearance of a person or his religious preference should not predetermine his social worth. References in the Bible, for example, suggest that servants should serve their masters wholeheartedly. White people consider this as one of their key justifications of slavery. This interpretation seemingly has added validity to the assumption that white people were "God's chosen people." However, masters and overseers conveniently

neglected the biblical reference to the equality of all men. They also overlooked the passage that asserts that God created man in his image — which including Blacks, Whites, Jews and Gentiles. All things considered, there is no moral justification for white oppression.

Oppression is a somewhat significant part of history as well as society today. It still exists in both extreme and subtle forms. An extreme example would be the present condition of South Africa. The power structure is white, yet the population is predominantly black. The white population reaps the benefits of South Africa's natural resources, yet the native black population is still poor and poorly educated. Subtle examples of oppression are present in American business where women are invariably paid less than white men and where segregation is still present in urban and suburban communities and schools. Oppression has diminished from being an omnipresent element of life. It is still, however, a significant social concern. But even with the bleak memories of yesterday and the harsh realities of today, a look towards the future is reassuring because one of the constants of life is change: and when there is change, there is hope.

Reflections:

The 10th OHP Summer Program

By Leisha Stewart
'84 F.E. Mapp Scholar

As the ending of the tenth Annual Morehouse College Health Professions Summer Program draws near, we feel mixed emotions of happiness and sadness. We are happy because we are finally able to go home and start our summer which slipped away from us as we ended our academic year at our respective high schools and then launched into the eight-week Morehouse College Health Professions Summer Program. We are also sad because the end of the program means the wrapping up of the wonderful experience of taking college courses, making new friends, living in a dormitory, and having the freedom to make our own decisions.

We all experienced highs and lows during the course of the program. We were disappointed and depressed when we received a "C" on a Chemistry test or a seventy-five on a Precalculus quiz, but we exclaimed in delight when we finally made an "A" on an English essay or an "A" on a Reading quiz. These highs and lows felt like an academic rollercoaster, yet we learned that the highs and lows are a part of the college life experience.

The Morehouse Health Profession Summer Program provided the experience we needed in order to be successful in college. We feel that we are very fortunate to have been selected as participants in an experience that happens only once in a lifetime. We are especially fortunate to have been given the insight into what college life is really all about — the rigorous academic requirements, the making of new and exciting friends, and the freedom to make our own decisions.

The rigorous academic requirements

were quite different from the requirements we were accustomed to. We had previously come from an academic background that basically allowed a student to get by (meaning passing with a D or C-) without really living up to his full potential. We were in for a rude awakening when we arrived at the Morehouse Program. There, we soon found out that a D was really an F in disguise and that it (D) was not accepted as a passing grade in a Morehouse College course. Only A, B, and C were considered passing grades and we had to have a C in every course or our stipends would be withheld. The possibility of our stipends being withheld was enough incentive to start on our work right away, but we soon found out that this was easier said than done. We quickly learned that college courses require studying — a feat we somehow managed to avoid in high school. We soon learned the consequences of avoiding studying when we received the grades on our homework assignments and tests. Disappointment and depression filled us because previously we could do an assignment or take a test without studying and still make an "A." We found out the hard way that a college course requires a student effort, through studying, which is very different from that in a high school effort, through studying, which is very different from that in a high school course.

One definite advantage in the Morehouse program was the making of new and exciting friends. Making new friends, combined with the dormitory environment, strengthened the friendships in spite of the loud music next door, the insistent ringing of the telephone, and occasional childish behavior such as water-gun fights.

Friendships formed not only within the dormitory, but also in the classes, tutorials, and during social activities such as campus parties and trips to Lake Lanier and Six Flags. Friendships even formed in the cafeteria between the cooks and ourselves, thus illustrating how friendship can reach all individuals. We feel that the friendships we have made will extend beyond the Morehouse Program for years to come.

