

Celebrating Our 60th Year

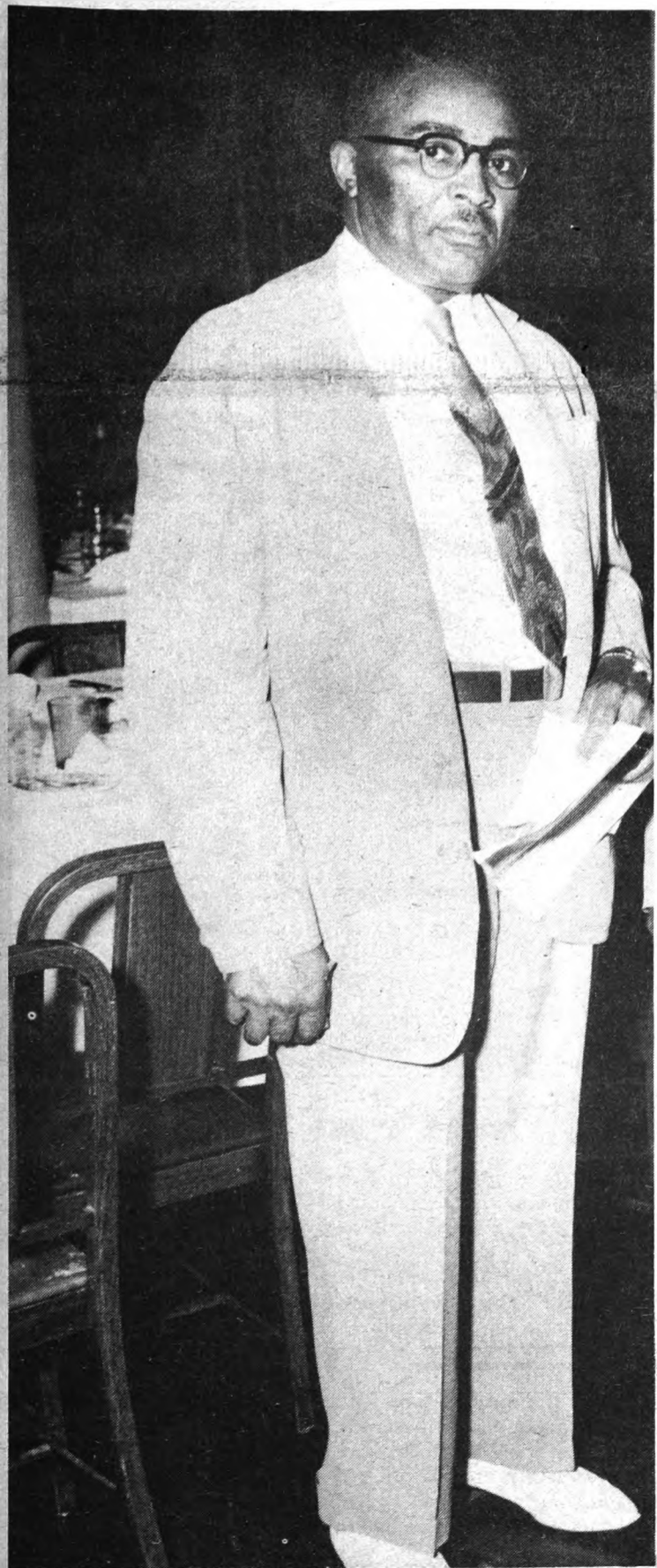


Maroon Tiger

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Daddy King Passes:

A Great Tree Has Fallen

Dr. Martin Luther King Sr., Class of 1930, a patriarch of the civil rights movement died on Sunday Nov. 11 at Atlanta's Crawford Long Memorial Hospital. And at a special memorial service organized by Morehouse College on Nov. 13, President Hugh M. Gloster noted that George Washington was called "THE FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY" but King was it's Daddy.

The next day, Atlanta Mayor Andrew Young presided over what was billed as "A celebration of the life of Martin Luther King Sr.," "a triumph over racism, ignorance, hatred and violence," at the King Chapel, built in loving memory of his son Martin Luther King Jr., also an alumnus of Morehouse.

The audience numbered

about 1,000 first file past the body. One Speaker after the other showered praises on the 84-year-old "pillar" of the world renowned Ebenezer Baptist Church.

The body was moved to the church which has been synonymous to the King family over the years where the powerful and the humble came to pay their final tribute to the man many called "Daddy King." The funeral itself was a parade of dignitaries. Besides former President Jimmy Carter, and Vice-President and Mrs. George Bush, were Gov. Joe Frank Harris, Sen. Sam Nunn, Mayor Andrew Young, and three former mayors of Atlanta, Sam Massell, Ivan Allen, and Maynard Jackson.

Also in attendance were the Rev. Jesse Jackson, director of

Rainbow Coalition, Congressman Walter Fauntroy of District of Columbia; 5th District Congressman Wyche Fowler of Atlanta; former Calif. Gov. Jerry Brown, Bert Lance, chairman of the Georgia Democratic Party; former President Carter's daughter, Amy; the Rev. Joseph Lowery, president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, and Fulton County Sheriff-elect Richard Langford. While these dignitaries marched into Ebenezer, at least 1500 mourned outside behind a police barricade.

At Southview Cemetery, where he was laid to rest beside his wife, Alberta, flowers were laid on the tomb on behalf of the SCLC, Morehouse College and the 1984/5 staff of **The Maroon Tiger**.

WE'RE GOING ON VACATION!
 Be Back on
 January 11, 1985
 at 5:00 pm

Reagan's "Landslide"
 Page 11

Morehouse Celebrates 11th Fast for a World Harvest
 Section B

SGA; A Shame
 Page 8

"The economic problems of Black Africa results from a lack of intellectual capacity and one of the best things the slave traders did for you is to drag your ancestors over here in chains." — William Coors, chairman and chief executive officer, Adolph Coors, speaking to an audience of Black businessmen in Denver, CO.

Office of Alumni Affairs

Daddy King, A Noble Man

By Emanuel McGirt
Staff Writer

"In a sense, he was the father of a nation. Blessed be the name of Martin Luther King Sr. When you think of the name of Dr. Martin Luther King Sr., you think of nobility, courage, love, suffering, and redemption. Blessed be the name of Martin Luther King Sr.," said Rev. Jesse Jackson. He continued, "This man who once picked cotton, lived to pick Presidents."

Daddy King, the 84-year-old minister and father of the late Martin Luther King, Jr. died in the late afternoon hours of November 11 at the Crawford Long Memorial Hospital.

Daddy King came from very humble beginnings. His father worked on a plantation and his mother was a maid. During his teenage years, he had to plow fields in the morning before he went to school. His classmates used to tell him that he smelled like a mule so much that he developed a "mule complex."

One day, he said to some friends, "I may smell like a mule, but I don't think like a mule." At Morehouse College he earned a Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Theology degrees. He endured many personal tragedies during his lifetime. The assassination of his son, the late Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. in 1968, the drowning of his other son Rev. A.D. Williams King in 1969, and the assassination of his wife Alberta Williams King in 1974. Through all of these untimely deaths, Daddy King never lost hope. He said, "I've got a job to do every day. I'll never stoop so low as to hate another man."

Dr. Hugh M. Gloster, president of Morehouse College in a letter to "Daddy King" stated, "Throughout your professional career you have been a giant of a man in religious, political, and educational activities in Atlanta, in Georgia, and in the United States. Under your leadership, Ebenezer Baptist Church has become one of the outstanding

churches in the country. You have played a prominent role in local, state, and national politics; and you are a trusted advisor of President Jimmy Carter." (This letter was written when Dr. King was honored at a Gala Banquet in October, 1977).

President Gloster continued, "You have played a leading role in the development of Morehouse College, the Morehouse School of Religion, the Interdenominational Theological Center, and Atlanta University. Despite your heavy involvement in top-level religious, political and educational affairs, you have always showed concern and compassion for the poor and the underprivileged, who have always known that they could find in you a friend in need."

At the same banquet, then Vice-President Walter Mondale told over 1,000 people assembled that "a man is never old until regrets take the place of dreams. "Daddy King," like his

son and like our nation, has never ceased to dream." Mondale further commented, "Daddy King was denied his right to vote in America until he was 47 years old. I was elected Vice President of the United States at the age of 48. He could have become bitter. He could have hated his country. But, despite that injustice, Daddy King is an American son in the best sense of the word." One of the most prophetic voices in American history, Dr. King said on the occasion of the New York Testimonial Banquet, "Now the doors are open and segregation is dead, although I don't know when they're going to have the funeral." Looking to the future, he added, "We are living in perilous times. We have difficult days ahead despite our preaching and praying. We've got more hatred on earth than we ever had."

"Daddy King" left the pulpit of Ebenezer Baptist Church in Atlanta to fight discrimination,

segregation, disfranchisement, and all the other ordeals through which black people have had to pass in this country. He proved a genuine friend to scores of people unknown to the membership of his congregation. Many a fledgling black businessman received encouragement, support, and patronage as a result of his commercials for them in the days when there was no Small Business Administration loans, and minority-owned businesses depended solely on minority patrons.

Daddy King was for the upward mobility of black people and the entire human race. His son Martin Luther King Jr. wrote "We must not be afraid to die. The end of life is not to be happy. The end of life is not to achieve pleasure and avoid pain. The end of life is to do the will of God, come what may." Daddy King, you made a difference in our people's lives. Rest in peace.



What Is A Grandmother?

(as written by a third grader)

A Grandmother is a lady who has no little children of her own. She likes other people's.

A grandfather is a man grandmother.

Grandmothers don't have anything to do except be there.

There are old so they should not play hard or run. It is enough if they drive us to market and have dimes ready.

When they take us for walks, they slow down past things like pretty leaves and caterpillars. They never say "hurry up."

Usually grandmothers are fat, but not too fat to tie your shoes.

They can take their teeth and gums out. Grandmothers don't have to be smart, only answer questions like, "Why isn't God married?" "How come dogs chase cats?"

When they read to us they don't skip or mind if we ask for the same story over again.

Everybody should try to have a grandmother, especially if you don't have television because they are the only grown-ups who have time.

Morehouse Man Wins Pepsi Scholarship

PURCHASE, NY — Pepsi-Cola Company has awarded a scholarship to Glenn Boulware, a senior at Morehouse, in recognition of his outstanding performance this past summer in Pepsi-Cola Company's Minority Intern Program.

Glenn, who worked as a Data Entry Assistant in the Information Systems Department, will be receiving a \$2,000 award to be applied toward his school expenses. Additionally, the Pepsi Cola Foundation will be

matching this grant for another deserving minority student who will be selected by Morehouse College.

Glenn, a native of Dresher, PA, was one of eighteen participants in Pepsi-Cola Company's Minority Intern Program who were awarded scholarships. The internship provided him with meaningful business experience, while enabling him to explore various career options prior to graduation. "Our goal is to prepare them for a management career," said Mike Feiner, Vice

President of Personnel, "and of course, we would encourage them to consider Pepsi-Cola Company."

Glenn commented on his summer experience at Pepsi-Cola Company: "My summer internship was a great success because I was able to apply my theoretical knowledge of computers in an actual job environment. I also had the opportunity to meet others in my field as well as individuals working in other areas."

Nationwide Dorm Overcrowding May Get Worse

By Susie Goldberg
and David Gaede

CLEVELAND, Oh (CPS) — For the price of a regular, on-campus dorm room, John Carroll University (JCU) senior Norm Kotoch and 65 other students live in a luxury hotel off-campus, where they enjoy private washrooms, cable television, refrigerators, maid service, and swimming pool privileges.

"Everyone's acting really well because they don't want to spoil this situation," Kotoch says. "It's really working out great."

Not for everyone. For JCU itself, putting up Kotoch and the others is costing a "substantial" amount of money, says James Lavin, JCU Dean of Student Life.

But JCU had no other place to house the new students it attracted this fall, thanks to an unexpected six percent enrollment increase.

In part because they've been successful in recruiting new students and in part because more students are opting to live on-campus this fall, many schools are suffering dorm room shortages, reports Jim Grimm, president of College and University Housing Officers International (CUHOI).

And while a lucky few students are living it up at luxury hotels, on most room-short campuses students must endure long waits, overcrowding, temporary housing in lounges and storage rooms, and sometimes no housing at all.

At least 600 Iowa State students, for example, started the year without a place to live, and local and state agencies are still to shelter them.

But a shortage of off-campus as well as on-campus housing is making a bad situation worse, officials report.

University of Wisconsin-Madison officials have turned down some 4000 housing requests because of overcrowding there, says Lawrence Halle, associate housing director.

Over 500 University of California-Davis freshmen similarly were denied housing this fall.

Other schools — South Florida, Illinois, Southern Cal, and Bates College in Maine among them — are coping with unexpected overflows by stuff find three and often four students in dorm rooms designed for single or double occupancy.

At the University of Nebraska, for instance, where there are 5160 spaces available for more than 5270 students, officials are placing three students to a room. "We won't turn any student away because of housing shortages," says Housing Director Doug Zatechka.

Zatechka claims tripling-of students "has no effect on a student's GPA or the socialization process," especially compared to the alternative of turning students out in the cold.

"Turning a student away, especially at state schools, is a

crime," he says. "For a student, a triple room is better than no room."

None of it, however, was supposed to happen.

Many campus housing officials counseled that the terrible dorm overcrowding of the late seventies and early eighties was temporary, and that building new dorms to meet student demand for rooms was unwise because enrollment nationwide was due to drop precipitously soon.

Many schools, in fact, closed dorms over the last few years in anticipation of the enrollment decline.

But enrollments, of course, haven't dropped.

And more and more students are finding that "it's too expensive to live off-campus and while on campus is much more convenient," says CUHOI's Grimm.

Students also are being drawn onto campus as colleges remodel and upgrade their dorms, says Nebraska's Zatechka. "Dorms are a very safe place as far as fires and crime go," he adds. Some schools are even adding new furniture, unlimited food privileges, and computer facilities to entice new students.

On the other hand, Berkeley is removing computers and video games from its dorm lobbies to make room for an unexpected glut of new students there. "Housing is definitely a problem," laments Arry Legrand, Berkeley's housing chief. "We tell students to look around early but many think it just won't happen to them."

So far, he says, the university has added 750 new spaces to accommodate this year's overflow, besides leasing two residence halls from other nearby schools.

Berkeley students living in lobbies and game rooms must store their personal belongings in gym lockers two blocks away, and endure a five-minute walk to take showers on another part of campus.

At Yale, a number of students, upset with long waits and overcrowding, have asked for housing deposit refunds so they can get apartments off campus. Administrators, though, are refusing to refund money except "very, very rare" cases in which students need the money to continue their educations. The freshman class at Yale is huge, and up until the time you're a senior the housing situation is pretty bad," says one disgruntled student who wants her \$520 housing deposit back.

"For the exorbitant tuition we pay to go to this school, they make little exceptions to the system," says the student, who prefers to remain anonymous. "It's a system that makes you feel like a number."

But some schools actually have housing surpluses this fall.

Because there's so much off-campus housing available this year, over 700 Arizona State students did not claim their

reserved dorm rooms this semester, leaving the typically-overcrowded residence halls with dozens of unfilled rooms.

And Loyola College in New Orleans solved its housing dilemma by buying a new residence hall from a recently-closed college over the summer? At the beginning of the 1984-1985 school year Morehouse College, like the for-mentioned institutions, was confronted with a serious problem, a housing shortage. Faced with an option to house students at Morris Brown College, the administration at Morehouse negotiated terms with Morris Brown College for Morehouse students to live at Gaines Hall.

Raymond E. Crawford, acting vice president for student affairs, stated that the reason students were unable to be housed on Morehouse's campus was that the students failed to follow the procedure outlined for housing in the **Student Handbook**, pages 7-10. In order for students to be eligible for on-campus housing, students must, by the designated time, pay their tuition and housing deposits to the Business Office, and submit completed housing applications to the Housing Office. Crawford adds that there is a specific date by which all students who desire housing at Morehouse must pay a certain amount as the housing fee. When this fee is paid, and on time, steps are taken to ensure that students have their rooms upon their arrival, and they are informed of this. It is only when upperclassmen, incoming freshman, and transfer students do not meet the financial deadline stated by the college that we have a housing problem, he emphasized.

Dennis Myles, an Engineering/Math major, had pre-conceived thoughts about staying at Morris Brown College. Myles did not want to stay at Morris Brown but was left with no alternative because he needed somewhere to stay. Among the advantages of staying at Morris Brown, Myles feels that the walk is great because of the exercise, and he has time to contemplate his daily schedule.

Kevin Ransom, a sophomore Economics major, at first did not like the idea of staying at Morris Brown because of the reputation of the animosity between Morehouse and Morris Brown students. With the advantages of a quiet, co-ed atmosphere, Ransom stated that he is making the most of the situation. Other positive qualities of staying at Morris Brown, Ransom adds, are the quality of the bathroom and no waiting to use the telephone.

There have been no threats of disturbances upon students housed at Morris Brown this semester, Crawford replied, and Morehouse has a good working relationship with the Morris Brown administration.

