



Maroon Tiger

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The Day Gerry Ferraro Came To Town

By Freddie Asinor
Editor-In-Chief

Democratic Vice Presidential candidate Geraldine Ferraro brought life to downtown Atlanta recently when she sent an estimated mixed crowd of 20,000 into cheers and roars of approval in a speech that blistered the Reagan-Bush administration. Rep. Ferraro said the "pollsters and pundits" say "I can't win in November" and the crowd booed the pollsters. Then she took what she called her "own 'scientific' survey here today," asking, "Are we going to win in November?" She was answered by a loud roar of approval.

She took Reagan to task for what she said was his delay in talking with Soviet leaders, aligning himself with the religious right, being extravagant with defense contractors while being stingy

with the poor and contributing to the highest trade deficit in history.

Ms. Ferraro said, "the President tells the unemployed to check the 'want ads,' but confirmed that the problem is, they don't get all those foreign newspapers where the jobs are being advertised."

On Reagan's talks with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, she remarked, "I hope serious progress was made. But you need a President who will call on the Soviets to negotiate an arms control agreement on the first day in office, not the first day of his re-election campaign." And she received more cheers when she contended, "I don't want Jerry Falwell to pick the next two justices of the Supreme Court. I want a Supreme Court that respects our rights and stays out of our home, schools, our churches and our

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"Many people have asked me, 'What is the secret of the greatness of Morehouse College? Why has such a small school had such a heavy impact on the thought and life of our race, our nation, and our world?'
"In reply, I have said, Morehouse is great not because of her wealth because her financial resources are limited. She is great not because of her splendid buildings and extensive lands because her physical plant is modest and her campus is small. Morehouse is great because of her human resources. She has engaged superior teachers who have produced superior students."
Hugh M. Gloster, Ph.D.
President

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Celebrating Our 60th Year

Morehouse Sets Her Institutional Goals

By Eric Nelson

Executive Assistant/Staff Writer

"As we review the past we can see that much has been accomplished, but we do not want to indulge ourselves by looking at the achievements of yesterday. We want to use our time constructively by tackling the problems of tomorrow." This quote is from the president of the premiere college in the world, Dr. Hugh M. Gloster. Morehouse College is presently undertaking a campaign to ensure that it will continue as a first-class institution and to produce the leaders of tomorrow.

On September 28 & 29, 1984, Morehouse had a staff-faculty retreat at the Lanier Plaza Hotel and Conference Center, in which administrators and department chairpersons attended. The objective of this meeting was twofold: To improve student retention and the improvement of computer understanding by students.

President Gloster stated that Morehouse plans to set a student/faculty committee to work on the problem of student retention, and to see what steps the administration can take to keep more students in Morehouse. At present, students are unable to remain at Morehouse for two reasons: financial need, and academic performance. Morehouse is doing as much as they can to guide students to Federal Financial Aid, if they qualify, and if not, help students secure loans.

In the area of performance, President Gloster expressed the view that they can do a lot more. First, they are going to encourage students to study more diligently, as some students come to college and do not study as hard as they could. Next, they are going to get teachers to give more time in conference hours to students. Third, departmental majors will be asked to serve as tutors. Finally, arrange conference hours between advisors and students, as some advisors do not arrange conference hours as much as others, and it is President Gloster's objective to get advisors to counsel students on a regular basis, to monitor

students, work and to help students make improvements, which will enable students to be successful.

To improve computer understanding among students, Morehouse received a grant, the Title III of Higher Education Act. Hugh R. Fordyce, Coordinator of Title III programs, stated that this grant will enable Morehouse to purchase computers and develop courses for non-science majors. 45 Apple II micro-computers will be purchased with this grant, in addition, workshops will train faculty and staff on instruction, management and research using computers.

In addition to the forementioned goals of the institution, Morehouse has two other missions, a fund raising campaign, and the developing of close ties with African and Caribbean Universities. The two main goals of the fund raising drive are: To increase student scholarships and increase faculty salaries; and to build a Biology-Chemistry Building. Morehouse does not begin to have the amount of money needed in those two areas, expressed President Gloster. There is a big push to raise \$1,500,000 in the endowed scholarship fund in the honor of Dr. Benjamin E. Mays. If Morehouse is successful with this campaign, they can receive \$150,000 per year indefinitely for scholarships. President Gloster feels confident that they can raise \$500,000 from the Alumni, in which they will receive more support from the Alumni this year than ever before. Also, in order to prepare students for admission to the best graduate and professional schools, and to ensure that Morehouse students have successful careers in mainstream America, as well as in the black community, Morehouse is undertaking this campaign to offer competitive salaries to faculty and staff members.

The construction of biology-chemistry building is the second part to the campaign drive. An overflow of students in Hope and Merrill Halls, largely as a result of the introduction of the

Dual Degree Engineering Program and the increased enrollment of the pre-dental and pre-medical programs, created a need for the new science building. Also, next year Morehouse plans to offer their own introductory science courses in Biological and Physical Sciences. When Morehouse brings these classes back to campus, there will be a shortage of space in Hope and Merrill Halls. Therefore, Morehouse will need a new building for Biology and chemistry. The upperclass biology and chemistry courses will be offered in the new building, while the freshman level courses will be offered in Hope and Merrill halls.

The last mission of Morehouse College is to develop close ties with African and Caribbean Universities. Dr. Joseph A. Agee, Chairperson for the Modern Foreign Languages Department, is trying to implement Travel Abroad programs where students live in a foreign country for at least one month with a family. This will introduce students to cultures and problems of the world which will give them a better understanding of themselves as human beings and of the world in which they live. The advantages of studying abroad are: Students of the world in which they live. The advantages of studying abroad are: Students will learn to ap-

preciate the world outside of their own borders; appreciate the basic differences between cultures; help students to overcome personal, racial and social problems, and of course the study of languages.

The Caribbean Travel Abroad program, which terminated in 1982 because the funding from the U.S. State Department expired, is in the re-initiation process. However, Travel Abroad Programs can work on their own with a group of students for about \$800 or less (all expenses), because of the foreign exchange rate. Foreign study programs commence after finals during the spring semester, but it is feasible that there may be a program during the Christmas vacation.

There are numerous programs for African, Caribbean, and European studies, in which students can participate. These programs include Cross-Roads Africa, the Merrill Scholarship, and the Experiment in International Living. Interested students can talk individually with Dr. Agee about these programs, and he will assist students in finding programs to fit their needs. The Agency on International Development is currently in the proposal stage, which is a cooperative effort between the Biology and Language Departments. Its goal is to implement a nutrition project in the Dominican

Republic that would entail research activity of instructors and students from the biology department in cooperation with biologists from the Dominican Republic. The Language Department's task would be to assist with the language training and translation of technical material, as well as English language training for the Dominican students who may attend Morehouse as part of an on-going training program. Funding for this program may be provided by the Agency for International Development.

After successful completion of the institutional mission Morehouse hopes to strengthen her position as one of the leading colleges in the world. Dr. Gloster concludes "Morehouse has not yet had her finest hour. The best board has not convened. The best president has not presided. The best teacher has not taught. The best student has not studied. The best alumnus has not achieved. The best band has not played. The best glee club has not sung. The best team has not performed. The best building has not been constructed.

"Let us have proper appreciation for the contributions of yesterday and the foundations which they have provided, but let us give greater attention to the challenges of tomorrow and what they will mean if we succeed."

Sophomore Class Review

By Daryl Wright
Staff Writer

The word that best describes the Sophomore Class president is determined. Larry V. Norton is a talented, energetic, Banking and Finance major from Miami, Florida. He is a member of the Glee Club and the Florida Club, but his top priority are his books and the Sophomore Class.

The other officers elected to work with Norton this year are: Vice President Rodney Simmons, Business Manager James Lofton,

Treasurer Chris Brokemon, Secretary David Ross, Student Representatives James Outlaw and John Monds, Student Court Representative Michael Bryant. Joining these officers on the executive board are presidential appointees - Assistant Secretary Michael Sears, Parliamentarian Brian Dolby, and Chaplain Steve Booker. In addition to the executive board, Norton has formed an Auxiliary Board consisting of class members selected by application process. The duties

of these persons are to aid the officers in decisions and workload. These students are Leigh Habersham, Kelly Florez, Alonzo Robertson, Christopher Weathers, and Troy Underwood.

There have been rumors about internal conflicts between members of the executive board; however, Norton stated, "There were signs of animosity between officers, but we as a body decided at the first meeting to put aside our differences and

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Street Named For Clark President Emeritus

Special to The Maroon Tiger
By David Bishop

After a spirited campaign that included a petition drive, closed door sessions, emotional pleas and politicking on both sides, the Atlanta City Council voted 8-5 Sept. 17 to change the name of Chestnut Street to James P. Brawley Drive in honor of the school's president emeritus.

The vote, which was initially passed by the City Utilities Committee with the help of Councilmember Carolyn Long-Banks Sept. 12, was the subject of heated debate when it went for a vote before the full council.

Councilwoman Myrtle Davis, an opponent of the ordinance (84-0-1483), said that "there is enough support in the community and the council . . . but I feel this street change further divides the Atlanta University Center." Though opposed, Davis said that Brawley, who turns 90 September 26, is a distinguished member of the community.

Banks, a Clark alumnae, told the council and the spectators that area residents and students from Clark had come to her urging that the name change take place. She also pointed out that Clinton Tucker and Aurelia

Henderson, Clark's Student Government Association president and vice president, respectively, submitted a petition to her with over 250 signatures advocating the change, while there had been some residents and landowners on Chestnut Street who opposed the ordinance.

Commenting on the division between the Atlanta University schools, Banks said that at first Dr. Luther S. Williams, the newly appointed president of Atlanta University, was totally behind the name change. However, because of "influence from the faculty and staff," he reversed his

position. Banks also said that she was told that all of the A.U. Center presidents agreed that the renaming was a good idea.

After the vote was announced, Tucker said he plans to hold a dedication ceremony in the near future. He also announced a birthday party for Brawley in the quadangle at Clark College at 3 p.m. on Wednesday, Sept. 26.

City Council President Marvin Arrington, another Clarkite, hushed the happy crowd after the vote was announced, warning that such outbursts could not be tolerated within the council chambers, "but I'm so

glad (the ordinance passed)."

Mrs. Georgia Brawley, wife of the president emeritus, said that she felt something of this nature was long overdue, according to Tucker, who mapped out the strategy and spearheaded the campaign.

Also present at the council meeting were Dr. Elias Blake, president of the college, who expressed great pleasure over the victory; Curtis Gillespie, dean of Student Affairs; Juanita Eber, director of Alumni Relations and Doris Smith, administrative assistant to the president.

Nile Valley Conference

African Civilization Comes to Morehouse

By Oscar Jerkins
Associate Editor

Ivan Van Sertima, literary critic, linguist, and anthropologist, as well as a distinguished lecturer at the recent Nile Valley Conference, once said, "Within the last decade alone, evidence has been unearthed in the field of agricultural and pastoral science, architecture, aeronautics, engineering, mathematics, mining, metallurgy and medicine, navigation and physics, that has made the whole ground upon which conventional studies of Africa have been built rock violently with the shock of astonishing discoveries. These are astonishing only because the nerve of the world has been deadened for centuries to the vibrations of African genius."

The Nile Valley conference, convened at Morehouse College from September 26 through September 30, was one of the vehicles by which students of African history are trying to reawaken the world to "African genius," as exhibited in the ancient Nile Valley civilizations. The conference was well-attended from opening to closing. Those who attended were introduced (many for the first time) to the notions that Christianity has some roots in ancient Africa, that Egyptian educational systems provided a model for most European educational systems, that Africans had visited the American continents long before their "discovery" by Europeans, and that ancient Egyptian scientific knowledge was so advanced that certain aspects escape our scrutiny even today.

African achievements in the Nile Valley were many: A tomb in Sakkara, Egypt, believed to be from 200 B.C., was discovered in 1898, and a bird-like object was removed. Later analysis by several aerodynamics engineers revealed ancient Egyptian knowledge of aircraft design

2000 years ago. Many knives and scalpels, used by Egyptians thousands of years ago, are thought to have been used in surgical techniques like the removal of tumors and abscesses. A few papyrus scrolls, containing descriptions of ancient medical procedures, have survived from ancient Egypt, revealing that Egyptians were writing "medical textbooks" as much as 5000 years ago. The Rhind Papyrus, written by the Egyptian scribe Ahmes in 1650 B.C., records the achievements of Africans in the Nile Valley in mathematics; the African priests of the Egyptian mysteries taught Pythagoras and Euclid mathematics. Finally, TA-SETI, and African monarchy which preceded the first Dynasty of Egypt and in which were found the main religious symbols that would dominate Egypt, has been dated at 3,300 B.C. and was the first to develop the hieroglyphic system. This monarchy proves that the roots of Egyptian civilization came from farther south in Africa.

It was unfortunate that the keynote speaker, Dr. Cheikh Anta Diop, could not attend. The address delivered by the world's foremost Nile Valley cultural historian would indeed have been enlightening and inspiring and would have been a perfect climax to the conference. As it was, Ivan Van Sertima did a superb job of delivering Diop's speech after only a short period of time to prepare.

The body of knowledge reported in this article was a tiny fraction of the information presented in the various lectures of the Nile Valley conference. That information, in turn, represents only a small part of the knowledge and achievements of ancient African civilizations. It remains to be seen if, in the future, the record will be set straight, and the Nile Valley civilizations, African civilizations, receive due credit for their influence on the varied cultures of the world today.



Photo by Johnny Crawford



Photo by Emmanuel Pavlen



By Emanuel McGirt
Staff Writer

On Sept. 27, Morehouse College was honored to have as guest speaker at the Martin Luther King Chapel Dr. Asa Hilliard.

Dr. Hilliard said the purpose of the NILE VALLEY CONFERENCE was to get to know as much as possible about Egypt. He explained that black Americans must determine a course and direction for African people.

During his speech, Dr. Hilliard talked about African Christianity, how Egypt was a black nation during most of its development, and how Egypt advanced in science and technology. He said that the 7th, 18th, and 25th pyramids were dynasties built by black people.

The Kemet (Egyptian) Mysteries System, he announced, was the world's first complete system of education, including university level education. Like KMT (Egypt) itself, when the education system appears first in the historical record, it is already old and gray. There is no record of a developmental period."

Dr. Hilliard said, "Kemet education lasted essentially unchanged for more than three thousand years. The African alma mater of so many of the great Greeks and Romans was finally destroyed by Roman invaders who were jealous of the influence of an African priesthood over a Roman population. It survived invasions of KMT by foreign armies from Asia and Europe. In fact, first Greek and later Roman conquerors of KMT were so impressed by this system of education and the religion, with which it was inextricably bound, that they sought it as if it were a prize. Coming from a continent that would later become conscious of itself and take the name Europe, the Greek and Roman intellectual elite attended the university system in KMT for long years. At the same time, they modeled their higher



education systems in Greece and Rome after this African education. Therefore, the foundation of much of what became the higher education system of ancient Europe was African."

This presentation was a brief introduction to important education ideas and practices in ancient KMT. They were important as a reflection of an even earlier tradition in African education, the remnants of which are in the culture of the whole continent today. Starting with Emperor Constantine in the early fourth century A.D. the destruction of Kemet education was completed when the last Kemet University at Philae Island near the present Aswan High Dam was closed in 527 A.D. by Emperor Justinian.

Dr. Hilliard is the Fuller E. Calloway Professor of Urban Education at Georgia State University. He has also had experience as a teacher, administrator, researcher, and lecturer throughout the United States and in several foreign countries, including a six-year period of professional service in Liberia, West Africa.

The Morehouse Glee Club also participated in the program by singing *Shango* by Olatunji.

Students Openly Defy Drinking Rules

By David Gaede

MADISON, WI (CPS)—Students at the University of Wisconsin-Madison—joined by disgruntled students from across the state—staged a mass "drink-in" on the steps of the state capitol last week to protest efforts to raise the drinking age there to 21.

"We, as students, understand that we and our peers will not stop drinking because the law dictates that we do," proclaimed Dan Katz, legislative affairs director for the Wisconsin Student Association, which represents student governments from campuses around the state.

The defiance of new drinking policies expressed by Katz and other students at the Wisconsin drink-in—where the day's motto was "F**k 'em if we can't take a drink"—has been echoed by students around the nation over the last month.

While some experts predicted tough new campus drinking regulations nationwide would cause some students unease as they learned new ways to socialize, it appears that many students are flaunting the regulations openly and at times even outwardly rebelling against them.

At North Carolina State Un-

iversity, for instance, state alcohol control agents recently busted 36 students in one night for alcohol policy violations at a campus frat party.

The next night agents arrested 53 more NCSU students on similar charges.

Police arrested 56 students for liquor violations at Illinois State University during the first weekend in September, and arrested 47 more violators the following weekend.

Indiana makes random checks in a desperate attempt to enforce the new alcohol policy on that campus, where freshmen sup-

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Photo by Johnny Crawford

Gripper, Gloster Grade The Maroon Tiger APlus

by Eugene Maxwell, Jr.
Assistant editor

The Maroon Tiger, a student newspaper of Morehouse College, recently celebrated its 60th year in existence at a luncheon in the Frederick Douglass Commons on the college campus.

The occasion was a time to

honor guest speaker, Ms. Sheryl Gripper, Vice-President for Community Affairs at WXIA-TV, 11-Alive. Ms. Gripper, who is a graduate of Spelman College, told the 35 persons on hand that "It is the tradition of Morehouse College, the tradition of **The Maroon Tiger**, that we celebrate today... If a report card was

given, Morehouse and the Maroon Tiger, would both receive an A+" Ms. Gripper indicated that the professional world is really tough, "The publisher, the editor, want to know not what you have won last week, but what have you done for me today...(so), be competitive, be accurate, be an instructor, be aware, and be a catalyst." As a result of today's professional demands, "I'd like to offer their (The Grannett Company) philosophy of winning, as a challenge to future editions of **The Maroon Tiger...**" said Ms. Gripper.

Ms. Gripper, who is the mother of two sons, ages 11 and 13 months, also shared a letter she had written to her 11 year old son, Edward, with the audience. In the letter she told her son "...that the man who can write is the man who can rule the world... I eagerly await your written comments, son." Encouraging her son to be somebody...



"A Morehouse Man," Ms. Gripper expressed her excitement about having an official invitation to speak at the college. Afterward, President Gloster and Mrs. Gloster, joined in the cutting of the anniversary cake.

In his comments President Hugh M. Gloster, who once was Editor-in-Chief of **The Maroon Tiger** when he was a student, and also advisor to **the Newspaper**

when he was a professor at Morehouse, said he was well aware of the vast amount of time and effort involved in putting together a newspaper, and that "This year's editions of the Maroon Tiger newspaper are the best I have seen here at Morehouse College." He encouraged the editorial staff to work diligently to entertain, educate and inform the Morehouse community on activities on campus and around the world.

Among the persons present at the occasion was Mrs. Yvonne King, Administrative Assistant to the President, Dr. Beulah Gloster, director of Writing Skills Lab and first lady of Morehouse, Dr. Phillip Redrick, vice-president for Academic Affairs, Mrs. Nellie Power, dean of Registration and Records and Advisors to **The Maroon Tiger**, Kay S. Perdue and Eileen Meredith.



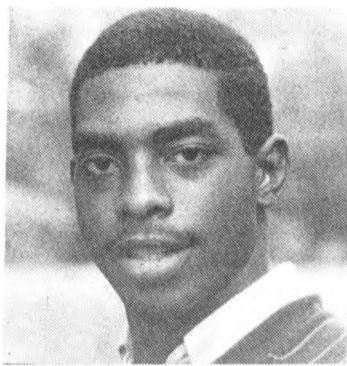
Staff Writer To Visit Africa

A Maroon Tiger Staff Writer and Junior Class President, Adam L. Smith will join a civic, business and Red Cross volunteer leaders on a fact-finding mission in three African countries, November 26 through December 8, 1984. The primary purpose of the trip is to take prominent American leaders to see the drought conditions and the relief work of the Red Cross firsthand, and then return to the United States and tell their story through radio, television, newspaper, Red Cross board meetings, churches and

community groups. Members of the media are also expected to participate in this historic fact-finding trip which will culminate in a nationwide campaign in early January 1985.

Smith, son of C. Larkin and the late Maggie C. Smith is Biology/Psychology major and a graduate of Maplewood High School in Nashville, Tn., where he served as the student body president.

At Morehouse, he serves as director of education for the



Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity Inc., staff writer of *The Maroon Tiger*, associate editor of "Weekly

Calendar", director of Homecoming '84, captain of the Headache Committee and editor of the Freshman section of the 1985 "Torch".

Smith is a member of the Morehouse College Honors Program, Psi Chi Psychology Honors Society and an active member of the Student Government Association.

His Red Cross affiliations are as follows: Former Secretary of the National Advisory Committee on Youth; National Health Services Committee; Member of the

Midwestern Field Office Committee; and Member of the Atlanta Area Chapter American Red Cross. Smith also served as ARC Youth Council Chairman of the Nashville Area Chapter in 1981-82.

Smith said he will be the only youth going on this trip and possibly the only Black. He expressed, "I am extremely proud and honored to have received such an appointment in Africa for the second time in two years."

Gerry Ferraro . . .

(Continued from Page 1A)
synagogues."

On the Middle East, the former Queens Congresswoman told the crowd that President Reagan's acceptance of the responsibility for the latest bombing of the U.S. Embassy in Beirut is a meaningless gesture by a man whose "presidency won't learn from its mistakes."

Referring to a statement made by Vice President Georgia Bush in Ohio, Ferraro said, that money wins elections, that Bush "apparently didn't understand what was wrong with that comment," Rep. Ferraro said she would explain again: "This is an election not an auction. The US government is not up for sale to the highest bidder."

Earlier in an introductory remarks, Atlanta Mayor Andrew Young told the cheering crowd that, "At a time when family values are being challenged and threatened, it's wonderful to see a mother of three fine young people, a wife, a woman who is going to be in the Oval Office with Fritz Mondale . . . when decisions are made about whether your sons go to war."

Meanwhile, President Reagan says in a magazine interview published Monday that he never described the Soviets as "liars and cheats." But at this first news conference after taking office he said the Soviets "reserve unto themselves the right to commit any crime, to lie, to cheat."

In an interview in the Oct. 22 issue of U.S. News & World Report, Reagan was asked by the magazine's editors, "Why would you expect the Soviets to negotiate with you on arms control after the way you've denounced them as liars and cheats who run an evil empire?"

Responded Reagan: "Let me go back and recall the press conference when those words were spoken. They were in answer to a direct question, and they weren't my words." Apparently, he was not addressing himself to the "evil empire" phrase, which he used in a speech.

On Jan. 29, 1981, at his first news conference, Reagan was asked about the long-range intentions of the Soviets.

"Do you think, for instance, the Kremlin is bent on world

domination that might lead to a continuation of the cold war, or do you think that under other circumstances detente is possible?" the questioner asked.

In his reply, Reagan said the Soviets were bent on world domination, world revolution "and a one-world socialist or communist state."

He added: "Now, as long as they do that and as long as they, at the same time, have openly and publicly declared that the only morality they recognize is what will further their cause, meaning they reserve unto themselves the right to commit any crime, to lie, to cheat, in order to obtain that, and that is moral, not immoral, and we operate on a different set of standards, I think when you do business with them, even at a detente, you keep that in mind."

Reagan used the term "evil empire" in a speech March 8, 1983 in Orlando, Fla., to the annual convention of the National Association of Evangelicals.

He said: "So in your discussions of the nuclear freeze proposals, I urge you to beware

the temptation of pride—the temptation of blithely declaring yourselves above it all and lable both sides equally at fault, to ignore the facts of history and the aggressive impulses of an evil empire . . ."

Bob Sims, deputy White

From Hugh M. Gloster . . .

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volved in fights with students. In 1981 the residents of Robert Hall filed a signed petition claiming that you dissolved the Dormitory Council, entered their rooms without knocking, chained fire exists, and came into the dormitory "reeking with the smell of alcohol and conducting (yourself) in a drunken manner." In addition, you have had persistent problems with your supervisors. In 1973, for example, Mr. Nix complained that you, without his knowledge, were using a device which enabled you to change locks on doors by removing cylinders from one lock to another. In 1982 Dean Grady Butler complained about your unexcused absence from staff meetings. Throughout last year the Student Affairs Office

House press secretary, said Reagan's interview with U.S. News & World Report does not constitute a denial either that he has described the Soviets as "liars and cheats" or that he has used the term "evil empire."

reported your failure to cooperate with the Vice President for Student Affairs and perform duties assigned by that officer. The College has now reached the point where it cannot permit the continued employment of a worker who brings so many problems and gives so little cooperation.

Since you have failed to comply with my request that you leave the Head Resident's apartment in Robert Hall on or before September 28, 1984, and since you have thereby willfully obstructed the efficient operation of the student personnel program of the College by occupying the Robert Hall apartment since the opening of school on August 19, 1984, and by refusing to permit the new

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WELCOME HOMECOMING VISITORS

GOOD LUCK MAROON TIGERS



**NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY**

**EARNEST GARDNER
DISTRICT SALES MANAGER
206 AUBURN AVE.
659-0242**

**CHARLES FOWLER
DISTRICT SALES MANAGER
2945 STONE HOGAN ROAD
349-2414**

Students Openly Defy . . . (Continued from Page 3A)

posedly believe "that you come to IU to get drunk," says Dean of Students Michael Gordon.

"Some very important people, including some students, staff, and faculty, are willing to say, 'Ha, (the campus alcohol policy) is all a very funny joke,'" Gordon complains.

That's evidently the feeling of some Notre Dame students, who last summer "kidnapped" a bust of famed football coach Knute Rockne to protest the school's drinking policy.

Along with a color picture of the bust comfortably tanning at a nearby beach, the Notre Dame student paper has received a ransom note warning that the Rockne sculpture won't be returned "till the students have their beer."

Problems and complications with alcohol policies also are plaguing such schools as Fort Hays State University, Arizona State, St. Bonaventure, and New Mexico, to name just a few.

"Alcohol-related problems are obviously taking up more time of campus law enforcement agencies these days, and alcohol abuse is a greater problem, or at least recognized more," says Dan Keller, director of Campus Crime Prevention Programs and chief of public safety at the University of Louisville.

"We have two or three major things happening at the same time that are making the alcohol problem greater, or at least more



SOMEHOW I DUBB' THIS IS WHAT IS MEANT BY "WHERE EDUCATION"

visible on a lot of campuses," he explains.

For one thing, "students who may have been drinking legally off campus are now transferring their drinking habits to campus where new policies make drinking illegal."

In addition, "many states are now raising their drinking ages to 21, creating displaced drinkers who have no place to drink except on campus," he says.

Just as many students and fraternities were endorsing new drinking policies and campus alcohol awareness programs, he says, administrators and politicians started cramming new rules down students' throats.

Instead officials should be working to "change attitudes as opposed to legislation," Burton says.

"The whole movement might have been much more effective if the campus alcohol education programs had been given more time to pick up speed," he theorizes. "First comes education, then minds are changed, and then legislation can be enacted with everyone's full support."

And while the new campus alcohol crackdown is preoccupying police, frustrating administrators, and angering students, it may not be having any effect on what it was designed to prevent: alcohol-related accidents.

A recent Boston University study found that raising the drinking age from 18 to 20 five years ago has had no effect on traffic deaths or the drinking habits of underaged students in Massachusetts.

The only thing the law has done, says study author Robert Smith, is foster among students "a cynicism toward the legislative process and disregard for law enforcement."