The Morehouse program has also granted us the freedom to make our own decisions. We decided when it was time to do our homework and time to socialize. We decided when it was time to wash clothes or clean up our rooms. We decided when it was time to go to bed. We pondered whether to go to class on a particular day, knowing the consequences of what would happen if we did not go. Although our curfew was at midnight Sundays through Thursdays and two o'clock in the morning on Fridays and Saturdays, we still had to decide for ourselves the appropriate time (within the curfew) to return to the dormitory. We

did not know it at first, but with freedom came responsibility. The two words are inseparable. Since we felt that we were old enough to handle more freedom in making our own decisions, then we were old enough to handle just that much more responsibility. By granting us this freedom, the Morehouse Program has made each one of us become more mature in our thoughts and in our actions.

The tenth Annual Morehouse College Health Professions Summer Program has been very instrumental in helping us gain useful knowledge and personal experience about college life. The program has really been an eye-opening experience for us because of the rigorous academic requirements, the making of new friends, and the freedom to make our own decisions. Through the Morehouse College Health Professions Summer Program, we learned firsthand what college life is about and what college requires to make it work for us. We can now enter college knowing what to expect and how to prepare for it.



Group Photograph

The Status Of Blacks In Medicine:

Philosophical And Ethical Dilemmas For The 1980's

By Louis W. Sullivan, M.D.

President and Dean
Morehouse School of Medicine

The United States was founded some 207 years ago on the principle of equal opportunity under the law for all citizens. This magnificent principle has been admired and emulated by a number of other countries around the world, most recently by the newly-independent countries in sub-Saharan Africa, a major part of the Third World.

However, a serious flaw has existed in the application of this principle throughout the history of our country. That is, in the inclusion of black Americans and other minority Americans in the full enjoyment of their rights as Americans citizens.

Even with their imperfect history, however, the citizens of the United States have made significant gains in their efforts to live up to their expressed ideals. This has been particularly so during the 1960's and 1970's. However, as events of the 1980's have shown thus far, the gains of many years, particularly of the past two decades are in danger of being seriously eroded and reversed.

Of interest to those in medicine and the other health professions is a study recently completed by the **Association of Minority Health Professions Schools**.

This association of eight predominantly black health professions schools includes Morehouse School of Medicine (Atlanta), Charles R. Drew Medical School (Los Angeles), Meharry Medical College, Meharry Dental School (Nashville), Tuskegee Institute School of Veterinary Medicine (Tuskegee, Alabama), and Colleges of Pharmacy at Texas Southern University (Houston), Xavier University (New Orleans) and Florida A&M University (Tallahassee).

The study provides a current perspective on the poor health status of blacks in the United States. For example, it points out that the present **average** life expectancy of black American males is five years less than for white American males, (70.5 years vs 65.3 years), and that the infant mortality rate for black Americans is twice as high as that for white Americans (21.8 deaths/ 1,000 live births vs 11.4 deaths/ 1,000).

However, these averages obscure some appalling realities in some rural areas and inner cities of our country. For example, in Georgia today the average life expectancy of blacks is 8.4 years less than for whites. And in six rural counties in Georgia, the life expectancy for black males ranges from 49.6 to 51.5 years, whereas the average life expectancy of white males in those same counties is from 59.5 to 69.5 years. In Kenya, one of the less developed and poorer countries of the world, the average life expectancy of the male population is 51.3 years, **exceeding** that of some rural counties in Georgia. In 1980, in 50 rural counties among Georgia's 159 counties, the infant mortality rate for blacks was higher than 30/ 1000 live births, and in 16 counties the rate was higher than 43.0/ 1000. Similar realities are found in many rural areas and inner cities all over the United States.

The Association's study documents the continuing shortages of black physicians and other black health professionals. In 1950, only 2.1% of all U.S. physicians were black. In spite of the efforts of the past two decades, in 1980, black physicians in the U.S. represented only 2.6% of all physicians. In 1981, less than 2% of the



Louis W. Sullivan

faculties of U.S. medical schools were black.

In 1983, the absence of black role models among practicing physicians and on U.S. medical school faculties suggests to black young people that it is not realistic to aspire to becoming a physician. This negative message to black youngsters is reinforced by poor counselling in high school and in college, where black students are often steered into vocational courses and less rigorous academic subjects, leaving many of them poorly prepared for the study of medicine.