Rayford Jackson, a Junior Accounting major, feels that residing at Gaines Hall is a great

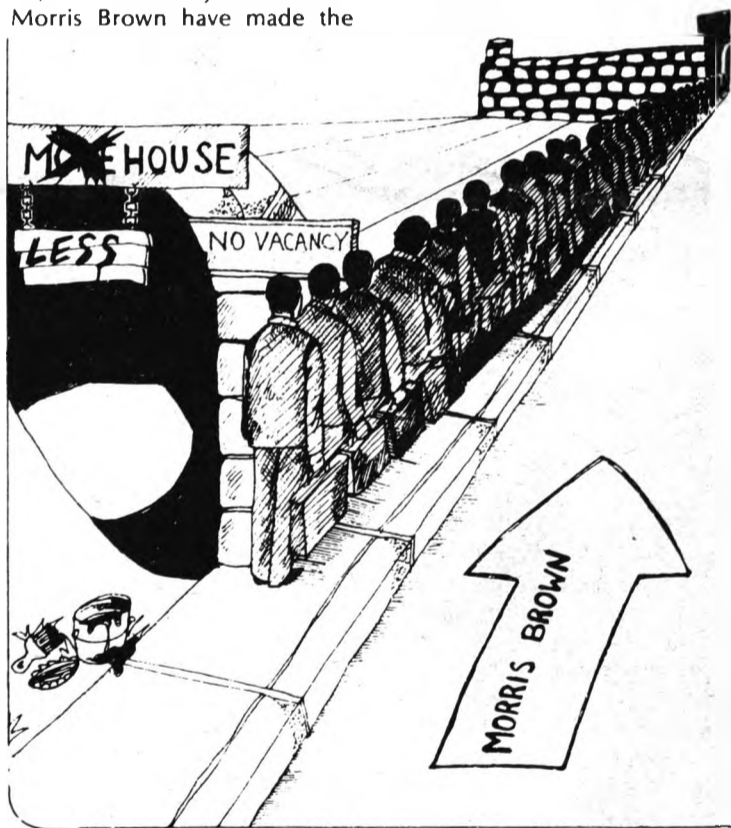
experience because it is going from one extreme to the other. Jackson stated, "that the living conditions are not the greatest, but it is better than living in Graves Hall." Aside from the long walk, he adds that the advantages to living at Morris Brown are that it is peaceful, and quiet, contrary to belief, which enables him to get more studying done.

Kevin D. Jones, a senior Communications major, felt caught off guard when he was informed that he had to stay in Gaines Hall. After living in Hubert and DuBois Halls for two consecutive years, Jones thought that White Hall, a senior dormitory, was a logical choice for a dorm. When presented with the problem, Jones felt that some residence was better than none at all, which some opted not to take. Jones, like the other interviewed students who reside in Gaines Hall, has had no confrontation with "outside forces." But a concern that Jones stated is that it is only appropriate for Morehouse's administration to send a representative to evaluate the welfare of the Morehouse students. Finally, Jones concluded, the dormitory directors at Morris Brown have made the

transition smooth, and have been accommodating on all points; and Morehouse students staying at Morris Brown may become a step in the right direction for mending past adversities, and establishing better relations between Morris Brown and Morehouse students.

Crawford concludes that housing students is basically the same as most universities. There are dates when specific fees or portions of the fees for housing must be paid in order to receive on-campus housing. If these fees are paid on time, it gives the people working in housing sufficient time to plan programs and allot rooms for students who are coming to Morehouse. Problems occur only when students do not follow the specific instructions pertaining to housing. Crawford urges that all students pay specific attention to dates, deadlines and amounts so that they can have a room confirmed. It is when this occurs that programming and scheduling can be completed, and problems can be alleviated.

*Eric Nelson, Executive Assistant to the Editor/Staff Writer contributed to this article.



News-In-Picture



Prescott Bush (left), brother of Vice President George Bush, and his wife Beth (second from left), Co-Chairpersons of UNCF's Lower Connecticut Special Gifts Campaign, hosted a reception saluting Mr. and Mrs. Edward M.M. Warburg and Mrs. George W. Merck for their dedication to black higher education. Mrs. Warburg is Director Emeritus of UNCF. Morehouse College President Dr. Hugh M. Gloster (right) and Laura Jenkins (second from right) attended the event. Mrs. Philip R. Warner, Chairperson of the Connecticut Campaign, announced that the 1984 campaign goal is \$100,000.

Spotlighting Our Excellence

Hill Says Graduation Should Be First Obligation



Photo: Johnny Crawford

Willie Hill

By Johnny Crawford
Associate Editor

What is harder to find than a needle in a haystack and is as rare as the Hope Diamond? The answer is a football coach who wants to see players get more than touchdowns, tackles or blocks.

Even harder to find is a coach who tells football players that their first obligation is to graduate with a degree and their second obligation is to play football. That is, unless the player is a Morehouse Tiger and the coach is Willie Hill.

"Coach Hill stresses discipline and you can always count on him when you need him," said Reuben Green, Tiger quarterback.

Hill, who is also resident advisor for Student Affairs, stated that it is important for young black men to receive guidance off the field as well as on the field.

When asked the question, "Why are you coaching?" He replied, "It is a burning desire inside me to teach the game of football.

"When I found out that I could no longer play the game which I grew to love, I knew the only

other thing to do was to coach that same game," he said.

He also stated that when he first started coaching he tried to get players to live up to his expectation with very little regard to whether a player had the potential to do so.

"Since then I have settled down and concentrated on helping the players instead of helping myself," he explained.

"It is very important for young black football players to graduate with their degrees," he added, "That is why I tell my players their first obligation is to their education and their second obligation is to play football."

On the subject of racism and sports, Hill stated, "Racism of sort still exists in football, namely professional football. That's why there are not any black head coaches and very few black quarterbacks in the National Football League."

He also pointed out that in many cities in America a black

coach would not be given a fair chance to turn a team around and would come under constant criticism by many fans.

Hill, who is in his sixth year as the defensive coordinator for the Maroon Tigers, said that he would not take a head coach's job on the college level because it involves more politicking than coaching.

"A head coach has to deal with administrative politics, paper work, and much more; therefore he does not have that much time to devote to the players," said Hill, "That is why I would not consider a head coaching job on the college level."

In reference to Morehouse, Hill believes that the football program needs more specialized coaches much more than scholarships for blue chip players.

"A coach is a teacher," said Hill, "and if a teacher has too many students then some students will not get the needed attention in order for them to reach their potential. That same principle holds true in the area of coaching as well."

Willie Hill graduated from Central State University with a degree in physical education.

Pulse Of The People

Dear Editor:

It's been a long time since I've witnessed such rudeness, inconsideration and irresponsible parenting as I did recently. I went to see a spectacular performance by the Clive Thompson Dance Company in the Martin Luther King, Jr. International Chapel of your college. Throughout the whole performance two very small children (two or three years old) in front of my friends and I talked and made noise. When my friends and I asked the Mothers to please take their children out to the lobby if they could not keep them quiet, we were barraged with such comments as, "If you don't like it why don't you leave?", etc. Number one, we were in close seats and, number two, we were there long before they came. Why should we be inconvenienced just because these parents were inconsiderate and irresponsible? (In addition, I feel that it was rude to the performers for such noise to be allowed so close to the stage.)

I complained to an usher about the problem. He came and talked to the Mothers but they still refused to move in spite of the complaints and the looks of disgust of about 25 surrounding

faces.

After the performance we also complained to the Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds who very nicely apologized but his comment was that we should have moved. I do not see why my friends and I should have had to lose our great seats, especially, since we were there long before they came, and be inconvenienced just because the parents were irresponsible, inconsiderate and intolerably rude.

In conclusion, I feel that children that young should either not be brought to a performance such as this one (there are special performances around the city for children) or, if they are, the parents should take them to the lobby if they are being disruptive. In addition, I feel that if parents will not cooperate that officials, as discreetly as possible, should remove them from the auditorium.

I would certainly like to attend future cultural events at Morehouse College and I hope that this situation will not be repeated.

Anita Stewart
Atlanta, GA

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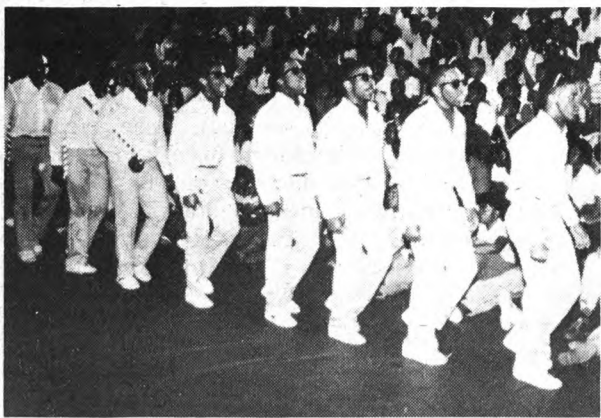
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Homecoming '84 - In - Pictures



Daddy Who?

By Johnny Crawford
Associate Editor

The year was 1899. The word nigger was used with so much regularity that it was easing its way into Webster's Dictionary. However, to an unknowing world, on December 19th of the same year a birth was taking place that would produce a child who would change the world.

This child, along with his future son, would make a nation take a serious look at the words of its constitution instead of glancing at them.

"I have hate for no one," would become the well-known words of this child as he would one day feel the pain of losing his wife to an assassin's bullet.

As a young boy he would watch as black people were lynched and black men were cheated out of both their land and money.

This youngster would turn to God at the young age of 17 and would observe the plight of black people in this so-called land of opportunity.

He would watch as the descendants of people who left a country which persecuted people for no reason do the same thing to his people.

He would listen to the words of Marcus Garvey, W.E.B. Dubois, Booker T. Washington, Paul Lawrence Dunbar and others and begin forming a realistic opinion about America's concern for his people.

He would begin thirsting for knowledge and enroll in Morehouse College at an age at which many students of today are graduating.

This young child would be one of the young leaders who would lobby a city council in a southern city, whose lips were dripping with racism, to build the first black high school.

In the midst of great tension between blacks and whites and Hitler's rise to power, this young child would change his name and that of his child to that of a German.

He would later rally with others to give his people the right to join a police force that would not allow his people the right to arrest whites until 14 years later.

Even more astonishing, he would try to exercise his right to vote in order to fulfill his constitutional right and be cussed, kicked and turned away instead.

Moreover, he would become



Official White House Photo

the minister of the most well-known black church of the 20th century.

He'd observe as black men would be sent to fight for democracy in Europe, Korea and Vietnam and return to a country in which they could not drink from a water fountain that was located on 20 feet away from the Constitution of the United States.

He would listen to John F. Kennedy say, "Ask not what your country can do for you, but what you can do for your country," while hundreds and eventually thousands of black bodies were

unloaded from planes returning from Vietnam dead. Men who were born with American citizenship, yet denied the basic rights in which they were fighting for abroad.

He would grow up and see white shop keepers, hotel managers and others tell blacks to enter the back door and at the same time put black money in the same cash register with the money of whites.

He would live to see his oldest son gunned down in an effort to make a nation give an account for the condition of his people.

He would become friends with

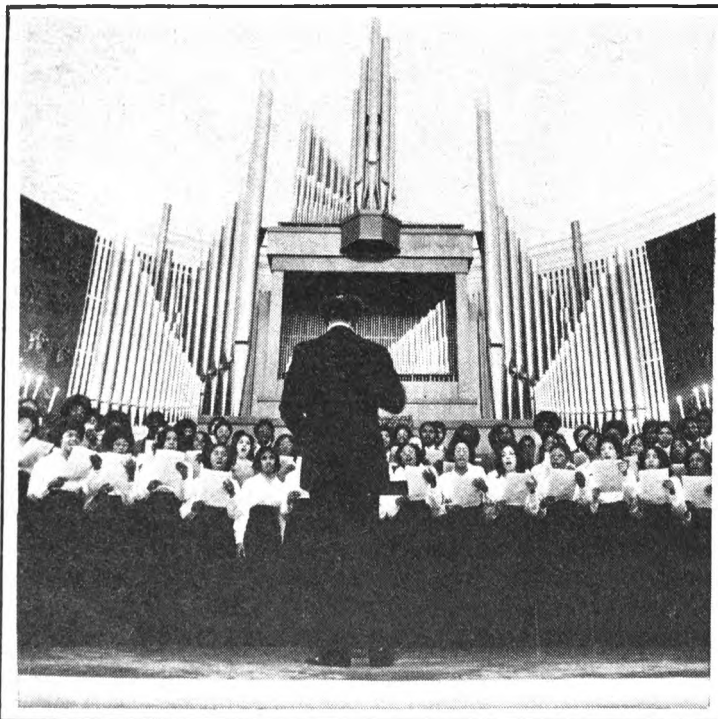
the legendary Dr. Benjamin Elijah Mays and Hubert Humphrey.

He would become the recipient of many honorary degrees both in the United States and abroad.

Finally, he would become known as Daddy to millions of people in the world. And earn the right to be called King.

This child, the future Dr. Martin Luther King Sr. would go from a time when presidents were being advised how to suppress blacks to a role of advising a president how to uplift a nation.

ARTS



Atlanta Ballet

This year marks the 30th anniversary of **The Nutcracker** as choreographed by the late George Balanchine of the New York City Ballet. The Atlanta Ballet has been dancing Balanchine's version of the famous Christmas classic for over 20 years. The 23rd **Nutcracker** season for The Atlanta Ballet will take place December 7-23 at the Fox Theatre.

In 1962, The Atlanta Ballet received sole permission to use Balanchine's **Nutcracker** choreography. Today, only a select number of companies perform his acclaimed production. Atlanta Ballet Artistic Director Robert Barnett, who danced as a soloist with the New York City Ballet for eight years under George Balanchine, was the original Candy Cane in Balanchine's first **Nutcracker** in 1954.

For 15 days and nights in December, Atlanta audiences will take a magical journey to a fantasy world of dancing candy canes, dueling toy soldiers, giant mice, sugar plum fairies, and swirling snowflakes. Elaborate set designs, including a gigantic Christmas tree which grows to enormous heights, will adorn the Fox Theatre stage. (The tree is

made possible by a special major gift from BankSouth.) Approximately 150 different costumes will be worn by a cast of 90 (40 adults and 50 children.) The Atlanta Ballet Orchestra, under the direction of Music Director and Conductor John Naskiewicz, will provide Tchaikovsky's celebrated musical score.

Funding for the 1984-85 season production of **The Nutcracker** has been provided by a generous gift from Days Inn of America, Inc.

The Atlanta Ballet will kick off its 1984 **Nutcracker** season with a "Nutcracker Celebration" following the opening night performance.

Friday, December 7
Egyptian Ballroom
10:00 pm
Fox Theatre

The celebration recognizes the 30th anniversary of Balanchine's **Nutcracker** which has come to be a holiday tradition in Atlanta. Guests will be transported to the famous "Land of Sweets" with orchestral music, dancing and a scrumptious array of desserts. Tickets for the "Nutcracker Celebration" are \$12.50 and are available by calling The Atlanta Ballet at (404) 873-5811.

Morehouse-Spelman Glee Club

The 58th Annual Morehouse-Spelman Christmas Carol Concert will be presented on Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, November 30, December 1, and 2, 1984, in the Martin Luther King, Jr. International Chapel. All performances will be at 8:00 p.m.

Dr. Wendell P. Whalum, Fuller

E. Callaway professor of Music and Chairman of the Department of Music at Morehouse College and Dr. Roland Allison, Chairman of the Department of Music at Spelman College will be in command of the combined college glee clubs which will feature carols from many lands — a part of every concert since

the founding. Traditional Christmas spirituals will include "Behold the Star," arranged by William Dawson; "New Born," arranged by John Work; and "Mary Had a Baby," arranged by Whalum. The program will conclude with the audience and chorus singing the traditional "Go Tell It On The Mountain."

Bush Gardens

WILLIAMSBURG, Va. — The road to fame for aspiring performers in 17 eastern and midwestern cities may well begin when talent scouts from Busch Gardens, The Old Country, held auditions beginning Nov. 17 for 240 entertainers, technicians and stage managers for the European-themed park's 1985 season.

Busch Gardens' Entertainment Manager Linda Searls and her staff are looking for singers and dancers for the park's German, Italian, Country and Broadway-style shows; musicians and variety artists, actors and actresses, technicians and stage managers.

The Old Country is rapidly establishing itself in respected circles as a leading "farm-system" for the high-powered reaches of Broadway, television and stage, according to Searls. "Almost every year, one of our performers hits the big time," she said. "Many Busch Gardens' alumni have been in Broadway productions, commercials and in major motion pictures."

According to Searls, young performers often think the best route to success is directly via the streets of Los Angeles or New York. "That simply isn't the case," she said. "Busch Gardens' performers enter a fast-paced environment in which they can truly test their talents and rise to the maximum."

In addition, park entertainers often make TV appearances, perform at special events and appear in a variety of parades and shows.

"Busch Gardens' six-month season gives young performers



invaluable experience and a first-hand opportunity to discover if their long-range career goals are in show business," said Searls.

In addition to the Valuable exposure, performers can also take advantage of free classes in all forms of dance, vocal instruction and instrumental arranging; participate in choral, band, jazz and dance concerts; and take part in every stage of fully theatrical productions.

Auditions will be conducted on a first-come, first-served basis in Harrisonburg, Va.; Richmond, Va.; Greensboro, N.C.; Winchester, Va.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Columbus, Ohio; Cincinnati, Ohio; Bloomington, Ind.; Champaign-Urbana, Ill.; Washington, D.C.; Philadelphia, Pa.; New York City, N.Y.; Boston, Mass.; St. Louis, Mo.; Chicago, Ill.; Atlanta, Ga. and Williamsburg, Va.

Performers attending the auditions should be at least 18

years of age and be available for full-time seasonal employment. Audition presentation should be limited to two minutes, but performers should be prepared to present additional material upon request.

The entertainment shows staged at Busch Gardens are performed an average of six times daily, with as many as 400 total performances during the park's season.

Busch Gardens, The Old Country, is a 360-acre family entertainment park featuring eight authentically detailed 17th century European hamlets. The park offers rides, shows, entertainment, shops and restaurants.

Located three miles east of historic Williamsburg, Busch Gardens is a two-and-one-half-hour drive from Washington, D.C., and an hour drive from Richmond and Norfolk, Va. For more information call Kristine Brill at 314-982-1786.

MANUSCRIPTS INVITED: POETRY AND FICTION
Agnes Scott Writers' Festival
April 3, 1985

Prizes of \$100 each for best poem and best story

- *Contributors must be enrolled in Georgia college or university.
- *No more than 5 typed pages of poetry accepted.
- *No more than 2 stories (total 5,000 words) accepted.
- *Works entered must not have been published except in campus magazines or newspapers.
- *Only manuscripts accompanied by SASE will be returned.
- *No contestant may win either prize more than twice.