SKIP NOVEMBER 19th.

On November 19, we'd like you to stop smoking cigarettes for 24 hours. It's worth a try. Because if you can skip cigarettes for a day, you might discover you can skip 'em forever.

THE GREAT AMERICAN SMOKEOUT
American Cancer Society

ARTS

The Atlanta Ballet Steps Into Morehouse

By Darnella Davis

Special to the Maroon Tiger

On October 2, 1984, The Atlanta Ballet performed in the Martin Luther King Jr. International Chapel on the Morehouse campus. Morehouse College, in conjunction with The Atlanta Ballet presented the performance to promote cultural awareness in the Atlanta University Center, as well as in the community.

The overflowing crowd, that consisted of Atlanta University students and the general public, witnessed The Atlanta Ballet Company execute a beautiful and aesthetic performance that entailed four ballets. The pieces varied with styles from romance and drama to comedy, which has

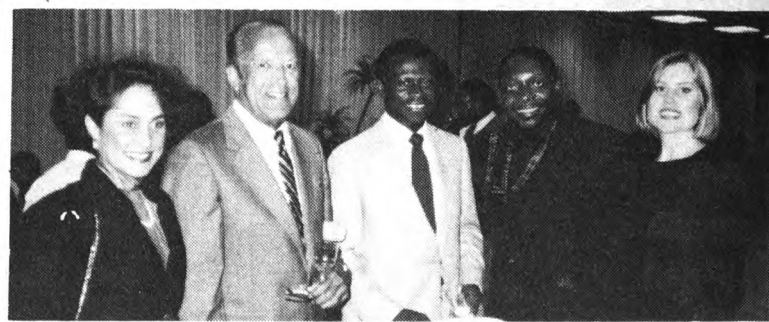
earned the dance company national recognition.

The first ballet was the **Scotch Symphony**, a ballet without a story. It reflected the general mood of the first great romantic ballets.

Tzigano, whose English translation is "gypsy" was the next piece. It generated a fast moving, technical, flashy gypsy theme.

The "Dark Song" was a dance of emotions in relationship between men and women, which exemplified deep love, rejection, yet anguish and despair. Also, it involved the basic knowledge that "one is born alone and one dies alone."

The **Charleston**, which symbolized the "Roaring 20's con-



cluded the season. The music included tunes by George Gershwin that were popular during that decade, while the costumes reflected the styles of that era.

"The premiere performance

of The Atlanta Ballet Company is the beginning of a relationship between Morehouse and the nationally acclaimed Atlanta Ballet, which will last for many years to come," said Morehouse President Dr. Hugh M. Gloster.

Weight-A-Thon

Sickle Cell Foundation

Futureman Gym, in association with the Sickle Cell Foundation of Georgia, is sponsoring a Weight-a-thon to benefit the tutoring program for kids with sickle cell anemia, October 27 at 8 p.m. at Futureman Gym, 249 Peters Street. Gym owner, Earle Wilson said, "We are all excited about the project."

Each person lifting will collect pledges from friends and associatee for each pound they lift that evening. The money will later be collected and delivered to the Sickle Cell Foundation.

Sickle Cell Anemia is an inherited disease that concerns the mutation of the red blood cells. Normal disk-shaped cells transport oxygen to all parts of the body. Sicked cells, or hemoglobin S, limit the oxygen carrying ability of the erythrocytes.

The trait must be inherited from both parents in order for the disease to manifest itself in their offspring. It is seen most often in people of African descent. One in every ten black persons in the United States has the sickle-cell trait, while the disease becomes active in one out of every 400 black persons.

The trait usually shows no symptoms except those associated with blockage of blood flow due to the inability of sickled cells to pass through vessels. Persons with the disease have significant anemia and shortness of breath. They also experience what is known as crises, episodes indicated by acute pain in the abdomen, bones and muscles often accompanied by fever and infection.

Crisis often call for special care such as bed rest, medication for infection and pain, and sometimes blood transfusions.

Whenever children with sickle cell experience a crisis, they can no longer attend regular classes. This requires tutors, special textbooks and other learning aids. Resources are often expensive and limit the educational progress of the child if they can not be obtained.



Atlanta Symphohny In Pictures

Wynton Marsalis

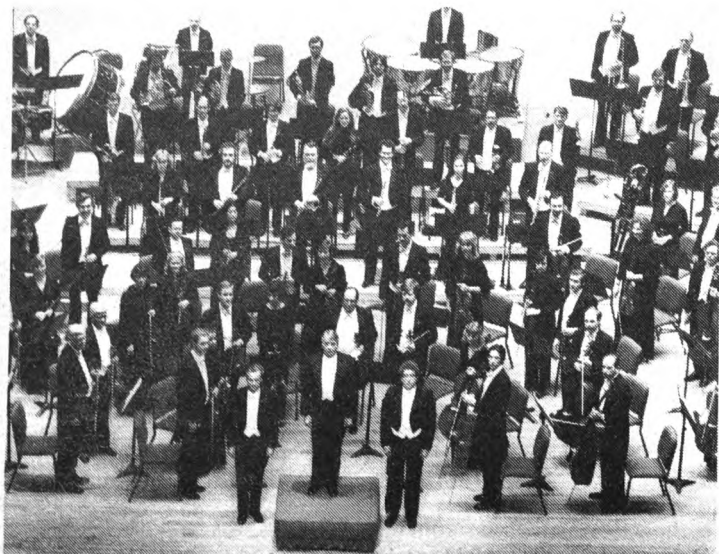


Image Film/Video Center

IMAGE Film/Video Center is pleased to present two of the most astonishingly original cinematic visions by young American filmmakers in recent years: *American Dreams* by James Benning and *You Are Not I* by Sara Driver. The two films will show on a double-bill on Thursday, November 1st and Saturday, November 3rd at IMAGE, located in Midtown at 972 Peachtree Street on the second floor. Admission is \$3.50, \$3 for members.

History buffs, pop culture mavens and baseball fans will find their passions reflected in Benning's *American Dreams*. The hour long film juxtaposes the life of a psycho-killer bent on gaining notoriety through political assassination and the career of Braves hero Hank Aaron to measure the extremes of the American Dream of success and celebrity. Taking as its time frame the years Aaron spent playing major league ball, *American Dreams* presents a deluge of Aaron memorabilia, pop tunes, newscasts, political

speeches, and interviews, all assembling into a bizarre, evocative picture of America from the 1950s through the 1970s.

You Are Not I, a starkly compelling drama, has taken the critics by storm in screenings across the US and Europe; "a haunting evocation," "startling and accomplished," "a strangely beautiful piece," "a perfect match of formalism and humanism," are some of their words of praise for Sara Driver's story about a psychic and territorial war fought between two sisters, one of them schizophrenic. Based on a short story by Paul Bowles, *You Are Not I* is shot and paced with brutal rigor. Comparing it to the cult classic *Eraserhead*, critic Jonathan Rosenbaum calls it "the work of a willful imagination bringing a deranged vision to life," and concludes, "Driver is clearly a filmmaker to watch."

For more information on these and other films in the Outsiders series, call IMAGE at 874-4756.

Henning Performance To Benefit U.N.I.C.E.F.

The Wednesday, October 24, 1984 Opening Night performance of "Doug Henning and His World of Magic" at Atlanta's Fabulous Fox Theatre will benefit U.N.I.C.E.F.

Doug Henning, magical star of Broadway and television, and generally regarded as today's most spectacular illusionist, performs seven shows at the Fox through Sunday, October 28th.

The benefit date coincides with United Nations Day October 25th and U.N.I.C.E.F. Day October 31st.

"I am very happy to be able to help U.N.I.C.E.F." said Doug Henning. "It is a very worthwhile organization, and one I think people should get out and support."

Proceeds from the benefit will go to the United States Committee for U.N.I.C.E.F. to support U.N.I.C.E.F. assisted health, nutrition, education, clean water and sanitation

programs for children and mothers in more than 100 developing countries, as well as U.N.I.C.E.F.'s Child Survival Campaign to save the lives of 7 million children per year.

"We are thrilled to have put together this benefit with Doug Henning," said Sharon Durham, Regional Director of U.N.I.C.E.F. "Traditionally, Halloween has been a very special time of year for us. Plus, this type of quality family entertainment is so rare, we are especially proud to be associated with it."

Tickets for the benefit performance and all other performances may be purchased at all S.E.A.T.S. outlets including Turtles and the Omni International, the Fox Box Office, or to charge tickets call 873-4300. For more information on U.N.I.C.E.F., please call (404) 233-9429.

Freddie A. Asinor Editor-In-Chief, The Maroon Tiger & Staff

Welcome all alumni who were associated with this great organ of Student Expression to Homecoming '84.



Photo by Johnny Crawford

The Maroon Tiger Homecoming '84 Co-Sponsored by The Morehouse College Student Government Association, Chapman Publishing Company, Inc., and WXIA-11-Alive TV.

Best Wishes to the Men of Morehouse on Homecoming 1984

Attorney Gordon L. Joyner

(Vice President, Atlanta Morehouse Club)
759 Martin Luther King, Jr. Drive, N.W.
Atlanta, Georgia 30314
Tel. 524-2400

The Other Side Of Belvin's Story

From Hugh M. Gloster To Robert L. Belvin

As of June 30, 1984, you were relieved of your duties as Head Resident of Robert Hall on the basis of a recommendation by the Vice President for Student Affairs; and as of July 1, 1984, you accepted employment as a member of the College Security Force and have worked in that capacity since that date.

This year you were not continued as Head Resident in Robert Hall because of persisting

problems that you caused during the school year 1983-84 as a student personnel staff member working under the supervision of the Office Student Affairs.

For example, on November 14, 1983, Mr. Raymon E. Crawford, Assistant Vice President for Student Affairs, sent you a letter detailing your lateness or failure in attending meetings of dormitory resident directors, your lateness or failure in attending

meetings of dormitory resident directors, your frequent absences from your office, and your failure to submit the required daily dormitory inspection-maintenance reports. In closing this letter, Mr. Crawford stated that your blatant disregard of your duties and your failure to follow instructions would not be tolerated.

Later, on the early morning of December 14, 1983, you used

physical force and threats with a large knife during an altercation with a student, Richard Randall, in Robert Hall, where you were employed as a Head Resident; and, because of these actions, Mr. Robert B. Williams, Vice President for Student Affairs, wrote you a letter on December 16, 1983, stating that he was recommending that you be dismissed for cause, effective December 23, 1983. After receiving

this recommendation from Vice President Williams, I wrote you a letter on December 20, 1983, dismissing you for cause and giving you notice of the termination of your employment, effective December 30, 1983.

After receiving your appeal letter of December 16, 1983, requesting an impartial investigation of your altercation

(Continued on Page 9A)



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

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APPLE TALK

Here They Come Again

Internal Security

Last month the Internal Security Department at Morehouse took a bite of our apple for not being up to date with their own operations. I would have thought that the people in the Security Department would have realized the need for a safer campus and deal with all equitably. But we have found, to our surprise, that some people in this institution are left unpunished for traffic violations on this campus. And in the tradition of bureaucracy, no one, not even the Officer in charge, would provide any information on their operation. "I can't talk to the press. Go talk to Jeff," she exclaimed.

I think it's about time that we demand that these people actually work. After the Morehouse-Morris Brown football game on October 6, a dark brown car was parked in between Mays and White Halls (not in a designated parking space). This car sat in this unauthorized and unsafe parking space for at least 24 hours without a ticket, without a reprimand and without, I am sure, any fear whatsoever of being

ticketed or towed. When I questioned the Officer on duty, at about 6:00 p.m. on Sunday October 7, I was told that she had not seen the car in question, and she would not come out to see. Just "Go talk to Jeff." But less than 15 minutes after my trip to the Internal Security Office, the car was removed from the driveway to the parking lot between Wheeler and White Halls.

Our investigations revealed that the car in question is registered in the name of a student whose relatives are people of authority in this College. The car also has an unrestricted parking sticker which makes it an "untouchable". This is nepotism at its best.

I don't see any reason and as a matter of fact, any sense in creating an ANIMAL FAR on this campus. Our safety must be the prime concern of the security people that are paid to seek our safety and welfare. Maybe the Chief Of Campus Security, Jeff Whatley, would want to answer this incident. We pause for an answer.

EDITORIALS

No Morehouse Men, Not One!

Men of Morehouse the time for us to walk in the footsteps of the great men who have built the legacy of our fine institution is at hand. Those who have gone before us had to march in the streets and endure all manner of maltreatment in order to send a message to this nation's leaders. A message of dissatisfaction with an unjust and insensitive government. We don't have to use the tactics of the 60's in order to signal the present government. We don't have to worry about the water hoses, the dogs and the brutish use of billy clubs and axehandles by the police. To have our concerns addressed, all

we need do is take a few minutes to drop by our respective polling places and cast our votes for the candidates of our choice. We must remember it was just a few short years ago that we could not do this.

Many of us still feel that our votes do not make a difference. We must dismiss this feeling by asking ourselves a question. What if the supporters of Harold Washington, Maynard Jackson and Andrew Young felt this way? Every vote is important because we live in a country where one voice is not listened to, but many are heard. In order for each individual voice to be heard, we

must speak with one collective voice. We must not let our brothers speak by themselves in vain.

Men of Morehouse, we must lead the way for the rest. It is our legacy to walk first. The time is nearing and soon it will be too late. In order for us to make a change, we must take action and that action is to vote on Nov. 6. All of us who are registered to vote **must** vote and those of us who are not registered have already cast our vote for Ronald Reagan. Let there not be **one** Morehouse man who will not exercise his right and his responsibility to vote.

Get Out And Vote

Just a few weeks will bring the general election in which, in addition to a third of Congress, we will choose our next President. Herein, I wish to stress the peculiar importance of this election in terms of its immediate and long term ramifications for the citizenry, the efforts of our African-American forefathers in securing our right to vote, and our potential influence on November 6th.

As African-Americans this election looms particularly important to us. We have much at stake. We are staring headlong into the prospect of another four years of Republican right-wing, reactionary, plutarchic, conservatism under the leadership of Ronald Reagan. If he, by some decidedly wicked turn of the screw, wins re-election of November 6th, we will have four years of an administration run by a President who has no, nor feels any, accountability to those voters who cast their ballots against him; that has proven to be insensitive to the especially intricate needs of minorities in this country; and that has consistently cowed to this nation's wealthy, to look forward to. Additionally, the present administration frowns on jobs programs as well as industrial revitalization, two areas which typically hit African-Americans very hard. The President's position on poverty, housing, unemployment and multitudinous other domestic programs spell bad news for minorities, the poor, and the aged.

Clearly more important than even the short term detriment is the long term one. The winner on November 6th will have the occasion to appoint not a few key governmental officials. The list includes the National Labor Relations Board. Appointments to the N.L.R.B. are significant because it administers the nation's law relative to labor relations. The N.L.R.B. is vested with the power to safeguard employee's rights to organize, their right to select represen-

tatives via election, and to prevent and to remedy unfair labor practices. The lion's share of N.L.R.B. cases involve middle and lower class blue collar workers—are as traditionally inhabited by minorities.

Also, November 6th's winner can expect to make around a hundred federal judicial appointments. The ideological slant of those individuals makes a great deal of difference in how law will be interpreted, and how minorities are effected thereby. During his tenure in office the President has had 150 openings to fill and thus far his selections have included only two African-Americans. In contrast, Jimmy Carter appointed 38 African-Americans. These lower courts are the true workhorses of the federal judicial hierarchy. They don't receive the attention that the Supreme Court does, but while the Supere Court hears only about 185 cases yearly, the inferior courts will hear in the neighborhood of 30,000 per annum.

However, the Supreme Court is this nation's court of last resort. The final word regarding constitutionality comes from this nation's highest court. Hearing less than 200 cases per session those cases are without a doubt the most constitutionally significant in the country. At present the Court has five members who are either 75 or older. It is quite realistic that the next four years could see as many as five new justices. Since justices are appointed for life, the effects of the appointments will be felt for the next two or three decades.

Voting is not only a right, it is a responsibility. Scores of individuals fought, suffered, and died that we might have the opportunity to participate in the political process. We should not take their blood lightly and forfeit this enormous responsibility.

African-Americans cannot truthfully feel that their vote is worthless. More often than not that perception gains impetus as

a result of undertakings by the largely Republican owned media and polling institutions. Both entities are charged with reporting public opinion, but have instead engaged in the shaping of same. A closer look at public opinion polls indicates why they can be reasonably ignored.

Even the best and largest of pools contacts only a few thousand of the over two million Americans. Most conduct their sampling during day hours when the vast majority of the middle class—who are historically Democrats—is at work, leaving only those who needn't work—historically Republicans—available to the pollsters. When was the last time that you were called? Moreover, even the wording of the questions asked are skewed to favor a particular position or a particular politician. Additionally, polling error factors such as: discrepancy between word and deed; changes of mind; lying, etc., are

(Continued on Page 10A)

Let's Share

Once every year, moslems travel to Mecca to pay homage to Allah. Once every year, Christians travel to the Holy Land to have communion with God. In our own homes, we meet other members of our extended family annually to discuss the progress we are making.

In the same spirit, alumni come here annually to render account on how the Morehouse training and tradition have affected their lives. It becomes a time of wine and cheese: disco and ball but we forget the sense and idea of sharing with one another.

Like the Lady Liberty of New York harbor, Morehouse College needs a face-lift and we will be winners if we share what we make at the end of the day with our Alma Mater. So while we "get down" this homecoming and have the best "ball" of our time, let's not forget our dear old Morehouse.

FEATURES

March of Dimes Sponsored Research

By Vassilis I. Zannis, Ph.D.
Section of Molecular Genetics
Boston University
Medical School

When we think of "birth defects," the image that comes to mind is of sick newborn babies and disorders present at birth. But that is only a part of the picture.

Perhaps even more common are birth defects that don't reveal themselves until later in life. These include the biggest killer in the U.S. today; cardiovascular disease, including stroke, heart disease, and some kinds of senility.

Many people who develop early arteriosclerosis (hardening of the arteries) were born with an inherited disorder, transmitted to them in their genes. Some of these disorders affect the way fats and cholesterol move from one tissue to another, which causes an increase in the amount of those substances in our bloodstream.

High levels of fat and cholesterol lead to a buildup of fatty materials on the walls of our arteries. This blocks the flow of blood to the heart, brain, and other vital organs, causing damage to them and even leading to death.

With support from the March of Dimes Birth Defects Foundation, first at Children's Hospital in Boston and now at Boston University, my colleagues and I have been studying some of the genetic defects which result in increased amounts of cholesterol and fats in the bloodstream. We are looking for ways to identify persons at risk for expressing inherited diseases of "old age."

If caught early enough, a low-

fat low-cholesterol diet and in some cases drugs can prevent or slow down the development of cardiovascular disease.

HIGH CHOLESTEROL PROBLEMS

A routine test performed by physicians during physical examinations can measure the amount of cholesterol and fats in the bloodstream. The amount of these substances in normal people varies substantially, depending on age, sex, and diet.

Increased cholesterol concentration in the bloodstream increases the risk of heart disease. For instance, a doubling of the normal cholesterol level (from 200 to 400 milligrams per deciliter of blood) has been shown to increase the risk of heart disease 10.6 times.

How frequently are these disease inherited?

Based on the work of the last 30 years, we estimate that at least one percent of the population inherits an abnormal gene for one of the proteins that transports fat and cholesterol to the tissues.

When the gene is defective it produces a defective protein which fails to perform its proper role. This results in a disorder which may eventually cause early cardiovascular disease.

Some of these disorders are rather common in the population. For instance, a disease called by the unwieldy name of familial hypercholesterolemia (FH), affects about one in 500 persons. Persons with it have a strong predisposition for early arteriosclerosis.

Far less frequently, someone inherits a "double dose" of the FH gene — that is, one from each parent — and usually suffers severe, often fatal heart disease

before age 20.

Another common disease which we have been studying, known by the abbreviation of Type III HLP, affects about one in every 1,000 persons and also causes early arteriosclerosis.

TESTS PREVENT DISEASE

Most of the time, these disorders are not detected by tests until later in life, when cardiovascular disease may already have set in. Instead of waiting to see the symptoms of the disease, it would be better to detect the defective genes or the abnormal proteins responsible for the disorder when the patient is a newborn.

Tests to do this have now been developed for a number of these disorders, including FH and Type III HLP. So if a baby is born into a family with a history of one of these disorders, we can determine early in the child's life if he or she will develop the same problem.

And that means we can intervene with a diet, or possibly drugs, to prevent or at least slow development of cardiovascular disease.

Although cardiovascular diseases are called "disease of the aged," some of them are, in a very real sense, birth defects.

Fortunately, the March of Dimes has recognized the need to find out more about these disorders — how to detect them in the young and how to treat them in persons of all ages.

Today, we understand well only some of these disease. But scientific progress promises that in the near future we will be able to identify most of the genes and the corresponding proteins responsible for genetic disease — a giant step towards their conquest.

your performance. For example, in a letter to you on January 19, 1984, Assistant Vice President Crawford complained that you appointed a student to an RA position, removed a student from an RA position, and assigned students to rooms without the approval of his office. In this letter Vice President Crawford also stated that you still failed to submit daily dormitory-maintenance reports in a timely manner and that no improvement in your performance had been made.

On February 2, 1984, the Vice President for Student Affairs submitted an evaluation of your work during 1983-84 and recommended that your employment as Head Resident of Robert Hall not be continued during the fiscal year 1984-85. Subsequently, the Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds stated that he would be willing to

(Continued on Page 11A)

Gromyko Comes, Goes, But So What?

By Carl Rowan

In more than 23 years in Washington I have learned that nothing has been as powerful an influence on U.S. presidential politics as the Soviet Union.

Lyndon B. Johnson won in a landslide over Barry Goldwater in 1964 because the Democrats succeeded in portraying Republican Goldwater as a wild man who would rush into nuclear war with the U.S.S.R.

Ronald Reagan won by a landslide in 1980 because he succeeded in portraying Jimmy Carter as a wimp who would let the Soviets, or even the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini of Iran, take over the world chunk by chunk.

Against that history, it is small wonder that Americans await the arrival of Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko, who will meet this week with President Reagan and Democratic contender Walter F. Mondale, with fuzzy expectation.

I hate to be the spoilsport, but I must tell you to expect nothing of lasting consequence from these meetings. Reagan and Gromyko are two clever old riverboat gamblers, jousting in a game that is a bit more dangerous than poker. Mondale is really going along for the ride — and the picture taking.

Reagan invited Gromyko to meet with him, after insulting the Soviets for three and a half years, because he knows that he is most vulnerable on the issue of war and peace. Even with a huge lead in the polls, Reagan fears that somehow Mondale will get his thing together and convince voters that Reagan is still a gunslinger at heart who, in a second term with no worries about re-election, will get this country into a ghastly war.

So all of a sudden, Reagan want to talk to Gromyko, who has been the spokesman for what Reagan calls "an evil empire" for almost half a century.

Gromyko isn't coming to Washington to announce the liberation of Afghanistan, or Vietnam, or Poland. He knows that the Soviets erred in giving the impression that they were trying to defeat Reagan and elect Mondale.

The question of genuine substance is whether Reagan and Gromyko can say anything to each other that will permit both countries to ease, if not end, an arms race that is now not only insanely costly, but extremely dangerous. I doubt it. I expect that after this vote-seeking charade is over, Reagan will still say he never met a iommie he would trust in an arms-control

deal, and the Kremlin will say it will never bat an eye with Reagan around.

But Gromyko's visit does raise a reason to look at the Reagan argument about his administration's foreign policy. He says that the world is a safer place because he has rearmed America and thrown fear into the hearts of Kremlin leaders. Reagan says he has halted Soviet expansionism.

By laying on a trillion-dollar expansion of the U.S. military, Reagan has forced the Soviets to make similar expansions. But both countries are less secure now than when the new arms race began. The suspicions and hatreds are deeper and the perils of a single miscalculation in either Moscow or Washington have grown more frightful. The momentum of the arms race has taken on a "Star Wars" force, and now seems unstoppable.

Reagan expects credit for the claim that he has intimidated the Soviet Union to the point where it has not taken over any other countries since he became president. But even the Israelis conceded that the Soviet client state, Syria, has scored a stunning victory in Lebanon, with the United States losing 265 marines and incredible prestige in that debacle. All the achievements and promise of the Camp David accords have been wiped out.

Reagan has taken off the pressures, however weak, that Jimmy Carter laid when the Soviets invaded Afghanistan. And rather than block grain sales to the U.S.S.R., Reagan is now courting the farm vote by selling more and more food to the Soviets.

The Soviets turned the screws on Poland, and after some big talk and no action in the United States, that country is more under the communist yoke than ever before.

Ethiopia has fallen deeper into the clutches of the Kremlin, and Zimbabwe is sliding in that direction, partly because of the anti-black policies of the Reagan administration.

Cuba and Fidel Castro are just as communist and defiant of the United States as in the pre-Reagan days, and if we are to believe Reagan's rhetoric, are even greater threats to this hemisphere. Reagan wants us to believe that, even while he is spending another trillion dollars on arms, tiny, weak Nicaragua has become a threat to America's security.

Were we to believe all this we'd be cringing at the arrival of Gromyko the Giant Killer. But this is all games, and no fun.

From Hugh M. Gloster . . .

(Continued from Page 7A)

with Richard Randall on December 14, 1983, I appointed an Administrative Committee composed of Dr. Willis J. Hubert, Vice President for Academic Affairs (Chairman), Mr. Wiley A. Perdue, Vice President for Business Affairs, and Dr. Phillip L. Redrick, Dean of Registration and Records, to review your appeal and make a recommendation to me. Although this Committee did not support the recommendation to terminate your employment at the College, the Committee did recommend that you "be given a reprimand and a strong warning concerning the combative image (you project) among students, which likely is a contributory factor in incidents of this type." The Committee also recommended that you be informed that you are "required to comply with the letter and intent of policies and directives issued by the Vice

President for Student Affairs, or his designee, and that failure to comply with such directives will result in dismissal for cause." In view of the recommendation of the Committee, I sent you a letter on December 22, 1983, rescinding my dismissal letter of December 20, 1983, but advising you that the College would "not hereafter tolerate any further use of abusive language, physical assault, and/or threats with deadly weapons in your dealings with students." Referring to Mr. Crawford's letter of November 14, 1983, concerning "your unsatisfactory and uncooperative performance as Head Resident," I also advised you "that these failures to cooperate in the program of the Student Personnel Office (would) not be further tolerated and (would) lead to dismissal for cause."

Despite these warnings, the Office of Student Affairs continued having problems with

Your Girl Friend May Be Cheating On You . . .

\$30,000 Study Shows Women Flirt More Than Men

PHILADELPHIA (from wire reports)—A subtle nudge beside the video game. A seductive sway to jukebox music. A simple swivel of a bar stool. Such are the ways of flirting, and a biologist studying the phenomenon says women make the first move more than half the time.

"It's not pathological, and it's not voyeurism. It's genuine intellectual interest," said Timothy Perper, explaining how he began a two-year study that has taken him from Manhattan to Philadelphia.

Perper, 44, a former professor at Rutgers University, watched about 2,500 male-female encounters in 50 bars before reaching his conclusions. The study was funded by a \$30,000 grant from the Guggenheim Foundation.

Perper said the grant let him do his research with a touch of class.

"We went to respectable places because we wanted to

show that flirtations and pickups are in no way restricted to joints," he said.

At a bar in Philadelphia, Perper pointed out a female undergraduate from West Chester University standing next to a young man at a video game.

As they played, she leaned over and "accidentally" bumped into him. He failed to notice.