Compounding this long-standing problem in medicine is the recent advent of a severe shortage of funds for student financial aid, documented a few weeks ago in the **Journal** by Dean John Sandson of Boston University School of Medicine. Because most black medical students come from families with annual incomes of less than \$20,000, the Association's study suggests that, unless more funds are made available for scholarships and low interest loans for low income students, there is a very real possibility that the number of blacks enrolling in medical schools in the future will drop precipitously. Further, those medical students who do graduate in future years will be less likely to practice as primary care physicians in poorer communities; their need will be to earn high incomes as specialists in affluent communities so that they can replay their heavy debt burdens. Because millions of Americans still reside in rural areas and inner cities without physicians, this projected outcome in the distribution of new physicians would be just the opposite of what is needed at the present time.

Another finding of the study is the contribution that the predominantly black medical schools are making in the education of black physicians. In spite of significant expansion in the medical education enterprise in the United States during the past 25 years, in 1981-2, the four predominantly black medical schools (Morehouse, Meharry, Drew and

Howard) had almost 25% of the black students in the nation's 127 medical schools. Six of the nation's medical schools had **no** black students and 75 medical schools (61%) had a black student enrollment of less than 5%, although blacks comprise almost 12% of the U.S. population. These facts show the need in the United States in 1983 for predominantly black medical schools. Further, studies have shown that more than 60% of the graduates of Meharry and Howard Medical Schools practice in medically - underserved inner cities and rural areas.

The predominantly black medical schools adhere to the same high standards of medical education, and are measured by the same yardsticks for accreditation of their programs as are applied to all medical schools. However, historically, black medical schools have been forced to operate with inadequate financial resources and without access to the same quality of clinical facilities available to other medical schools. For example, the historic plight of Meharry Medical College is well known. Located in Nashville, Tennessee and being more than 100 years old (the same approximate age as Vanderbilt Medical School), Meharry has not been given access to the two tax - supported general hospitals in its community (the Nashville General Hospital and the Nashville Veteran's Administration Hospital). Both of these hospitals have served the Vanderbilt Medical school for decades, providing patients for clinical instruction, funds to support the clinical faculty and (from the VA hospital) funds for research programs.

These factors and a number of others described in the Association's study, have served to discourage and deter our black young people from pursuing medicine as a career. Predominantly black health profession schools have also been rendered financially vulnerable because of severe retrenchment in federal support for medical education and medical research, and by the ravages of inflation

and recession in our nation's economy.

Because black physicians and predominantly black medical schools are needed in the 1980's, to address the severe unmet health care needs of our poor and minority citizens, our nation and our profession face a philosophical and ethical dilemma. Either we provide the financial and other resources needed, along with the sustained national commitment to implement our country's creed of equal opportunity, or we face the alternative reality of a significant segment of our population with a high incidence of infant deaths, shortened life expectancy, debilitating poverty, a crushing burden of illness and disability, increasing disillusionment, frustration and loss of hope. As the most affluent of nations and the leader of the free world, we should not allow this to happen.

Education has always served as a ladder of upward mobility in our society, and it still can be today — for blacks, other minorities as well as for poor whites. Medical education is a part of this spectrum of opportunity and self improvement in the United States — for individuals and for groups. Equally important is the **presence** of the opportunity as a symbol of hope and the affirmation of the American dream.

The contribution of black institutions to the vitality and the advancement of the United States has never been fully appreciated by our larger society. For example, more than half of the black physicians currently practicing in the United States today are graduates of Meharry or Howard Medical Schools, each more than 100 years old. Our current deficits in the number of black physicians would be much greater had these two schools not existed.