DEADLINE: FEBRUARY 13, 1985

Mail entries to:

Agnes Scott Writers' Festival
Department of English
Box 979, Agnes Cott College
Decatur, Georgia 30030

Author Gives \$10,000

New York, N.Y. — In an unusual and generous gesture, a New York writer and attorney has donated \$10,000, in order to stimulate widespread debate on how worldwide peace and justice may be achieved in our time.

Stuart M. Speiser is the author of more than twenty books, the latest of which is *How to End the Nuclear Nightmare*, published in September by New Rivers Press and distributed by Dodd, Mead. In that book, he develops one approach to reducing the conflict between the United States and the Soviet Union.

Eager to find other approaches, Speiser conceived the idea of the year-long essay

contest, which is administered by the Council on International and Public Affairs, in New York. The prize money will go to the writer of a 5,000-word essay on the following topic:

How we can, without adopting socialism or giving up our treasured freedoms, modify American capitalism to make it more equitable, and to reduce the level of ideological conflict with the Soviet Union, so as to make possible an end to the nuclear nightmare..

Anyone anywhere in the world — except officers, trustees, and employees of the Council on International and Public Affairs — is eligible to enter. Essays must be post-

marked by December 31, 1985.

It is not necessary to buy or read Speiser's book to enter the contest. Essays may be devoted to suggestions for improving or changing the plan presented by Speiser, or they may advocate fundamentally new ideas related to the topic of ending the nuclear nightmare.

The Council on International and Public Affairs is solely responsible for administering the contest. For more details, contest rules, and the required entry forms, send a stamped, self-addressed envelope to: Speiser Essay Contest, Council on International and Public Affairs, 777 United Nations Plaza, New York, NY 10017.

Central America Intervention

Amherst, Mass - On the occasion of the first anniversary of the U.S. invasion of Grenada, over forty student body presidents from some of the nation's largest and most prestigious universities issued a 4 point statement of principles opposing U.S. military intervention in the affairs of Central American nations. The student body presidents represent both public and private universities from every region in the country.

The effort by these student body presidents was accelerated by a campaign by right-wing student organizations, commemorating the U.S. invasion of Grenada. Organizers of the right-wing campaign include the College Republican National Committee, the USA Foundation, and the American Opportunity Foundation.

"I think many student leaders, myself included, are appalled at the blatantly partisan and well-

funded effort to misrepresent student opinion as pro-interventionist," said Manuel Gonzalez, student body president of Princeton University, "The College Republicans are dead wrong if they think they are speaking for a majority of students celebrating a resurgence of gunboat diplomacy."

The four principles included in the statement are that: (1) no U.S. troops should be sent to Central America, (2) U.S. aid to the Nicaraguan "contras" should be halted entirely, (3) the U.S. should not quarantine Nicaragua, and (4) financial assistance to the military in Central American nations should be conditioned upon improved respect of human rights by their governments. The statement also calls for both presidential candidates to abide by these principles if elected to office.

"The majority of students are

against intervention in Central America," declared Richard Patrick, student body president of the University of Massachusetts at Amherst. "Our lives would be sacrificed in unjustifiable military adventures. We, more than anyone else, know that diplomacy, not force, must reign."

One student body president saw the issue in relation to America's military intervention in Vietnam. "This so-called "Student body president at Emory University, "If we learned anything in Vietnam, it should be that first resort to military intervention and a failure to negotiate is a hopeless, morally bankrupt policy for encouraging democracy in a place Central America."

The Student Leadership Project is an ad-hoc group of student body presidents concerned about policy issues.

Thierry's Corner



350 FOR PUNCH!!



Merry Christmas

TALKING DRUMS



THIS WEEKLY MAGAZINE WHICH HAS BEEN ON THE NEWSTANDS FROM SEPTEMBER 8, 1983 REPORTS NEWS AND EVENTS AND CREATES A FORUM FOR REASONABLE DISCUSSION OF THE PROBLEMS OF THE WEST AFRICAN REGION WHICH ARE USUALLY WRITTEN OFF WITH SIMPLISTIC EXPLANATIONS IN THE WESTERN MEDIA. YOU ARE WELCOME TO SUBSCRIBE TO

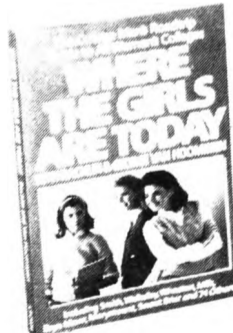
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Hit 'em where they live

Here's a brand-new guide to all U.S. women's colleges concentrating on the "how to's" of roadtripping. The latest advice on what to wear and how to pick up girls, plus where to hang out and what types of girls to expect at each school. Written by two undergraduates who personally checked out the majority of the 81 schools covered. With photos taken by the authors during the course of their research.



WHERE THE GIRLS ARE TODAY

The College Man's Roadtripper Guide to All Women's Colleges by **SETH RACHLIN** and **GEORGE VAN HOOMISSEN**

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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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The editorial office is 102 SGA Building, Morehouse College, Atlanta, Georgia 30314 Phone: 404-681-2800, ext. 431.

The Maroon Tiger will recognize the individual whom you think is the most competent or best liked in each category.

Vote for one person in each category:

- Faculty _____
- Staff _____
- Student _____

Your nomination should be addressed to: CHAIRMAN, BENJAMIN E. MAYS WEEK COMMITTEE, The Maroon Tiger, Morehouse College, SGA Building, Atlanta, GA 30314 by January 31, 1985.

*Apple Talk will be back next semester.

EDITORIALS

Our Report Card

We assumed various positions on this newspaper at the beginning of this semester at a time when no sector of the College actually had any hope in a campus newspaper. When we assumed office, we had two offices without furniture and equipment with which to produce a new paper. The air conditioner in the office had not worked for ages and the telephone had been out of order for over a semester.

But today, right in the middle of our term in office, we are proud to say that our offices have come back to life and we have not only produced four issues this time around with thirty loyal staff members, but we will continue to improve on the quality until we reach the utmost point of perfection.

Our layout and content, we have been told, have made The Maroon Tiger clean and readable. Our editors and staff writers have maintained impeccable standards of coverage.

With the continued guidelines and support from members of our advisory committee (their names are listed in the staff box) The Maroon Tiger's Freddie Asinor, a senior Mass Communications/International Studies major, was a State wide finalist for the editorial "Hands Off Maroon Tiger Torch and Adam Smith, junior class president and staff writer of this paper also received recognition for his feature, "The United Way" which appeared in the September 1984 issue of The



Editor Asinor addressing a campus forum.

Photo: Richard Cary

Maroon Tiger.

Our photographers and our cartoonist have given us more than enough to brighten our pages, making us look as good as a professional newspaper. And as promised in the numerous editorials in this paper, we will not succumb to any pressures from any quarters whatsoever and will be fair, objective and concise.

We have persistently invited the Morehouse community to use our "Pulse Of The People" section to voice their opinions on some issues that have been treated in this paper or something they feel concerned about. It is imperative that we are made to account for our stewardship.

This is the more reason why we organized our first campus forum this month to find out how best we were doing. This is not the last. We will continue to accept your criticisms in order for us to serve you best. May you have the best Christmas.

SGA; A Shame

Probably the most widely read political philosopher, John Locke states that the right to govern derives from the people and when the people give their consent to a government, they (the people) expect it (the government) to govern justly. If the government forfeits the loyalty of its subjects, Locke continues, it could be legitimately overthrown.

We have followed with keen interest the Keith Perry administration since Freshman week. The reason we did that (apart from serving a constituency) was that we had been promised a much better student government this year. Last year's

administration, we have been told "lacked leadership qualities." During the Freshman Week, we observed lack of coordination and leadership which nearly resulted in a fight between the Class of 1988 and some upperclassmen who were serving as group leaders. The behavior of the "student leaders" who used the stage of Spelman's Sister's Chapel to condemn and criticize the freshman's behavior, was repugant and itself a clear indication of a lack of leadership. This led to a low turn-out at other activities including the Annual Freshman Banquet. We had initially contributed this to

organizational snarls and administrative changes which were going on at that time.

Contrary to that, we have again observed an administration that has created what it calls a cabinet with the sole intention of eroding the powers of the legislative body of the SGA, the Student Council. According to a source, the student council has met only three times this semester; twice to discuss "business" and lately an emergency meeting to ask you "who will be called Senators," to extend the referendum, requesting the present administration to rewrite the Student

(Continued on Page 9)

Where Are Our Manners?

by Quinton Parker

Each year, a substantial sum of money is paid to Morehouse College for the purpose of attaining a first-class education. Many times, a student's tuition is paid by hard working parents who want their son to become that well-rounded individual known to the world as a "Morehouse Man." What the student's parents do not realize, however, is that their money is often spent in vain simply because students deprive themselves of their own education in many ways. Probably the single function in which students may gain a wealth of information is assembly. However, due to the behavior patterns exhibited by scores of students, the opportunity to learn while in assembly has been denied to the majority of brethren.

The problem of improper behavior during college assembly is nothing new to our

school. It is a problem that seemingly develops as each school year progresses. Students often fall asleep while speakers share experiences from recent travels and events. Disrespect is often shown as students whistle throughout someone's speech in an effort to make the speaker's message seem meaningless.

There is no limitation to a single classification when the issue of disrespect during assembly is addressed. Rude behavior is not confined to the Freshman class, as many upperclassmen would have you to believe. Instead, disrespect towards speakers has infiltrated every class within the student body. For instance, Dr. Lawrence E. Carter, was not complimenting the Senior class during our first unified assembly when he paused to let them know that no one had been dismissed. By the same token, former speakers were not overjoyed when they

had to pause in the middle of an informative lecture because of the audience's unruliness. Yes, an abnormal behavior pattern has swept through the entire student body.

In an effort to quell the overall lack of respect exhibited by the student body as well as arouse student awareness through an educational means; the Vice-President of Academic Affairs office has even had Morehouse students who have traveled abroad to address the student body. As usual, the function contained a host of valuable information that could be applied to daily knowledge, however, due to loss of manners by a few of our Morehouse brothers, the opportunity to learn as much as possible during the assembly was voided.

Reasons for disrespect in assembly are as numerous as the number of students that display it. However, most of the reasons

are related to the idea that students are just, plain B-O-R-E-D! It is too bad that students are willing to discard learning opportunities simply because they do not feel like learning. I often wonder if parents would be pleased to know that they are paying a hefty sum of money each year for their child to deny himself a learning experience because he is bored.

Please bear in mind that the task of finding informative speakers is not as easy as one may think. Once students disrespect a speaker, he may have second thoughts about speaking on another occasion. Also, do not overlook the fact that speakers often share their experiences with other speakers. Once negative words begin to spread concerning a particular audience, speakers become more and more scarce. No speaker wants to stand before an audience knowing that his

listeners will treat him in a hostile manner.

Students fail to realize that some of our speakers do not appear without a financial agreement. Therefore, the money that the school pays him is undoubtedly extracted from the tuition that is paid each year. When students deprive themselves of the right to learn in assembly, then they are literally throwing away their own money!

If students would only pay close attention to the things a speaker says in assembly, then they will attain a wealth of knowledge that will prove to be beneficial to them in the future. The first step towards learning in assembly deals with the student's ability to stop throwing away money and to respect the person behind the podium. Let the students not only make themselves proud, but their parents proud as well!

FEATURES

No Thanks To Give

By William Dean

Special To The Maroon Tiger

President Abraham Lincoln's Thanksgiving Day Proclamation for 1863 begins, "The year that is drawing toward its close has been filled with the blessings of fruitful fields and healthful skies." As the United States observes its national holiday, 120 years later, it should be mindful that 22 drought-stricken countries in Africa have enjoyed neither fruitful fields nor healthful skies.

Reports of the Food and Agriculture Organization and the World Food Program, both agencies of the United Nations, are warning of intense human suffering across the African continent, west to east, and in the south.

Drought conditions in Senegal

will reduce agricultural production by 85 percent in large sections of the country. Food, feed and seed reserves are depleted in Mauritania. Crop losses could reach 50 percent in the northern and upper regions of Ghana. Food shortages and famine exist in parts of Chad. Three million Ethiopians are affected by drought; in Mozambique, four million. Lack of irrigation water has resulted in a 50 percent drop in wheat plantings in Zimbabwe. Botswana, Swaziland and Lesotho have had only one-half of their normal rainfall. Behind each of these figures lurks a world of suffering.

The drought is one problem among many pressing down heavily on these countries: pop-

ulation growth outstripping the growth in food supply; inadequate programs to promote domestic food production; wars and the influx of refugees disrupting farming; heavy insect infestation of crops; widespread outbreaks of rinderpest, the infectious disease affecting cattle; a reduced capacity, because of the scarcity of foreign exchange, to cover food deficits by commercial imports.

The result is that significant numbers of the 150 million people living in the 22 countries face, in the words of the Food and Agriculture Organization's Director General, Edouard Saouma, "the most serious economic distress and shortage of food, which may reach

proportions of hunger and malnourishment on a massive scale."

A great human drama is unfolding in our midst and we in the Western world, whether we like it or not, are key participants in the outcome.

The Food and Agriculture Organization is requesting from donor nations \$76 million to provide seeds fertilizer, tools and vaccines for control of animal diseases, and 4.2 million metric tons of food for the drought-stricken countries. To date, far less than the amount of aid needed has been pledged.

The consequences of the wealthier nations' failure to help avert such suffering would be awesome: starvation,

Dean is a lawyer in New York City.

malnutrition and hunger for the people of some of the poorest countries in the world, and same for those who could help but did nothing.

I shudder to think of the judgment that future generations would pass on our moral stature if we callously ignored this unfolding tragedy.

In 1973 and 1974, the drought and accompanying famine in West Africa and East Africa claimed several hundred thousand lives and caused lasting injury to many others from malnutrition.

The response today from the world community must be that of the Holocaust survivors: Never again!

The Trials Of Becoming A Young Adult

By Steven R. Lee

Special to The Maroon Tiger

There were 64 million babies born in the U.S. between 1946 and 1961 who are now between the ages of 23 and 38. This group now represents one-third of the nation's population. Young adults represent one of the most rapidly growing populations of psychiatric patients in America.

For a moment, consider the "plight" of the young adult. Separation from home must occur. It is a time of new beginnings and of establishing identity. The young adult faces career decisions, and begins the task of developing intimate relationships built on trust.

Imagine that people around you, even those closest to you, seem rigid, self-centered, unwilling to communicate or argumentative. What would it be like to feel "stuck" with nowhere

to turn and to feel like the situation will never change? Would alcohol or drugs become a way of coping or escaping? These are the kinds of concerns that young adults often have about themselves or their parents. These are also the concerns parents sometimes have about their young adult children.

If someone is in this situation, it may seem hopeless and unchangeable. But change is possible, although it may not be easy. Change in the young adult requires the ability to evaluate several different developmental stages since anger, depression and frustration are derived from many different sources.

Generally, towards the end of high school and after graduation, young men and women begin the process of leaving home — of separation and independence. One factor in

successful separation from home is the establishment of intimate relationships. Intimacy develops through self disclosure which requires risk-taking and basic trust in oneself and in others. Without consistency in the ability to trust others, the young adult will have a disregard for rules and authority.

Another factor necessary for separation is development of a sense of identity. Young adults must feel capable of mastering changes in their lives; that they are competent and adequate in the most basic sense.

The process of finding one's own identity is also built on basic trust. A person's identity develops over time by their identification with different traits from different types of people. If trust has developed with authority figures, (parents, teachers), then traits from these various people will be selected

and incorporated by the young person as their own. If an identification with authority figures has failed to occur, the young adult will either fail to form an identity and be bland and withdrawn, or will form an identity with people who are divergent from our cultural norms.

Once young adults have begun to establish their identity, they can begin to develop life goals. Having a sense of one's interests and needs enables us to cultivate friendships with people who have similar interests and goals. If the young adult is able to develop the tools necessary to function in society — trust, identification, and intimacy — then he or she will be well equipped to meet the challenge of independence in adult life.

Sometimes professional help is required in order for the young adult and the family to move

through these developmental stages. Different events throughout a young adult's life can leave a stage incomplete, preventing progression to the next stage. Outpatient psychiatric treatment and, occasionally, inpatient treatment in a special unit designed specifically to deal with these developmental issues may be necessary. Charter Peachford Hospital is the only facility in the Southeast that provides a specialized program for young adults. Young adults or parents of young adults that wish to talk with someone about the issues facing people in this age group should contact the Young Adult Psychiatric Unit at Charter Peachford, 455-3200 ext. 534.

Dr. Lee is a Service Director, at the Young Adult Psychiatric Unit, Charter Peachford Hospital.

SGA; A Shame. . .

(Continued from Page 8)

Government Association's Constitution by the first Thursday of October 1984 or consider themselves non-existent.

We have seen an SGA that has operated without the open-door policy that we were promised. We have seen an SGA that constantly criticizes the administration of this College for its flaws but has failed to do its part to keep the flaws out of the running this great College of ours.

Vice-President for Academic Affairs Philip Redrick finds it difficult to get SGA nominees for the standing committees of the College. Vice President for Business Affairs Wiley Perdue cannot get any financial statement from the SGA after the homecoming activities. Vice President Raymon Crawford finds it extremely difficult to

reach the president and if he's lucky enough reach him and makes an appointment for a conference, the president arrives late. One person that we sympathize with is Public Relations Director Allen May who also serves as advisor to the Student Government Association. He is said to have made 15 telephone calls in one day to the Office of the SGA President without any response.