"Forget it," observed Perper. "That was a crucial escalation point."

From his post in the bar, Perper picks his "focal subjects," using techniques honed in the 1970s when he studied rats. He isolates and documents each step in the sequence of flirtation behavior.

"I learned how to observe watching the rats—to be objective and distant but not alienated. This is not a cold scientific pursuit that treats people like bugs."

During interviews, Perper found males were not as con-

scious of the signals used to initiate or escalate a flirtation as were women. He also found that men often were slow to respond.

Perper said women initiated the meetings more than half the



time and generally displayed much greater facility at flirting, even though the males in the room might not have noticed.

Perper, a one-time biology professor who specialized in the

study of rat behavior, said he branched into his research on flirting after observing the importance of "mate selection" among other mammals.

"A woman may walk over and stand next to a guy or look at him for a moment," he said. "There are some women who make big, loud entrances but women are still reasonably subtle about it."

The best way to pick up from the initial recognition, he said, is with something bland such as, "My name is Ed," or "Is my chair in the way?"

"Didn't I see you at the Cannes Film Festival?" is no good," he said. "And another thing women detest is to over-compliment their appearance, like saying, 'You must be a ballet dancer' when she knows she's five pounds overweight."

Perper was watching recently as Alice, an auditor from Texas, and Fred, a data processing consultant (not their real names), met in a dimly lit cocktail lounge

in Somerset, N.J.

Alice and her sister chose a table next to one occupied by Fred and other men in three-piece suits.

"She's not pretty, but there's not a guy here who can resist her. She chooses, and Fred's been chosen."

Their shoulders touched briefly as he moved his elbow onto the back of her chair. As they exchanged business cards, their hands brushed.

"That's a reach," Perper said excitedly. "He's putting his arm into her body space."

What Perper considered to be the most dramatic moment in the budding relationship usually occurred two or three hours after the meeting, if things went that far, when the two people engaged in what he called "movement synchronization."

"People will adopt the same posture. Each will lean on the left hip or pick up their drinks with the left hand."

'84 Yearbook Rates Third Nationally

Special to the Maroon Tiger

The 1984 Torch yearbook (theme: keeping the Dream Alive), a Morehouse College student publication, recently received a third-place rating in the Columbia Scholastic Press Association's (CSPA) Annual Yearbook competition. The competition was held this summer at Columbia University in New York City.

The yearbook competition consists of a panel of 140 judges in 34 states, who review and critique (3 hours) each entry in the basic areas of theme, concept, organization, coverage, page design, writing, story layout, graphics, headlining, cover, advertisement and photography. According to CSPA, each publication was scored on a 1000-point system from a series of detailed questions that compose a checklist for producing outstanding publications. "This year's competition featured new editions of yearbook fundamentals in high school and collegiate yearbooks," according to CSPA's Director, Edmund Sullivan.

Sullivan further stated that "The 1984 competition, as in the past was entered by nearly 1,300 institutions of higher learning throughout the country. All competing yearbooks were classified into two (2) categories: 1) By the education level of the institution (i.e., high school, two-year college, four-year college, university, etc.); and, 2) by the number of students enrolled at the institution."

According to Eugene Maxwell, Jr., assistant editor of **The Maroon Tiger** and last year's editor-in-chief of the 'Torch,' "This is the first year a Morehouse College yearbook has been entered in a yearbook competition and ranked!" The

1984 comparative ratings were: first place (825-1000); second-place (675-824); third-place (500-674); fourth-place (350-499); and fifth-place (349-200). Maxwell's book, the 1984 Torch yearbook, received a total evaluation rating of 656 points, with 64% in theme/structure, 71% in layout/design, 67% in photography, 59% in coverage/copy and 71% in Advertisements. First place ratings received certificates embossed in gold; second embossed in silver; and third embossed in bronze.

The third-place certificate mounted on an eloquent 18-inch walnut placque was presented to Maxwell on October 2, 1984, and will be displayed in the yearbook office. Recognition of all 1984 award winners will be acknowledge in an annual publication to be released by CSPA in December.

Despite the '84 Torch yearbook capturing third-place on its first year entering the competition, Maxwell is displeased with criticism. Maxwell said, "I'm not at all disappointed with the fact that the yearbook rated third-place nationally, because this is quite an achievement for the college, in terms of yearbooks; however, I am disappointed with some of the judges' criticisms. Some of their criticisms contradicted information taught in yearbook workshops and our yearbook representative; and in one case, a criticism contradicted the yearbook printing company and its instruction guide." Maxwell further added, "Some of the things recommended for future Torch yearbooks, don't reflect student life at black colleges and universities." "Yearbooks should capture specifically the mood of a

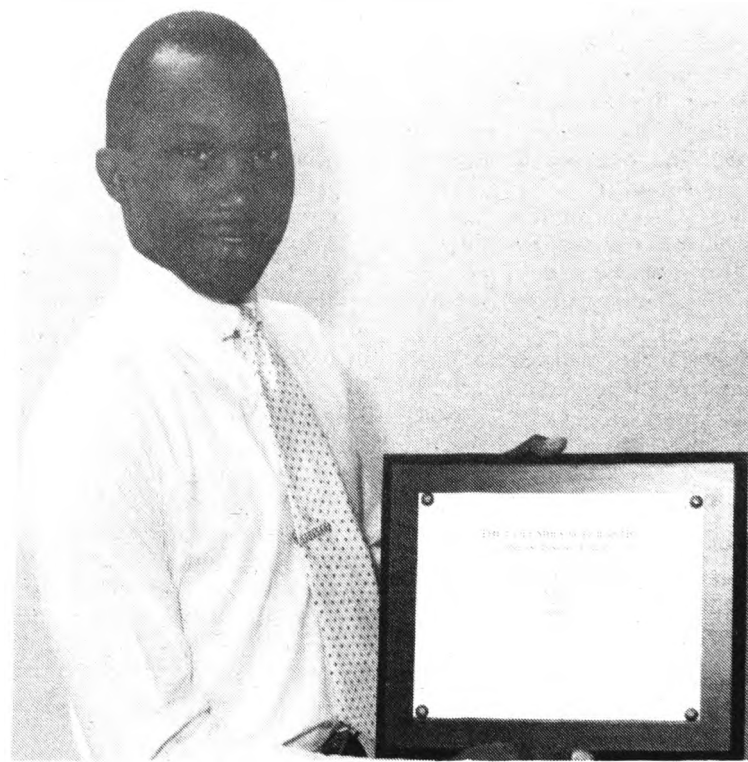


Photo by Johnny Crawford

distinguished body of people: editor's have a responsibility greater than having any top prize or award," said Maxwell. The 44-page critique was returned to yearbook advisor, Dr. Allen S.

May, Jr., who is proud of this yearbook achievement.

Maxwell, of Savannah, Georgia, who is beginning his eleventh year working with yearbooks, found himself editor

of the Torch yearbook at the end of his first transfer year in 1982-83. The 21-year old senior journalism major stated, "Regardless of my personal response to the criticisms, I'm still proud of the fact that the '84 Torch rated well in the competition, of which the staff should be proud." Moreover, Maxwell believes, "If future staffs aim to make their respective yearbooks better than previous yearbooks, then Morehouse will eventually hold first-place... to motivate the '85 staff, I'm challenging the 'Smith book' (1985 Torch) to be a better yearbook by capturing first or second place next year."

Speaking of the 1985 yearbook, Editor in Chief, Mitchell M. Smith firmly stated, "This year's yearbook will be better than last year's yearbook, and will enter the annual yearbook competition again; however, 'Fame... Morehouse will live for ever!" (title and theme of the 1985 Torch yearbook) will not lose its black identity and heritage in a vain effort to tailor to CSPA's guides and regulations to yearbook excellence."

Get Out And Vote . . . (Continued from Page 8A)

much too large for anyone to correctly take their word for Gospel. Ignore all polls taken before **THE POLLS** open on November 6th.

When African-Americans vote en masse, they make a positive difference. When they refuse to vote they make a negative difference. A case in point is the election of 1980, when only 26% of America's voting aged population voted—60% of all registered voters. Only about 47% of the African-American voting aged population bothered to go to the polls

and Jimmy Carter lost 43 states and won seven. The number of states he took could have been increased to 23, giving him the nod for another four years, had the African-American turnout been upwards of 80%. For in 16 states Carter lost by less than 80% of the total number of African-American voting aged population: Alabama, Florida, Illinois, Louisiana, Michigan, Missouri, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia. Our votes as well as our failure to vote does count.

So if we go to the polls on November 6th in large numbers, united with a common purpose, we can see to it personally that Ronald Reagan has plenty of free time to spend on his ranch. then, on the other hand, we can not be impressed by the extreme importance of this election, forget all about those who gave of themselves for us, and rely on the public opinion polls and stay home and not vote. But the prospect of four more years of Ronald Reagan and a lifetime of his influence seems a high price to pay for apathy.

The Greeks Are Back

By Mitchell M. Smith

A day after the article "Where's the Greeks?" was published in the September 26th issue of **The Maroon Tiger**, all of the previously suspended fraternities, namely, Alpha Phi Alpha, Alpha Phi Omega, Kappa Alpha Psi, and Omega Psi Phi, were reinstated. This means that they are all back on campus, but for how long? When asked what events or actions caused the recent reinstatement of the four Greek-Letter Fraternities, Mr. Raymond Crawford, Asst. to the Vice-President for Student Affairs, responded, "The reinstatement of the four Greek-Letter Fraternities resulted from Vice-Pres. Williams establishing a committee to review the Greek-Letter Fraternities chaired by myself. Additionally, each fraternity had requested reinstatement by this office. The committee which consisted of faculty, alumni, and retired administrators met and discussed this issue at some length." Dean Crawford also stated "Presently, the four Greek-Letter fraternities are now in an active status with only one stipulation which is that the four Greek-Letter fraternities previously suspended would not have a pledge period during this semester." So, you brothers who are interested in pledging, "Hang in there" because before these frats can have a pledge period, they must first pass a review by the committee. On this matter Dean Crawford stated, "All of the Greek-Letter fraternities' activities will be reviewed by this committee at the end of this semester to determine their future participation here at Morehouse." The administration, in order to help the frats pass this review, has set up guidelines for the fraternities to follow. On this very important topic, Dean Crawford had the following comments: "My office in coordination with the College Greek-Letter Fraternity Committee are establishing guidelines for the Greek-Letter fraternities. These guidelines when followed will ensure that the fraternities perform in accordance with rules and regulations of the College. Additionally, we're hoping that the fraternities develop a plan of action for each semester in order to provide service to the students and simultaneously strive to complete the goals of their respective organizations."

Now, as stated, this article will have some comments from each of the individual frats. However, due to a lack of communication between the fraternities and the Office of Student Affairs, the addresses and/or contact persons (presidents, etc.) of the fraternities was not available. So by trying to contact the fraternities through its members, I was able to contact only three of Morehouse's five fraternities.

Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity,

Inc., Alpha Rho Chapter

Information provided by Adam L. Smith, director of Education.

Q. What does your fraternity stand for? In essence, what is your purpose?

A. Today, Black Americans, particularly college students, seek a broader kind of leadership which allows their trained, fertile minds to assess black needs, not only in terms of racial survival, but also for the fullest entry into mainstream America: For the most part, this leadership can be found in the form of a fraternity, an organization that bonds men together in "brotherhood."

Alpha's past and future purpose states: "Even though we have made tremendous progress, we should march forward not backward — upward not downward, looking ahead and not tarrying with our views, affirming righteousness, striving, working to advance human dignity for all — black and white — so that we shall live with the majority of all Americans who will act to increase devotion to the betterment of American life for all. The Alpha's salute the past with its "Jewels" its makers and its continuing leaders of distinction and service and we boldly face the future."

Q. What are you doing and what have you done to fulfill this purpose?

A. We have, in the conceptual stage, made contributions to our community and school. The following represents the fulfillment of the "Alpha portrayal" through:

1. Community Awareness

A. Red Cross Activities

1. Tutors in upcoming Elementary Leadership Development Center

B. Visitation of Convalescent Homes

C. Hospital Wards Visitation

D. Health Awareness

E. Night Shelter Participation with the Catholic Association Aiding the needy and poor

2. School

A. Scholarship and Academic Uplift

B. Social Functions

Q. What are you doing to demonstrate that your fraternity is a worthy organization?

A. First, attempts have been made to rectify any hostilities among us and other organizations. Alpha strives for unity among all Greek organizations.

Q. What does your fraternity stand for? In essence, what is your purpose?

A. Achievement is the supreme motto or purpose of our fraternity. Striving for excellence is our underlying thesis.

Q. What are you doing and what have you done to fulfill this purpose?

A. After being reinstated our primary responsibility is to secure a positive image in



everyone's mind. We have already begun planning a promising calendar of events and programs that hopefully will make a positive statement as to what the men of Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity, Inc. are all about.

Q. What are you doing to demonstrate that your fraternity is a worthy organization?

A. Recently, on Wednesday, October 10, 1984, our fraternity sponsored a health seminar at the Woodruff Library, which dealt primarily with personal hygiene. I like to take this time to thank those who came out and supported our function. Nevertheless, this seminar was the first of a series of programs which we hope to implement.

Q. When do you expect to have another pledge line.

A. Keeping ourselves busy strengthening the fraternity and engulfing ourselves in revitalizing our existence on the campus is our immediate concern. At this point pledging pledges does not have priority on our list.

Q. What are your requirements for pledging? In essence, what do you look for in an individual?

A. In compliance with administration a student must be in good academic standing (2.5 GPA). However, Kappa Alpha Psi has a distinguish history of possessing some of the greatest contributors, to our race, within our bond. These men didn't

inherit this leadership from Kappa Alpha Psi, It was something they already possessed. In essence we look for an individual with leadership qualities, motivational characteristics and who has something unique of his own to offer.

Second, to place emphasis on affirming righteousness, striving, working to advance human dignity for all. Emphasis is placed on the increase of devotion and to the betterment of American life for all.

Lastly, our membership speaks for the worthiness of our organization!

Q. When do you expect to have another pledge line?

A. The Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., Alpha Rho Chapter intends to have a pledge line when we feel it is necessary.

Q. What are your requirements for pledging? In essence what do you look for in an individual?

A. Before admission into the pledge club, the fraternity considers the following in the evaluation of a candidate: Scholarship, versatile; ambitious, gentlemanly and possessed of tenacity.

Omega Psi Phi Fraternity, Inc., Psi Chapter

Information provided by Frank W. Peterman, Jr., Basileus

Q. What does your fraternity stand for? In essence, what is

your purpose?

A. The Omega Psi Phi Fraternity attempts to maintain an active social and cultural activities program and to aid the welfare of our local community. Our noble motto is "Friendship is essential to the soul."

Q. What are you doing and what have you done to fulfill this purpose?

A. Our recent reinstated status as a functioning chapter has allowed us to become active once again at Morehouse College and in the surrounding community. A few weeks ago we participate in a city-wide canned food drive. Moreover, every Saturday we assist in tutoring children and teenagers in various academic subjects.

Q. What are you doing to demonstrate that your fraternity is a worthy organization?

A. Considering the lateness of our reinstatement as an active chapter at Morehouse College our efforts thus far, have been vigorous and sincere. Consequently, we hope that the public will be able to recognize our significance as a progressive fraternity on the Morehouse College campus.

Q. When do you expect to have another pledge line?

A. The time period in which we will select a pledge line is extremely confidential.

Q. What are your requirements for pledging? In essence, what do you look for in an individual?

A. Psi chapter's requirements for pledging include any undergraduate, Sophomore, Junior, or Senior student within the Metropolitan Atlanta area who is desiring to pledge. Students interested in possibly becoming men of Omega must maintain a 2.5 G.P.A. or better before we consider any candidate. In addition, Omega men search for a few sincere Black men who can exemplify, MANHOOD, SCHOLARSHIP, PERSEVERANCE, and UPLIFT.

The absence of a response from Alpha Phi Omega reflects their interest in making their perspectives on the above mentioned questions known to the student body. Perhaps they might respond by the next issue.

From Hugh M. Gloster . . .

(Continued from Page 9A)

employ you as a member of the College Security Force, effective July 1, 1984. Accordingly, Mr. Perdue, Mr. Whatley, and I met with you and you agreed to accept this position as of that date with the understanding that you would have to move out of the Head Resident's apartment in Robert Hall since a member of the Security Force is not entitled to free housing.

After the new Head Resident of Robert Hall reached the campus on July 24, 1984, ready to move into his apartment in that building, we asked you to leave

that apartment and move to a guest room in Mays Hall until you could find other quarters; but you refused to do so. Subsequently, on August 9, August 19, and September 13, 1984, Administrative officers met with you and again asked you to vacate the Robert Hall apartment in order that the new Head Resident of that dormitory might move in; and you agreed to leave Robert Hall and take temporary lodging in Mays Hall on the last two of these above-mentioned dates. In view of the fact that you did not keep your word and stubbornly refused to move out

of the Robert Hall apartment, I sent you a letter on September 25, 1984, asking you to vacate your apartment in Robert Hall on or before September 28, 1984, and to move to a Mays Hall room where you could remain until December 14, 1984.

You have a record of conflict and confrontation with students and of non cooperation and differences with student-affairs administrations. On several occasions — such as the altercations with David Flowers in 1977 and with Richard Randall in 1983 — you have become in-

(Continued on Page 4A)

General Perry Leads 400 Soldiers To Gloster Hall

It all reached a boiling point early Friday morning, October 5, 1984 around 1:15 a.m. Some 600 students of Morehouse gathered in front of the Student Government Association (SGA) building with sticks, brooms, knives, bricks, and iron bars. They plainly stated that they were fed up with being harassed by other non-Morehouse students. Their concern was basically about the lack of respect from other AUC schools (Clark and Morris Brown). Apparently, Morehouse students were being harassed and, in some cases, literally jumped by students from Morris Brown and Clark Colleges. These assaults supposedly have been going on for the past four weeks.

There was another event that occurred a few hours earlier, which involved the brutal slaying of a Spelman College Senior, Corliss Sharlene Gammage, 22, who was shot to death outside of her home here in Atlanta by her ex-boyfriend. Her ex-boyfriend, Winfred Dallas, 25, was believed to be a Clark College student, but a police investigative report later revealed that he was not a Clark College student.

This incident kindled the fire that was already flaming among Morehouse students, simply because no one knew all of the facts surrounding the incident at the time of its occurrence, and assumed an innocent Spelman student had been shot to death by a Clark College student as an extension of the tension among AUC schools.

In addition to this incident, a Morehouse student, Kevin Ross, Vice-President of the SGA, reported being harassed by unidentified persons, while trying to leave Spelman College's campus at 11:45 p.m. on Thursday, October 4, 1984. Ross said they were harassing him by trying to get him to take off his Morehouse jacket and by saying words of intimidation to him.

These two incidents are the reasons why Morehouse students were ready to invade Clark and Morris Brown Colleges at 2:00 a.m. However, Keith Perry was able to convince participants that such a decision would be unfavorable. Instead members of the Student Council decided that the students should assemble in front of the SGA building at 6:30 a.m., prepared to talk with the administration of Morehouse College.

The meeting didn't actually take place until 7:30 a.m., here led by a group of freshmen parading through each dormitory, beating on doors with sticks.

SGA President and Commander-in-Chief, Keith Perry headed the early morning meeting, informing students that classes were cancelled for the day. However, some students went to their classes anyway. At 8:05 some 200 student plus headed over to Gloster Hall from Chivers Dining Hall. As they made their way over to the

Administration building, students went into classroom buildings, interrupted classes, and demanded that teachers and students give their support. Upon arriving in front of Gloster Hall seven minutes later, the number of protesters had risen to 400.

At this point, students wanted President Gloster present so he could be made aware of the brutality being made against his students. For some reason, the students believed that Dr. Gloster was not aware of the animosity and tension that existed between the AUC schools. Unfortunately, Dr. Gloster was out of town at the time.

In front of Gloster Hall about 45 minutes before it was to open, SGA President Keith A. Perry told student ralliers that "The Martin Luther King, Jr. Statue doesn't stand in front of the Chapel without a purpose, it symbolizes leadership... it is because of his method of non-violence that Martin Luther King has a statue named in his honor... it's not only there because of the impact he has made on this college, but on this nation." Shortly thereafter, David Ross, a sophomore, told the mass of brothers assembled that "our time has come," referring to the time for Morehouse Students to stand up and stop accepting the dictation of Morehouse's Administration. Later on, Eric Grimes, a sophomore, told those students, who weren't exactly certain about why, or what, they were protesting their purpose for protesting. The reason was the same as the initial concern of the students of Morehouse College. Afterward, Kevin Ross, SGA Vice-president, stated "We are going to remain assembled until 9:00 a.m. and present a list of grievances to Dr. Gloster and the Deans of students." Meanwhile, the mass of brothers proudly sang the Alma mater and chanted a few inspirational songs.

Dr. Harriett Walton, a mathematics professor, addressed the student protesters too. She said, "Don't you go out with expectations of starting fights (with the other AUC schools), and stirring up more confusion; instead, stay calm!"

Shortly after Dr. Walton's statement, Dean Carter and Dean Crawford gave brief statements of concern for the students. Moments before 9:00 a.m., a member of the freshman class stood up and said, "The Class of 1988 does have concern for the welfare of the student body (as a contradiction to SGA President Perry's statement in an 11:00 a.m. unified assembly the morning before), and it is exemplified here this morning with the number of freshmen present."

Shortly after 9:00, Perry informed patiently waiting brothers that "A list of grievances will be presented to the administration (Perdue and

Williams) and a response is expected by noon or further action will be taken!" Among the list of grievances was a demand for more and better campus security.

At 9:08 a.m., Perry met with Robert Williams, Vice President for Student Affairs, Dr. Lawrence E. Carter, Dean of the Chapel and Mr. Wiley A. Pedue, Vice-President for Business Affairs and other student leaders.

Meanwhile, a letter written overnight was forwarded to all AUC school presidents and SGA Presidents, expressing the concern of the Morehouse student body.

At ten minutes after 1:00 p.m. on that same day, Perry informed students of the results of the meeting. Perry said changes for the better were already underway, and that the success of the protest was noteworthy. Perry told gathered brothers that they should be proud of what they had achieved. Perry further added that "Now, all we (students) have to do is make sure the administration follows through with the agreements."

On Saturday morning, a mutually agreed upon restatement of the policy was circulated on all AUC campuses, and in the T. Harvey Stadium during the Morehouse/Morris Brown football game. No fights were reported before, during, or after the game on Saturday afternoon. Classes resumed on Monday.

Last night there were tensions and conflicts involving students in the Atlanta University Center. These tensions and conflicts were so serious that we called today a meeting of the Presidents, the Vice Presidents, and the SGA Presidents of Clark, Morehouse, Morris Brown, and Spelman Colleges to consider what steps should be taken to alleviate the situation. As a result of this meeting, which the Spelman College President did not attend because he was out of the city, the Presidents of Clark, Morehouse, and Morris Brown Colleges decided to send this announcement to their students concerning the football game tomorrow, and the SGA Presidents of the four schools agreed to send their fellow students an appeal for friendship and good sportsmanship.

We are calling on all students of Clark, Morehouse, and Morris Brown Colleges to refrain from inflammatory speech and conduct before, during, and after the football game tomorrow. We are asking the members of the two football teams to shake hands before and after the game in order to show that they are competing as friends from sister schools in the Atlanta University Center. We are dedicating the game to Corliss Gammage, a Spelman senior who was slain last night by a young man who was **not** a Clark student, as it was rumored initially.



WHAT WE HAVE HERE IS A FAILURE TO COMMUNICATE!

We realize that the overwhelming majority of the students in the Atlanta University Center will conduct themselves properly in their dealings with students from other AUC institutions, but we want to emphasize that immediate steps will be taken to dismiss any student who provokes or participates in violent actions against students of another AUC school.

Please do everything in your power to help us to have relations which are unmarred by insult, intimidation, conflict, and violence and to develop friendly relations among the students in our schools.

We need and must have unity and harmony as a leading center of black leadership and higher education.

Elias Blake, Jr.
President
Clark College

Hugh M. Gloster
President
Morehouse College

Calvert H. Umith
President
Morris Brown College

FROM: Morehouse College
Student Government
Association

TO: A.U.C. SGA Presidents

RE: A.U.C. Violence

We, the Men of Morehouse College, in a sincere effort to promote harmony and mutual respect among the institutions of the Atlanta University Center,

feel that an immediate agreement must be reached in order to curb the hostilities that exist amongst the Atlanta University Center students. We feel that an agreement is necessary because these hostilities have reached a dangerously critical level, and have resulted in numerous verbal and physical attacks on our students.

We find this situation particularly disturbing not only because these attacks are injurious to our students, but also because we do not feel that our behavior warrants these types of attacks. Furthermore, we, as Black students living in these crucial times, cannot afford disunity. There are enough forces in the world to hinder us; we do not need to hinder ourselves.

Therefore, we would like to reach an agreement with you, the Atlanta University Center schools, whereby we will treat each other with the respect that Black brothers and sisters ought to treat each other with; whereby, we will treat each other with the respect that young, Black leaders of tomorrow ought to treat each other with; whereby, we will treat each other with the respect that Black men and women ought to treat each other with, and together, we can and will reach our common goal: the advancement of the Black race.

We, therefore, submit our proposal for harmonious co-existence in the Atlanta University Center to you: let's stop fighting our brothers and sisters and rechannel our energies into fighting those who oppress us.

Perform a death-defying act.

Have your blood pressure checked.

American Heart Association 

Gloster Convocation

He Briefs Students On His Trip To China

By Anthony Pinder
Arts & Literary Editor

"We are a predominantly Black college and since our people constitute a deprived racial minority in the United States, are we as committed as we should be to the development of Black people?", asked Dr. Hugh M. Gloster, president of our illustrious institution, as he delivered his introductory speech to the unified assembly which congregated on September 20th. He was fresh and vibrant from a two-week trip to Communist China, in which he was one of many college and university presidents clustered together to form a delegation promoting faculty and student exchange programs and encouraging international research projects. While in China, visiting universities in Peking, Siam, Nanking, and Shanghai, our courageous leader began his personal observations and evaluations of the handicapped Chinese educational system to the vast and high-priced system of America, in particular Morehouse College.

In an attempt to pound the relevance of his 19½-hour trip, around the world into our unified skulls, President Gloster began giving us interesting data that showed us how the Chinese institutions were similar to and different from comparable American institutions. "First and foremost," stated the President "... Chinese institutions are designed to meet the needs of the Chinese people and to move China, a communist country, to the front ranks of the nations of the world." Gloster spoke of the uneasiness the people of China feel with industrially strong Japan to the east, the militarily and industrially powerful Soviet Union to the north and the west and populous India to the south. The audience sat attentively, as the President spoke slowly, seemingly to make sure that all his words were being assimilated. It is common history that in this century China has been exploited and invaded by other nations, and the Chinese people struggle to gain military and economic prominence in order to bring their nation to a level of equality with other leading nations. In order to reach this goal, Gloster informed us that, "The Chinese feel that they should concentrate on the training of specialists in engineering, science, business, and agriculture."

Gloster scurried down a startling list of statistics that inadvertently made one think how lucky we are to be in this country. He mentioned that, "In 1980 China had only 1,140,000 university students with just 675 colleges and universities." In contrast, he added, "the United States with a population less than one fourth of that of China has more than 12 million students in 3200 colleges and universities.