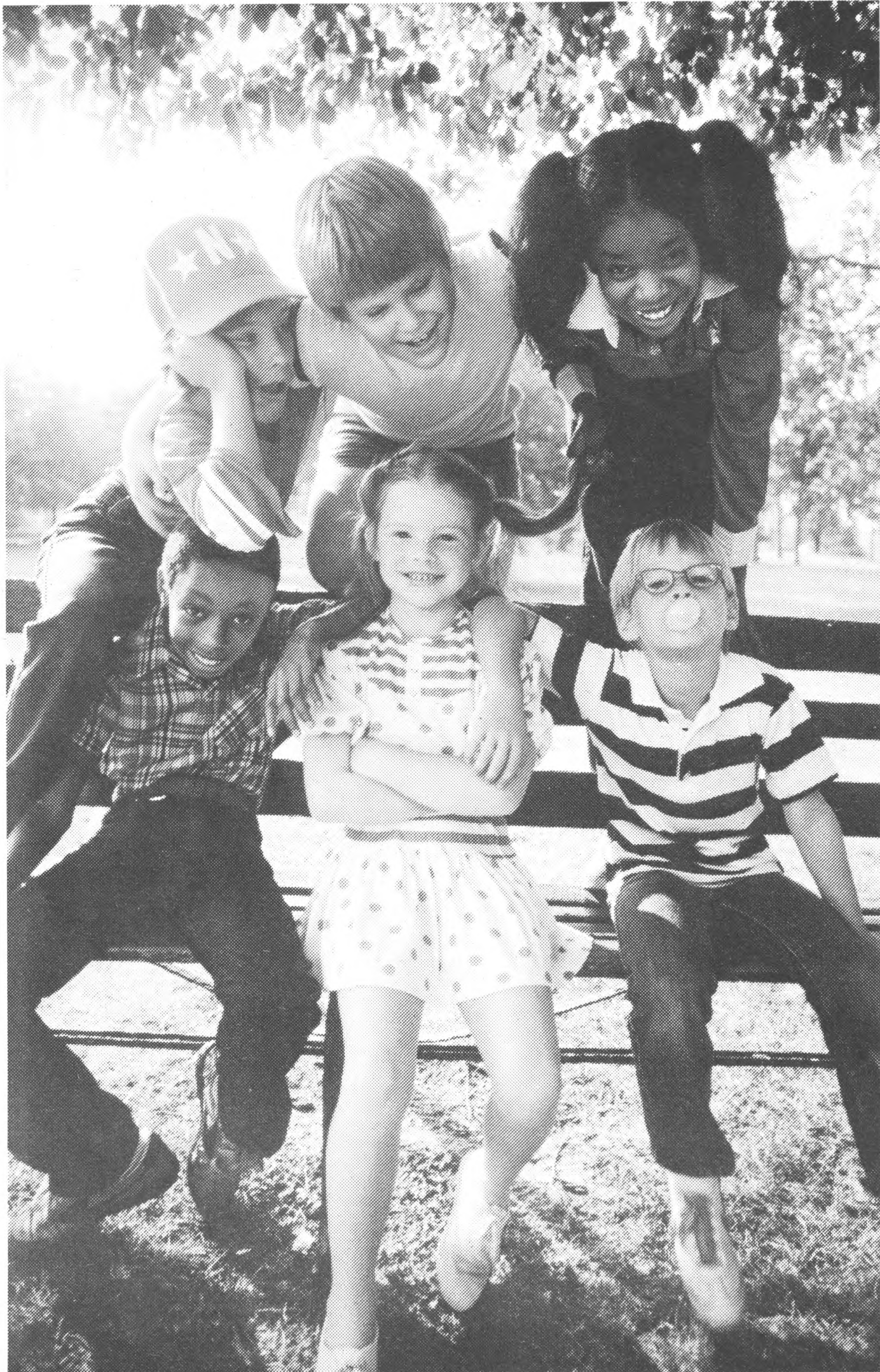
The Association's study calls for a number of actions to address these problems.

Black health professions schools should be strengthened by increased financial support for their programs — from governmental sources (federal, state, county, municipal), and from the private sector (foundations, corporations, associations and individuals). Black health professions schools should have equal access to tax-based municipal and veterans administration hospitals and other clinical facilities for their teaching and service programs and for the opportunities to contribute to the nation's biomedical research enterprise. The National Institutes of Health, the National Science Foundation and other public and private research agencies should work with black health professions schools to strengthen their research capabilities, drawing on their unique perspectives and their ability to focus on significant health problems of blacks and other minority groups.

Adequate scholarship and work-study funds and low-interest loans must be made available to medical students from low income and minority groups, so that the nation can utilize the best minds available to become our future physicians, and so that the possibility of becoming a physician will not be foreclosed to bright young people who happen to be from minority and low income families. Associated with the dramatic curtailment of federal programs for student financial aid, during the past two years at the Morehouse School of Medicine, we have observed a decrease in the number of entering freshman

(Continued on page 5)

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