With all these problems unsolved the SGA President had the guts to mount the stage of Martin Luther King Jr. International Chapel amidst parents, alumni, friends, staff and faculty during the most boring homecoming week ever to ask some of our most respected faculty members to get out of their seats because those seats were reserved for his staff. And to add insult to injury, he was not going to start the program unless they got up to

find seats in the already packed chapel. We take it upon ourselves to apologize to Dr. J.K. Haynes, director of the Honors Program who had to leave the chapel to avoid Perry's embarrassing behavior and Dr. Marcellus Barksdale, professor of History and alumnus of the College, for this childish and unfortunate situation.

Now that we have done this in behalf of the 2,000 or so students of this College, we expect Perry to follow suit since we think the great leaders whose spirit he always invokes in his speeches could be ashamed to be associated with this rude behavior. We have been informed that the Officials of the SGA had expressed concern about the exodus of faculty from this college.

Maybe, we should ask them this question: If you were a faculty member and were look-

ed down upon by a student during homecoming or another day and later were offered a job by some other organization, what would you do?

We are aware that the student body is at this time fed-up with rhetoric and want a more effective and respectable student government that would work closely with the administration to better the conditions of this college instead of creating confrontations; an SGA executive that would be a lot more open to all students not selected few; an SGA that would be accountable to its obligations and respect authority but the same time not sacrificing the plights of its constituency and an SGA that would respect and abide by the mandate of the people give us a constitution on the first Thursday of October 1984.

The Perry administration has outlived its usefulness, and it's time for them to account for their lack of leadership. A better leader may be hanging in the skies waiting to assist in the restratories of Morehouse College that the Perry Administration has torn down into pieces. Now is the time.

STOP PRESS:
LEADERSHIP BY EXAMPLE?

At the time of going to press, the SGA Vice President Kevin Ross had been ticketed by the Chief Of Campus Police Jeff Whatley for driving his car through the gates between the Office of the Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds and the Danforth Chapel and on the green lawns to the SGA Building between Sale and Robert Halls. According to Chief Whatley, Ross said he did not have a current campus sticker and he thought he would be punished for coming through the main entrance of the College. Ross was not available for comments.

REAL POLITICS

Daddy King's Impact On Politics

By Phillip Thomas
Asst. Political Affairs Editor

Martin Luther King Sr. is considered to be the father of the Civil Rights Movement and as such, his impact on American politics in general and African-American politics in particular is immeasurable. Fatherhood in this context has both biological and symbolic connotations. On the symbolic level Daddy King (as he was affectionately known) was the archetypal civil rights leader. On the biological level he was the father of Martin Luther King Jr. who is inarguably the most influential African-American leader of all time and whose name has become synonymous with the Civil Rights Movement of the 1960's.

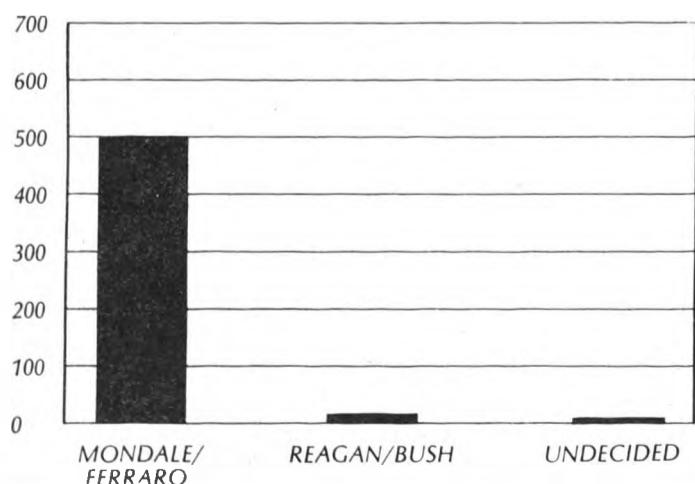
What Daddy King contributed to African American politics was the concept of Christian Activism. Christian Activism is the idea that Christians should take an active role in establishing justice in their society. Confident that they are doing the will of God, Christian activists are capable of great acts of bravery in the furtherance of their cause. It was this kind of intestinal fortitude that enabled them to withstand the harsh physical retribution that came in response to their non-violent protests. As early as 1930 when he first became pastor of the Ebenezer Baptist Church, Daddy King had established in his own personal philosophy a connection between the Gospel and the need to end the deplorable social and material conditions of his people. Through a deep religious faith and a clear conception of God's plan for his ministry Daddy King forged a commitment to work against the racist segregation of the South at that time. This commitment led him to become involved in N.A.A.C.P. work at a time when that organization was regarded as dangerously radical by white America. He also became involved with a fight to integrate the Atlanta Police Department. But most importantly, from the pulpit of his church he delivered sermons which attacked the evil Jim Crow system, which established in his parishioners minds and hearts the tenants of the Christian activism which was to be so significant in subsequent movement.

The most notable person to have been influenced by the words and deeds of Daddy King was his eldest son, Martin Luther King Jr. There is no doubt that King was deeply effected by his father's ministry. It can be said that he fused his father's views on Christian activism with the philosophies of the like of Thoreau and Gandhi to create the tactical basis of the Civil Rights movement. It is this philosophy and strategy that still characterizes the major part of African-American politics today. It is no mere coincidence that many of the major African-American political leaders are also ministers. Leaders such as Andrew Young and Jesse Jackson are simply extensions of the Christian Activist model which has its origin in life of Daddy King and his son. In this light we can certainly appreciate the role that Dr. Martin Luther King Sr. has and will always have on the African-American political approach.

Mondale Wins Mock Election

The democratic ticket of Mondale/Ferraro were easy winners of the SGA mock elections held Thursday and Friday November 1st and 2nd.

With a total of 516 ballots cast by the Morehouse College community, mostly students, Mondale garnered 500, 10 went to the Reagan/Bush camps, and 6 were undecided.



Johannesburg, "Join The Winning Side"

By Charles Carpenter
Political Affairs Editor

"South Africa is heading for a violent catastrophe unless the minority white rulers talk at length with the black majority. Moreover, the Reagan administration's policy of 'constructive engagement' with South Africa is an unmitigated disaster. This award will turn the world's attention to the plight of the little people; victims of apartheid; the ones who's noses are rubbed in the dust every day. South Africa's black people are on our way to victory, on our way to freedom, if you think you can stop us," referring to the white minority, "you are going to be stampeded; you are going to be overrun. We say, 'Come join us. Join the winning side.'"

—Bishop Desmond Tutu, winner of the 1984 Nobel Peace Prize and non-violent fighter for the freedom of Azania and General Secretary of the South African Council of Churches.

The extreme and insupportable harshness of the white occupation/rule continues to lead to violence that constantly threatens to become a bain de sang. External assistance from conscientious Afro-Asian nations raises the specter of foreign invasion and keeps the situation a live issue at the United Nations. Although apartheid stands officially condemned by world opinion, the nation and it's economy continues to flourish as a result of the slave-like labor force comprised of the indigenous blacks, and the continuation of world consumption of South African goods and the continued exportation to the racist regime — all in complete disregard of the innumerable international sanctions and embargoes imposed thereon. The growing internal and external frustrations threaten not only regional peace, but world peace.

Blacks in South Africa are by law confined to living areas designated thusly by the South African regime called homelands. The blacks are segregated from one another according to ethnic group; which is in itself a tactic employed by the government to create division between the native African peoples and thereby remove some of the focus from it's own perverted system — one of Pharaoh's favorite tricks used to keep the Israelites manageable in their slavery was to keep them fighting among themselves by creating division.

There are ten major homelands: Transkei and Ciskei, inhabited by the Xhosa people; Kwazulu, occupied by the Zulu people; Lebowa, the Pedi/N. Ndebele; Vanda, the Venda; Gazankulu, the Shangan/Tsonga; Bophuthatswana, the Tswana; Lesotho and Basotho Qwa Qwa, the S. Sotho; Swazi, the Swazi; and S. Ndebele, the Ndebele.

Typically, the homelands range in population from about a quarter million to well over a million. Sadly, employment opportunities within these non-self-sufficient homelands are limited. Often, fewer than 10,000 menial tasks may be available. It is just this sort of statistic which contributes to the median per capita income level being less than \$100. Not surprisingly, life within the barren homelands is miserable.

Travel outside of one's homeland requires a "pass," a passport-like identification booklet (which the government produces with the help of computers purchased from IBM). Penalties for being without run the gamut between temporary revocation to imprisonment — the latter being comparable to nothing known to Americans. In 1982, more than 200,000 indigenous Africans were arrested under the pass law.

The South African government, recognizing it's deservedly precarious position, will stop at nothing to maintain the obscene status quo. On April 2, 1983 Saul Mkhize, a leader of African landowners and peasants, was shot to death while leading a protest against government orders to remove 5,000 black residents from a white designated area to a homeland. Three weeks later on the 25th, Harrison Dube, an interpreter at the Durban, South Africa Supreme Court, and prominent community leader, was shot dead outside his home by South African police officers shortly after returning from a meeting of a joint rent action committee. He had obviously been followed. On October 23rd of this year, 7,000 South African army troops swept through three homelands just south of Johannesburg to "rid the area of criminal and revolutionary elements." Arrests during the raids totalled 358.

These are only a few examples of the thousands of documented acts of barbaric lawlessness habitually exhibited by the South African government. There are perhaps twice this number where the only witnesses are either the perpetrators or the dead.

The Union of South Africa has made feeble attempts recently to display a semblance of reasonability by holding elections to give suffrage to the "coloreds" and people of Indian descent within their borders. However, the good people of S.A. seem to have overlooked someone; the Blacks. The termerity of the white minority in doing this is incomprehensible and may well prove fatal.

The United States is not without blame for the continuing success of the South African ruling class. Our government has not only refused to take a stand against the brutal, oppressive South African regime, but has done much to assist it. More than \$28 million in American military-related equipment has been sold to S.A. since the Reagan Administration took office in 1981. The sale of items are greater than all previous exports of this type since 1950. The result is the complete undermining of the international arms embargo. The South African United Democratic Front (UDF) concurs with my assessment. The UDF issued a resolution which stated that the U.S. government was "only furthering its own economic interests in our country at the expense of the well-being of our people." But the resolution didn't stop there: "This unashamed greed and callous support for this unpopular and undemocratic government by the U.S. cannot stop us in our march towards freedom."

If I were inclined to give advice, I would advise the white minority to turn the government over to the indigenous majority with great speed, while it may still do so with a modicum of safety, for the perversely obscene treatment of God's people will not go forever unpunished. I would advise the current administration here in the U.S. to, for once, do the right thing: rise up out of the filthy, cold, dark shadows of evil-doing and be bathed in the bright, warming rays of virtue.

"Would you have collaborated with Hitler? With Stalin? What has happened to the moral condition of the United States that you cooperate with a system as evil and vicious as apartheid? Your president gets real hot under the collar when things happen to Solidarity in Poland. When it has to do with Black liberation, the whole Western world turns pacifist." — Bishop Tutu.

The Staff and Faculty of The Maroon Tiger wish you and your family the very Best during this Holiday Season!

M.A.G.G.I.E.'s Political Primer

By Charles Carpenter
Political Affairs Editor

regulation to control or limit the volume or types of imports entering a state.

Reactionary, a person who advocates substantial political, social, or economic changes favoring a return to an earlier more conservative system. A reactionary believes that most social problems result from democratic excesses favoring the propertyless masses, and usually prefers oligarchic government.

Revolution, a basic transformation of the political, economic, or social principles and institutions in a state; not necessarily by use of violence.

Terrorism, activities of state or non-state actors who use techniques of violence in their efforts to attain political objectives. The terrorists of today often become the patriotic leaders and national leaders of tomorrow; Menachim Begin serves as a prime example.

War Powers Act of 1973, an act to limit the war making power of the president. The president is required to secure congressional authorization for any troop commitment to action within 60 days. An additional 30 days may be approved without declaration of war if Congress agrees that the safety of the troops involved requires it. After 90 days Congress can, by concurrent resolution, require the withdrawal of American forces. This action is not subject to presidential veto.

Azania, the true name for South Africa.

Cold War, The extreme state of tension and hostility that developed between the Western powers and the Communist bloc after WWII, characterized by political maneuvering, diplomatic wrangling, psychological warfare, ideological hostility, economic warfare, a major arms race, peripheral wars and other power contests.

Demagogue, an unscrupulous politician who seeks to win and hold office through emotional appeals to mass prejudices and passions. Half-truths, out-right lies, and various means of card stacking may be used in either subtle or bold-faced attempts to dupe voters. Typically, a demagogue may try to win support from one group by blaming another for its misfortunes.

Organization Of African Unity, (OAU) a regional organization established in 1963 to develop unity, end colonialism, foster economic development, and provide security for African states. Membership includes fifty nations — every independent African state except South Africa.

Protectionism, the theory and practice of using governmental



overwhelming victory in terms of the Electoral College with Reagan winning 49 states and 525 electoral votes, while Mondale won only his home state and the District of Columbia for a total of 13 electoral votes. This margin of victory is in stark contrast to the popular vote where Reagan won by a margin of 59% to Mondale's 41%.

The discrepancy is due to what is called the "unit rule." The unit rule is the practice of counting all of a state's electoral votes as a unit. States are allotted the same number of electors as their total Congressional representation. On the ballot, a voter is actually voting for a slate of either Republican or Democratic electors who are chosen by the state party organizations. The winner

Reagan's "Landslide"

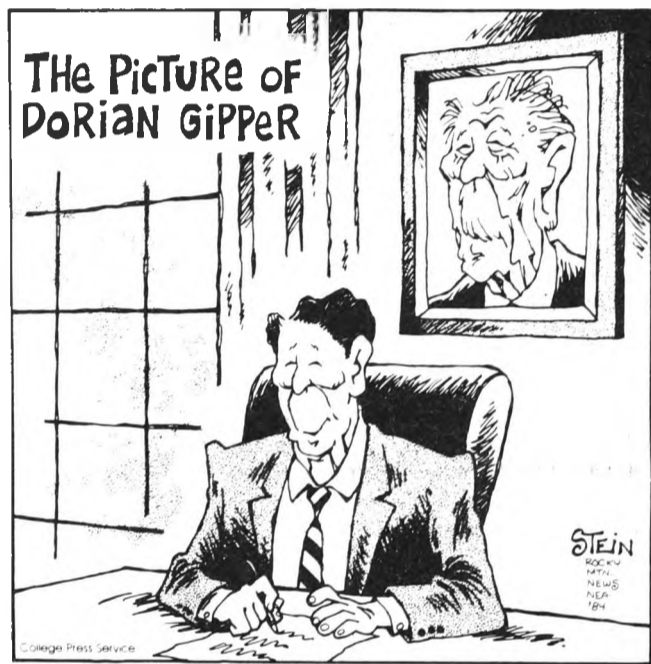
By Philip Thomas
Asst. Political Affairs Editor

The 1984 Presidential Elections ended in what has been widely considered to be a "landslide" victory for the incumbent Ronald Reagan. Indeed it was an

of the state's popular vote wins all of that state's electors regardless of the margin, so in effect the votes for the losing candidate are washed away. This is why the popular and electoral differed so greatly in this election. Under this system it is numerically possible for a candidate to loose the popular but win the electoral vote which would make him president. He would need to win only the twelve largest states to gain the 270 electoral votes needed to become president.

On the surface, the discrepancy between popular and electoral vote might not seem very important, after all, Reagan won both. On the contrary, the electoral landslide is already being interpreted by Reagan as an overwhelming mandate for his domestic and foreign policy.

It doesn't take much analysis to figure out that 18% of the popular vote is hardly a monumental margin. Also taking into account the fact that only 60% of the nation's registered voters (only about 60% of the voting age population) took part in the election at all, we see that Reagan's victory does not indicate any kind of mass consensus. Yet the "mandate" claim will be used to justify the adoption of even more conservative policy on the party of the Reagan administration. African-Americans should be aware of the difference between the Reagan landslide and reality. 35% of the voting age population does not constitute a clear mandate. Black political resistance is going to be crucial during the next four years and it all starts with political education.



Tutu Criticizes US Approach On Apartheid

United Press International
STRATFORD, Conn. — The image of the United States has become "mud" to blacks around the world because of U.S. failure to attack apartheid in South Africa, the 1984 Nobel Peace Prize winner says.

Bishop Desmond Mpilo Tutu was sharply critical of President Reagan's "soft pedal" approach to the apartheid regime and said U.S. policy was an "unmitigated disaster" supporting racism and oppression.

"During the Carter administration, the name of America in the black community stayed very high. Now, I must tell you, it is mud," the South African Anglican Church leader in South Africa said Friday night.

"I am deeply distressed at the role America is playing," he said. "In our view it is collaborating with one of the most vicious systems the world has known."

"Another four years of the same medicine and the patient will wind up dead."

Tutu, 53, was awarded the Nobel Prize for his crusade against racial segregation in

South Africa. He urged about 450 Episcopal ministers and church members at a state diocesan convention to continue their support of a peaceful end to minority rule.

Political and economic pressure will eventually force the South African government to negotiate a settlement, he said, and the government will become part of the "flotsam and jetsam of history."

Tutu said his Nobel Prize will help boost the morale of blacks in his country who are excluded under the new constitution and deprived of citizenship.

"The world has passed its verdict," he said. "It says, 'Here is a cosmic vindication and it comes at a time when the world must focus on South Africa.'"

"Come, let us, black and white together, learn how to be human together."

Tutu was ordained to the priesthood in 1962 and became Anglican bishop of Lesotho in 1976. He was the first black to head the South African Council of Churches, a post he took on in 1978.

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Gospel Groups Meet To Compare Notes

By Robert Bolton
Staff Writer

For the past twelve years, black gospel college choirs have come to the city of Atlanta, during the Thanksgiving holidays, to participate in the National Black Gospel College Choir Workshop (NBGCCW).