Thus, the United States though less than one fourth as large, has six times more students." Nevertheless, Gloster didn't hesitate to mention that Chinese students "... are generally more highly selected and are better motivated than American students." He informed the attentive audience of the staff selective process which exists in China. This competitive selection process begins as early as elementary school and continues up through high school. Throughout these various stages

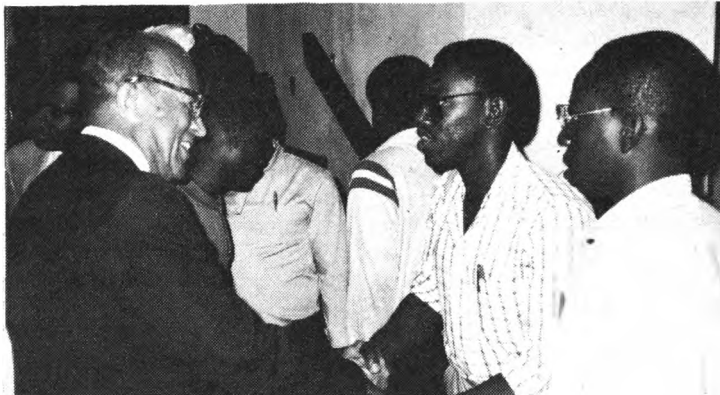


exist fast-track and slow-track classes, in which students realize early "if they do not make excellent grades in courses and high scores on entrance examinations, they will be unable to get a college education which will qualify them to obtain the best jobs and enter into graduate and professional schools." What happens to the unfortunate students that are victims of grades falling short of excellence? Well the Chinese government, which is in charge of higher education, generally



assigns weaker students to the work force at the end of primary school (sixth grade), middle school (ninth grade), and high school (twelfth grade). According to statistics, one out of every three students can proceed from elementary school to high school and that only one out of fifty can move from high school to college.

While shifting his stance and clearing his throat the President simultaneously moved to the campus life of a Chinese university, where all members of the faculty, staff, and students live on campus. Serving all these people on the campus are establishments such as "a cafeteria, a clinic, a clothing store, a shoe repair shop, a camera shop, a bicycle repair shop, a tailoring shop, and a bank and post office." As a result of the many services on the campus, Gloster noted that the residents rarely venture out into the city. Most of these Chinese schools are walled in, in comparison to American universities where students live in



lavish housing facilities.

Gloster then began giving the congregation a detailed description of a typical day, from the 5:30 a.m. daily exercises that both faculty and students participate in, to the stringent class schedule starting at 8:00 a.m. until 5:00 p.m. in the evening. The students partake in sports from 5-6:00 p.m. playing badminton, ping pong, volleyball, basketball, and other games on outdoor courts. The Chinese also enjoy a movie on Wednesdays and Saturdays which is seen outside at night in rain, sleet, or snow.

President Gloster eventually moved to more social matters. "Chinese universities do not permit smoking or drinking, which are regarded as corrupting habits," informed Gloster causing stirring murmurs from the crowd of students. "They also have rules against students falling in love and having in-



timid sexual relationships," he added causing more sighs of objections. Generally speaking, the Chinese society is very conservative and is not preoccupied with sex, drinking, and parties. Clearing his throat he stated, "The main business of the country is nation building, and all else is subordinate to this goal."

At this stage of the President's account, the speaker threw out various questions to the audience in an attempt to provide them with personal foods-for-thought. "Are our colleges as dedicated to national development as the Chinese colleges are? ... Do we really train students in areas where our people need help, or are we primarily interested in making money and living the good life? Are our colleges as selective as the Chinese universities and are the students prepared to compete with the Chinese students on even terms?" These types of questions President Gloster insisted need to be asked. Along

with these questions he asked, "What do you think of an educational system that places so many students in the general work force? What do you think of a government that determines which students should receive higher education and in what jobs these students will be placed after graduation? Do the banning of smoking, drinking, sex, and parties, in general, contribute to the development of a better student?" These sorts of questions are startling issues that we must quickly and seriously answer.

"The importance of foreign travel," Gloster expressed, "is that it enables one to compare another culture with his own." In his conclusion, President Gloster made five valuable suggestions

Are You Aware?

(Continued from Page 14A)

can find ways to own and operate cars, rent expensive apartments or own an expensive stereo system.

5) Some students enroll in college not for an education but to freeload off the student aid programs.

6) Some students complain to all who will listen that they are not kept informed but will not come by the Financial Aid Office with their questions and concerns.

7) When some students are offered the opportunity to work for a portion of their educational expense, they will refuse employment or perform at minimally acceptable standards.

8) Some students repeatedly over report hours worked through part time campus employment.

9) A lot of students want something for nothing — Free money, free grades, and a free degree.

From Hugh . . .

(Continued from Page 4A)

Head Resident to move into those quarter, I am now terminating your employment for cause, effective today, October 1, 1984, and am ordering you to vacate the Robert Hall apartment on or before October 5, 1984. I have asked the Business Office to pay you through the month of October, 1984.

Sincerely yours,
Hugh M. Gloster
President

which he believed would help us during the current school year, as well as the years that lie ahead. First, always try to do your best and make the best possible grades. Secondly, try to prepare yourself to improve the economic position of Black people in the United States. Thirdly, exercise your full right as a citizen of the United States, with a prime example being the right to vote. Fourth, "Keep your hand in the hand of the man from Galilee." Finally, establish impossible goals for yourself and do your best to achieve them. If by chance you should fall short of these goals you still have reached a standard of excellence.

Using his five suggestions of wisdom as the culmination of a very informative presentation, he added in a mild consoling tone the well-known lines of the inspiring song "The Impossible Dream," which he asked the audience to recite behind him.

How fortunate we are to be matriculating in an institution where the President has the opportunity to travel to a nation where time is twelve hours ahead of Eastern Standard Time, thus completely reversing his days and nights.

"Increased federal and state technicalities, decrease in financial aid, increase in enrollment, failure to meet application deadlines, reluctance of parents to release financial information, the number of financial aid applicants all contribute to the stress of students and staff" said Ms. Carr.

Ms. Carr closed by stating, "The administration has attempted to minimize much of this stress by adding financial aid staff to the Financial Aid Office. With the additional staff, more time is being devoted to one-on-one and group counseling. In addition to the Financial Aid Awareness Conference scheduled for this week, at least two other seminars and/or workshops are planned for the 1984-85 school year, for we know that the great majority of students who come to us for help really do need and deserve all of the understanding and assistance that one can provide."

Ready to teach
home nursing, first aid,
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FINANCIAL AID

Are You Aware?

by Mitchell Smith
Editor, 'Torch'

The one topic that arouses anybody's and everybody's attention today is MONEY. With the high costs of higher education today, students and parents are aware of the value of money. However, they are not equally aware of the value of financial aid and financial aid programs. There are many financial aid programs to help students and parents meet the cost of a higher education. Among these are: Pell Grants, Guaranteed Student Loans, Supplemental Education

Opportunity Grants, National Direct Student Loans, Supplemental Education Opportunity Grants, National Direct Students Loans, State Grants, and various scholarships. (Information on these and other programs may be obtained from the Office of Financial Aid, Room 211, Gloster Hall.

Here at Morehouse over 71 percent of the student body is on some type of financial aid. Most students who encounter problems receiving aid usually have not completed their Financial Aid files. Ms. Margaret Carr,

financial aid director, stated, "As a recipient of Federal Financial Aid, students have rights that they should exercise but they also have responsibilities that they must meet." There are a lot of items that go into a student completing his financial aid application file. The most common missing documents from financial records are:

1. Morehouse application for Financial Aid (Deadline April 15)
2. FAF Need Analysis Report
3. SAR (Student Aid Report)
4. Statement of Educational Purpose/Selective Service

Registration

5. Verification of non-taxable income

6. Complete IRS, 1040 for the prior calendar year including parents signature and all schedules of 1040

"It is best for students to complete their financial aid files as soon as possible, after January 1 due to the fact that students who apply early, have a demonstrated financial need, and make satisfactory academic progress very seldom have problems receiving financial aid" said Ms. Carr.

This year, to help students become more aware of the available assistance programs, the Financial Aid Office is sponsoring a "Financial Aid Awareness Conference" to be held October 23rd, 24th, and 25th in the Hugh M. Gloster Conference Center (1st Floor, Gloster Hall) from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. each day. Ms. Carr is urging students, as well as the parents who are here for the Homecoming Week, to come by and receive information and individual financial counseling. The features of the awareness conference are:

1) Notice of all application deadlines and financial aid policies and procedures including information on financially independent students, transfer students, readmit students and GSL applicants.

2) Individual counseling for students with outstanding balances and students who do not have funds for next semester.

3) A booklet which lists over 100 scholarship sources as well as Federal and State grants and loans.

4) Financial clearance for spring semester (Authorizations to credit account may be signed at this time.)

Some pertinent matters that Ms. Carr would like to stress are:

1) Financial Aid programs are not automatically continued from year to year and that students must apply annually.

2) Funds are becoming more limited each year and more applications are now being processed. Students are encouraged to apply early.

3) In applying for financial aid accuracy counts. Errors can delay processing of applications.

4) Dependent students applying for aid are considered as having the same residence as that of their parents or legal guardians * Over - 100 students who have applied for Georgia Tuition Grant have their residential status in question.

Financial Aid Officers and Counselors often with great dismay and much regret, must deny financial aid to students for these are some of the things that they (Financial Aid Officers) find students and parents doing:

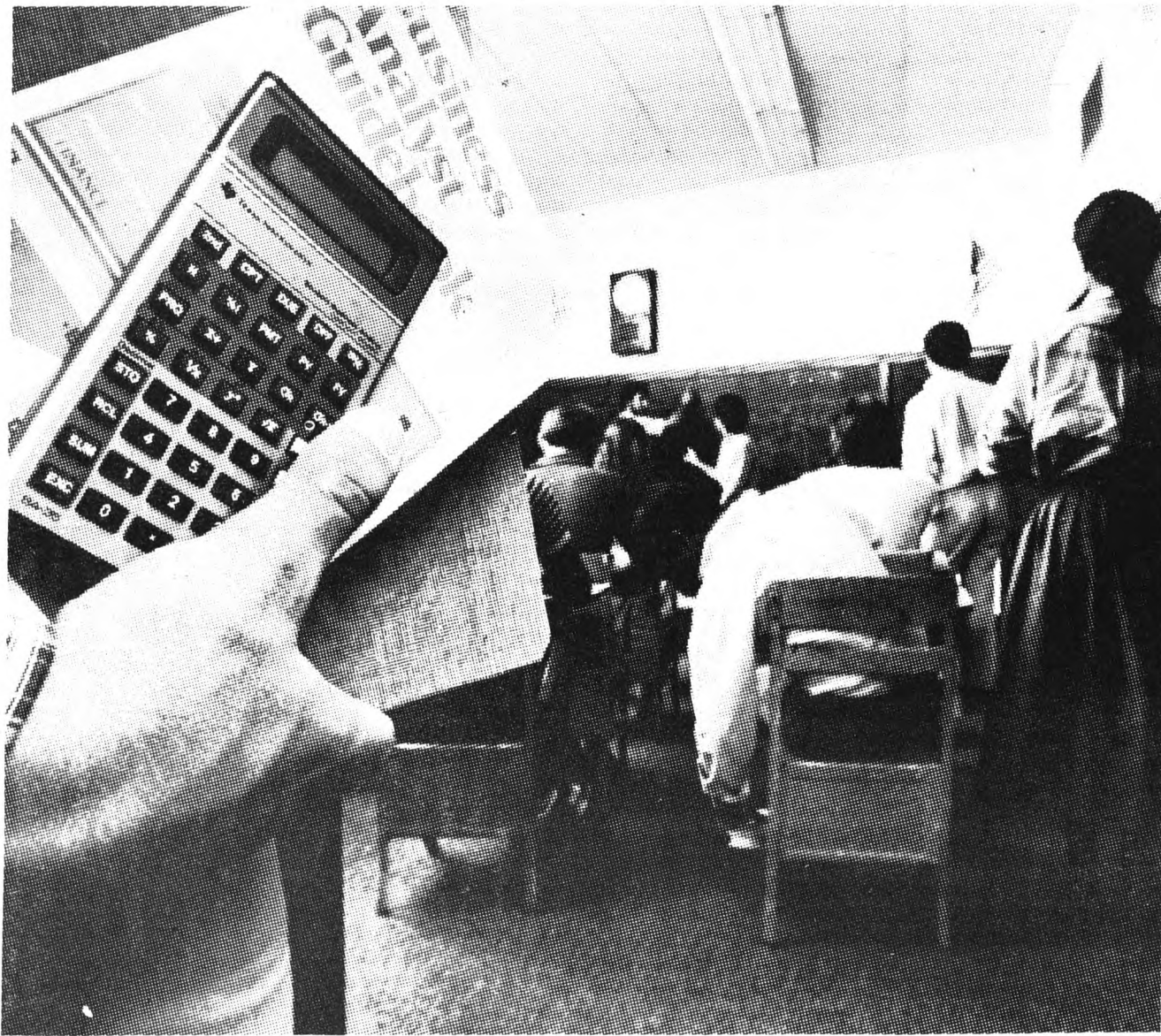
1) Some students with full cooperation of their parents attempt to claim independence solely to claim aid funds, primarily the Pell Grants.

2) Some parents have the capacity to pay, at least in part, for the educational expenses of their children but refuse to do so and try anything legal and illegal to avoid their responsibility.

3) Some students deny their responsibility and ability to work, earn, and save for the educational expenses.

4) Some students claim to be totally without funds, yet they

(Continued on Page 13A)



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SPORTS

Shorter Defeats
MorehouseBy Johnny Crawford
Associate Editor

"We needed that one fellows," voiced Tiger tennis coach Haines as he watched his fighting Tigers lose their first home match of the winter tennis season to Shorter College on October 12th.

Shorter took control of the competition by disposing of the Tiger's Lino A. Michael in straight sets. The number 2 player for the fighting Tigers seemed as though he would even the score as he won the first set of his match 7-6. However, due to a high number of unforced errors by Morehouse, Shorter's Kent Silver battled back to win the second set 6-3. With the stage set for a showdown, Michael Currie (the number 2 Tiger) went up 4-1 in the final set. Yet, playing baseline tennis, Silver caused the highly favored Currie to lose the final set 6-4.

"You have to stop the unforced errors fellows," explained an exhausted Haines as he watched another defeated Tiger walk off the courts.

Still, his words of wisdom were in vain as Tiger Keith Lanier lost to Mark Glade in straight sets 6-1 and 6-2.

Now down by 3 matches, Coach Haines called on Leslie Smith to give the team their first victory of the competition. Unfortunately for the Tigers, Smith dropped his two sets to Shorter's Mike Fuller 6-3 and 6-4.

"It's up to you fellows," stated Haines as he looked at Kelvin Belcher and Aaron Pugh.

Just as General Sherman burned Atlanta, Pugh also burned Shorter's Ronny Conley with his fast paced serve and volley game with an ending score of 6-3 and 6-2.

Not to be outdone, Tiger Ronny Conley also won his match 6-4 and 6-4 with a similar serve and volley attack.

Down by 2 matches, Tigers Leslie Smith and Keith Lanier walked on the court and took the first set in the double competition 6-4 against Ken Ponson and Kent Silver.

Once again, playing baseline tennis, Shorter caused the Tigers to commit a high number of unforced errors. Therefore, Ponson and Silver came back to win the second set, 6-3; and the final set, 6-0.

Meanwhile, on court five, Kelvin Belcher and Aaron Pugh were soundly defeating Mike Fuller and Richard Tracy in their doubles match. Belcher and Pugh went up 6-3 in the first set. As before, Shorter resorted to baseline tennis to try to force the Tigers to commit unforced errors. In contrast, Pugh and Belcher began using drop shots and short volleys to bring their opponents out of their game plan. Once at the net, the Tigers unleashed an awesome attack to win the set 7-5.

"Play tennis," shouted Haines as he watched his final doubles team of Michael Currie and Lino Michael walked on the court to face Mark McGrade and Ronny Conley.

Playing strong tennis, the Tigers clawed their way into a 6-6 tie in the first set. However, unforced errors would again cause the Tigers to lose sight of another victory, as they lost the first set 7-6.

"Come on fellows," shouted Haines as he watched another victory slip through his fingers.

Realizing that the next set could be their last, the Tigers cut down their number of unforced errors and won the second set 6-4.

Playing like fine oiled machines, Shorter's McGrade and Conley came back to win the final set 6-2. This win gave Shorter the match and a 6-3 when in the competition.

By Robert Drummer
Sports Editor

Taking effect the first day of August 1986, the NCAA's new proposal of Rule 48 will undoubtedly draw as much controversial attention to its arrival as it has to its mere conversation. Its popularity has grown largely since its passage in January of 1983, because of speculation by some authorities that the rule discriminates against black student athletes. Stipulations of the proposal are: Eligible freshmen would require a C average in 11 designated courses, those being English, math and social and physical sciences. The part that is being debated, however, is the minimum score of 700 on the SAT and 15 on the ACT college admission exams to receive athletically related financial aid. Although the ruling is believed to have been designed to "...prevent exploitation of student athletes... insuring that they receive adequate education," many black officials contend, however, that the proposal is just the opposite, asserting that the Rule serves as a prevention agent for black, student athletes. Could it be that the NCAA is actually attempting to discreetly establish "white supremacy" in intercollegiate sports via a long term arrangement? Indeed, it would be a long time before the NCAA could survive without the participation of black athletes. At any rate, the problem still exists concerning the education of student athletes. Even though Rule 48 has amassed different attitudes, perhaps the most con-

sistent and probably the most needed application of proposals is Rule 47. In essence, the rule demands that a student athlete demonstrates normal process towards a degree, which should be the ultimate concern. Examined by Coach Arthur McAfee, Athletic Director of Morehouse College, "sop-courses designed to keep an athlete eligible to participate is wrong. The entire problem stems from the basic premise win at any cost! Society has accepted this ideal and it has nurtured and infiltrated corruption in collegiate sports. It's sad!"

Sad indeed. Recent reports reveal that 69 percent of black males had standardized test scores too low to qualify to play sports in their freshmen year, with 54 percent of those eventually graduating. On a lesser note, only 31 percent of black male student athletes graduate within six years. (This study was commissioned by the NCAA's Special Committee On Academic Research.) According to the Educational Testing Service, less than 50 percent of all black students scored as high as 350 on either verbal or math portion of the SAT in 1981, and 28 percent of blacks scored 15 ACT as opposed to 78 percent of whites. Kenneth Free, Commissioner of the Mid-Eastern Athletic Conference, argues that athletic eligibility requirements would be higher than general admissions standards if the rule was instituted. "It seems unfair to have higher academic standards for athletes than for all other students. We maintain that test

score requirements would discriminate unfairly against blacks as a group because they tend to score well below whites on standardized tests." Even a few prominent black institutions such as Operation PUSH, the NAACP, and the National Association for Equal Opportunity in Higher Education, oppose the ruling. Several black Division I schools have threatened to walk out on the NCAA if it insists upon implementing the rule.

Although many black officials are against the proposal, some advocate its purpose. One just happens to be Maurice "Mo" Hut, Head Football Coach at Morehouse College. "The rule has drawn pressure. Student's first priority should be to receive an education. Its no secret that black athletes need a motivator, a great role model to exemplify responsibility. Hopefully, the ruling will serve as that medium which will get our kids to realize that sports can take one only so far. McAfee agrees, stating that, "approximately 1 out of 2000 make it as professional athletes. We must condition youngsters to be able to live with success, but also able to cope with the fact that he might not be that 1 of 2000 to make it as a pro." Hunt simply puts it, "Fame is fleeting."

"In the next issue, I will conclude this series by focusing on the fairness of the proposal, its effect on freshman, and I will also render my own personal proposal for student athletes, along with proposed academic requirements.

Sophomore Class . . .

(Continued from page 2A)
work for our common goal, the improvement of the class." He went on to state that the rumors about his board being on the verge of collapse are totally false. He says, "As long as I am president, it (the executive board) will be a functioning organization."

When asked about the controversy surrounding the previous administration, Norton responded, "I feel that the last administration had good intentions, but they were looked at in the wrong way. They were viewed as power seekers because the class misinterpreted the duties of a class officer. In my administration, we plan to clearly define our responsibilities as officers, and successfully execute them. If my board does not perform to their full capacity, changes will be made."

The class of 1987 has progressed a long way since last year. The plans for this year are new, refreshing, and exciting activities promising fun and entertainment to all. One of the first activities planned was the well

organized Miss Sophomore Pageant. The pageant was well planned and smoothly executed. Miss Sophomore and her court consist of Diedra Oliver, Kim Hamilton, and Stephanie McIver respectively. According to Mr. Norton, they will play a significant role in promoting unity in the A.U.C. by participating in all upcoming class activities. These activities include: several off-campus dances at such clubs as V.I.P.'s and 131, Variety Shows which will include talent from the entire A.U.C., Fine Arts presentations, a Thanksgiving Basket for the community, a Christmas program, starting a Big Brother/Big Sister program with Spelman, a Spring outing, an exciting A.U.C. Sophomore Week, and Gumbe at the House which is a festival celebration.

Norton feels that the apathy plaguing this campus can be cured. He strongly supports the belief that the cure to apathy lies in enthusiasm. He states, "As a leader, I must remain enthusiastic about the activities planned for the year. If others see their president displaying

little interest in the activities, they too will likely adopt that attitude." Norton feels that the planned schedule of events are exciting enough to keep the entire student body interested therefore curing the problem of apathy.

When asked what's next up the political ladder, Norton jokingly replied, "I am not sure, I will take one step at a time." He goes on to state that those persons who continue to test him in hopes that he will quit or give up, can forget it. He says, "I was elected for a full year and I will serve until my term has expired... stop testing me, I will not bend."

In concluding, Norton wishes to accomplish a very special task this year. He wishes to instill in every student, the pride and enthusiasm that all Morehouse Men should have. He also wants the students of Morehouse to know that Larry Norton will work diligently because he is determined that the class of 1987 will make a difference, for in his words, "We are the move of the eighties."

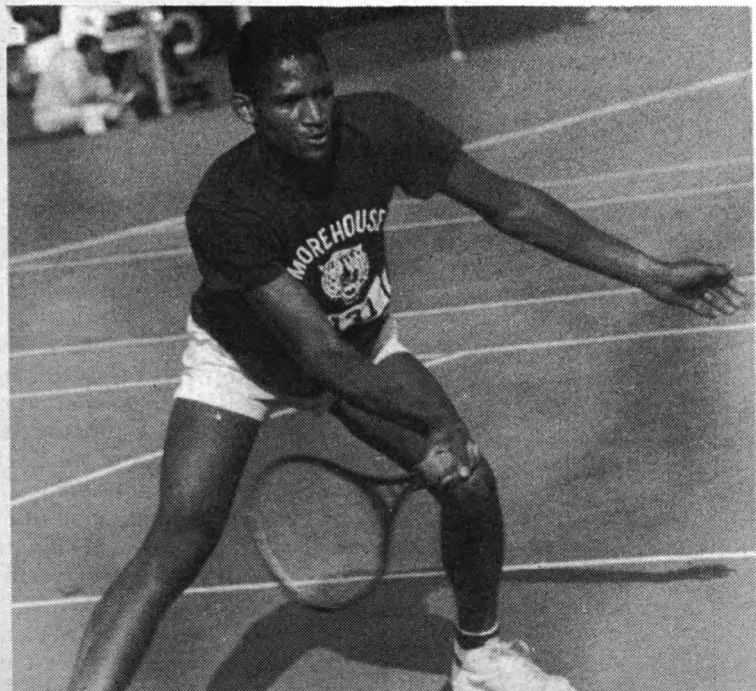


Photo by Johnny Crawford

SPORTS

Football Update:

Maroon Tigers Shake "Shakey" Start

By Robert Drummer
Sports Editor

For the Maroon Tigers of Morehouse College, opening their 1984 football slate with successive heart-breaking setbacks to conference foes was no easy mountain to climb. Bent, but not broken, the Maroon Tigers straightened out their act and are presently turning what appeared at the outset to be a potential dismal season, into an action-packed spectacle. After bowing to Albany State and Fort Valley State Colleges on the road, the Morehouse Maroon Tigers returned home to the friendly confines of B.T. Harvey Stadium on September 22, to play host to Lane College. The Maroon Tigers were much more fortunate than in their first two encounters demolishing the visiting Bulldogs 33-0. The celebration did not last long though, as the Maroon Tigers



Photo by Richard T. Cary

once again bordered their chartered buses, this time destined for Huntsville, Alabama as Homecoming guests for Alabama A&M University. Perhaps, Homecoming dinner would be more appropriate, as these Bulldogs dined on the Maroon Tigers 24-2, returning the favor for their contemporaries. Morehouse Head Coach Maurice "Mo" Hunt defends the Tigers though, saying that the score was not indicative of the way that the game was played. "We moved the ball well against them. We just blew some assignments, got a costly penalty that nullified a drive, which in the event had we scored, the game could have possibly been tied at 10. Our own mistakes kept us away from the end zone, and A&M capitalized on them by converting them into scores. We need to develop a mental toughness and discipline, especially in our QB corps. We have a lot of confidence in Green, Prunty, and Zanderson, but they've all got to learn to set in on their passes instead of throwing the ball up when they're underfire."

The following week, Morehouse entertained intracenter rival Morris Brown College before some 7,000 supporters. Hunt anticipated a fierce, aggressive attack from the Wolverine, and he was not let down. Brown had just come off a dramatic victory over defending S.I.A.C. champion Fort Valley State the previous week, and were elevated as high as the

Photo by Richard T. Cary



Peachtree Plaza Hotel when they invaded B.T. Harvey Stadium. They were not to remain there, however, as the Maroon Tigers deflated their balloon, bringing the Wolverines down to earth with a 27-27 draw. Over the past few years, the Morris Brown game has proven to be the pivotal point in the Maroon Tigers season.

Morehouse took another step in the right direction when they defeated Tuskegee Institute 26-6 in the 49th Annual Morehouse-Tuskegee Classic in Columbus, Georgia. Morehouse has won the Classic the last three years, and Hunt feels it's an inspirational uplift for his players. "The guys really get up for this one. We're beginning to play as a complete team now, which is good. The offense is producing and really starting to click. The defense has played well all year. Coach Hill and his staff have really done a fine job with those

guys. I also commend Randy Robinson, who played on both sides of the line Friday night. We hope that our performance level continues to improve, because we need to sharpen some things, get our execution up to par with our effort. The guys are really working hard."

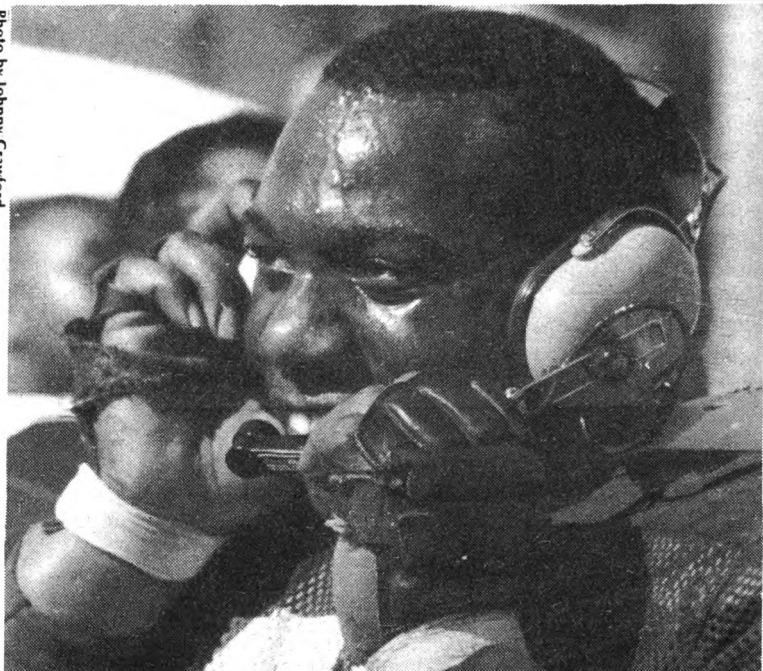
The Maroon Tigers will have to continue to improve every day if they are to win over Savannah State in Savannah, Georgia. "It's always tough down there. Their record doesn't reveal the talent that they have. We can't take them for granted, especially after the way they played Clark. Our Homecoming is around the corner, but we can't look past Savannah and into Miles. Miles will be equally tough also, we

just have to take them one at a time."