This year, the NBGCCW convened November 22-25 at the Omni International Hotel and the Georgia World Congress Center. The events began with its featured artists concert, November 22 at 8:00 pm, with Vanessa Bell Armstrong, Thomas Whitfield, Donald Vails & The Atlanta Philharmonic Choral, The Showers of Blessings Gospel Choir, and The Stewart Reese Ensemble at the Georgia World Congress Center. In addition to the concert, students were afforded the opportunity to learn more about black gospel music in the following seminars: Psychology of Music, Gospel Phonetics, Vocal Techniques, Corporate Fundraising, Gospel Music Industry, What is Gospel Music?, and The History & Development of Gospel Music. These seminars along with others



were taught by recording artists, educators, and directors from all over the country. 3,000 participants attended this workshop to learn and share.

The NBGCCW has increased tremendously since its beginning in 1972 with approximately

200 participants. Realizing the importance of gospel music, Rev. Cornelius Henderson, Rev. Richard Hicks, and Rev. Frank Horton organized the National Black College Choir Festival as a vehicle to bring together choirs to sing praises unto the Lord.

The first festival had eight choirs and consisted of only a musical. This event was held at Booker T. Washington High School's gymnasium. As time progressed, the number of participants increased, thus, causing the festival to move to various locations throughout the city. By 1977, the festival had grown so that it required assistance from outside sources. This being the case, Creative Gospel, Inc., an Atlanta based non-profit organization, was established to sponsor the festival. At that time, the festival's name was changed to the National Black Gospel College Choir Workshop. This change was necessary because Creative Gospel, Inc. decided to introduce seminars which allowed information to be transferred about gospel music from a textbook standpoint, as well as a historical written view of gospel music as an art. In addition to these, the excellence of the presentation of gospel music was stressed in order to dismiss some of the fallacies that have been associated with gospel music. Also, to bring credibility and to improve the workshop's quality,

Myrna Summers, Walter Hawkins, Edwin Hawkins, Donald Vails, and Mattie Moss Clark and the Clark Sisters were brought in as guest lecturers for the various seminars.

While the NBGCCW has continued to improve its quality, it has also made all efforts to establish itself throughout the United States. This task was assisted by the recording of the workshop in 1974 by Nashboro Records of Nashville, Tennessee and by Philadelphia International in 1977. In addition to these, a 30-minute documentary entitled "A Lamp Unto My Feet" was aired nationally on CBS in an effort to familiarize those who had not been introduced to the workshop.

Over the years, the National Black Gospel College Choir Workshop has had an impact on those it has reached. Its primary goal is to present gospel music as more than lyrics, rhythm, and tones. As the workshop continues, the prime objective will be to present gospel music with understanding, perfection, and with the anointing of the Holy Ghost.



A Christmas Story

**Internationals/Mission of
North Avenue
Presbyterian Church**
**Cordially Invite You to
A Christmas Tea/Reception
Friday, December 7, 1984
at The Afro-American
Hall of Fame
(Morehouse College)
at At 5:00 pm**

You're also invited to "A Christmas Story"

in the Sanctuary on December 9

at 11:00 am -

*Corner of North Avenue
and Peachtree Street.*

Part I

Pre-Law Program At Morehouse

By Jerry Drayton, Jr.

So you are thinking about going to law school. Let me share some thoughts about your undergraduate preparation for law school.

Recognition of some of the special needs of the many pre-law students at Morehouse College resulted in the development of a pre-law program based in the Political Science Department. This program is staffed by the Director of the Pre-Law Program. The Director works closely with pre-law students to help them plan a pre-law education and reach decisions about law school. The Pre-Law Program has attempted to make as many resources as possible available for your use, but the ultimate responsibility for your professional school plans rests with you.

Your undergraduate years will be a time to explore many academic fields, to perfect your learning abilities, and to demonstrate expertise and experience in a particular field, usually your major. It has been said for years that a solid general liberal education and a study of western society and culture are the best preparation for the study of law, and this advice remains valid. The Director hopes to explain what law school is about, suggest additional readings, and provide you with statistical data and information about your probability of admission at selected law schools. We cannot tell you whether you will enjoy law, or whether you will be a good lawyer, or whether you will be able to find a job when you graduate from law school. The answers to these questions depend, to a large

extent, on you.

This article is designed to be used in conjunction with the **Prelaw Handbook** published by the Association of American Law Schools (AALS) and the Law School Admission Council (LSAC). The AALS/LSAC **Prelaw Handbook** is revised annually and is the official guide to all ABA-approved law schools in the country. In addition to individual school profiles, the book has excellent and essential discussions of law as a career, preparation for law school, the admission process, the law school experience, and a list of suggested pre-law readings. Students who are just beginning to think of the possibility of attending law school, as well as those who are actually applying, are strongly urged to review the AALS/LSAC **Prelaw Handbook**. The introductory pages of the **Handbook** are available as a handout; we also have reference copies of the entire book or you may purchase your own at the Atlanta University Center Bookstore.

ADVISING SERVICES

The list below highlights some of the resources and services you may wish to use. Please remember that this is only a partial list.

Pre-Law Director

The Pre-Law Director can answer your questions on a walk-in basis and can make arrangements for you to speak with representatives from local law schools.

Miscellaneous

-Statistical information on law school applicants. Each year the Pre-Law Director receives a report on Morehouse applicants to law school from the Law

School Admission Services. Although the reports are confidential, current applicants may want to discuss the summary results with the Director.

-Readings. Available for reference are a binder of law-related newspaper and magazine clippings, copies of the American Bar Association's **Student Lawyer**, and several good pre-law books.

-Referral to pre-law groups at Morehouse. Each year a number of student groups such as the Atlanta University Center Prelaw Society host various pre-law activities. Check with the Director for the names of current groups and their contact persons.

-Past LSAT's (Law School Admission Test). Copies of past administrations of the exam, with answers, are available for reference in the office of the Director.

-Registration packets for the LSAT and LSDAS (Law School Data Assembly Service).

Information on Individual Law Schools

-Referral to Morehouse graduates now attending law school (approximately 35 names at 17 different schools; updated every two years).

-Survey of Morehouse Graduates in Law School. This survey, conducted every two years, is sent to Morehouse graduates currently enrolled in law school. The questionnaire is designed to solicit "insiders" perspectives on pre-law preparation and on their respective schools. Many applicants have found this an invaluable resource for help in choosing where to apply and ultimately where to go.

-Catalogs and sample application materials.

PRE-LAW EDUCATION

Curricular Choices

Many students ask about suggestions for planning a pre-law educational program. At Morehouse, there is no formal pre-law major, and a pre-law student, quite simply, is one who defines himself as such. Although you may have the intention of going on to law school immediately upon graduation, many students do not reach a decision to apply to law school until several years after graduation.

Law Schools do not prefer students with any specific major. Beyond a disciplined study of western civilization, most schools recommend that students study and perfect their skills in English composition and communication. Words are the tools of the lawyer, and the student who can express himself with confidence and clarity will be at an advantage. Beginning with Morehouse's freshman composition course, students should concentrate on developing their writing skills to the utmost. The importance of good verbal skills cannot be overestimated. In conversations with the Pre-Law Director, Morehouse students now in law schools have emphasized the development of writing as the number-one priority for pre-law students.

Most law schools suggest exposure to other disciplines which might be useful in the practice or study of law. Of increasing importance is an understanding of basic economic principles. Other disciplines include statistics, computer science, and accounting. In addition, if you are planning to practice law in a bilingual or ethnic community, you may want to do some university-level study of the culture and language of the community in which you hope to work.

It is strongly suggested that early on in your Morehouse

career you read the introductory chapters of the AALS/LSAC **Prelaw Handbook**. These chapters provide a very helpful discussion of undergraduate curricular options. In anticipation of the great deal of time they will spend doing legal research, pre-law students might also consider enrolling in a basic course on library resources and resources methods. In addition, pre-law students are advised to take classes in effective study skills and reading skills, as well as a course in critical and analytical reading and writing. The mastery of these techniques and approaches can be applied at the undergraduate level as well as in professional schools.

Most law schools actively discourage students from taking too many law classes as undergraduates. Law is based upon sets of fundamental principles which are reflected in such basic fields as contracts, torts, criminal law, constitutional law, property, and civil procedure. These courses are almost universally taught in the first year of law school. Most law students do not understand what law is all about until they get well into the study of these subjects. Other subjects in law school are often based upon varied combinations and applications of those basic principles learned in the first year. The undergraduate student taking a variety of law courses cannot hope to achieve such an ordered understanding of the legal fundamentals. Upon entering law school, students who have taken such courses may mistakenly believe that they are simply relearning what they already know. In addition, those students will have less of the general liberal arts background which would serve them well in law school. These reasons, coupled with the fact that unnecessary duplication of courses costs you time and money, indicate that you should be careful not to overdo the taking of law courses as an undergraduate. (Continued on Page 15)

FACE Provides Service

By David Bishop
News Editor, Panther

will pattern itself after the treatment of alcoholism," according to a press release from FACE.

Although those with Anorexia Nervosa, Bulimia, and Compulsive Overeating disorders, are currently being treated as inpatients for the medical side effects of their disease at high costs. FACE has developed an outpatient program that meets the needs of a large number of patients with eating disorders.

"It is felt that rather than utilizing the more restrictive and costly forms of treatment... we can take a giant leap to the least restrictive, less costly... form of treatment for these patients," says FACE.

At FACE's halfway house there is one fundamental rule: NO FOOD OR DRINK IS ALLOWED ON THE PREMISES. "That helps them to recover," said Barbara Chelton, wife of FACE's founder, Guy Chelton.

"It's just like an alcohol or drug program that doesn't allow drugs or liquor in the house," she added.

All of the patients meals are obtained from the St. Joseph's cafeteria or at the FACE clinic at

the Perimeter Professional Plaza.

The patients interact through rap sessions and communal meetings after returning from their regular days activities.

Two patients have dropped out of the FACE clinic since it opened, and 16 have completed an initial month-long treatment.

The treatment, done in phrases, lasts for a two-year period. Phase I, stabilization, lasts three to seven days and includes psychosocial history, nutritional assessment, three meals a day and orientation.

Phases II through IV last three to four weeks and provides group therapy, educational seminars, physical conditioning and assertiveness training.

Phase V lasts seven weeks and includes bi-weekly therapy designed to maintain changes realized during treatment.

Phase VI, aftercare, entails weekly group sessions and lasts three months.

Phase VII, follow-up, lasts 18 months. Here, patients are evaluated monthly. Quarterly retreats for reflection and growth are also scheduled.

Psi Chi Chapter Comes To Morehouse

By Johnny Crawford
Associate Editor

The first day of November not only marked the first day of the month, but also the first day of the new chapter of Psi Chi National Honor Society on the campus of Morehouse College.

Psi Chi is the name of the prestigious psychology honor society that is present on many of the big universities throughout the United States. This organization represents psychology majors and students interested in studying psychology.

"This accomplishment was welcomed, said Kimblin Nesmith, a psychology major at Morehouse.

The qualifications for becoming a member of Psi Chi National Honor Society includes the following criteria. The student must have a 3.0 average in the area of psychology. The student also must have accumulated at least eight hours in the area of psychology, and must be attending an accredited institution.

Morehouse's Psi Chi officers are: Clyde Watkins, Jr., president; Todd Stokes, vice-president; Ralph Smith, treasurer and secretary. Other members include Kimblin Eugene Nesmith, President of the Morehouse Psychology Association, Dwayne Reed, Adam Smith, Geary Smith and Michael Kimble.

Watch These Students

By Carol Wilson
Special to The Maroon Tiger

Two images of campus life have dominated the media this fall: One portrays college students as serious-minded political conservatives, dressed in natty pinstripes, and firmly entrenched in the Reagan camp. The other depicts them as beer-craving fools, rioting for the right to party to excess, angrily opposing anyone who expects them to behave as adults.

It's not surprising that the student rioters have been universally panned, by the national and campus media. But there's also an undertone to which implies that it's merely a reflection of growing selfishness and materialism.

Though contradictory, both of these images are grounded in truth. Yes, today's active young politicians seem more interested in corporate profits and a strong defense than in rallying for peace, love, and universal happiness. And yes, disturbances, at Illinois State U., Purdue, Kansas State, and Morehouse College, among other schools, have given administrators everywhere reason for concern.

These two images can even be

seen as different sides of the same coin — or should I say the same dollar bill. It's well documented that today's college student enters school knowing that jobs are tight, facing intense pressure to succeed, and craving the high-priced lifestyle our consumer society so actively promotes.

Perhaps those students heavily involved in the GOP cause are more hopeful about the years ahead. They believe in what Reaganomics has accomplished thus far, and in the brighter future President Reagan promised in his campaign. And they are willing to work for that future.

The rioters, whose "protests" often start out as parties, don't seem to share that hope. The future they see doesn't merit sacrificing the here and now, especially their right to get drunk. Is it coincidental that many of the student riots have occurred in the industrial Midwest, an area particularly hard hit by the recession, and one which hasn't felt many of Reaganomics' benefits?

But if both these viewpoints come in for criticism, is there any way a college student can win?

One has to wonder. Several college administrators have spoken out this fall, blasting

students for not taking a greater interest in the threat of nuclear war. Yet the most publicized protests a long that line — the now-famous "cyanide pill" referenda at Brown and Colorado State — have been criticized as being too defeatist.

If ever there was a time for administrators, especially those in student services, to speak out about the good things happening on campus, this is it. I realize I may be setting this publication up for criticism on that score, for we don't back away from covering negative stories. But we also talk a lot about what students are doing for others. And they're doing a lot.

Young people are still active as volunteers, they are increasingly involved in making decisions on campus, and in such efforts as peer advising. While the much-publicized few are in drunken riots, many under-publicized efforts are under way in Greek organizations and elsewhere to curb student drinking.

It's impossible to control what the media, including The Maroon Tiger, will cover. The negative always seems to be more newsworthy. But at the rate things are going, a good word will be so rare, it just might rate headlines.



India In Transition

By Charles Carpenter
Political Affairs Editor

On Wednesday November 7, 1984 at 9:08 am Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister of India was shot and killed by two body guards; members of the Sikh religious group. In the ensuing struggle with the remaining security forces one of the assassins was killed and the other was critically wounded.

The attack was seen as retribution for the raid ordered on the Sikh holy place, the Golden Temple, by Mrs. Gandhi months earlier.

Almost prophetically, in a speech delivered to a large crowd the day before her death she said that, "If I die tomorrow every drop of my blood will invigorate the nation."

World reaction was consensual: shock, sadness, and concern over the future of this turbulent country. In Washington President Reagan expressed his "shock, revulsion and grief over the brutal assassination." In Britain Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher affirmed that "India has been robbed of a leader of incomparable courage, vision and humanity." Pope John Paul II said her death caused "universal horror and dismay." General

Secretary Konstantin Chernenko called Mrs. Gandhi "a fiery fighter for peace."

The assassination touched off days of rioting and attacks by the Hindu and Muslim majority against the Sikh minority. By the end of the week the death toll had reached 1,000 in Delhi alone.

The country's leadership was passed quickly to Mrs. Gandhi's sole surviving son, 40 year-old Rajiv. The new head of state is a holder of a mechanical engineering degree from Cambridge University and formerly a commercial pilot for India's national airline. Rajiv was not his mother's first choice. His younger brother Singay was being groomed in earnest for the position, but was killed in a flying accident in 1980.

There has been concern expressed over the inexperienced Rajiv's ability to weave together the social, cultural, religious patchwork that is India. It is no doubt a monumental task that awaits him, nor is there doubt that this fractuous country's future depends upon how well he is able to accomplish it. Yet there is hope in the recollection that Mrs. Gandhi too was said to be inexperienced when she took the reins and her son too may prove wrong the doubters.

Eaves Sets New Goals

By Emanuel D. McGirt
Staff Writer

Every Tuesday during Freshman Orientation, the Freshman Class has a guest speaker. Some of the speakers are all right, some are good, and some are exceptional. A. Reginald Eaves is one of those exceptions.

Eaves stated "It's amazing what Morehouse does to men. You the freshman class carry the torch of history and the memory of the past leaders of this great institution. Then he talked about the success of the Vintage Class of '56, of which he was a member.

Furthermore, Eaves exclaimed that his heart is heavy, for his concern is great for the future generations of Black Youth. He said "the Morehouse Class of '88 can and must be successful. Black people have a short term memory; in 1976 America had its Bicentennial, and in 1984, we

are still not first class citizens. Too many Black Americans are complacent. In 1984, the white media is trying to brainwash



Eaves

Blacks to stay home. They say Reagan is going to landslide Mondale but the brainwash is not accurate. They still don't

know whether he is leading by 12% of by 23%. Besides no Blacks have been polled. In 1984 we (Blacks) are not abused physically; we are abused psychologically. The Government and the media don't talk about the Jews, and they don't condemn Israel. But Israel is one of the strongest supporters of South Africa."

Eaves went on "History shows us Paul Robeson, one of the greatest orators of all time, an all American athlete, a singer, and an actor. He was a well-rounded man. Robeson had invitations to sing in front of white audiences. HE refused to sing in these segregated places. The Government labeled him a Communist. We believed what the white press said about Paul Robeson. Robeson stood up for what he believed in: he died a man. Look at Malcolm X, he came along and told us to be proud of our heritage, and to be strong black men and women. The white

media branded him. Malcolm X died a man." Eaves continued "You are designed by God. You are unique, there is no one who is totally like you. Whatever you want to do you can do it. After four years at "The House" you will be coming with men from all over the world. Morehouse Men must excel."

Eaves, a Fulton County Com-

missioner was interrupted with applause several times and received two standing ovations. He concluded by saying "What not appears impossible, one day soon will be possible. One of you in this auditorium may very well be the President of the United States. One of you a Morehouse Man will be President of the United States.

A Civil Rights Organization That Works

By Kevin Moses

In 1973 a group of young media activists founded the National Black Media Coalition (a Civil Rights Organization) based on the need of a fulltime advocate or watchdog of the communications industry.

This group first convened in Washington, D.C. in 1973 where it formed a committee and selected officers. The officers at the time were Jim McCuller, Chairman; Kujeteli Kweli, Secretary; and Pluria Marshall, Treasurer. Under McCuller's

leadership the NBMC did extensive research into the communications industry. Shortly after, the NBMC approached the Federal Communication Commission with a 62 point petition (of its findings) outlining demands and requirements that would give blacks and other minorities real access to all media functions (whether it be in front of the camera/microphone or behind the scene in a decision-making role). McCuller continued his two year stint as Chairman trying to maximize

employment opportunities for blacks and other minorities in this industry.

During the NBMC's 1975 campaign the former Treasurer Pluria Marshall was elected Chairman of the energetic Civil Rights organization. With Marshall in charge, the NBMC has assisted the FCC and Congress in the governing of the communications industry. In 1977 the NBMC became involved in minority ownership efforts with other public interest organizations, while working

with the FCC to initiate the agency's Tax Certificate and Distress Sales policies. These policies will increase minority ownership, while allowing communications outlets that hire blacks and other minorities tax benefits.

In addition, the NBMC has been instrumental in negotiating 24 corporate agreements that would improve black and other minority employment, training and promotion. These corporate agreements have helped NBMC raise over \$461,000 for black

colleges and universities. The money raised was used for scholarships and improving communication facilities at these schools. Among the recipients were Clark College, Texas Southern University and Howard University.

The students of black higher educational institutions has always been of prime importance to NBMC. It has aggressively sought internships and on the job training for students interested in pursuing careers in

(Continued on Page 19)

ON CAMPUS CAPSULE

***THE CONTROVERSY OVER AN ALLEGED GANG RAPE** by a U. of Florida fraternity goes on even after lengthy negotiations resulted in a settlement between the Pi Lambda Phi fraternity and UF officials. That settlement ends the fraternity's Little Sister program, requires Pi Lam to hire a permanent live-in house parent, and restricts some membership drives and social activities for two years. Fraternity backers believe that penalty is too strict, while some professors, city officials, and women's groups protested the sentence as a slap on the wrist.

***THREE STUDENTS WHO FOUGHT** what they thought were overly high charges for a law review course recently won a \$225,000 settlement for themselves and 1,997 other students. The trio sued Harcourt, Brace, Jovanovich and an Atlanta distributor, BRG of Georgia, Inc., claiming the cost of review courses doubled after the two firms agreed not to compete for the business, giving BRG exclusive rights to the Georgia bar review courses. Under the settlement, law students will receive \$200 each and the chance to take Harcourt's law review course at half-price.

***STUDENTS' NAMES** will no longer be passed along to appropriate campus religious groups at the U. of Wisconsin-Madison. Two local residents and a student obtained a temporary restraining order forbidding the UW from passing along information on religious preference, which is voluntarily provided by students on their registration forms. The trio claims the practice violates separation of church and state. A hearing was to follow.

***"REVENGE OF THE NERDS"** didn't get rave reviews on the campus where it was filmed — the U. of Arizona. Among those unhappy with the finished product were fraternity and sorority leaders who had met with producers during the film-making, to discuss ways of more accurately representing Greek life. Few changes resulted, say those students. Some UA officials were unhappy enough to wish they'd stuck with their original decision not to allow filming on campus. On the positive side, UA did receive \$10,000 in improvements of handicapped services, courtesy of the film crew.

***FOUR AUBURN U. FRATERNITIES** may have to relocate under university plans to build a

\$12 million hotel and convention center on the school land the frats now occupy. While Auburn officials are making other land available, and may increase their current \$125,000 limit on loans to fraternities, many frat members are upset at losing their current houses. One fraternity posted a For Sale sign in its front yard, listing AU President James Martin as the realtor, and including his phone number.

***A GAY STUDENT GROUP AT TEXAS A&M U.** must be recognized as a student organization, the Fifth Circuit Court of Appeals ruled recently. Refusing recognition violates the gay students' First Amendment rights by denying them freedom to choose and to organize. The controversy over the Gay Student Service group dates back eight years, to A&M's original decision not to let GSS on campus.

***ADVERTISING FOR STUDENTS** in major magazines is one way the U. of Montevallo plans to boost its student body. The Alabama school recently hired an ad agency to run full-page color ads in such magazines as Newsweek, Time and Sports Illustrated. The print ads are aimed at parents, while televi-

sion, radio, and even movie ads are being developed for the younger market.

A.U. OF TEXAS GRADUATE STUDENT recently won the legal right to protest a neighboring condominium development by placing derogatory signs on his property. The developer had taken the student to court, claiming his signs (including one on the roof) were hurting condo sales. The district court judge upheld the student's right to place signs on his own property — but ordered the student to remove debris from his back yard.

***MORE HOW - TOs:** For those college women finding it tough to be proper young ladies, help is on the way. Brooke Shields will soon publish a "High School and College Girl's Guide to Having It All" — but not until Cornelia Guest has offered her own guidebook for young debutantes. We can hardly wait.

***THE BOOM IN BUSINESS STUDENTS** at the U. of Wisconsin-Madison will mean tough competition for grades — and less fun for students, warn two business department members. A record 19% of this fall's freshman class plans to major in business. Most of those students will have to get 3.0

averages just to get into the business school, and many will need to make their college career choices early to plot specific course sequences.

***INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT GRADUATES** at Texas A&M are in such demand that many receive up to \$3,000 in bonuses to accept job offers, says Associate Prof. Gerald Stone. A&M's Industrial Development program is one of only three in the country. Its graduates take both engineering and business courses.

***COMPUTER COURSES ARE** frustrating and confusing to many college freshman, according to research by Carnegie-Mellon U. The need to become familiar with a whole new culture — including a new language — is difficult for freshmen, who are also intimidated by working alongside professors and computer whizzes in the campus computer center. To combat the problem, CMU spruced up its center, with paint, plants and carpeting, and required all freshmen to take a computer orientation course, to ease them into computers. That hasn't eliminated students' negative feelings, but has reduced them.

Pre-Law . . .

(Continued from Page 13)

dergraduate. In short, while a law-related course may help you decide whether law is a field which interests you, undergraduate law courses neither help you get into law school, nor do they help you once you are there.

Academic work is often related to the specialization of attorneys, and much of that specialization may occur at the undergraduate level. The pattern of specialization in law is very different from that of the pre-medical student, who first completes broad pre-medical courses in basic sciences, then proceeds to basic medical subjects in medical school, and

finally may spend additional years of study in residency specializing in a chosen field. Although most attorneys specialize after law school, they generally do so through practical work in a particular field. If academic preparation for specialization work in a particular field. If academic preparation for specialization is a factor, it is most likely to have occurred during the undergraduate years. Thus, many patent attorneys are ones who studied engineering or the sciences as undergraduates. Many corporate attorneys have backgrounds in economics or in fields related to their employer's products, such as electrical engineering. You need not know

which type of practice you wish to pursue before you enter law school, but it will help you to use your undergraduate time wisely if you can explore the varied fields. If you have always thought a course "would interest you," do not avoid it like the plague. You should explore. You may find that once you are exposed to unfamiliar territory, it may become a very exciting academic interest. Take courses as an undergraduate that will keep open options which are of potential interest to you as a prospective attorney.

**Drayton, is assistant professor of Law and Director of the Pre-Law Program at Morehouse.*

Real World 101

Graduating from college can be one of life's most disillusioning and depressing experiences. You've spent four years learning how to write, churning out innumerable papers on everything from *The Iliad* to the Oedipus complex, cramming for countless exams, translating Chaucer from middle to modern English — and you can't land your first job because you don't type 50 words per minute. Sound familiar?

The problem with college, according to Jeff Salzman and James Calano, authors of *REAL WORLD 101* (Trade Paperback Original, October 1984, \$7.95), is that facts, not skills, are emphasized. Students are rarely taught how to **apply** their knowledge to everyday

situations — like job-hunting. For those still in school, the authors advise internships, interviews and counseling with professionals as the most effective means of getting a head start on the job market. They also discuss how to play the money game, i.e., how to get credit cards and bank loans **before** graduation. For students as well as graduates, they give guidelines for:

- how to establish realistic short - and long-term goals
- how to write an "unresume"
- how to prepare for a job interview
- how to target the job you really want
- how to get the highest

(Continued on Page 17)



LAST YEAR, 452 GEORGIANS LOST THEIR DRIVING PRIVILEGES. FOREVER.



Because they were drinking. And chose to drive.

The shattering truth is that last year in Georgia 452 people were killed in automobile accidents. And thousands more were crippled and injured. Because someone was drinking and driving. Or allowed a friend to drink and drive.

Driving is a privilege. So is living. Don't jeopardize your life and the lives of others. Don't drink and drive.

**DRUNK DRIVING IS JUST
MURDER ON OUR ROADS.**

GOVERNOR'S SAFETY COUNCIL Joe Frank Harris, Governor

AU Inaugurates President

The Atlanta University, the graduate component of the Atlanta University recently inaugurated its ninth president, Dr. Luther Steward Williams at a convocation at the Martin Luther King Jr. International Chapel on our Campus.

A 1963 graduate of the University, Dr. Williams was described by Jonathan Smith, chairman of the Board of Trustees as a scientist, an administrator and a scholar/professor who has a passionate commitment to excellence in education and to assuring that quality education is available to all who seek it. Dr. Williams becomes the first alumnus to head the institution.



Overseas Employment

WORLD-SIDE OPPORTUNITIES FOR MEN AND WOMEN! JAPAN - EUROPE - AFRICA - AUSTRALIA - THE SOUTH PACIFIC - SOUTH AMERICA - THE FAR EAST. EXCELLENT BENEFITS. HIGHER SALARIES AND WAGES! FREE TRANSPORTATION! GENEROUS VACATIONS!

More than 300,000 Americans — not including members of the armed services — are now living overseas. These people are engaged in nearly every possible activity... construction, engineering, sales, transportation, secretarial work, accounting, manufacturing, oil refining, teaching, nursing, government, etc.-etc. And many are earning \$2,000 to \$5,000 per month... or more!

To allow you the opportunity to apply for overseas employment, we have researched and compiled a new and exciting directory on overseas employment. Here is just a sample of what our **International Employment Directory** covers.

(1). Our **International Employment Directory** lists dozens of cruise ship companies, both on the east and west coast. You will be told what type of positions the cruise ship companies hire, such as deck hands, restaurant help, cooks, bartenders, to name a few. You will also receive several Employment Application Forms that you may send directly to the companies you would like to work for.

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America... nearly every part of the free world!

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(4). Firms and organizations engaged in foreign construction projects, manufacturing, mining, oil refining, engineering, sales, services, teaching, etc., etc.

(5). How and where to apply for overseas Government jobs.

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NAME _____ please print

ADDRESS _____ APT # _____

CITY _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

International Employment Directory 1984

Yes: We Goofed

We apologize for the numerous mistakes that we had in the last issue.

Page 1A: Gripes should read Gripper

Page 11A: Photo credit: Greg Walker

Page 13A: Gloster Convoca-

tion should read Gloster's Convocation

Page 15A: Sports, Education or Exploitation. (This is Part 2 of the series)

Page 9D: Makasa should read Mukasa

Page 10B & 11B: The 10 Best kept secrets Among American

Colleges is culled from PARADE Magazine

Page 9C: The uncaptioned photograph should be captioned: Atlanta Mayor Andrew Young and his wife Jean accept a check from Officials of WXIA-11 Alive as their contribution to the Annual **Dream Jamboree**.

Educator Predicts Black College Enrollment Could Plummet

DURHAM, NC, (CPS) — Black colleges and campuses that enroll students from lower-income households are apt to suffer more drastic enrollment declines if financial aid budgets continue to fall, a University of Chicago professor recently warned a national conference on desegregation here.

"The impact of aid cuts is greater on black schools which have more students from poor families," says Education Professor Edgar Epps. "If the current financial aid policy continues to be restrictive, I expect enrollment at all colleges serving poorer students will show enrollment declines."

Student aid cuts approaching 20 percent over the past four years already have reduced enrollment at a number of black colleges, Epps pointed out in a phone interview, and caused a large number of mid-year drop-outs.

More students are attending college part-time, he told the National Conference on Desegregation in Postsecondary Education at North Carolina

Central University recently, because they can't afford full-time tuition.

Guaranteed Student Loans have saved some schools from significant enrollment drops, but "we will definitely be in trouble if the economy changes and lending institutions find something else to do with their money," predicts Jeanette Huff, financial aid director at Fort Valley State College in Georgia.

"About 96 percent of our students receive some kind of financial aid," she says. "And if lenders withdraw the funds, we won't have a college."

Huff estimates the college would retain only 17 to 20 percent of its students if current funding sources disappeared.

"Not enough for us to open our doors," she comments.

Even the University of the District of Columbia, where public budget appropriations keep tuition low and most students are ineligible for financial aid, has suffered some cut-backs, admits Dwight Cropp, vice president of resource management and development.

"The aid cuts have been felt in terms of growth of our non-resident student population," he explains. "So they depend to a large extent on tuition and fees."

While black communities solidly support traditionally black colleges, Epps recommends schools take decisive steps to combat financial aid woes.

"Colleges need to offer programs that are attractive," he stresses. "And schools must be flexible in offering them, especially at convenient times for working students."

Schools also must find new ways for students to finance their educations, cultivate new sources of private funding and recruit students aggressively, Epps notes.

"Schools need to do a better job of selling themselves," he maintains.

Without these innovations, Epps says, "it's doubtful that some of these institutions will survive."

Editor, Staff Writer Win State-Wide Award



Real World 101 . . .

(Continued from Page 15)

starting salary an employer will pay

REAL WORLD 101 goes a step beyond the basic job-hunting process and explains how to adjust to the corporate world once you've landed the job you want. Salzman and Calano offer tips on:

- how to organize yourself and your workspace
- how to develop a professional style
- how to write effective memos
- how to make a presentation
- how to sharpen basic reading, writing, talking and listening skills

Join The
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Contact: Editor at
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Say Brother

"I REALIZED THAT MY MARRIAGE WOULD DIE IF I PERSISTED IN HAVING SEX WITH MEN"



By James Peter Duncan

WHY DID I SEEK LOVE AND sex from men instead of women during my adolescence? I think it was primarily the lack of a loving, lasting, positive relationship with a man during my childhood. My mother was 17 years old, unmarried and the mother of a 1-year-old girl when I was born. She was overprotective of me, but her boyfriend mistreated her physically and mentally. I met my father just five years ago, and I grew up without any close male relatives. Also, it has very recently come back to me that when I was 4 and older man lured me into his apartment and sexually abused me by fondling my genitals. And at age 8 a 16-year-old cousin, who was supposed to be my baby-sitter, made me perform oral sex with him.

Perhaps because of these experiences, I found myself

desiring love and sex from men when I reached puberty. This desire led me to have mostly one-night stands with men for ten years. A few men became my good friends, but it was mainly sex that kept us seeing each other.

I began to have real feelings of guilt about my homosexual activity when I had my third sexual encounter with a man, when I was 12. We were caught by my grandmother, and this led to a stern lecture from my mother about the evil of homosexuality. So even though it was pleasurable, sex with men made me unhappy because it didn't bring love; it brought guilt.

When I was 15 I begin to think about my future, my goals in life. I decided that I wanted to have a wife and children. I knew I'd have to be able to relate to a

women's body and mind. It was easy to find girls willing to go out with me, and many of the young women were interested in having sex with me. But what was unusual to me was that most of them were also interested in getting to know me as a person. This was quite different from the grown men I was accustomed to, whose interest seldom went beyond sex. Still, I didn't have sex with any of these women, because I feared I would be impotent. My mind wanted to be with a woman, but my body still desired men, and I continued to have sex with them.

MY LIFE WAS FOREVER CHANGED when I was 17. A good friend led me, an atheist, to believe in the Bible as the word of God. He said that he had recently found peace, joy and wisdom through this belief, and I could see that indeed his own habits and outlook on life had changed. I prayed for God to move in my life also and for a woman to enter my life with whom I could share my faith and future, my body and soul. I also prayed for strength to resist the desire to have sex with men, but despite this I soon weakened and resumed having relations with them.

Then I met my future wife right after my twentieth birthday. Early on I told her of my past, and she was shocked but not repelled. We began to see each other often, friendship turned to love, and two years after we met we were married. We now have a 2½-year-old son and another child on the way.

Sporadically, during our first three years of marriage, I had sex with them. I felt guilt and self-hatred, and the insecurity and depression my wife felt on finding out about these affairs drove her to drink heavily. She threatened to leave me but never did. After each incident I begged to be forgiven, and she forgave me. It is a rare love that will stand after being subjected to the heartache brought on by such outrageous behavior.

The turning point in our marriage was the stillbirth of our first child, a boy. My wife and I were devastated. I could see, as never before, that our marriage would die too if I persisted in having sex with men. I prayed, as never before, for God to give me strength, and since that time, over three years ago, not once have I given any consideration to having sex with men. The sadness in our marriage has been replaced by great joy, happiness and peace. We have experienced new heights of pleasure and satisfaction in our sex life, and we are united in faith, love and the goals of our marriage.

Eleven months after losing our son, my wife gave birth to a healthy boy, James Jr. I held her hand and spoke words of comfort and encouragement of her as she went through childbirth. And suddenly there he was — our son, a new life — beautiful, miraculous. I felt both proud and humble.

TWO YEARS OF BEING A FATHER have taught me a lot about myself and my son. I've learned that our expression of

love through physical contact is wholesome and important. The importance lies in sharing natural affection — James Jr. will never be too old to hug and hold me. I realize that this is what I needed in childhood, the natural fatherly affection of a man.

As a parent my goal is to be a positive role model for our children to look up to. This includes being a provider and protector who gives love and proper discipline. It means living a moral standard, not just preaching one, that our kids will want to emulate. It also means doing my best to inform them of and protect them from the actions of those who would take advantage of their young innocence. In this way out children should be prepared to face the harsh realities of the world.