Morehouse will definitely have its hands full in the upcoming weeks if they are to repeat last year's deed of winning their remaining ball games of the season.

Stat Facts: The Maroon Tigers have picked up 89 first downs compared to their opponents 79. On the ground, Morehouse has accumulated 895 yards to opponents 699. In the air, Morehouse has 822 yards, opponents 750. Hunt has been impressed with the play of Green, Mcghee, and Sparks . . . Hunt notes that the entire defense has been superb, citing Prim, and Albritton as stand outs.

Photo by Johnny Crawford



Spirit; They've Got It!

Special to the Maroon Tiger

This year's Morehouse College cheerleading squad consists of eleven lovely young ladies, three energetic men, and three adorable little mascots, all under the sponsorship of Mrs. Glenda J. Lock, a former Morehouse Cheerleader.

For these seventeen personalities being a cheerleader means more than simply yelling the words "Go team, go!" To the contrary, it means being dedicated. The cheering squad practices two hours a day twice a week, perfecting cheers and chants building pyramids, and tightening up gymnastic skills.

Tryout for the cheering squad was held last April. But, prior to the tryout day, a two-week workshop was held daily to teach interested persons a few cheers and chants, and to help assist them with the more advanced skills, as well as a certain degree of coordination in cheers.

Each candidate for cheerleader must be academically approved by the Registrar of his/her respective institution before he/she is

allowed to represent the college. Before becoming an official cheerleader, the candidate must sign a cheerleader contract that states that he/she agrees to abide by the rules and regulations stated in the cheerleader constitution.

The cheerleader constitution is structured on a demerit system. According to the constitution, no cheerleader, who has five demerits can perform at an athletic event. Furthermore, any cheerleader who has two or more demerits cannot travel/perform at an out-of-town game. These demerits are cumulative over a one-month period; thus, no cheerleader has demerits on the first day of the month. However, a cheerleader can easily pick up a demerit for reasons ranging from being late or socializing at a function to wearing the wrong uniform and being disrespectful in public at anytime. The sponsor stresses that each cheerleader be mindful that he/she is a representative of the college.

According to members of the squad, practice began the last



week in August and ran daily for two-hours, until the first football game. During this time the squad learned 25 cheers, 30 chants, 10 pyramids, 3 dances and 2 pom-pom routines.

Despite all of the preliminaries of being a Morehouse Cheerleader, the 1984-85 squad says "We've got Spirit!" The ultimate goal of the cheerleaders, as in the past, is to be effective and competitive with other colleges in the Atlanta University Center and the Southern Intercollegiate

Athletic Conference Division.

With lots of hard work and plenty of long hours practicing, this year promises to be a great one for the enthusiastic members. Their names are as follows:

1) Cora Bullock (captain), a Senior Health Science major from Saint Louis, Missouri.

2) Angela Floyd, a Sophomore Mathematics major from Springfield, Virginia.

3) Stacey Lewis, a Sophomore Engineering major from Chicago, Illinois.

4) Lynn Lockett, a Sophomore Computer Science major from Chicago, Illinois.

5) Eugene Maxwell, Jr., a Senior Journalism major from Savannah, Georgia.

6) Aquilla McIntosh (Co-captain), a Senior Economics major from Savannah, Georgia.

7) Kellie O'Neil, a Junior Economics major from Indianapolis, Indiana.

8) Valerie Proctor, a Sophomore Psychology major from Virginia Beach, Virginia.

9) Candace Pryor, a Sophomore Biology major from Plainfield, New Jersey.

10) Mitchell Smith, a Junior Chemistry/Engineering major from Nashville, Tennessee.

11) Terri Smith, a Senior Economics major from Atlanta, Georgia.

12) Adrienne Thomas, A Senior Political Science/Pre-Law major from Augusta, Georgia.

13) Monique Walker, a Junior Mass Communications major from Park Forest, Illinois.

14) Edward Wellington, a Junior Economics major from Fort Lauderdale, Florida.

Spotlighting Our Excellence



Morehouse Kicker All The Way From Africa

By Raymond Henderson

Somewhere on the continent of Africa between Liberia and Guinea there is a small country named Sierra Leone with a population of about 4.1 million people. This is the small country in which one of Morehouse's kickers, Ahmad Massally, was born and raised. He now finds himself here in the United States with the population close to 230 million people.

While he was a senior at St. Edwards High School in Freetown, the capital of Sierra Leone, his uncle Ishmail Wurie continuously sent him several pieces of literature on colleges and universities in and around the Georgia area. His uncle resides here in Georgia. He received literature on Morehouse, Clark College, Georgia Tech and the University of Georgia. And, as is often said, "Dr. King is Morehouse's greatest recruiter." When Massally found out that the great Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. attended Morehouse he said, "I didn't need to look at any other schools." His mind was made up.

The son of a lawyer and homemaker, Massally has been here since January of 1983. He is now a sophomore who is major-

ing in accounting. His favorite subject is economics and his least favorite is mathematics. He admits, "I was surprised at the lack of brotherhood and spirit that I thought I would find by attending an all Black male school." He says he hopes it gets better especially since he has four brothers and one sister. He would like to have all of his brothers here and is urging one of his younger brothers to think about pursuing his higher education here.

One day Massally was standing around watching Morehouse's football team, the Morehouse Tigers, practice and was urged to try out for the kicking duties since he played lots of soccer back home. A soccer-styled kicker on any football team is an asset. He was captain of his high school soccer team his junior and senior years, and, since everyone seemed supportive he tried out for the team and made it. Since Morehouse doesn't have a soccer team and he didn't have time for basketball, he gladly accepted the challenge. Indeed it was a challenge. The number one sport in Africa is soccer, and he had never played football before in his life.

In the first game he appeared



in, against Albany State College, Massally said that he was so nervous that he forgot his mouthpiece, but nevertheless, he made his first field goal ever. Even though the Albany game was his first it was not his "most exciting." That tag went to the Fort Valley game. He says that everyone was so psyched, that he too also was psyched. After all, Fort Valley is the defending champions of the SIAC (Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Conference) for the last three years.

He said his most embarrassing game came against Lane College.

He missed three point-after attempts in front of the home crowd. Being supportive as usual, the coaches told him not worry and shunned off the mis-cues.

He says, "thanks to all the coaches, players, cheerleaders, supporters, team managers and Morehouse's Community," for its guidance and hospitality. He especially wanted to thank Coach Hunt who, he says, really believed in him. And, the most supportive of the cast of football players, Myron Lewis, Joel prim and his best friend on and off the field, quarterback Rubin "Space Ghost" Green.

Whenever Massally isn't on the football field or in a quiet place studying, he enjoys listening to music, attending sporting events and American parties, the latter of which he describes as being, "wild, but fun." His favorite performer is Lionel Richie, but "the late Bob Marley" he exclaims, "is the greatest to ever live." He has attended a few concerts since he's been here. He went to a Diana Ross concert, and he has gone to the Kool Jazz Festival which featured Rick James and Musical Youth, among others. His favorite basketball player is

Isiah Thomas of the Detroit Pistons, "I like his style and I think he's very talented," he says.

On American women, he describes them as being "very liberal, very realistic, friendly, warm and outspoken." At home, he says "we shake hands with our women, there is no hugging as we greet each other. Our women usually hold back their feelings about you unless they really care about you."

All in all he enjoys the United States especially Morehouse. He misses those home cooked meals that he is accustomed to (Ground Nut Soup/Peanut Butter Soup, Potato Leaves/Stewed Sweet Potato Leaves, Okra Soup and Foo Foo/Cassava). He also misses that 60-70 degree temperature year 'round.

Ahmad Massally quickly became accustomed to the American ways, not at all forgetting from whence he came. He would like to help recruit students from his homeland to attend Morehouse, starting with his very own brothers. The one-point point-after and the three-point field goal is not enough for Massally and his efforts. Give him a touchdown ... 7 points!

David Ross

Atlanta's Gospel Disciple

"Good morning, this uradio station WCLK, 91.9 FM and you're listening to Atlanta's Gospel Disciple, David Ross." That's right Morehouse College's David Ross.

The seventh of nine children, Ross, a sophomore majoring in Chemistry/Pre-med. lives in Jacksonville, Florida. He is a licensed associate minister from the Greater Holy Temple Church. He received his license from the Church of God In Christ (C.O.G.I.C.) Incorporated.

Ross became a minister at a young age. He says it definitely was a calling from God. Peculiar things started happening to him. People all of a sudden started going to him for help; he got more involved into peoples' needs; he got more involved in church activities. People started telling him that he'd be a preacher because of the way he spoke and carried himself. This, the latter, he shunned off several times and wouldn't accept what was being said to him.

After these events continued to happen to him he prayed and asked God to show him, in an uncanny way, that if He is calling him make some gray hair appear overnight. The next morning he had a strand of gray hair. After telling others about what transpired, he accepted it and became more and more involved in the church. He became a member of the choir, taught

Sunday school, was chosen as a group leader for activities and became very active in the community.

His being active in numerous things in Jacksonville had a lot to do with Ross taking on many responsibilities here at Morehouse. He is the Director of Religious Affairs, Chaplain of the S. G. A., Secretary of the Sophomore Class, a Disc-Jockey on Clark College's radio station and the Resident Assistant (R.A.) on the fourth floor of Benjamin E. Mays Hall.

He is one of the most well liked and well respected sophomores you'll find on any campus. All in part because Ross is always Ross. Many on the fourth floor may call him "Dr. Jeckyl-Mr. Hyde" but for good reasons. When you are on the fourth floor you must follow his and the school rules which he is adamant about enforcing. But, at the same time he's always there to be a friend to anyone who needs him. People often seek his advice on many different matters.

"It was meant for me to be here at Morehouse," said David. "I could have gone to the University of South Florida, USC or Jacksonville University. Morehouse wasn't high on my list, but when I didn't hear from the other schools I chose Morehouse," he continued. After accepting the fact that none of the other schools ever

bothered to move swiftly enough to accommodate him he then chose "The House." Once his mind was made up that he would be attending Morehouse he did research on it and fell in love with what Morehouse had to offer him as far as the medical school is concerned.

Before Ross left Jacksonville he was told of Bishop C.D. Kinsey who was highly recommended. He is a member of the Greater Hinsley Tabernacle Church, Luther R. Hinsley, Sr., Pastor. He looked him up and among many other people he was introduced to Ralph Holley. Holley, after being impressed with Ross, discussed the radio program with him. He introduced Ross to J.C. Futrell, station manager at Clark College's WCLK, 91.9 FM. Futrell asked Ross to do an air check. He did it. He told Ross with a few modifications things would work out just fine. He has been with WCLK for the last 14 months.

David Ross has a very large listening audience. It is exemplified on Sunday mornings, when he is on the air, once the request line opens. He estimated his listening audience on Atlanta University Center campuses as being above 1200. "The people are very supportive in and around the AUC campuses. It makes me to want to go on to become a profound preacher," Ross says.

Ross has met some of Gospel



music's most honored and talked about superstars: Trumaine Hawkins, Merna Summers, Andre Crouch, James Cleveland, Thomas Whitfield and the Mighty Clouds of Joy. He enjoys each and every one of these artists and plays them very much on Sunday mornings.

"Hallelujah Anyhow," which is a title to one of Thomas Whitfield's songs is a line Ross uses often, "When you feel burdened, when you feel troubled it can pick you up, just say 'Hallelujah Anyhow' and let whatever happens take its course." "Hold on" by the Mighty Clouds of Joy is like a family favorite, because it came along at a time when there were four deaths in my family. It pulled the family together, picked us up and made us look at life differently."

Ross has chosen as his mentor

the omnipresent God almighty. His motto for life itself is "There's hope, home on the mountain, hope in the midst of trouble, hope when everything seems to fail."

David Ross aspires to become a heart surgeon (specializing in cardiology surgery). He would like to get a Degree in Divinity from Harvard or Yale and would like to attend either Morehouse's medical school or the Medical School of South Florida.

David Ross equals Leadership, Strength, Diversity and being himself and not letting anything impede his step. Ask his instructors! Ask those who call him "Dr. Jeckyl-Mr. Hyde"! Ask his radio listeners! Ask me!

May the Good Lord continue to bless David Ross and keep him here at Morehouse so that he may continue to set examples by doing, so that he may be an inspiration to all of us who may get lost somewhere along the road. There's nothing more important than to have someone around who understands your problem(s). There's nothing more important than to have one of your peers who may understand you.

"There is hope, home on the mountain."

(Freshmen, look for David Ross to do a speech entitled "I have come" at the Freshman Convocation.)

Pulse Of The People

The Truth Must Be Told

Dear Editor

Editor's Note: This article is published unedited. Philip is the Editor-in-Chief of the Observer.

I greet you in the name of brotherhood and unity because obviously none exist between our schools.

I am writing in concern over the recent tensions that have flared up between the schools in the AUC and what I feel is an unfair account of what has caused them.

In the September 26, issue of the **MAROON TIGER** writers Chad Womack and Brad Hubbard write in their story that once again it was those thugs at Morris Brown that started the fight at the AUC block party. However, this is a dishonest account of the events that took place.

Before I begin I want to say that I'm not opposed to criticism when it's FAIR and HONEST. Brownites are due some criticism but the total blame does not lie on the shoulders of MBC students. Morehouse men are also guilty, if not the blame.

I can say this because I was also at the block party and I was standing less than 30 ft. away from the first altercation. Apparently, Mr. Womack and Hubbard forgot to mention that there was more than one fight and the fact that our SGA President was attacked by a Morehouse student — This was the first fight.

Now if SGA president Perry got jumped on wouldn't Morehouse men protect him? Why is any less expected of MBC students. After the groups exchanged insults and finger pointing, I saw a Morehouse student up in the face of our SGA president pointing and yelling and the next thing I know the fight was on. What was said between them I don't know. But this is what started the whole thing, Mr. Womack and Hubbard.

As I said earlier, criticism is due both sides. Some of our football players are to blame because they came to the block party looking for a fight, but the point is that they didn't start the trouble and Morehouse men did. Yet, the writers found Morehouse students innocent of everything. This is a dishonest and inaccurate account of the facts, people.

When our student leader was attacked, most MBC students didn't ask questions they went to his defense. Since David Kinchen is also a football player it's needless to say that it gave those few looking for something to start an excuse to fight.

As for the Spelmanite who was attacked, I can only apologize for someone's ignorance. My only question is, are you sure it was a

MBC student? Not someone wearing our colors or paraphernalia, but an enrolled MBC student. If you know who this person is sister, DON'T LET IT REST! Come to our school and meet with our new president who is addressing problems like this and point this person out and he will be dealt with. If this person really exist and you let him get away with mistreating you this is a writ to abuse another young lady. I am totally opposed to this type of behavior from anybody.

But recent events will prove that these problems don't only exist on the Morris Brown campus. From this writers point of view the root of the problem existing between the colleges is at Morehouse and Spelman and it has something to do with ATTITUDE.

For many years students coming to Morehouse and Spelman from high school have been orientated to think they are BETTER than other students in the AUC. That's right and all of you know this is the truth. I have talked to freshman (this year), graduates, and alumni (when pressured) who have admitted this to be true. How long do the administrations at Morehouse and Spelman think they can keep this type of indoctrination up before we see the type of result that happened last week between Clark and Morehouse. MBC students were not involved at all, if anyone can prove that I'm wrong identify the Brownite and I'll write a retraction.

Not only are MHC and Spelman students taught not to respect their brothers and sisters but they are taught not to respect other AUC schools or their history. Why don't Morehouse and Spelman students address the arrogant attitudes you exhibit toward others. I'm not saying don't be proud of your college, but you are NOT any BETTER than anybody else because you go to school there.

A case in point is the fact that Morris Brown is the only AUC school started by and maintained (until recently) by black people. I think that's worth boasting about but I don't think that we should look down on others for it. I feel that is something everyone in the center could be proud of.

So I am challenging Dr. Gloster and Dr. Stewart to do something about the ugly arrogance that exist among the students, faculty, and staff at Morehouse and Spelman toward others. Remember, there is a difference between pride and arrogance.

There are many examples that I can give of disrespect on the part of the Morehouse and Spelman students for others but everyone knows it's a problem and you need only attend a social gathering to notice two Spelmanites will hardly even dance with other students unless they are from Morehouse. Or how men from the House have been known to insult Brownite women as not being good

enough to associate with.

Not to mention how Morehouse students were arrested for breaking into our computer center last year and we didn't beat that into the ground, nor other incidents involving the "high class" men of the house. It appears that the only ruffians in the AUC don't attend MBC as Mr. Womack and Mr. Hubbard would suggest. I also feel it needs to be mentioned that Morehouse students are living on the MBC campus **right now** and nothing has happened to them. They have been respected to the fullest, this is a far cry from the reception we get when our students go to your campus and Spelman. We are looked at as if we don't belong.

This can be born out of personal experience. After the football game Saturday, I stopped by a Greek step-out given by the Omega's in the Spelman-Morehouse parking lot. I got looks as if I were from another planet because I had on purple and went to Morris Brown.

I can't speak for other schools, but at Morris Brown we teach our students and especially our freshmen to respect their brothers and sisters regardless of school affiliation. Often we have to tell them that they are just as good as anyone else due to the traditional brow beating our students take from others across the center. If we are going to continue these types of negative traditions — WE NEED A CHANGE!

In my opinion the change needs to take place primarily in the attitudes that are prevalent in Morehouse and Spelman. I will explain why I am so upset that we are being attacked unjustly. Morris Brown is in a fight for its survival and we have financial problems. Brownites don't have time to go out and cut the fool embarrassing ourselves and our school which could result in the loss of much needed funds.

If we are not indulging in foolish acts, do you think I will allow others to accuse us falsely and not reply? I will NOT allow anyone to assault the integrity of our institution, students, or our new president as long as I possess the ability to pen a defense to paper! So I ask the other newspaper editors in the AUC to be sure that when you say something about Morris Brown that it is Accurate. You may be hurting another black college with your comments.

In closing, I will say to the editor of the **MAROON TIGER** that in the future I hope you will see to it that your staff adhere strictly to the **Canons of Journalism** which call for truthfulness, honesty, and accuracy. Mr. Womack and Hubbard did not do this in their story. It is not my intention to get involved in mud slinging but I will defend my college against false accusations.

We already have a big enough enemy in the white press without

us attacking each other. When there is trouble they are on the scene, but when many of the good things happen they don't cover them. I appreciate your printing my letter and if there are any concerns you have there will be space for them in the **Observer**.

Brothers and Sisters, what kind of future will we have for our people if we learn to fight each other at such an early stage in our development? I end by quoting the words of Minister Louis Farrakhan, "Let Us Unite" for the benefit of the AUC and black people.

Yours In Brotherhood,

Michael Phillips—MBC

Dear Editor

The precipitous collective mobilization, i.e. mob scene, enacted in the early morning hours of Oct. 5, 1984, serves as a singular example of the decline of the intellectual level of the Morehouse student body. It occurred that rather than rationally formulate a potent means of amending the hostile manifestations propagated by the obsessive inter-school rivalry, a disproportionate number of Morehouse students obtained various modes of weaponry, equipped themselves with ignorance and misinformation, to further invite the participation of fellow students and proceeded to parade, vigilante style, about the A.U.C., supposedly out to rectify the trespasses against us as exacted by some unknown members (if not all?) of the male portion of the Clark College student body. The only unifying bond of this asinine assemblage was the desire for some physical form of retaliatory reproach. They had determined no definite enemy. They had determined no definite purpose. I cannot help but suspect that this is attributable to the successive build-up of disrespect and the simultaneous deterioration of the intellectual, ethical state of Morehouse College.

It seems to me that the basis of concern has been altered presumptuously from what should rightly be academecia and scholarly pursuit to frivolity and pursuit of the mandane. That is, in place of analytic thought we have substituted emotionalism for justification. Rationalism is

avoided and attention is concentrated on materialistic concerns, instead of allowing heritage and rational thought prevail in self-conceptions we allow while inculcations and societal idiosyncrasies to preclude true character has become a struggle to achieve an appearance, to work under the guise of purposefulness and objectivity but without true resolution or desire for achievement, i.e. "selflessness." It appears that the true desire to achieve has gone.

Now it may appear that the point of the initial discussion has been eluded, but the intent is still entirely intact. The fact of the matter is this — Intellectualism and its adherents have been preempted, in fact rejected from their proper position of acceptance and esteem and replaced by the pseudo-intellects, those who "feign in order to attain." I do sincerely hope that it is not too late for the true Men of Morehouse to recapitulate control of the state of affairs at Morehouse College. We must realize that every student at Morehouse is not, in fact, a Morehouse Man, nor is every graduate. Such assumptions are far from reality. The Morehouse Man should be ardent in his aspiration for excellence in his every concern, especially in the exercise of rational and astute thought process for making sensible, cogent decisions. Recall a quote by Howard Thurman that should rest with each and every student, that

"Over the heads of her students Morehouse holds a crown that she challenges them to grow tall enough to wear."

The two demonstrations held on October 5 (for I now include the fatuous attempt of the S.G.A. to authorize a cancellation of classes) were not only banal, but also wholly unproductive and unsubstantiated. Clearly, it is thoughtless action, that reproaches intellect, that subordinates brotherhood and that ultimately defeats our purpose, — this struggle cultivates the growth and also provides the only avenue for true success and this is the struggle we must concern ourselves with. Brothers, let us bind together and work at growing tall enough to wear the crown.

Vernon R. Morris
Senior, Chemistry Major

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Educators Give Reagan Low Marks

By David Gaede

(CPS) — As the campaign ends in earnest, President Ronald Reagan is not getting any higher marks from the nation's education community than he has during the last four years, various higher education experts say.

To assess the president's impact on colleges, College Press Service asked a cross section of officials and experts a variation of the same question President Reagan posed to voters in 1980: Are you and your campus better off now than you were four years ago?

Pointing to Reagan's attempts to cut federal financial aid programs, soft enforcement of campus civil rights laws, and a general "lack of interest" in higher education, some concluded Reagan has one of the worst higher education track records of any president in recent history.

"We are certainly not better off than we were four years ago," says Shawne Murphy, president of the National Coalition of Independent College and University Students (COPUS) and a student at St. Olaf College in Minnesota.

"We've been fighting a continual uphill battle against the Reagan budget cuts," she laments. "He's tried to take a big chunk out of education for the last four years, but fortunately Congress has come up with compromises that didn't make the cuts as bad as they could have been."

Indeed, during his first three years in office Reagan proposed cutting financial aid funding from 30-to-50 percent, sending shock waves through the higher education community.

Among other things, Reagan proposed eliminating some financial aid programs — student Social Security benefits, Supplemental Education Opportunity Grants (SEOG) and State Student Incentive Grants (SSIG) among them — and restricting other programs.

"It's been clear since the 1980-81 school year that overall student aid has decreased by 20 percent, even with the rejection of Reagan's drastic proposed cuts," observes Kathy Ozer, legislative liaison for the United States Student Association (USSA) in Washington, D.C.

"The administration's policies regarding regulations, court decisions, and funding has clearly not been in the best interest of most students," she asserts.

For example, she says, the Reagan administration backed off a strict enforcement of Title IX of the 1972 Higher Education Amendments.

Title IX prohibits federally-funded colleges from discriminating on the basis of gender.

Previous administrations forcefully required schools that received any form of federal funding to sign a statement verifying that no school programs discriminated on the basis of gender.

Reagan changed the policy, supporting court cases that made only those campus programs which directly got federal money swear they didn't discriminate.

The administration also proposed to begin granting tax exemptions to schools that discriminate on the basis of race.

The U.S. Supreme Court ultimately approved Reagan's Title IX position, but upheld the Internal Revenue Service's right to deny tax exemptions to discriminatory schools.

At the same time, the administration supported efforts to take away faculty tax exemptions on job benefits like tuition breaks for their families and campus

housing, notes Iris Molotsky of the American Association of University Professors (AAUP).

Students, USSA's Ozer adds, have had "very little input" in federal policies since Reagan took office.

"Reagan's approach to education has been more on issues of prayer in school or discipline than on substantive issues like access, quality, and funding," Molotsky says.

Administrators, too, complain the president has done little good for higher education in the last four years.

"We had hopes that the administration, given its rhetoric, would have been more responsive in making regulations less burdensome," says Larry Zaglaniczny with the American Council on Education.

"Instead there's a lot more," he says, because of new requirements for students to prove they've registered for the draft, income statements, and needs tests that must now be filed with financial aid forms.

Other higher education officials are more neutral in their assessment of Reagan's performance.

"We've simply been too overwhelmed with state funding cuts and impositions that we really haven't noticed many of the effects from Reagan," says Art Martinez, president of Orange Coast Community College in California.

Federal aid cuts, for instance, "haven't really affected us because up until this year fees and tuition were free for state residents," he explains.

The president, however, is not without fans on campus.

"Boston University and its students are far better off now than they were four years ago," proclaims BU president John Silber.

An improved economy and lower inflation and interest rates "have been of enormous benefit to students" and allowed schools to moderate the drastic tuition increases of several years ago, he points out.

As far as student aid is concerned, "it's a false claim that there's been a reduction in the aid available," he argues. Aid has increased every year, Silber says, "although not as much as some people wanted."

And the administration's support of the Solomon Amendment — which requires male students to prove they've registered for the draft in order to receive federal aid — "demonstrates that students are still citizens of the U.S. and can be expected to serve their country," he says, adding the new law is a "valuable lesson in civics" for students.

But Silber is wrong, the ACE's Zaglaniczny argues.

"To say that student aid wasn't cut in Reagan's proposals is not true," he contends. "Many students have been denied a college education, and many more would have been if Congress hadn't managed to hold off the worst effects of Reagan's proposals."

Many colleges, of course, have benefitted from the improved economy, increased corporate contributions, and from the more streamlined management techniques they developed in adversity.

Asked to consider such indirect benefits before listing ways the Reagan administration has helped American colleges, the AAUP's Molotsky replies, "I'm thinking."

After a moment of silence and a low-keyed chuckle, however, Molotsky sighs, "There just isn't anything positive to say."

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Political Primer

By Charles A. Carpenter
Political Editor

In an effort to enhance the political awareness of Morehouse students and to facilitate the greater comprehension of the upcoming debates, speeches, assorted addresses and the like in this a Presidential election year, I have compiled a list of frequently used and frequently misunderstood words and their accompanying definitions which are likely to be thrown about with relish during the next month or so. This seminal list will be supplemented with additional utile words and their attending definitions in succeeding issues of the **Maroon Tiger**.

Apartheid: it's literal translation is apartness. It represents the Republic of South Africa's official policy of racial segregation established through openly discriminatory legislation. The policy is designed to perpetuate continued control of the state by the European minority. South Africa is 90% non-white (European).

Colonialism : The rule of an area and its people by external sovereignty pursuing a policy of imperialism, c.f. imperialism.

Communism : An Ideology that calls for the elimination of capitalistic institutions and the establishment of a collectivist society in which land and capital are socially owned and in which class conflict and the coercive power of the state no longer exists.

Conservatism : General and uncritical opposition to change of any sort.

Fascism : The ideology of the extreme right which fosters an authoritarian society based on rule by an elite headed by a supreme leader or dictator.

Gerrymander : correctly pronounced ger/i man/er refers to the redistricting of a state for the election of Congressional or legislative representatives which violates the principles of compactness, homogeneity of popular interests and most importantly, equality of population in order to secure the future advantage of the party or group in control of a state legislature.

Imperialism : A superior-inferior relationship in which an area and its people have been subordinated to the will of a foreign state, c.f. colonialism.

Liberalism : A philosophy which reflects an attitude favorable to the freest and fullest development of the individual, and to the elimination of laws institutions, conditions and beliefs which restrict human development.

Propaganda : Organized efforts to influence the thoughts, emotions, opinions, impulses



Maroon Tiger

MOREHOUSE COLLEGE
Student Government Association Building
Atlanta, Georgia 30314
(404) 681-2800

Governor Joe F. Harris
State Capitol
Atlanta, Georgia 30334

October 15, 1984

Dear Governor Harris:

As a fellow Democrat and as a supporter of your 1982 gubernatorial campaign I must express my absolute shock, disappointment, and utter abhorrence at your denial to vigorously support the Democratic ticket in this all-too important election year.

Twenty-four short months ago you deceived the good people of Georgia by declaring yourself a Democrat in order to elicit their support for your campaign. And upon reaching office you changed your colors, much in the same manner as would a chameleon.

Governor, you are supposed to be this state's leading Democrat providing leadership and guidance for the remaining members of your party. But you have not provided good leadership. Instead, you have created confusion and division.

You were absent at the Central City Park rally for Geraldine Ferraro, you failed to appear at the Walter Mondale rally in Lovejoy but you found it fit to share a platform with Vice-President George Bush at the University of Georgia in September.

At your regular Wednesday news conference, (Oct. 3) you said that you had already given the Democratic ticket a "proper welcome" to Georgia. Moreover, you had informed, incorrectly, those in attendance that you had not been invited to the Ferraro rally to be held the next day. We were later informed that you could not find time in your schedule to be there.

State Representative Tyrone Brooks calls your coolness toward the Democratic ticket "a terrible mistake." Georgia AFL-CIO President Herb Mabry concurs saying that its "terribly disappointing."

As I am sure you well know, I could site others who feel similarly regarding your "lack of courtesy" toward the Democratic ticket.

Perhaps there is a lesson in political expediency to be learned from your chameleon performance, a repugnant lesson sure, but a lesson nonetheless.

In closing I must say that I am, along with many others, very disappointed, and that we will not forget your Oscar winning performance, (I'm sure that Gene and Roger would give it a thumbs up vote) when and if you decide to seek re-election.

Sincerely,

Charles A. Carpenter
Political Editor

CAC/ek

P.S. Hell hath no fury like a constituent scorned.

"The Organ of Student Expression"

and actions of people collectively and as individuals by means of words, pictures, music, symbols or public demonstrations.

Zionism : Originally an international effort to create a Jewish national homeland in Palestine. The creation of the state of Israel in 1948 fulfilled the Zionist dream of a Jewish state. Today Zionists promote political,

economic, financial, and military support for Israel, and the immigration and resettlement of Jews in Israel.

Readers must keep in mind that no abstract definition can truly convey the full significance of these terms. To further understanding, individual inquiry is recommended.

Sources:

1. **Dictionary of American Politics**, 2nd ed., Edward C. Smith and Arnold J. Zurcher; Barnes & Noble, Inc., New York; 1968.

2. **The International Relations Dictionary**, 3rd ed., Jack C. Plano and Roy Olton; ABC — CLIO, Santa Barbara, CA., 1982.

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Walter Mondale Courts Students Vote

WASHINGTON — Democratic presidential nominee Walter F. Mondale urged that students not allow Ronald Reagan to get away with trivializing both their votes and issues of concern to them.

Speaking on National Student Voter Registration Day (October 1), Mondale said, "More than any other group, this is your election. Your generation will decide this race. You will live with its consequences, and you will shape the American landscape for the rest of this century.

"For Ronald Reagan to think that you don't care about having to repay his huge budget deficits, that you don't care about cuts in loans for education and, most of all, about nuclear war — is sheer arrogance," said Mondale.

"Despite what the polls say, it should be because of these very issues — and certainly others — that students will vote in significant numbers to put an end to Reagan's underestimation of your generation," he added.

Launching an intensive last-

week voter registration drive on hundreds of campuses nationwide, Gary Brickman, the Mondale-Ferraro National Youth Coordinator, noted since passage of the 26th Amendment, guaranteeing 18-year-olds the right to vote, student participation has declined from a high of 48% in 1972 to just under 36% of the eligible, registered 18-20-year-olds in 1980.

"But," Brickman said, "the tide is turning. Students are looking harder at issues that affect them. They see all sizzle and no substance from the Reagan Administration. Because of this, we intend to register thousands in the coming week. We have no choice," he added.

Youth for Mondale-Ferraro and the College Young Democrats of America are conducting the drive during the last week of voter registration, along with the United States Student Association, the National Student Campaign for Voter Registration, and Student Government Associations.

AAUP Speaks on the Elections

The American Association of University Professors has joined with other higher education groups, including the American Council on Education and the United States Student Association, in support of voter registration efforts currently underway on many campuses. We encourage faculty to assist student leaders in their efforts and also to assume responsibility for contacting their faculty and administrative colleagues who may not be registered to vote.

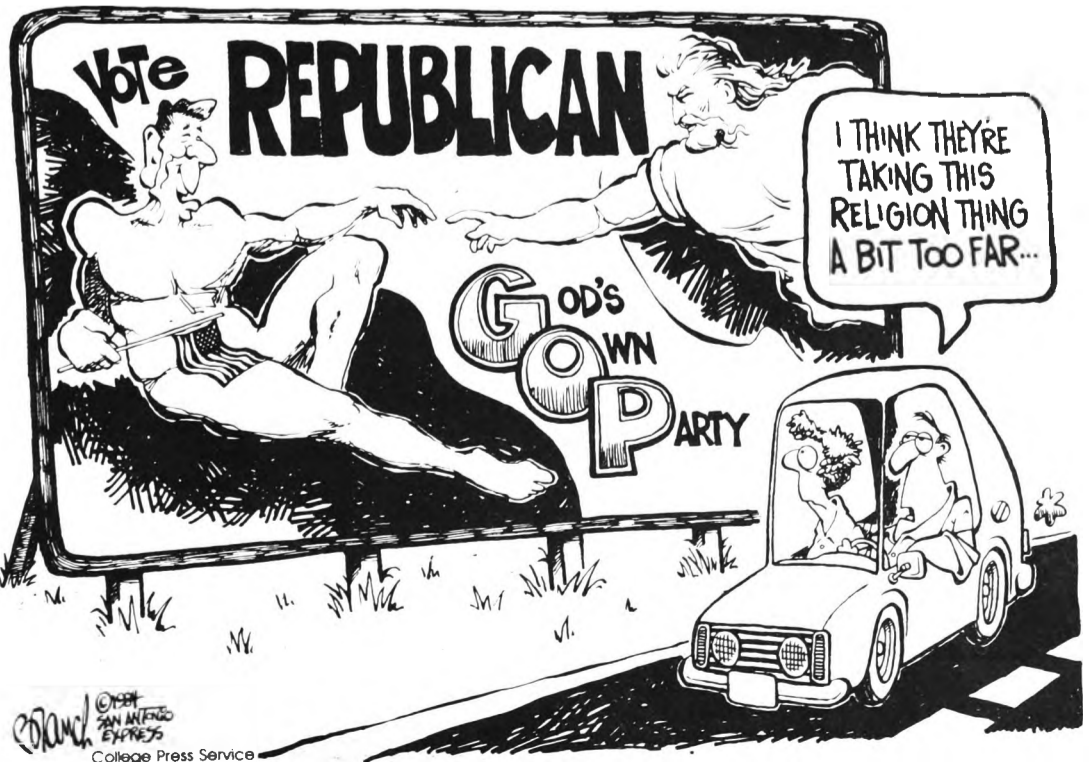
Faculty members have been active in the American political process for many years. They have contributed their expertise to candidates and have participated in local, state, and national campaigns. They have been candidates for and have been elected to public office. We applaud and encourage these faculty activities.

AAUP believes that faculty members have an important stake in the 1984 presidential and congressional elections. Some years ago our society committed itself to provide opportunities for higher education to every student, based upon initiative and ability, regardless of social or economic background. In order to implement the policy of equal educational opportunity Congress has funded since 1965 a series of need-based student assistance programs. As faculty

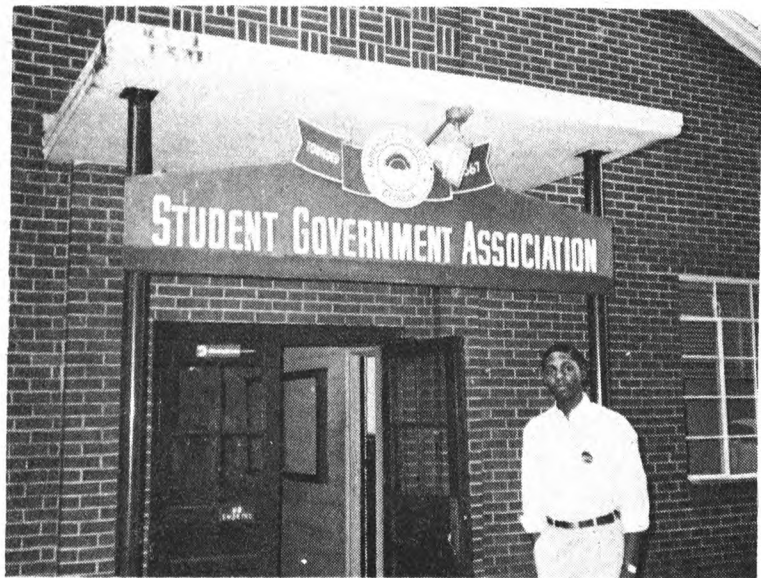
members concerned about students, we have consistently supported the continuation and indeed the expansion of the student aid provisions of the Higher Education Act of 1965. That legislation is scheduled to expire next year and as Congress considers its reauthorization we believe that faculty have a responsibility to ensure that America does not retreat from its commitment to equal educational opportunity.

The vitality, quality, and integrity of American higher education are related to broader questions of the strength of the American economy and the commitment to a democratic society. In 1984, at every level of the American political system, issues related to the future of the economy and the social order are part of political campaigns. This is particularly important in state governments because public state universities, as well as private institutions, benefit from state programs. State funds are crucial at a time when the federal government has reduced funds for federal programs.

We urge faculty and students to work actively on behalf of the candidates and parties of their choice, and to provide information and services at their own initiative to substantially improve the quality of public debate.



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College Press Service



MOREHOUSE COLLEGE
 ATLANTA, GEORGIA
 Telephone Area Code 404/681-2800, Ext. 209-1231

Student Government Association
 Keith Andrew Perry, President

TO: Morehouse College Students, Faculty, Staff and Administration
 FROM: Keith A. Perry, President, Student Government Association
 RE: 11TH FAST FOR A WORLD HARVEST
 NOVEMBER 15, 1984
 DATE: October 24, 1984

On November 15, 1984, one week before Thanksgiving, the Men of Morehouse will be among thousands of people around the country in Oxfam American's Annual Fast for a World Harvest.

Yes we shall fast and the money that we save by not eating on that day will be donated to support Oxfam's self-help development projects in Africa Rural Health Project in Senegal, cooperative farming in Upper Volta, and water pumps in the refugee camps in Somalia.

Two years ago under the leadership of my mentor and predecessor Gregory Groover, Morehouse raised \$2,165 in a single week, which is a record for an Oxfam contribution record per capita participation. It indeed represented over one dollar per student. Prior to the Morehouse involvement in this worthy program, the most that had been raised by a college or university equated to only 75 cents per student.

The opportunity has again presented itself for us to show our concern and love for our brothers and sisters in Africa who are suffering by contributing to Oxfam's Americas 11th Annual Fast for World Harvest. Your tax deductible check should be made payable to OXFAM AMERICA and can either be dropped in the SGA Office, the Office of the Dean of Chapel or the Office of Public Relations, 311 Gloster Hall.

KAP/ek



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The Reagan/Mondale "Debate" In Perspective

By Phillip Thomas

The October 7th Presidential "Debate" between Republican incumbent Ronald Reagan and his Democratic challenger Walter Mondale was the first face-to-face confrontation between the two candidates in this year's election, and in many ways marks the beginning of the home-stretch in the race to the White House. The debate was actually more of a joint press conference than a point by point debate. The questions asked were, for the most part, too lengthy to permit specific and detailed responses, plus, the participants were constrained by limited rebuttal time. Also, the questions were generally aimed at a specific candidate rather than at particular policy issues. This resulted in the candidates answering different yet related questions. This sort of format precluded substantive clash or discovery of factual inaccuracies on the issues. Moreover, the viewer found himself inhibited in his ability to weigh the evidence presented, which is an essential factor in formal debate. Still the affair did allow for a general outline of the candidate's position in the domestic policy area.

On the issues proper, the responses could be summarized as follows. In regard to the **Budget:** Reagan pointed to decreases in interest rates and the rate of government spending as signs of economic recovery.

Mondale, on the other hand points to the size of the deficit as a serious threat to economic growth — one he feels that the current administration is ignoring.

On Social Security, Reagan charged that the Democrats are using "scare tactics" to frighten senior citizens into thinking that he wants to cut their benefits. He asserted further that he would not cut benefits "to those now receiving them." Mondale countered by saying that the Reagan administration has proposed to cut Social Security by 25% and pledge that he would not cut "Social Security and Medicare and Student Assistance and things people need..." in order to balance the budget.

On Taxes, Reagan claimed that Mondale would raise taxes unnecessarily as he has voted to do in the Senate and that that will not necessarily balance the budget. Mondale retorted that Reagan will indeed have to raise taxes if he wins in order to lower federal deficits.

On Abortion, Reagan stated that abortion is a Constitutional problem, that the unborn child is a human being and that as such should be protected by law. Mondale asserted that the federal government should not be overly concerned with such personal and private matters as abortion. Further, "if abortions were made illegal, then those who could afford them will

continue to have them. The disadvantage would be forced to return to dirty back alley 'clinics' like they used to."

On Leadership, Reagan held that he has instructed his staff to "mention no political ramifications that might surround "any issue that comes before him, and that "I want to hear only arguments on whether it is good or bad." Thereby indicating that his decisions are based solely upon moral grounds. Mondale responded that there is a difference between a quarterback and a cheerleader. When there is a problem, a real leader must

confront it.

In their **Closing Statements,** Reagan, stressing confidence and continued economic growth, asked the rhetorical question of whether or not Americans are better off than they were four years ago. His answer was yes. Mondale in his statement pointed that the rich are indeed better off, but that the middle class and poor are much worse off.

In the final analysis, most commentators, including this one, have scored Mondale the winner of a small victory. Mondale overall was superior statistically. He was able to

maintain an offensive posture yet be humorous. He emphasized his disagreement with the President, but noted his respect for the man and the office. Reagan on the other hand appeared nervous at times and unprepared. He often seemed to lose his train of thought and stumble and stammer. He still displayed his trademark of amiability. But throughout Mondale was in command. Reagan got his chance for redemption at the rematch October 21st in Kansas City. That debate covered foreign policy.



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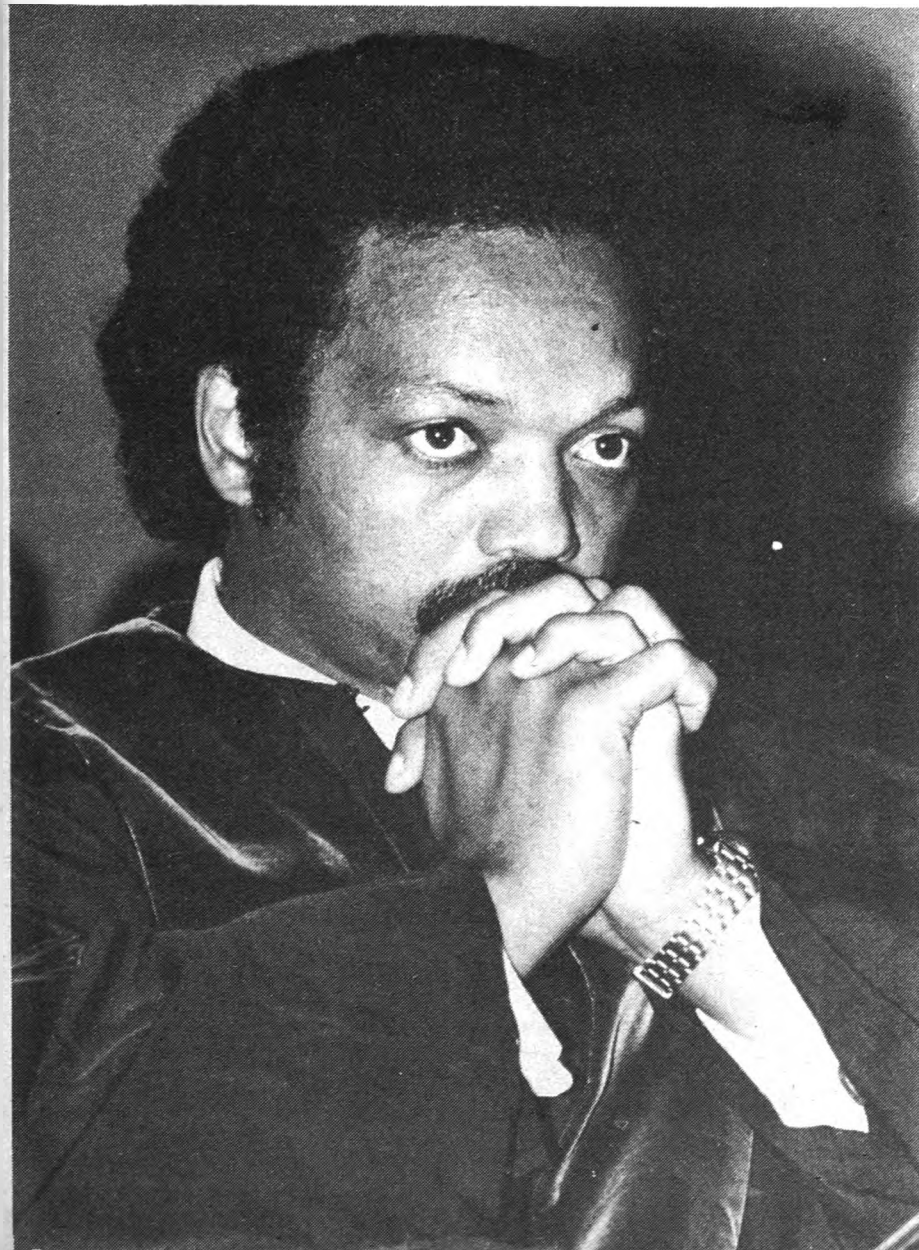
Photo by Johnny Crawford

Jesse Jackson Visits Morris Brown College

By Linaty A. Booker

The Rev. Jesse Jackson visited Morris Brown College on Monday, Oct. 8. He came to spark voter registration and to campaign for Mondale-Ferraro. Rev. Jackson had many convincing arguments in favor of Mondale, but more against Ronald Reagan. He said, "Each generation has to serve in their day," meaning that it is our time to stand up for what we believe in and take our people one step closer to freedom. Rev. Jackson said, "Martin, Marcus, and Medger have made the way." He also pointed out something very important to the audience. The point he made was this, we often think of Presidential elections in terms of electing one person to one office, but this is not true. One-third of the U.S. Congress will be up for election on the same day as the president, so we have a chance to elect many

more people to office than just one. Rev. Jackson informed the audience that there are over 8 million people in poverty while Reagan speaks of an economic recovery. Rev. Jackson spoke on the presidential debates held on Sunday Oct. 7. He said, "Mondale won because Reagan was choking on the SLEAZE (referring to the Secretary of Labor Donavon's 107 indictments)." Rev. Jackson said, "We should not worry about all those polls which say Reagan is ahead of Mondale, because the polls are not open yet; and won't be until Nov. 6, so the score is zero to zero." Jackson ended his visit by asking the crowd for a present, since it was his birthday. He asked everyone not registered to register that night. Between 100 and 200 people registered. He also encouraged everyone to vote on Nov. 6.



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Clive Thompson Dance Company A Hit!

The Clive Thompson Dance Company displayed an ever increasing polish and maturity as Morehouse College SGA celebrated its Homecoming with a concert at the Martin Luther King, Jr. International Chapel last weekend. The program featured three Staten Island premieres, each of which showed off distinctive aspects of the company's talent.

Alvin Ailey's "Myth" is a powerful drama that brought out a bravura display of dancing and acting from four of Thompson's young soloists. Although the details of Ailey's story are unclear, there is a visceral impact to the encounters between a central female figure (Great Martin) and three men.

The woman's appearance (she wears a filmy gown with long ribbons hanging from her hair) suggests an archaic time and place for the tale. Her first male companion seems to be a lover, the second an oppressor, the third a dominating authority figure. Ailey establishes these different relationships through gestures of tenderness, violence and imperiousness. Ms. Martin and Dimitri Costomiris, Robert Bisbee and Mark Davis as her foils were excellent.

Rex Nettleford's "Court of Jah" showed off the ensemble strength of the company. Nettleford, director of the

National Dance Theater of Jamaica, set the piece to music by Bob Marley and dedicated it to his memory. The dance refers to the Jamaican religious sect of Rastafarians, with Thompson dancing the role of the "Jah figure," who represents the Diety, and Mindy Haywood as the "Rasta Queen". The rest of the company is their congregation.

The infectious rhythms of reggae dominated the movement which mixed West Indian influences — loose hips and stamping feet, a stop and go percussive quality — with traditional American modern dance technique in which the body is held all of a piece. The dance's spirit of celebratory joy and pagentry was augmented by Collin Garland's colorful robes and headdresses.

On lighter notes, "Court of Yah," a tribute to Bob Marley was a surge of spirit, dividing the male and female company members in ensemble work that gave Thompson and Mindy Haywood an opportunity for remarkable expression with fresh bright, contemporary movements within the bounds of modern idioms. The fantastic costuming was a major plus for this work. The final piece, "New Age Video Disc" with music and choreography by Rael Lamb, was so energetic and bubbling that

the audience became a clap - along - with - the - beat rhythm section. The "Boy Learning to Fly" was outstanding, with Costomiris as a dreaming youth approached by Bisbee as Bird of Paradise, Davis as St. Peter, with enticements, and Cathy Contillo as Alice in Heavenland, the girl he lost, with a feather to make him wonder if the myth - fable was real. What sheer fun and delight for the audience - and it seemed, for the dancers.

"Threepenny Pieces" to Kurt Weill music, Elizabeth Keen choreography, was a brilliant pairing of Thompson and lithe, dramatic Sheri Cook. The story - telling of the wronged female and the aggressive male was told with body language that was more than eloquent. Cook and Brisbee paired to present Thompson's marvel of definitive style, "Recollections." Ramsey Lewis music evoked Spanish images, while the almost abstract motif of boy -girl meeting, moving away, coming together, was told with almost impossible lifts, delicate turns, uses of space that was airy and clean.

The final vocal to "New Age" sang loud and clear. "Take all the time you need." The audience felt the same way. If it were up to this reviewer, Clive Thompson and company could have danced all weekend. Any weekend. This is one company that should be

signed for a return for many more nights.



The Man Who Would Migrate from a Hostile World

by Marcus Garvey, edited by Robert A. Hill
(University of California: \$75, two volumes; 1,400 pp., illustrated.)

Several decades ago, magisterial editions of the papers of Presidents came in style. The Jefferson Papers and the Wilson Papers, launched in the 1940s, seemed likely to go on forever, and the practice spilled over to other distinguished citizens such as Hamilton and Fremont.

In the history of black America standout figures include Frederick Douglass, Harriet Tubman and Sojourner Truth, the abolitionists, the emancipators, the authors of the Negro Bill of Rights, Booker T. Washington, W.E.B. DuBois, Martin Luther King and the team that scuttled the fallacious doctrine of "separate but equal." But "The Marcus Garvey and University Negro Improvement Association Papers" is the first collection of papers of a black American.

Garvey has a secure niche in black America's history. First in his native Jamaica and then for 10 or more years in New York, he hammered home to fellow

blacks that they would have equal opportunity and respect only in a black nation, which probably would have to be in Africa.

Every history of black America has a page or two devoted to Garvey and his message. This theme gives continuity to the two opening volumes and undoubtedly will carry into the eight to follow.

Like Garvey, editor Robert A. Hill and the project are transplants from Jamaica. Aided and abetted by the National Endowment for the Humanities and the National Historical Publications and Records Commission, UCLA has underwritten the project, the editor, assistant editors, researchers, typists and indexers, and the University of California Press has handled copy editing, design, manufacture and promotion.

In Jamaica, Garvey's meetings sought improvement. They started with a song such as "From Greenland's Icy Mountains," a recitation or declamation, a solo or two, and then a speech or debate on an announced topic. In New York, Garvey used much the same format. Sometimes he

spoke on the street but more often hired a hall, put out fliers, featured himself as chief speaker and took up a collection.

His black nationalism was a threat to the status quo. There were complaints. The police, the military and J. Edgar Hoover took notice. "The Garvey Papers" include clutches of such reports and casually note that certain letters had been "opened and copied."

Later, when Garvey escalated his summons to nationalism and repatriation and bought two steamships for his Black Star Line, his crowds rose to thousands and the money taken in allegedly ran to millions.

It all came to climax in 1926: Garvey was labeled an undesirable alien and was finally deported by order to President Calvin Coolidge. In the Caribbean the drum to the cadence of black nationalism and eof black nationalism and repatriation, but the crest of his appeal clearly had passed.

Garvey's call to blacks to insist on a black nation was inherently impractical. The United States was not about to allow the millions of American blacks to

break away nor was there any turf where such a nation could be set up. The effort instead had been, and still is, toward equal status within the American system.

Furthermore, although Garvey conjured up the image of 22 million New World blacks boarding ship for Africa, all the slave ships that had once plied the Middle Passage could not have transported them. In fact, Garvey never visited Africa and his ships never took anyone there. Moreover, to a degree to which he may not have been aware, the blacks he exhorted were Americanized; Alex Haley's "Roots" notwithstanding, they were not candidates for Africanization.

Even more than the obstacles to black nationalism, the unsuitability of the back-to-Africa notion was overwhelming. Black leaders since Garvey's time have bent their efforts almost un-animously to bring about a change within the American system.

The modern black leader most in agreement with Garvey was Malcolm X. He also wanted a

black solution, not just more conciliatory behavior on the party of non-blacks. But instead of reaching for a nation, Malcolm X provided a religion, a thoroughly American recourse and one that involved no territorial demand. For his followers, that proved a much more viable solution than Garvey ever proposed.

Precisely because the concentration is on a one-idea man, the Garvey papers thus far released have a coherence often missing in comparable collections. Some letters almost identical to others have been omitted. Even so, there is repetition because Garvey held so resolutely to his chosen theme.

Publishers of a 10-volume 7,000-page, 3.5- to 4-million-word set such as this expect reference use primarily. But as works of this sort go, "The Garvey Papers" hold attention.