My past has made me appreciate being a husband and father perhaps even more than the average man. When I come home from work and my wife and son greet me, I feel a glowing satisfaction, a profound contentment. Loving them has taught me to love and respect myself. It is with thanks to God and my wife that I have come to perceive myself as a man, not only in terms of my sexual preference and prowess but also in terms of my commitment to my woman, my children — to my family. I would not trade my life with my family for anything in the world.

James Peter Duncan is a writer who lives and works in Chicago. Culled from Essence, October, 1984.

Julian Bond Speaks At Fall '84 Honors Day

By Ronald Wilson
Staff Writer

Is it true or just a propaganda when one man is described by another as a "consummate Morehouse man?" To say that this statement is true, we should first understand what the word consummate means. Webster tells us that it means "complete or perfect in every way." The completeness and perfection of Julian Bond's eloquent wit was demonstrated to the brothers of "The House" a few weeks ago at one of our most outstanding unified assemblies of this semester. Popular consensus says to me that few walked away from the so-called "best assembly of the year" unimpressed.

Julian Bond was born in Nashville and educated at Morehouse. He was an active participant in demonstrations that led to the eventual "abolishment" of segregation. In 1966 the U.S. Supreme Court ruled unanimously that he should be seated in the House; it was there that Bond served four terms. Bond was once nominated for the vice-presidency of the United States and he is currently president of the Atlanta branch of the NAACP. In 1977, Bond played the part of a civil rights lawyer in the movie "Greased Lightning." Finally, Bond has hosted a Morehouse television

favorite, "Saturday Night Live."

Bond came to the brothers with the rare skill of being humble yet direct. His appearance complimented his attitude; dressed in a gray suit, white shirt, and burgundy tie, he spoke with humble eloquency about Reagan and his future plans stating that "Three years ago, Reaganomics was an unproved economic theory, but today Reaganomics is an unproved economic theory." He went on to say "The average black family has suffered economically since 1980, and 1980-83 income for typical black families fell more than any other group. The crowd roared as

Bond exposed the current administration's motives. "The Reagan administration opposes abortion yet advocates the death penalty. Life begins at conception and ends at birth; the administration is marching backwards toward the 18th century; this administration is the first to use food as a weapon. Over the last four years three million children were pushed off school meal lists."

In conclusion, Bond stated that, "Reagan would like to turn back the civil rights clock until it becomes a sundial."

The calm yet fiery personality of the Honorable Julian Bond
(Continued on Page 19)

Tigergate Hits Morehouse

The offices of **The Maroon Tiger** were broken into on two occasions this month and personal items (shortwave radio/cassette, Nikon EM camera, lens, flash and pictures of Daddy King's memorial and funeral services) worth about \$600.00, belonging to Editor-In-Chief Freddie Asinor were stolen from these offices. Official report has been lodged with the Chief of Internal Security Jeff Whatley, but Asinor remarked that the break-ins will not in anyway deter "us from doing our duty to the community that we're serving."

Asked whether he suspected anybody for these acts, the Editor-In-Chief said he will not rule out a conspiracy to "steal" editorial materials meant for publication in this issue. He announced that **The Maroon Tiger** was in contact with a security agency for the installation of security mechanisms in the office of the Editor-In-Chief and the Editorial Conference Room.

He advised the Morehouse family to report to the Internal Security any break-ins and/or any suspicious persons on this campus.

About 250 students were honored at the Honor's Day celebration at the college early this month.

To qualify for this honor, one must have a grade point average of 3.00 or above with no grade below a "C" to be listed on the Honor Roll and a cumulative 3.00 or above to appear on the Dean's List.

Seniors who were inducted into the Phi Beta Kappa Honor Society were William Armstrong-Mensah

(Physics/Engineering), Richard Bolden III (mathematics/Engineering), Paschal Nyachowe (Biology/Pre-Med) and Kallan Thomas (Accounting/Management).

Top ranking students in each Class were Senior Kallan Thomas, Junior Dewitt Fortenberry, Sophomore Raymond Keaton, and Freshman Christopher Stanard.

Also mentioned were top seniors in their major fields of study:

Accounting
Banking and Finance
Biology
Business Administration
Chemistry/Engineering
Computer Science
Economics
Engineering/Mathematics
English
History
Insurance
Interdisciplinary Science
Management
Mass Communications
Mathematics
Music
Philosophy
Physics/Engineering
Political Science
Psychology
Religion
Sociology

Kallan D. Thomas
Charles J. Hawkins
Paschal Nyachowe
Terry P. Boyd
David A. Burns
Cavanaugh A. Webb
Quince T. Brinkley
Richard Bolden, III
Orlando McGruder
Sanford E. Watson, II
Erastus N. Migwi
Gregory L. Brown
Sheldon C. Bynum
Freddie A. Asinor
Donald McGill
Stephen B. Oldham
Claude R. Alexander
George W. Sherrell, IV
Quinton S. Seay
Clyde Watkins, Jr.
Michael J. Johnson
Steven Carson

BUSINESS

Working Harder On Interviews

By Veronica Green
Business Affairs Editor

The initial objective in interviewing is to get a job offer. **How To Get A Better Job Quicker** author Richard Payne, an MBA from Harvard Business School, explains step by step exactly how you can be offered an excellent position. You may not be the best person for the job. The key is to convince the employer that you can do the job he needs done. Here are some guidelines to follow as explained in **How To Get A Better Job Quicker**.

A primary objective is to disclose the needs of your prospective boss before you begin to talk about yourself. This will allow you to relate his needs to your qualifications instead of aimlessly talking about yourself. Thus you can parallel your qualifications to the prospective employer's desire. Find out what job duties and personal characteristics are applicable. Simply explain to the recruiter that instead of wasting his time by rambling on about yourself, you would rather "zero in on the things you would like to hear more about." Or simply state that you would like to know more about the job description. While the interviewer explains more about the job, be sure to

ask open ended questions to improve your understanding of the employer's needs.

Secondly, relate yourself to the needs of your prospective employer. After the recruiter explains the type of person he is searching for, ask for an opportunity to talk about yourself. According to Payne, "If possible, categorize your jobs, your assignments, your experiences - and talk about them in the context of one of the problems your prospective boss has presented to you." It is also important to "offer specific examples that demonstrate you have both the experience and ability your prospective boss is seeking in the ideal candidate."

In light of the third objective, Payne advises that you "Hold your own under cross examination. This is where the going gets a little tough. Here the recruiter may place emphasis on your weak points and try to pick you apart. However, do not allow yourself to be picked."

The recruiter wants to make sure he is making a sound investment. A future student would not invest thousands of dollars without finding out what various colleges have to offer. Likewise, the potential boss wants to be reassured that his prize employee can stand on two

feet and rise to the challenge with confidence and poise.

The best way to keep a cool head is to spend time thinking about situations and questions that might be intimidating prior to the interview. Recruiters often ask questions in a manner that would make the average person angry. It should be noted that if the question is answered in a defensive and negative manner, the boss may feel that you would handle a similar situation on the job in the same way. That would

be bad for business. Instead of getting upset, approach it with caution, being aware you can come up "smelling like a rose" if you are careful. You will appear to be a team player who is easy to get along with when things get hot.

Allow the cross examination answers to be short and to the point. Do not spend the bulk of the interview defending yourself. A recruiter however, may not want to "stop picking a juicy spot." Control is once again

the key. After having answered a question, without hesitation redirect the conversation to a more positive area by depicting yourself in terms of the needs he previously stated or by asking a question.

Here I am reminded of a bible verse that states: "Do you know that in a race all the runners compete, but only one receives the prize? So run that you may obtain it." An interview is exactly the same. "Press on toward the goal to win the prize...."

A Civil Rights . . .

(Continued from Page 14)

communications. In recent years students from Clark College, Morehouse College and Spelman College have participated in NBMC's internship program. These interns were exposed to many facets of the broadcast industry (community/public interest, research, law, programming, advertising and ownership).

In an effort to get students directly involved with the communications industry, the NBMC has now opened its doors to the students of the Atlanta University Center undergraduate schools. The students with the help of Ms. Joan W. Lewis (advisor) and Pluria Marshall

have started the first undergraduate chartered chapter of the NBMC.

The students will be responsible for monitoring and investigating every media outlet in Atlanta, whether it be television, radio, print or cable media. This will allow students involved a chance to deal directly with media professionals and better to deal directly with media professionals and better enhance their knowledge of the communications industry. This chapter will allow any student and instructor the opportunity to attain knowledge about the communications industry.

The Atlanta Chapter of NBMC invites you and challenges you to be a part of the pursuit of new roles and new goals in this in-

dustry.

*For further information about the National Black Media Coalition call Kevin Moses at 996-4973 or Joan W. Lewis at 681-3080.

Julian Bond . . .

(Continued from Page 18)

was not myth for the men of Morehouse as displayed at that impressive assembly. Men of "The House" are not easily deceived and we challenge the administration of College to bring in more mentors of Bond's calibre, because no longer will the average speaker impress the only men in the world to possess the "mystique."

Is There A Need For US Industrial Policy?

By Mack Mattingly
U.S. Senator (Ga.)

I have chosen to discuss the so-called need for a U.S. industrial policy. As trade has grown in prominence, the debate over how our own industry functions has become the focus of many liberal democrats. Within this debate, the maladies of the domestic economy and the high deficits in our balance of trade have been used to justify proposed national government planning. This kind of planning has been dubbed "industrial policy."

Exactly what is an industrial policy? I believe the definition of the term is as vague and inconsistent as the proposals some in Congress and some Democratic presidential hopefuls have introduced. If we can assume that an industrial policy is "an idea supposedly designed to make it easier for people to cope with a changing economic environment," as Treasury Secretary Donald Regan stated, or to make it easier for the private sector to compete, we can conclude that the current fascination with an industrial policy reflects three fundamental facts:

1) that the economy is experiencing major structural change which impacts our trade; 2) that Japan's success in its export of manufactured goods is

due to it industrial policy; and 3) that Washington can somehow make better business decisions than business can itself.

I believe none of these suppositions can stand up to the hard fact that the United States does not need a federal government designed industrial policy. A brief examination of each will clarify my point.

First, we are correct in assuming that the economy is currently experiencing major structural change which impacts trade. However, how we approach the adjustment to that change is the important point. With a national industrial policy, the liberal's response is to spend more federal money and suggest more federal intervention in the activities of workers, businessmen, investors and consumers. They promote a national industrial policy on the selection of an industry by industry basis and guide government policies accordingly.

We do not need this kind of policy. Instead, the federal government must pursue a macro-economic policy that reaches a balance of domestic measures designed to create a favorable environment for domestic investment, savings and productivity gains. This would include further reduction in tax rates, regulation and the high labor costs in those in-

dustries which are the most uncompetitive in world market. The government must get fiscal and monetary policy under control in order to restore business confidence. More government intervention will not achieve this goal.

Second, the success of Japan's industrial policy is oversold. For example, Japan's Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI) wanted the Japanese auto industry to consolidate into two companies. The companies refused to go along, and the Japanese industry, with nine major players, became the most efficient in the world.

Even the most ardent supporters of the Japanese MITI-approach admit that most of the credit for the Japanese resurgence is actually rooted in the nation's high rate of savings and investment and the ingenuity of private entrepreneurs.

Japan is not the only example which illustrates the deficiencies of a national industrial policy. Other industrial nations, like Canada and France which now are suffering from the burden of heavy government intervention and national planning, are good case studies.

Third, having once made my own business decisions as a private businessman, I have been in Washington long enough to realize that the government does

not have the wisdom or skill to outguess the workings of the market or the operation of the private entrepreneur. The proposition that the government can pick the "winners and losers" is not only beyond the means of government, it is not the responsibility of the government.

Would Georgia fare well by a government designed industrial policy? I do not believe so. Underlying industrial policy proposals is the need to relieve the hardship of workers in basic industries like autos and steel. Given limited resources, an industrial policy cannot simultaneously ease the decline of traditional industries while promoting the growth of promising ones without making trade-offs or concessions. Consequently, the trade of goods and services in those sectors prominent in Georgia's economy, like in the service industry and in agriculture, would suffer since all sectors to which an industrial policy applies must compete for the limited resources available. Furthermore, ideas of an industrial policy conjure up images of protectionism. There can be no federal industrial policy without some form of protectionism and protectionism is a bad idea for trade in Georgia.

In essence, the choice

between a free-enterprise pro-business, proworkers and profarmer policy and a liberal democratic industrial policy is this: a choice between having economic allocation decisions made by 230 million Americans acting in the free marketplace, or 20-30 government planners acting collectively in a political arena. I would certainly choose the former and hope all of you would, too.

Our past experience with liberal domestic economic policies proves the kind of policy I recommend to be the most effective. Until the 1980 elections, the United States had a disguised macroeconomic industrial policy and one that failed. It was one of high taxation, increased government spending, overregulation, no real growth, low productivity and could justify.

Since 1981, government and business have pursued the most pragmatic industrial policy namely, to produce a low tax rate, tight inventory levels, trimmed labor costs, accelerated depreciation, deregulation and increased innovation and productivity. This is a free-enterprise proposal which responds to today's marketplace. We must continue to respond to structural economic changes in this manner.

SPORTS

Part III

Education or Exploitation?

By Robert Drummer
Associate Editor (Sports)

The proximity of the National Collegiate Athletic Association's (NCAA) implementation of proposal 48, a rule placing academic stipulations on college athletes, is causing some uneasiness among collegiate athletic supporters. Rule 48 has been noted by some as a "discriminator" against black student athletes. This is asserted mainly because of the standardized test score requirements the NCAA has set forth. Idealistically, the proposal is geared to "weed out" those student athletes who were not capable to perform academically on the college level. True enough, this proposal is discriminative, not only towards blacks but to all student athletes. The rule appears to take for granted that all colleges demand the same minimum test scores, which is a fallacy. Even though a student may obtain a combined SAT score of 700 or score 15 on the ACT, there is still no guarantee that the school of his choice will accept his results, being that many technical schools require high scores for admittance. To suggest a consis-

tent, minimum score would deprive many students from not only receiving financial assistance but acceptance in some schools as well.

As for the required C average in the 11 designated areas, the NCAA also penalizes those students who do not come from a liberal, educational background. On the other side of the coin, those who have received such an education, do not necessarily attend liberal undergraduate institutions, and their performances in high school might possibly indicate inadequate skill levels. This is unfair, since some students may be strong in certain areas and weak in others. At any rate, this evaluation should be done by the college, not by the NCAA. What is actually the main issue here is money. Most athletic scholarships, often times covering four-year expenses, are warranted on the basis of high school accomplishments in that particular sport, rather than the student's financial need. Many students are fortunate enough to possess athletic abilities along with parents who are financially capable of sending their kids to college.

In the juggling of letters form

prospective schools, it is imperative for students to thoroughly investigate the school they most likely will attend. Asides from the school's previous season record, the student should also be concerned with the school's academic curriculum, with particular interest and attention directed toward his/her major of concentration. This will alleviate some of the misconceptions disguised by attractive brochures and short visits to the recruiting campus, where generally, most of the time is spent in and around athletic facilities.

Authorities have devised plans to aid the course of the student athlete. Here is a suggested proposal for students who wish to compete in intercollegiate sports.

*College admission and scholarship requirements should be the same for athletes as they are for any other student, depending solely upon the school which the student chooses to attend.

*Student must maintain at least a 2.0 grade point average during his/her matriculation through college. In the event of a

student falling below this mark, the student should be ineligible to participate in the sport until he/she raises their g.p.a. back to the minimum mark.

*Classification status determined by satisfying the school's curriculum standards for promotion, instead of by the number of years the student has spent at the college.

Perhaps, if these requirements were enacted, the controversy, if any, would fall within the parameters set by the college. Hopefully, students will then think more seriously during their selection of a college, eliminating the premature commitment to a school, which in fact, might not be committed to the student.

In regard to safeguards while in college, students should take the responsibility for their own education, which should be the first priority. This is probably the most dangerous enemy the student athlete will encounter, and he/she must combat this by differentiating between his/her athletic potentials and their academic essentials. As long as the student athlete does not allow the deadly virus of complacency to settle into his/her system and remember

that their primary objective FOR COLLEGE is to earn a degree, then the future of our society is not threatened by potential megasports fanatics.

We can ill-afford to waste the available resources that our minds have deposited. The preservation of the STUDENT athlete is a necessity, although the emergency of the ATHLETE student is a dispensability. Today's situation involving student athletes makes one wonder whether these persons are recipients or a quality education or victims of extensive exploitation. If the American society is willing to gamble with its available resources, then let it first consider these noble words; "If you think that the price of education is too high, try ignorance!"

*Editor's Note: This concludes my three-part series concentrating on the education or exploitation of our black, college athletes. If in its reading, someone was positively effected by its content, then the effort put forth in composing these articles was not in vain. It is my sincere hope that its composition has raised someone's consciousness.