Caughey is a historia of California.

Reviewed by John Caughey

Makasa Clashes With American Ideas

By Zawdie Jackson
Staff Writer

In this election year, with all its conventions, debates and rallies, the air is generally thick with great American ideas. Even up here on this red clay Georgia hill, a little thinner, the atmosphere is still quite thick. In this atmosphere, similar ideas such as American democracy, national defense, political process and capitalism amiably compete with each other. However, the clash of opposite ideas and the struggle to resolve these contradictions mark the pathway to real knowledge. Therefore, the Maroon Tiger publishes this interview with Mukasa Dada in an effort to promote this clash of opposite ideas and consequently accelerate the acquisition of real knowledge.

Dada, formerly Willie Ricks, has been called the Atlanta University Center Revolutionary-in-Residence, and rightly so. Dada's long history in the struggle makes him clearly identifiable as a revolutionary. Dada has been an active struggler in the Student Non-violent Coordinating Committee ('62-'68), a founding member of the Black Panther Party ('65-'68), and an organizer/spokesman for the All-African People's Revolutionary Party ('70-'82). This history places Dada prominently among the ranks of all those who struggle to end oppression and exploitation. Presently, he is a member of the Pan-African Socialist Revolutionary Party. Dada is best introduced in his own words, "...as a struggler, as a servant of the people."

Maroon Tiger: Why are you

here? Why do you speak to us so often, so forcefully and with so much commitment? Why are you here among us?

Mukasa Dada: Well, that's a good question. I'm here because there is a fire and I'm coming to scream fire. That's because there is a fire. Imperialism has our people on fire. Our people are suffering. We have to come now to fight against imperialism. I have come to students because students can go back to different areas to help organize forces to fight against oppression. There is a desperate need for forces to take an international look at the problems that we are facing, research them, get the facts and present them to other people. We are here to bring organization among the students so that students, in turn, will bring organization among the people.

Maroon Tiger: There seems to be popular support for ideals such as feeding the hungry, clothing the naked and sheltering the homeless. Is socialism just the struggle for these material things? What is socialism beyond the struggle for these things?

Mukasa Dada: Scientific socialism is the struggle for total freedom, both political and spiritual. It is the struggle to end oppression. However, in the world of today the most immediate needs are food, clothing and shelter. The people that are fighting for scientific socialism are fighting to feed the people and to end oppression.

Maroon Tiger: Of course this is a long running question among Black revolutionaries and it won't be settled today, but in your analysis, what is the relationship between race and

class in this country? And considering this relationship, what are the prospects for a scientific socialist revolution?

Mukasa Dada: Well, we are used as a labor force to serve the interests of a certain class of people. At the same time, this same class uses working class

whites for the same thing. In order to keep the working class blacks and the working class whites from coming together and talking about what they have in common and the nature of their oppression, the ruling class teaches whites to be racist and it uses them to attack and do things

to blacks because of color, based on racism, while the capitalist class continues to maintain its power unthreatened. If the working class people ever come together and talk about the common struggle that we have against the ruling class, the

(Continued on Page 10B)

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The 10 Best-Kept Secrets Among American Colleges

After visiting colleges and universities in 50 states, I've learned some secrets, and I'd like to share 10 of them with you. They are 10 of the best kept secrets in American education.

These are special places, underknown gems. With one exception, they are private schools that offer strong liberal arts curricula — programs rich in literature, philosophy and the arts — which, I believe, give a better preparation not only for living a full life but also for success in any career. In fact, American Telephone & Telegraph research has revealed that 25 to 30 percent of its upper management across the nation has just such a college background. Subsequently, corporations have been dissuading potential new employees from confining their undergraduate work to narrowly focused career-specific training.

Don't let the word "private" scare you into imagining a high price tag. One of the nice things about a private education is the institution's endowment, often rendering expenses cheaper than those at a public school. Here's the list, in alphabetical order by state (expenses given include estimated tuition, room and board for 1984-85):

.....
**POMONA COLLEGE,
CLAREMONT, CALIF.**

Pomona is the oldest member of the five-college Claremont

Cluster, situated outside Los Angeles. Including Claremont McKenna (formerly Claremont Men's), Harvey Mudd (science and technology), Pitzer (founded in 1963) and Scripps (for women), it is a consortium of very small colleges with discrete constituencies. Of the group, Pomona looks and feels most like a New England school — except for the palm trees.

Foliage notwithstanding, Pomona is missing that Hollywood element that seems to affect much of Southern California. In fact, while most of the school's 1350 students come from Western states, there is a considerable overlap in applications with Northeastern school. In a funny way, Boston seems to inform this campus more than Los Angeles does.

It should be noted here that California has an outstanding public university system, one of the best and least expensive in the nation. But any Californian interested in a smaller, more intimate environment offering personal attention would do well to consider Pomona.

Estimated expenses \$12,150.

.....
**Morehouse College
ATLANTA, GA.**

Morehouse students are a double minority: It is a black college and, at the same time, one of the few remaining schools in the country that's all male. In addition

to Morehouse's 2000 students, women from Spelman College next door participate in Morehouse activities, making the total environment seem coed.

Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. graduated from "the House," and students bring up his name over and over again as a role model and inspiration for them. He is really the school's best recruiter.

In the world of black higher education, Morehouse has a reputation of enormous distinction. Students go on to professional and graduate schools at an astounding rate. At one time, most of the black doctors in this country were Morehouse men. Students talk of hard work, of ego batter and ego massage, of pursuing academic dreams while remaining true to their heritage. Financial gifts help keep costs low.

Estimated expenses: \$6320.

.....
**EARLHAM COLLEGE,
RICHMOND, IND.**

Administrators say that the only reason you haven't heard of this small liberal arts college (enrollment: 1100) is because of its Quaker heritage, which shuns self-promotion and fanfare. Although most students are not members of a Friends Meeting (only 10 percent to 12 percent are Quaker), consensus and doing things for the group really shape this campus. Earlhamites

don't seem very interested in flaunting themselves as individuals. Students say that a certain spirit of tolerance and social activism takes over after and spends even a little time here.

And, yes, Earlham seems a tad incongruous, situated in rural Middle America. But students are proud of upholding their pacifist mission, and many come from elsewhere to be a part of it.

Estimated expenses: \$9975.

.....
**GRINNELL COLLEGE,
GRINNELL, IOWA**

Step right up, folks. There is also a small liberal arts citadel in the middle of Iowa. Well, maybe not in the center of the state — it's about equidistant from Iowa City (University of Iowa) and Ames (Iowa State). Grinnell was sort of infamous around the East during the late '60s and early '70s, when many Easterners were looking for liberal environments far from home.

Grinnell compensates for its location, acknowledged to be the worst feature of the school. Its campus is pretty and cozy, but isolated. For a small place (enrollment is 1200), the atmosphere is cosmopolitan, the students are sophisticated. Student-faculty relationships are close, and no one feels ignored.

Thanks to some major high-tech connections — alumni and friends — here in the "cornfields" is a most lavish computer

setup for a small school, with terminals in dorms and classroom buildings. Students have unlimited access.

Students who choose Grinnell could study accounting in order to have something to fall back on — but usually they don't. They have too much confidence in their convictions.

Estimated expenses: \$9939.

.....
**ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE,
ANNAPOLIS, MD.**

St. John's College, in historic, charming Annapolis, represents the classical or Platonic ideal of education. Here, unaffected by academic trends, St. John's instructs its 400 students in the Great Books, exposing them to classics and great ideas. Its appeal is to the student who would rather read Machiavelli than modern political science, learn Greek rather than BASIC. The most contemporary author on St. John's reading list is T.S. Eliot, who died in 1965, and there is a heavy representation of ancient Greek and Roman, both texts and languages. Every student here studies what every other student studies. Every freshman reads Socrates at the same hour. Choices are minimal — the college has made them for its students — yet the program offered here would absolutely enhance anyone's postgraduate plans.

St. John's also has a full-
(Continued on Page 11B)

Makasa Clashes. . .

(Continued from Page 9B)

system will come to be shaken and even overturned. Now, as the contradictions within capitalism flourish, there is growing discontentment among the white working class. The black working class is definitely full of discontentment. And as the contradictions heighten on an international level, the ruling class within the United States will come face to face with a working class which struggles to bring socialism to the U.S. As the people wake-up, they will come to see that the basis of our contradiction is capitalism. And the only way that you can solve this contradiction is through class struggle. This seems to be coming closer and closer every day.

Maroon Tiger: Karl Marx characterized bourgeois elections as the masses deciding every few years which member of the ruling class is to crush and deceive them. How do you view the political process in this country and do you think it holds the possibility of fundamentally changing society?

Mukasa Dada: No. I think that the political process in America was set up by the people who founded this country and by those who put people in this country in slavery. Therefore,

the political process is not very much. The political process is the process which maintains those in power who are in power. And if we are to get free, we are going to have to go against those in power. We will never get free by using this process. We will only get illusions of freedom. No fundamental changes will take place, only illusions of change.

Maroon Tiger: Though he was viewed as heading a progressive political movement, Reverend Jesse Jackson now seems almost indistinguishable from the Black political establishment in his support for the Democratic candidate. In your analysis, was Jesse Jackson's run for the presidency only a tactic for the larger goal of amassing Democratic voting strength for the defeat of Reagan?

Mukasa Dada: I don't know. Jesse Jackson's campaign to me was another part of the illusion that this system will allow someone other than those people who work in the interest of the multinational corporations to be president or lead this government. Jesse's campaign really didn't offer us too much, however, it tended to educate us to see that this system is corrupt and that neither the Democrats nor the Republicans are our friends. So I think that the Jackson campaign served to help Black people move away from both parties.

Maroon Tiger: You have said that the political process in this country will not produce the fundamental changes that are necessary. In this light, what role does armed struggle play in a movement seeking to fundamentally change society? And how should students view armed struggle?

Mukasa Dada: Well, armed struggle is a very natural form of liberating, taking power of bringing on a change. There has not been any nation or group in the world that has seized real power without armed struggle. Students should view armed struggle as a very natural phenomenon. But what has happened with students, in many cases, is that the violent imperialist who killed Dr. Martin Luther King took over his history and used that as a weapon by making us think that Dr. King was fighting for non-violence, when in fact he was fighting for the liberation of our people. Later, the liberation struggle, of which Dr. King was only a part of, necessarily began to consider different tactics to get our freedom. The reason I say this is because I, along with many other people, was once non-violent, but together we were educated by the struggle, by the movement and by the violent system that we were fighting against. We all took part in violent rebellions that shook this country in the late

sixties and even later. We learned to see that the only way we could have a real voice was by using certain means that had a lot to do with arms.

Maroon Tiger: Dr. King, in his later life, showed an awareness of the limited effectiveness of integration. How do you think his legacy should be viewed by black people who now totally reject non-violence as a tactic and who vehemently reject integration as a goal?

Mukasa Dada: They should first look at the world struggle and put Dr. King in the context of the world struggle. People were then and are now fighting for their dignity, for their land, for their freedom against the most violent nation in the world. Once they come to see this world struggle, they will know exactly where to put Dr. King.

Maroon Tiger: What is your vision for Morehouse and other AUC students as part of the world wide movement toward socialist revolution? **Mukasa Dada:** I think that we are going to get a vanguard of brothers and sisters from this area that will take the struggle to the rest of our people. This vanguard will go in, explain, educate and organize our people into a force to fight to end oppression.

Maroon Tiger: Is there anything that you would like to say in closing?

Mukasa Dada: I'd like to say

that we are desperate to be organized because we are oppressed. And I'd like to say that we are being misled through our churches deliberately, misled through our schools deliberately, misled through our television deliberately, misled through the newspapers and magazines deliberately. We have come to have an incorrect view about what is happening to us, what has happened to us and about what is happening to the people of the world. We now have to begin to go outside the information that the capitalist system makes available to us and we must now begin to listen to other people of the world. The U.S. is just two hundred million people, when there are five billion people in the world. We now have to come to see what that five billion thinks, what is the opinion of that five billion and begin to make our decisions and judgements based on the five billion and not on a small minority of two hundred million people inside the U.S. I'm saying that if we come to view it this way, we will come to see that socialism is the only economic system in the world that can feed, clothe and give security to our mothers, to our children, to our people and to the other people of the world. We will also come to see that the only way that this change in the economic system can come about is through revolution.

The 10 Best-Kept. . .

(Continued from Page 10B)

fledged campus in Santa Fe, N.M. (300 students), and since the program offered there is identical to that in Annapolis, students often switch campuses for a year or two. In the classroom, students are addressed as "Mr." or "Miss." Professors are called "tutors" regardless of seniority or rank, and tutors must be proficient in most disciplines taught here.

Estimated expenses: \$11,150.

.....
**CARLETON COLLEGE,
NORTHFIELD, MINN.**

When I'm asked to name an excellent private college between the two coasts, Carleton often springs to mind. Northfield sounds like a place Santa Claus lounges in, but in fact it is only about an hour away from Minneapolis/St. Paul. Even so, the focus of student activities is on campus — Carleton is very much its own world.

Carleton's admission standards are necessarily going up as its reputation becomes more widespread — a midwestern alternative to the small New England high-pressure liberal arts college (such as Wesleyan, Williams or Amherst). Carleton is drawing more and more students from all parts of the country, many of them pre-professional. It's as good a school to be pre-law or pre-med as any.

Estimated expenses: \$10,825.

.....
**HOBART AND WILLIAM SMITH COLLEGES,
GENEVA, N.Y.**

Hobart and William Smith, a men's and a women's college on the same grounds, hugging the shore of Seneca Lake in upstate New York, attract bright students with impressive vocabularies. Not always a first choice at application time, Hobart (as the aggregate is lazily known) should not be overlooked.

All classes are coed. Most dorms are coed. But Hobart and William Smith each has a separate admissions office and dean, and each gives its own degree.

Geneva is beautiful, if remote. And yet, within its cozy confines, Hobart and William Smith foster a diversity of student types: preppies, fraternity guys, feminists, earthy farm types. One can live as a member of a coed community, or one can choose to lead a single-sex life here. There are 1050 men at Hobart; 750 women at William Smith.

Estimated expenses: \$12,140.

.....
**KENYON COLLEGE,
GAMBIER, OHIO**

You know students love Kenyon, because the community of Gambier (confined within campus boundaries) is so tiny that anyone who didn't love it might feel trapped. The college has

long been known for its distinguished English department (which produced Robert Lowell and E.L. Doctorow among other), as well as *The Kenyon Review*, a venerated literary journal once edited by Prof. John Crowe Ransom, the author and poet. Students are opinionated. They won't be satisfied by an easy answer if they are curious about something.

Students also praise the administration's trust in them. Consequently, no one is preoccupied with breaking rules. There are really no rules to break. Although fraternities still exist (on minor scale), their parties are open to all 1450 students.

Estimated expenses: \$11,300.

.....
**EVERGREEN STATE COLLEGE,
OLYMPIA, WASH.**

Here it is: the public school that is masquerading as a private one. Evergreen State has only 2700 students and a very individualistic, experimental curriculum. People can study film and video production as well as digital electronics or philosophy. Most programs are interdisciplinary. There are no majors. Instead of grades, you can fill out contracts with your professors in which both parties evaluate one another.

Only 13 years old, Evergreen is accountable to the State Legislature. Some politicians, thinking the campus is a cloister for ageless hippies, try to discredit the school, which does admit to a certain leftness. True, students of both sexes have long hair and unshaved legs, but there is a practical element to the program in addition to a more

bohemian menu of courses.

A student who last studied 10 years ago and then decides to return to college could be comfortable at Evergreen, where students seem to span all ages. On the other hand, that 30-ish person wearing a lumberjacket could be a professor. One never knows.

Estimated expenses (set by the State Legislature): \$3477 (in state); \$5946 (out of state).

.....
**BELOIT COLLEGE,
BELOIT, WIS.**

As at many small schools, coed Beloit (population 1050), wants desperately to communicate to the world its own essence. Self-analysis is typical of every effort at this school. Are you liberal or

pseudo-liberal? Are you tolerant, or not really? Are you an intellectual or a dilettante? Students here feel it's important to examine your convictions.

Beloit, which attracts students from all over the country (if they've heard of it), is determined to survive and flourish during the nationwide decline in the number of 18-year-olds predicted by the U.S. Census Bureau. This means that — in contrast to its "old" image as a bohemian school — Beloit is re-emphasizing the practical potential of a bachelor degree. On campus, one often hears the phrases "old Beloit" and "new Beloit." Students there are actively helping to shape this transition.

Estimated expenses: \$9644.

Black Athena

The Centrality of Egypt in the Formation of Ancient Greece

In this paper I argue that it is useful to categorize descriptions of the origins of Greek civilization within two models: the Ancient and the Aryan. According to the Ancient Model maintained by many classical writers and denied by none, Greek culture was formed by Egyptian and Phoenician settlements and civilizing of the native Pelasgians. By contrast, proponents of the Arya model maintain that Greek civilization arose as the result of a northern conquest by vigorous Indo-European speakers of a soft civilised Pre-Hellenic population. The new scheme was only established in the first decades of the 19th Century, before Champollion's decipherment of hieroglyphics and Schliemann's archaeological discovery of Mycenaean civilization. Hence the success of the Aryan Model can not be derived from any new information. It must be attributed to external factors. The most important of these would seem to be the rise of systematic racism at the end of the 18th century. Thus for early 19th century scholars the Ancient

Greek stories of having been civilized by Egyptians and Phoenicians were as 'unscientific' as their belief in centaurs and sirens and should be dismissed with equal firmness.

The fact that the Aryan Model was based on a racism that is today supposed to be morally repugnant does not in itself render it heuristically useless. It does, however, make it suspect, especially as it is completely unable to explain the massive non Indo-European component of Greek culture. Thus the bulk of this paper is concerned in testing the two models against each other in the fields of documentary evidence, archaeological vocabulary, place names, divine names and mythology. My conclusions are that evidence from the first two tend to support the Ancient Model and that, from the last four comes out unequivocally in its favor. Thus my conclusion is that the Aryan Model and the discipline of classics of which it forms the core was not merely conceived in sin but is heuristically bankrupt.

Enlightenment: Period in the 1700's when there was great faith in reason equality and universalism.

Romanticism: Reaction against the enlightenment which emphasized feeling as opposed to reason and local particularity as opposed to universalism. Romantics also maintained that the only virtuous people came from cold climates, the north or the mountains.

Classics: The study of the languages and cultures of ancient Greece and Rome and their use as ideals for the modern world.

Ancient Model: Is a belief held by the Greeks of the fifth century B.C. that their culture had been formed a thousand years earlier by the settlement of civilized Egyptians and Phoenicians among the primitive natives of Greece.

Aryan Model: The belief held by European classicists of the 19th and 20th centuries that Greek culture arose as the result of a conquest from the north by

speakers of an Indo-European language over a mysterious white "pre-hellenic" people.

Pre-Hellenes: Name of European speakers supposed to have lived in Greece before the Aryan invasion.

Aryan: Speakers of Indo-European Languages.

Indo-European: The language family including European, Persian and North Indian languages.

Semitic: The family of languages including Arabic, Hebrew, and Ethiopic, Afro-Asiatic, Superfamily of languages including Kemitic, Berber, Chaddic (Hausa), Cushitic, and Semitic.

Phoenicians: Semitic speaking inhabitants of the coastal cities of what is now Lebanon.

Minoan: Modern name given to the inhabitants of Greece between 300 and 1500 B.C.

Mycenaean: Modern name of the Greek civilization between 1600 and 1200 B.C.

Hyksos: Mainly Semitic speaking invaders in Egypt in the period 1720 to 1575 B.C.

Herodotus: The first great

Greek historian from the 5th Century B.C.

Makarios: "(Greek)

M3chrw: True of voice "blessed" (Egyptian).

(Wanakt-): "King" (Greek)

Nhdt: "May He Live Forever" (Egyptian)

Basileus: "Chief Minister" Later "King" (Greek)

P3 Sr (Pasiyara): "Chief Minister" (Egyptian)

Sophia: "Wisdom" (Greek)

Sb3: "Wisdom" (Egyptian)

Xiphos: "Sword" (Greek)

Sft (sefe): "Sword" (Egyptian)

Sais: City on the edge of the western Delta in Egypt.

HiNi (Atanait): Sacred name of Sais

Nt(*Nait): Egyptian Goddess of Weaving, Warfare, and Wisdom

Athene: Greek Goddess of Weaving, Warfare, and Wisdom

Hprrr: Egyptian God of the Young sun

Apollo: Greek God of the young sun

Itrw: Nile River round the world (Egyptian)

(Atla): Greek Ocean

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Improve Your Vocabulary

The Decentralization of Business

By Veronica Green
Assistant Business Affairs Editor

From its infancy, businesses where only absorbed in one large office building located in the center of a large city. Back then, the mail was slow and everything was uncertain. Suburban offices looked forward to the arrival of the telegraph and the telephone.

Today the telecommunications systems and economics has given business a new lease on life and expansion. Companies are moving many of their divisions all over the country. According to the **New York Times Commercial Real Estate Report**, it is not just a branch sales office but the accounting department, the data-processing division, and the billing operations that are being separated to various areas in the suburbs, smaller cities, and countrysides. Several low rise office complexes are sprouting up in the middle of cornfields across the country.

The growing expense of central city office space is cutting into corporate profit. Modern

technological innovations, communications satellites, and computers makes it possible for a company's many divisions to talk electronically between the miles.

Consequentially, corporate officials are now taking steps to analyze operations and move into the most compatible and least expensive space. Two options are normally considered, the prestigious downtown skyscrapers where the big wheel executives meet face to face or an out of town office site where behind the scenes employees who send out the bills, and market new products can work efficiently and inexpensively.

The new era has brought forth a new set of standards that real estate developers have not had to handle before. They must find cheap areas to build low cost buildings and build differently downtown. Some companies are not large enough to rent whole floors in pouch downtown buildings but their executives still need windows. Thus, it is no accident that the architectural

shapes of new building designs have facets and angles to please all the tenants.

"Economic differentials between downtown and boondocks can be very important to growing businesses in a competitive atmosphere because their downtown headquarters may not have the space necessary for efficient operations, and none may be available nearby." In Midtown Manhattan, rent per square foot in a new building could cost \$40 to \$50. The same amount of space would cost \$18 to \$22 in New Jersey and \$13 to \$16 in a suburban Denver location. "There is no distance bar that's significant," said George Sternlieb, director of the Center for Urban Policy Research at Rutgers University.

Technology has made the separation from the central business district possible; however, not all divisions can be dispersed. Samuel M. Ehrenhalt, a regional commissioner of the Bureau of Labor Statistics says, "The top guys who need to be in touch with financial people, advertising people, your cor-

porate attorneys, management consulting firms, bankers, and investment counselors," need face-to-face contact that downtown complexes provide.

The 60's and the 70's saw the move of many companies from the city. American Express diversified its location by splitting its credit card processing center from its centralized New York location and moving 2000 jobs to Ft. Lauderdale, Florida, and 200 to Phoenix. Eastern Airlines moved to locations in Miami; Charlotte, N.C., and Woodbridge, N.J. Metropolitan Life Insurance Company decentralized its operations by moving 30,000 jobs out of New York to regional locals. As a result, Metropolitan found it no longer needed all of the 44 floor Headquarters building and was able to rent out the top half of the tower.

Citibank was not to be left with all its employees in its eye-catching Manhattan headquarters. According to Susan Weeks, a Citibank spokesperson, 1,500 jobs were moved to South Dakota in 1980. Modern technology allows for "one of the machines in the complex to

slice open the incoming mail (containing checks totalling \$15 million a day in credit card payments), while machines sort the checks by Federal Reserve district for faster processing. Special computer-driven high speed printers prepare 200,000 bills a day for mailing."

Denver boasts several corporate headquarters and regional offices. Xerox, IBM, Burroughs, Honeywell, and Wang all have regional headquarters in the T Rocky Mountain suburbs. Even AT&T Information Systems has moved to Denver.

The time factor has reduced the price difference between the city and its local suburbs. For some though, the suburbs are more convenient. There is less congestion for quick and painless construction. Reduced land costs are also a plus.

An urban planner and visiting professor at Columbia University, Robert Goodman foresees the next step as companies "going out of teh country altogether. Once you have electronic communication techniques you can go any place in the world."

1984 HOMECOMING



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AGAINST
MILES COLLEGE**

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at Löwenbräu.**

**Tonight,
let it be Löwenbräu.**



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You travel near and far,
No one knew who you were,
To Morehouse and Spelman you came,
Teachers and preachers did instruct,
shaping and making a man
and a woman,
inspired to be of SERVICE
challenged you to be a star
That men and women may know,
The Creator is your MASTER,
To him you bend a knee,
You know that GOD himself,
is only about you,
Looking side to side
with outstretched hands,
unique you are;
REACHING TO BROTHERS AND SISTERS
To lift here and there
For you are a man of Morehouse
and a woman of Spelman
and you wear their crowns gladly,
Because the cross you bear,
is truly for others
for SELF is not a WORD,
That you know!

TONY L. MOBLEY
Staff Writer

tall, slim, plump, beautiful
... you see them
dark, peach, brown, black
... you see them
walking down the street
singing/laughing/twirling
dreams on their fingers
they are the rhythm
in maya's jazzy poetry
the sway in
debbie's silky dance
the heart-ache
in holiday's teasing song
the strength in my
grandmother's sacred prayer

you see them ... strolling (not walking)
gracefully down the street
with a mysterious glare
radiating from their eyes
the beauty of AFRICAN queens
etched in their features
an insouciant smile
upon their lips

stop them?
not me brother!
i don't fancy
pushing hurricanes in ditches
or silencing a thunderstorm
by placing my hand
over the storm's gaping mouth

brother they stroll where night
and day meet to make love
where rivers and valleys are birthed
where birds are taught to sing
and angels are taught to fly

you can't stop them!
they tickle the dreams
we dare dream
sift sunny days from rainy days
and rear their dusty plan
in their minds

Gregory Powell
News Editor

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MOREHOUSE COLLEGE

ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30314 Telephone: Area Code 404/681-2800, Ext. 440

Office of the President

October 25, 1984

Dear Students, Alumni, and Friends:

In behalf of Morehouse College, I am pleased to welcome each of you to the Homecoming '84 activities. We fully expect this celebration to be the biggest and best in the history of the College.

I am especially pleased that Edwin Moses, the most distinguished athlete in the history of Morehouse, will be our special guest for the Homecoming '84 extravaganza. As many of you know, one item in the list of College needs is the construction of a track to be named in honor of Edwin Moses. Edwin, his wife Myrella, and other members of his family will participate with us as we break ground for this facility immediately prior to the Homecoming football game between Morehouse and Miles College at B. T. Harvey Stadium. Ground-breaking ceremonies will begin at 1:00 p.m. and the football game at 1:30 p.m., on Saturday, October 27, 1984.

Morehouse College will also host a Testimonial Dinner in honor of Edwin Moses at 7:00 p.m. on Saturday, October 27, in the Grand Ballroom of the Downtown Marriott Hotel at the corner of Courtland and International Boulevard. Tickets for this event are \$25.00 per person.

I am also pleased to announce that the student body of Morehouse College has elected three charming and beautiful Spelman College co-eds to reign as Miss Maroon and White and Court for 1984-85. I extend the best wishes from the Morehouse family for a successful and rewarding reign to Miss Maroon and White, Miss Adrienne Joi Johnson, a Senior Psychology major from Fair Haven, New Jersey; First Attendant, Miss Patrice Kirsten Finley, a Senior Economics major from Birmingham, Alabama; and Second Attendant, Miss Staci Lynn Cain, a Senior Political Science major from San Diego, California.

Our Homecoming football game opponent is the Miles College Bears. Games between Morehouse and Miles have always been exciting, and I am sure that this contest will not be different. It is my sincere hope that the cooperative relationships between our institutions will continue to grow academically and athletically.

My warmest greetings and best wishes are extended to the Morehouse College Alumni who have returned to the campus to participate in all of the activities of Homecoming '84.

Sincerely yours,

Hugh M. Gloster
President

HMG/amc



Welcome Back, Alumni California Club needs your Support



Please send all donations to:

California Club, Morehouse College, 830 Westview Drive, SW, Atlanta, GA 30314

First of All, Servants of All, We Shall Transcend All, is the motto of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc. This expresses the basic essence of the "Men of Distinction." Academic Excellence, and social sophistication are the standards we as an undergraduate chapter strive to uphold in every possible way.

As the first collegiate black Greek-Letters organization, Alpha Phi Alpha is concerned with the plight of our Afro-American community, and as Alphamen, we utilize our progressive attitudes in those regards, to move forward our race and thus, the human race in its entirety. We pledge ourselves to follow in the footsteps of our founders, our illustrious brothers, Martin Luther King, Jr., W.E.B. DuBois, Paul Robeson, Thurgood Marshall, Maynard Jackson, Andrew Young, John Hope,

Hugh Gloster, and countless others, who have made significant contributions to the rich history and culture we as a people possess and cherish.

Confidence, tenacity, and a commitment to excellence are qualities that best exemplify Alpha Rho chapter of Alpha Phi Fraternity, Inc. These characteristics are significant parts of our history and tradition, and will be the major components of our future.

We the present brothers of Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc., Alpha Rho chapter extend a hearty welcome to Alumni, Family, Friends and all Brothers of Alpha. Our sincerest appreciation goes to the Alumni of Alpha Rho, who comprise the eminent history of which we strive to become a part.

Here They Come . . .

Miss Maroon and White Court

When one admires a queen from a distance, there are many noticeable qualities that she possesses. These qualities are beauty, poise, and intelligence. In addition to these, she also has the qualities that are attributed to the word "QUEEN."

"Q" represents quintessence. This is because the particular individual that reigns is the most typical representative this honor may be bestowed upon.

"U" signifies uniqueness. The queen is unique because only one has the opportunity to hold the position in a given time.

"E" expresses enchanting. This is evident because she has charm and is extremely pleasing and delightful.

"E" exemplifies elegance. This word is proper because the queen truly has refined grace.

"N" notes noble. Noble because she is illustrious, grand, and impressive. She also is noted for her superior character and high ideals.

These are the qualities that are possessed by a queen. Not only have the past queens possessed these qualities, but the 1984-85 Maroon & White Court at Morehouse College is noted for the same.

Ms. Adrienne Joi Johnson, the former 1981-82 Miss Freshman, now reigns as Miss Maroon & White. A native of Fair Haven, New Jersey, Ms. Johnson is a senior psychology major at Spelman College who plans to attend graduate school and obtain a Ph.D. in applied or industrial psychology. She is the vice-president of the Eta Kappa Chapter Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, Inc. which allows her to be active in a variety of community service projects. Ms. Johnson is also active in the Morehouse/Spelman Players, and Spelman College's Student Government Association.

In Ms. Johnson's pursuit for excellence, she has consistently been on the Dean's List. In addition to being a member of the Dean's List, she holds membership in the Senior Honors Society and the Psi Chi Honors Society, affiliated with the Department of Psychology.

Ms. Johnson loves all forms of dance — especially jazz. "It is through dancing, I freely express myself." She has choreographed and performed in numerous productions throughout the Atlanta University Center. Ms. Johnson is presently a dance instructor for the children's dance program at Spelman College. Also, she is a dance member of Jomandi Productions which is the only black owned and produced theatrical company in Atlanta. Due to Ms. Johnson's vast interest in dancing, along with obtaining her doctorate, she plans to open her own dance school.

Ms. Johnson feels "being Miss Maroon & White is a top honor because the position symbolizes a sense of unity between Morehouse College and Spelman College." In addition, she expressed, "I am a queen who brings the position down to a tangible level by being involved with the student body and creating an image that can be appreciated by all persons." Ms. Johnson also feels "Morehouse College is a dynamic institution and it is an honor to represent the Men of Morehouse College as their Miss Maroon & White."

First attendant Patrice Kirsten Finley, a senior economics major at Spelman College had the honor of reigning as Miss Sophomore, 1982-83. A native of Birmingham, Alabama, Patrice plans to pursue a career in marketing management and hopes to live a "happy" and "successful" life by reaching the goals she has set.

Ms. Finley actively participates in numerous organizations which includes the Economics Club, the Spanish Club, and the Spelman Student Admissions Association. Because of Patrice's involvement with various clubs and organizations, she was chosen as 2nd attendant on the Alpha Phi Alpha Court, 1983-84.

In Ms. Finley's spare time, she likes to model, exercise, and roller skate.

Ms. Finley expresses, "It is an honor to be on the Maroon & White Court. I consider Morehouse College a great institution and it is a privilege to help represent the students in this manner." She also states "being selected as one of the queens has given me the incentive to never stop trying to achieve my goals. In life, whatever I may encounter, I will just ignore it and keep on reaching!"

Second Attendant Staci Lynn Cain, a senior political science major at Spelman College plans to pursue a career in law in an effort to make a contribution to the



black community.

Ms. Cain, who also had a privilege of reigning as queen - second attendant on the Sophomore Court, 1982-83, is an active member of the Mu Pi Chapter Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, Inc. and the Political Science Society which provides her the opportunity to interact with a variety of persons who stimulate her personality.

For relaxation, Ms. Cain finds enjoyment in playing tennis, the piano, and reading.

Ms. Cain points out, "I really think highly of Morehouse Men. This is because they carry

themselves in a gentlemen-like manner and the characteristics and values I have as a person correspond with what the stitution holds to its heart." She believes that "the court of Miss Maroon & White provides an opportunity for the women of Spelman College to unite with the men of Morehouse College." Ms. Cain also expresses that "I will always fondly remember and appreciate the tribute accorded me. I hope that I will bring credit to Spelman College and represent the high standards manifested
(Continued on Page 9C)

Happy Homecoming

'84

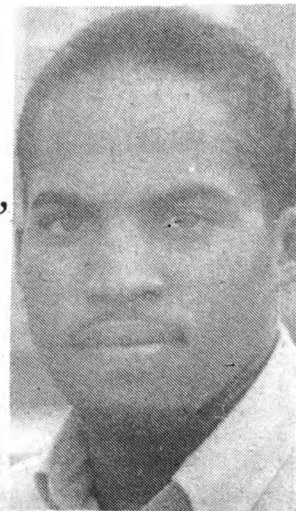


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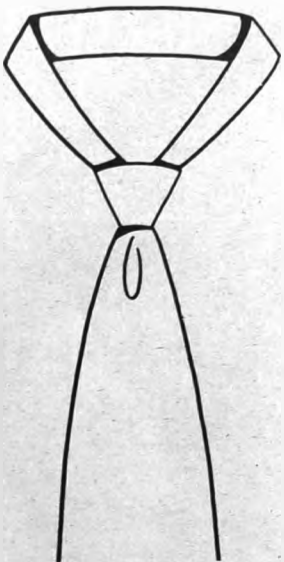
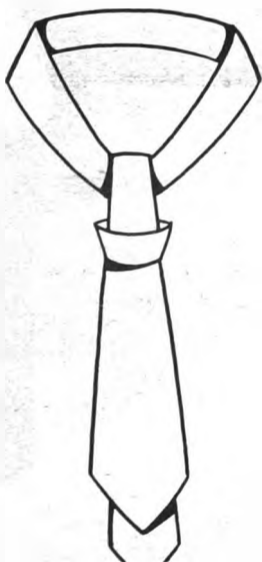
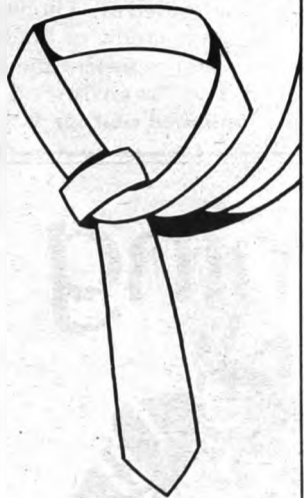
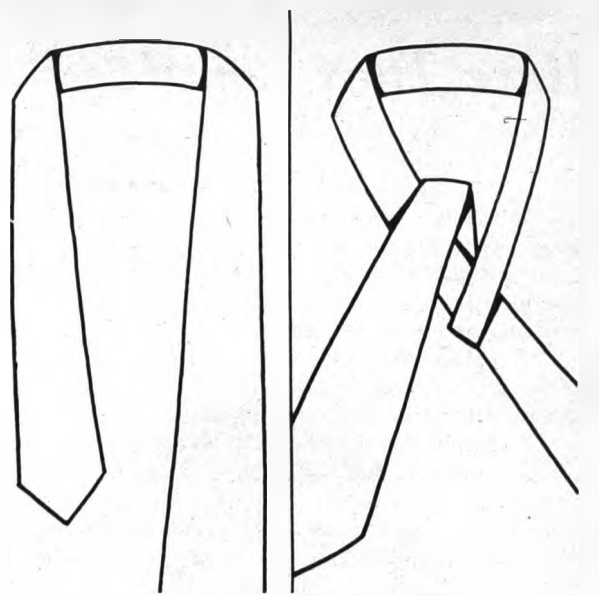


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But now, with the spread collar dress shirt making a deserved comeback, why not the substantial, symmetrical Windsor knot, as well?



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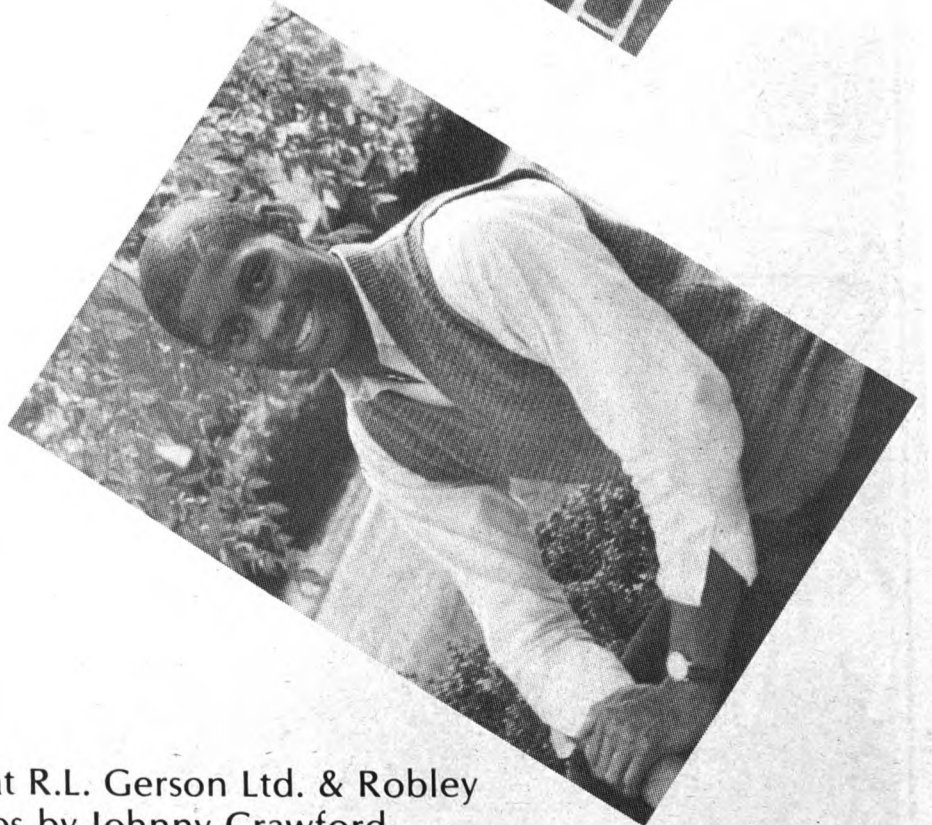
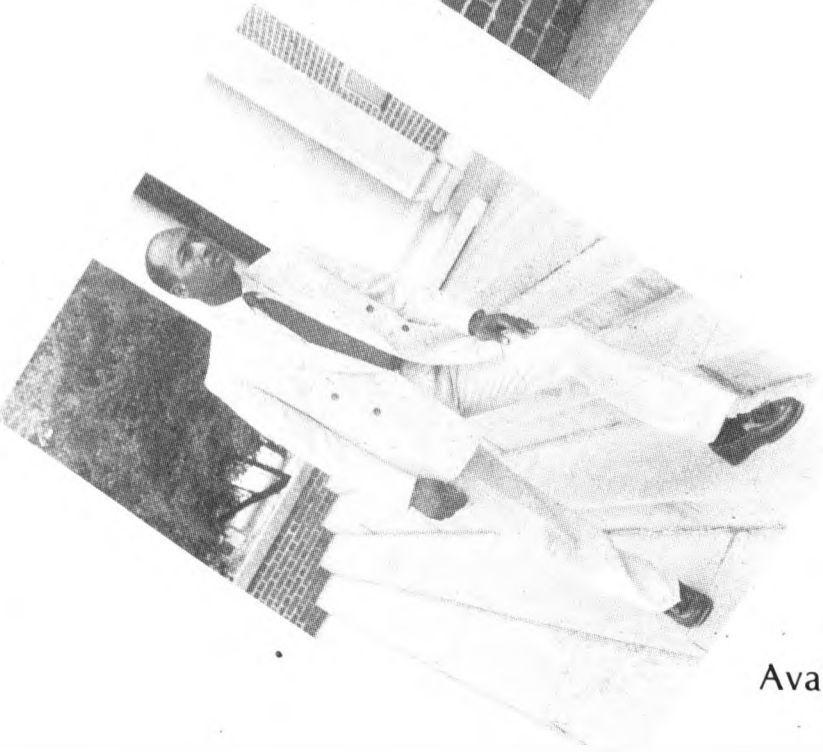
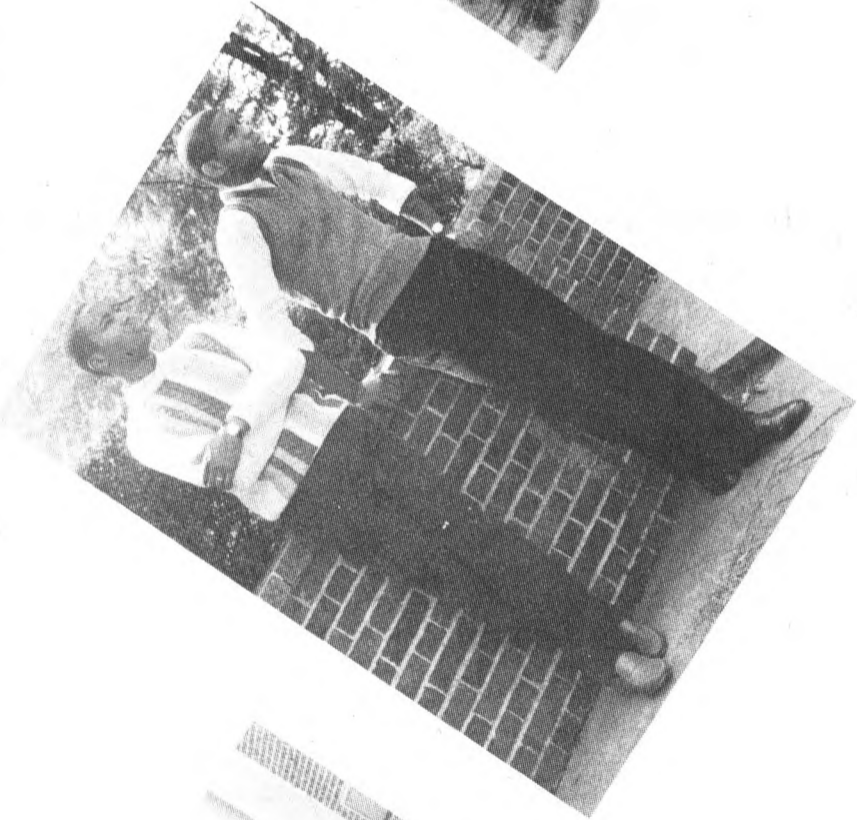
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Homecoming!



The Campus Search For The English Leather Musk Man

RULES AND REGULATIONS

Eligibility

The contest is open to young men who are enrolled in a college or university.

Employees of MEM Company, Inc. or their families or their Advertising Agencies are not eligible.

How to Enter

Contestants or friends of contestants must send one photograph, color or black and white, taken within the last six months, each no larger than 8 x 10" and no smaller than 3 x 5" to

Editor-in-Chief
The Maroon Tiger
SGA Building,
Morehouse College

Put the entrant's name, address, phone number, age, AND THE NAME OF HIS COLLEGE OR UNIVERSITY on the back of the photo.

All entries become the property of MEM Company, Inc. and cannot be returned.

No purchase is necessary to enter the contest.

All photos must be received by the editors of The Maroon Tiger by November 15th, 1984 and received by MEM Company, Inc., by November 25th, 1984.

All contestants will be asked to sign a consent form if they are selected as finalists in the Search for the English Leather® Musk Man Contest.

How the Contest Works

From the entries submitted, the Editorial Staff of each college newspaper will select 3 semi-finalists. Each of the 3 semi-finalists will receive a gift set of men's toiletries from MEM Company, Inc.

Photographs of the 3 semi-finalists from each college or university will be entered in the final selection of the winner for the Search for the English Leather® Musk Man Contest and one campus winner will be selected by a panel of judges selected by MEM Company, Inc. Each campus winner's photo will then be entered in the finals of the Search for the English Leather® Musk Man Contest.

MEM Company, Inc. will identify the national winner at the conclusion of the contest.

The national winner of the contest will be flown to New York for a photography session. Hotel accommodation and round trip air fare will be paid by MEM Company, Inc.

The national winner of the contest will appear in English Leather® Musk advertising as the 1985 Musk Man.

All selections will be based on photographic appeal.

All decisions of each stop of the contest will be final.

Awards

The national winner will receive \$1,000 cash prize toward tuition as well as a selection of merchandise prizes.

MEM Company, Inc. will provide gift sets of men's toiletries to the 3 semi-finalists from each college or university.

The national winner of the contest, selected by MEM Company Inc.'s panel of judges, will receive an all-expense-paid trip to New York and will appear in English Leather® Musk advertising. He will be photographed by a leading photographer.

The contest is subject to all federal, state, and local regulations. Liability for federal, state, and other taxes imposed on the prizes is the sole responsibility of the winners.

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696-2231.

Miss Maroon Tiger & Court speak on Issues

By Eric Nelson

Executive Assistant/Staff Writer

The black woman of the 80's is intelligent, active, and successful. She is a woman who is responsible, yet seeks independence and equality. The **Maroon Tiger** Homecoming Court has shared their views on some issues existing today.

The **Maroon Tiger** Queen, Allison Green, is the daughter of Mr. & Mrs. Arthur Green. Ms. Green is a sophomore Psychology major from Birmingham, Alabama. Her future aspirations are to get a Ph.D. in Psychology and to become an Industrial Psychologist. Her hobbies include playing tennis, swimming, rollerskating, traveling, and reading. Ms. Green is a Tigerette for the Morehouse College Marching Band; and a member of the Sophomore Service Committee, the Spelman Student Admissions Organization, and the Jaycee Women - Atlanta University Center Chapter.

Ms. Green's comments on the following issues are:

Equal Rights Amendment: "I strongly agree with everything except women in combat."

Geraldine Ferraro: "She is a strong, organized woman and also a very good orator. Basically, I feel that the reason Mondale chose her was to get the female vote."

Abortion: "It is a personal and private matter that is up to the individual, and the decision should be based on the circumstances."

Homosexuality: "I do not



agree, but I do not discriminate against them."

College Visitation: "I feel that there should not be a curfew, because freshmen should have learned enough discipline before coming to college. If a person is given freedom he/she will learn discipline quicker than when restrictions are placed upon him/her."

Tamara Smith, First Attendant of the **Maroon Tiger** Court, is a senior Education major/Economics minor. Ms. Smith is the daughter of Mr. & Mrs. Walter Smith of Atlanta, Georgia. Upon Ms. Smith's graduation, she plans to pursue a Master's degree in Education and someday become a consultant to the Education Department of the United States Government. A philosophy that Ms. Green lives by is never forget your roots for without them one can not grow.

Ms. Smith's view on the

following issues are:

Morehouse-Spelman Relationship: "I think that the relationship between Spelman and Morehouse students is meaningful and everlasting."

College Visitation: "It gives one the feeling of maturity in such a way that enables one to be involved with the opposite sex without being monitored."



Photo by Richard T. Cary

Pre-Marital Sex: "Although it is written in the Bible that one should not indulge in sex before marriage, it is hard to prevent, when two people share the heart as one."

Abortion: "It is okay under certain circumstances depending on the individuals and their situation."

Kimberly Y. Stephens, Second Attendant for the **Maroon Tiger** Court, is the daughter of Mr. & Mrs. Hayward Parrish from Atlanta, Georgia. Ms. Stephens future plans are to become an attorney, wife, mother, and successful business person. Her hobbies include singing, dan-

cing, cooking, and meeting new people. PUSH-Excel, the NAACP, the Spelman Student Admissions Organization, as well as being a Morehouse majorette, and vocalist for the Morehouse Jazz Band are organizations and activities in which Ms. Stephens participates.

Ms. Stephens' opinion on the following issues are:

Equal Rights Amendment: "I am for it because women are equal to men and should be given the opportunity to try certain things, although they might not succeed."

Geraldine Ferraro: "She is fantastic. She is a strong dependable and highly intelligent and independent woman who possesses the leadership



Photo by Richard T. Cary

qualities to pave the road for women."

Morehouse-Spelman Relationship: "Could be closer, and it is not as close as it used to be, Morehouse uses Spelmanites as the Homecoming Queen, Majorettes, Tigerettes, and

Cheerleaders but Spelmanites do not get the full respect that they are due, because they have to pay full price to attend Morehouse functions. What would happen if Spelmanites would boycott Morehouse's homecoming? How festive or exciting would Morehouse's Homecoming be?"

Pre-Marital Sex: "This is a discussion that should start in the home. Kids today are misled by the media, and they practice what they see. When they get into a relationship, they start with a physical relationship and after that is over, there is nothing left. Instead they should start with the mental, spiritual, and intellectual aspects of a relationship."

Homosexuality: "I can not comprehend it because God made two opposite sexes to be attracted to each other (male-female). To each his own."

Watch out for today's black woman because she is progressive, motivated, and determined. Tomorrow she will be contended with over and above today because of her philosophy which will continue her to move forward!

Here They Come . . .
(Continued from Page 4C)

Morehouse College." All three ladies exemplify a "queen." They give the Men of Morehouse an added sense of pride to know that the young ladies who have been chosen to represent them demonstrate the superior qualities that Morehouse College seeks to uphold.

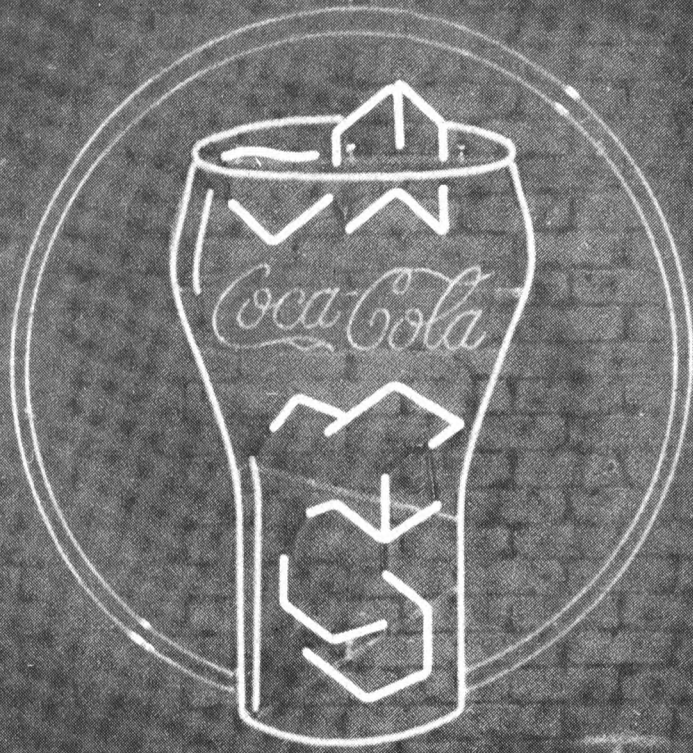
News — In — Pictures



Bruce Johnston and Joe Moore on Career Day.



It was one year ago when the High Museum of Art opened in Atlanta to capacity crowds. On September 23, 1984 the Museum celebrated its first birthday with a free festival for the entire family. The gigantic birthday cake was constructed by Glenn Powell, pastry chef at The Peasant Restaurants in the shape of the award-winning Museum building.



Coke is it!

Coke is it!

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THE ATLANTA COCA-COLA BOTTLING COMPANY

The Men of KAPPA ALPHA PSI

Fraternity, Inc. PI Chapter

would like to Welcome

all ALUMNI Brothers back home.



Photo by Johnny Crawford

May your Homecoming 1984 be the BEST EVER.

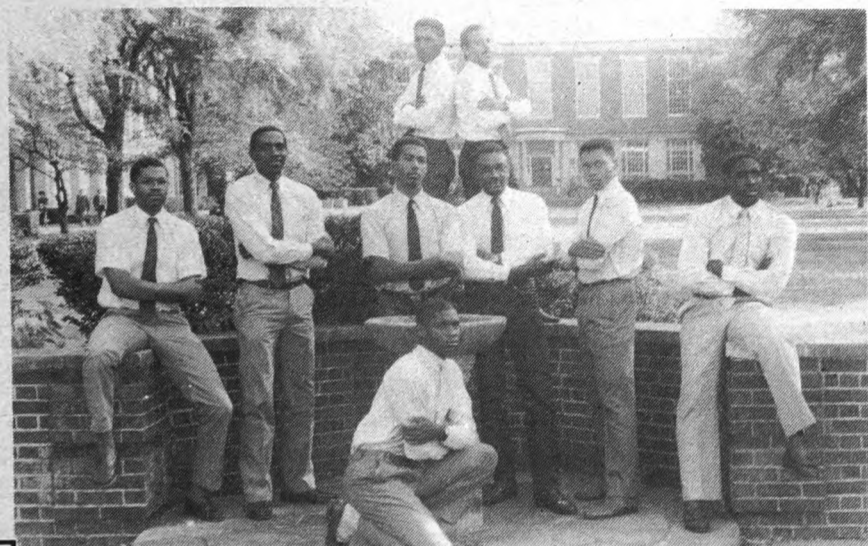


Photo by Johnny Crawford

To the Class of 1985, Enjoy!

Happy Homecoming!



The Other Queens



Miss Freshman Court

Photo by Richard Cary



Miss Sophomore Court

Photo by Ricahrd Cary

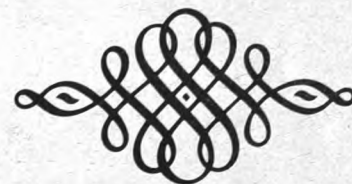


Miss Morris Brown 1984-85

Photo by Johnny Crawford



Miss Junior Court



Happy Homecoming '84



From Vice President

for Business Affairs

& Mrs. Wiley A. Perdue

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