Happy Basketball Season

Roster

NO.	NAME	POS	HGT	WGT	CLS	AGE	MAJOR	HS	HME TWN
4	Hazel, Fleeks	G	6'3	170	So.	18	Computer Science	High Point	Hyattsville, Md
10	Wiley, Reginald	G	6'3	180	Fr	18	Finance	Washington	Houston, Tx
12	Lee, Marcus	G	6'3	180		19	Physical Ed.	Seminole Jc	Jax, Fl
14	Johnson, Miller	G	6'1	170	So	18	Chemistry	Westwood	Atlanta, Ga
20	Burks, Richard*	G	6'3	186	Jr	22	Finance	Laurenburge (NC)	Brooklyn, NY
22	Ingram, Victor	F/G	6'5	190	Fr	18	Accounting	Dillard	Ft. Lauderdale, FL
24	Morgan, Steven	G	6'3	185	Fr	18	Computer Science	Kenwood	Chicago, IL
30	Glover, Ernest	F/C	6'7	185	Jr	19	Business Admin.	Jackson	Jax, FL
32	Bailey, Rahn	F	6'4	200	Jr	20	Biology	Herbert	Beaumont, TX
34	Thompson, Tarey	F	6'6	180	So	19	Engineering	Julian	Chicago, IL
40	White, Marcus	F/C	6'5	180	Fr	19	Business	Benson	Portland, OR
42	Hallburton, Brian	F/C	6'6	195	Sr	22	Psychology	Murphy	Culver City, CA
44	Driger, Terence	F	6'4	170	Fr	19	Computer Science	Dublin	Dublin, GA
50	Russell, Brian	F	6'4	205	Fr	19	Marketing	Desales	Chicago, IL
52	Morris, Darren	F/C	6'6	197	So	19	Mathematics	Jones	Orlando, FL

Arthur J. McAfee, Jr.
Director of Athletics/Coach
(404) 681-2800 Ext. 348

James Nix - Assistant Coach
Joseph Wingfield - Trainer
Ted Sparks, Jr. - Statistician

*CAPTAIN

Schedule

NOVEMBER 1984

Thur, Fri, & Sat. Southwest Georgia Tournament Albany, GA
22,23,24
Thur. 29 Fisk University Atlanta, GA

DECEMBER 1984

Sat. 1 Albany State College* Atlanta, GA
Wed. 5 Clark College (There)* Atlanta, GA
Sat. 8 Benedict College* Columbia, S.C.
Sat. 15 Edward Waters College Jacksonville, FL
Sat. 18 Saint Leo College Saint Leo, FL

*SIAC GAMES ALL HOME GAMES WILL PLAYED AT ARCHER HALL GYM TIME: 8:00 p.m.

JANUARY 1984

Sat. 5 Savannah State College* Savannah, GA
Mon. 7 Tuskegee Institute* Tuskegee, AL
Fri. 11 Edward Waters College Atlanta, GA
Wed. 16 Morris Brown College (There)* Atlanta, GA
Sat. 19 Fort Valley State College* Atlanta, GA
Mon. 21 Benedict College* Atlanta, GA
Thur. 24 Alabama A&M University* Normal, AL
Sat. 26 Lane College Jackson, TN
Wed. 30 Clark College* Atlanta, GA

FEBRUARY 1984

Sat. 2 TBA
Wed. 6 Fort Valley State College* Fort Valley, GA
Sat. 9 Tuskegee Institute* Atlanta, GA
Tue. 12 Albany State College* Albany, GA
Fri. 15 Alabama A&M University* Atlanta, GA
Mon. 18 Morris Brown College* Atlanta, GA
Thur. 21 Savannah State College* Atlanta, GA

Celebrate The 11th Fast For A World Harvest

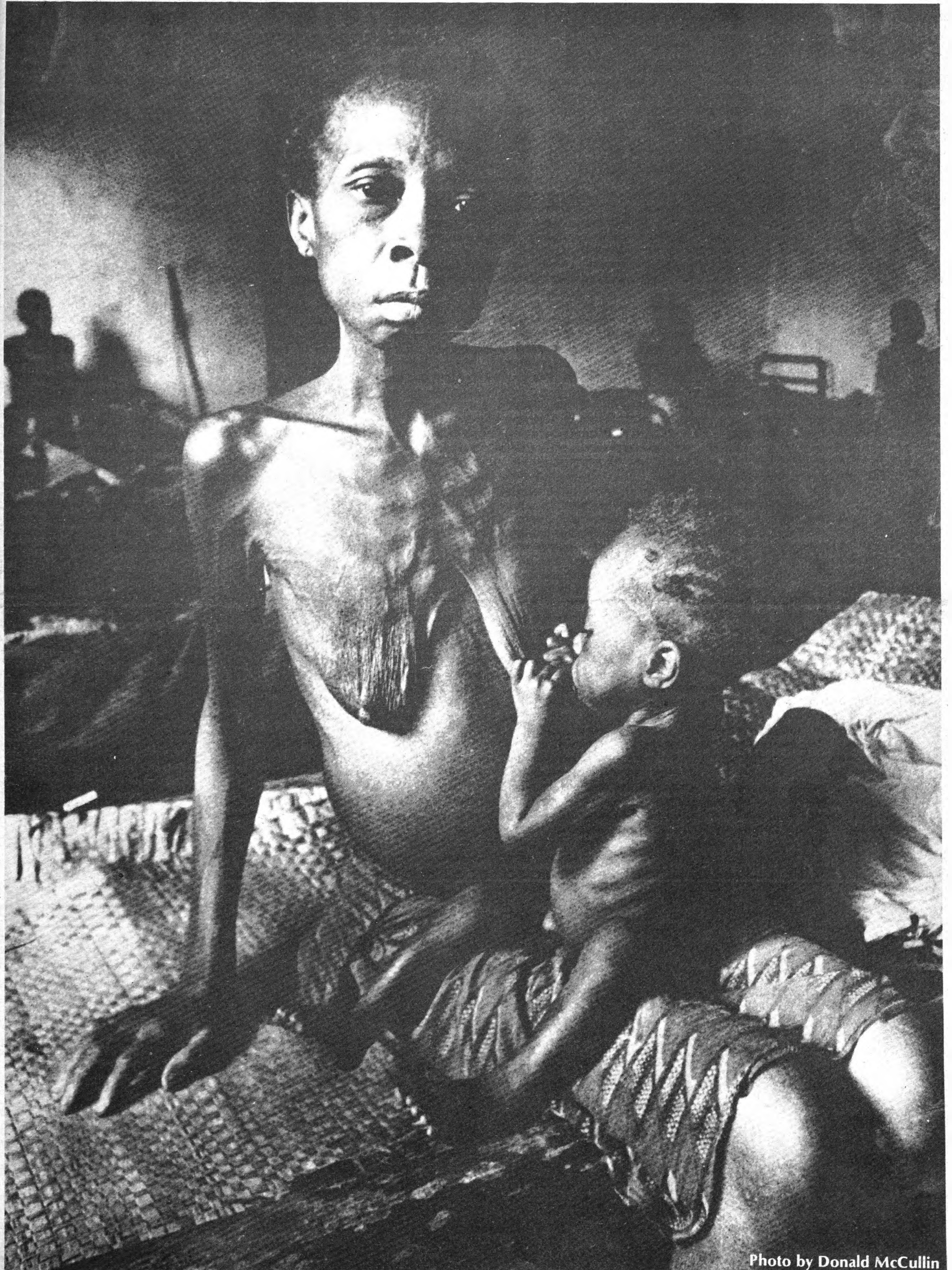


Photo by Donald McCullin

35 Million Starving In Africa, U.N. Says

GENEVA, Switzerland — more than 35 million people living in all parts of drought-ravaged Africa are desperately hungry, and their plight is the "worst human disaster in the recent history" of the continent, a U.N. report said last month.

Around the world, more appeals and promises of aid were made for Ethiopia, where an estimated 6 million to 7 million people are in danger of starving. But the International Red Cross warned that "similar horror pictures" are possible in other part of Africa.

Despite a massive relief effort

by national governments and the international community, there is no end in sight for the silent suffering of what is undeniably the worst human disaster in the recent history of Africa," said a report from the office of the U.N. Disaster Relief Coordinator.

U.N. officials said they had no estimates of the number of deaths caused by the drought and resulting famine. Much of Africa has been afflicted by droughts for the past 15 years.

The report said 27 African countries urgently need food and that in 18 of the worst hit countries "over 35 million peo-

ple are in desperate need of help." Between 20 percent and 30 percent of those affected are children under 5, it said.

The report cited food shortages in all areas of Africa, but said the situation was most severe in eastern Africa, particularly Ethiopia and Somalia.

Red Cross officer Gill Whittington said the problem in Ethiopia was largely due to the "poor response" to appeals for aid made earlier this year.

However, she said, "We have the food, 1,000 tons just arrived by sea. We have the land transport to move it into (the

stricken province of) Wollo. What we need now are pledges of aid that will keep a steady flow of food coming into the country throughout 1985."

The Red Cross said aid to Ethiopia will be doubled in November and quadrupled during 1985, but it warned that the situation is also "rapidly becoming intolerable" in Chad, where the drought has been accompanied by a civil war.

Paul Dahan, a Red Cross officer who just returned from Chad, said thousands of children and adults have already died there and that 200,000 people

displaced by drought are "moving around the country in a desperate search for anything to eat."

"Parents are abandoning their children because they cannot feed them any longer," Dahan said.

In Rome, the head of the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization called for urgent food contributions to Ethiopia and other African countries.

Edouard Saouma said that despite increases in world cereal production this year, food crises have increased, especially in Africa.

Senegal Searches for Solutions

In Senegal the Sahel drought only made an already difficult situation worse. Young people in school in the capital, Dakar, dropped out to support their struggling families in parched rural villages. Senegal suffers a 47% unemployment rate, and many of the unemployed are under age 25. Many of the youth are trained for jobs that do not exist, so "underemployment" compounds the problem.

The YMCA and Church World Service have combined their efforts with the government of Senegal to combat this problem head-on. An integrated urban-rural development project designed to train village youth in agricultural methods is encouraging them to stay in the villages.

City youths who are dropouts are given training skills which they can put to use in Dakar either as self-employed artisans or in intermediate level industries and shops. The project, with strong government support, monitors the local market needs and trains workers with skills pegged to the market.

The training for women is in sewing, batik and embroidery. Men are taught

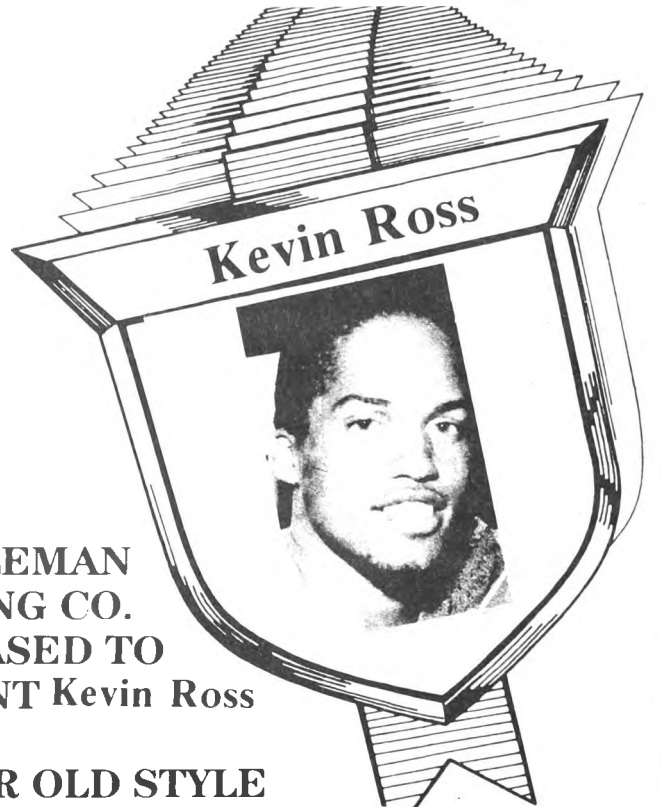
building trades and general mechanics. Eventually trainees in urban workshops will make tools needed for the rural projects. In addition these rural projects will send produce to the urban marketplace.

The United Nations reports that increasing migration from rural areas to cities complicates the already difficult task facing developing nations of striking a balance between the need for agricultural workers to attain agricultural self-sufficiency and the need for skilled workers for new, urban-based industries.

Based on the Senegal project's success since it began in 1975, the government has provided land for an enlarged training center with the projection that it will become one of the major development projects in the country.

Through the urban-rural development project, young Senegalese are discovering a sense of self-worth and accomplishment which life on the streets cannot provide. They are also contributing vital skills and resources to a country with a hard-pressed economy.

INTRODUCING



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You've seen the news reports...

- Thousands of people a day are starving to death!
- More than 6 million people are threatened by starvation.
- More than 100,000 could die from hunger and its related diseases in the next 60 days.
- And the end of the dying is nowhere in sight.

THE TIME FOR ACTION IS NOW!

World Vision has joined with other respected international relief agencies, religious organizations, and national governments in launching a massive airlift to fly thousands of tons of lifesaving grain into the heart of Ethiopia's hardest hit famine areas.

Right now giant cargo planes are delivering enough food to feed tens of thousands of hungry people a day. This airlift will cost over a million dollars in the next 30 days — and will require the support of thousands of concerned people like you.

HERE'S WHAT YOU CAN DO TO HELP!

Our gift of \$15 is all it takes to feed a hungry child for a month! Just \$30 can feed a desperate mother and father for a month. And \$75 will provide emergency food for a family of five for an entire month — \$150 for two families!

Please give whatever you can—now!



\$ DOLLAR DAY \$

Friday, November 30, 1984

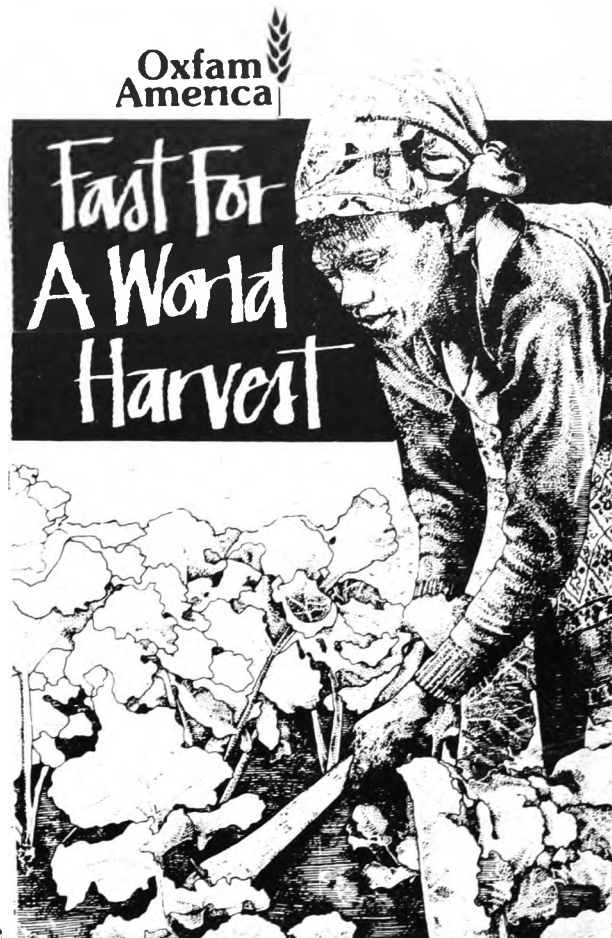
"Poor people's lives are disrupted and dislocated every day. We want to put a stop to this. Poverty, racism and discrimination cause families to be kept apart, men to become desperate, women to live in fear, and children to starve."

Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.
—On the Poor Peoples's Campaign, 1968

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Donations Will Be Accepted In SGA Building

Sponsored by: The Fast Committee



Deep Division Within The Hunger Movement

By John Arthos

Special To The Maroon Tiger

Over the last decade a serious split has developed within the movement to end hunger in America and the world. The more traditional mainstream groups, on the one hand, have placed their energies in efforts to increase aid to foreign and domestic hunger programs, both private and governmental, and have sought legislative reform to help remove social and economic obstacles in the way of the poor. **The Interreligious Task Force on Food and Development** and **Bread for the World** are representative of such groups. Both engage in grass-roots lobbying at the local, state, and national levels seeking change through governmental legislative reform. Both support increase levels of welfare and foreign aid as a rule.

In the early 70's Susan George published "How the Other Half Dies," and Francis Moore Lappe, fresh from her best-selling culinary success, "Diet for a Small Planet" and not content to be the Julia Child of the vegetarian set, published "Food First: Beyond the Myth of Scarcity." Thus was launched a debate within the hunger movement with far-reaching implications, and has proved since both controversial and significant. Other authors have developed similar arguments, such as Jack Nelson with "Hunger & Justice," and Teresa Hayter with "The Creation of World Poverty."

The argument of these writers generally begins with an exposition of paradoxical contradictions involving the relation of extreme poverty and wealth in societies. How can it be, for instance, that the U.S., with its tremendous food producing capacity, is importing large quantities of food from countries where the majority of people are suffering from hunger? How can it be that the carnations on the floats in the annual Rose Bowl parade are grown on the best farmland in Central American countries where people are starving, or that the beef sold to fast food chains in the U.S. comes from cattle feeding on prime farmland in Haiti, which has the

second lowest per capita income in the world? How can it be that American farmers are regularly paid by the government **not** to grow crops on their land while some poor and elderly in our country find they have to survive on pet food?

The answers to these questions lead critics such as Lappe and George to conclusions about the value of foreign aid and welfare which are at odds with the assumptions of their more traditional counterparts in the hunger movement. Lappe argues in "Food First: Beyond the Myth of Scarcity" that official foreign aid in the overwhelming majority of cases is destructive, and that most private aid, including that provided by groups like CARE and WORLD VISION, is no better.

To articulate the analysis and critique which underlies this position, to research and gather evidence in support, and to initiate a campaign to foster awareness of findings, an organization was established called "The Institute for Food and Development Policy," headed up by Lappe and Joseph Collins. Based in San Francisco, the Institute, since 1979, has published a series of research publications to expound and document this new departure from traditional thinking on the causes of hunger, and has become the lightning rod and most visible and established source for this new voice in the movement.

It is only possible to give an outline sketch of the analysis at the heart of the radical critique. The principle thrust is that hunger is a problem of power and control of resources. When there is an inherently inequitable distribution and control of resources in a society, aid channelled through those who benefit by that arrangement will, de facto, not be used to change that imbalance. People who are hungry and poor do not chose their fate, and, so the argument goes, will most often have to be prevented from finding a way out. The Institute goes to great length in documenting the thesis that it is not lack of adequate food resources or overpopula-

tion that prevent the escape from hunger, and that the forces working to prevent that escape are institutional, human, conscious and rational.

The scenario drawn is of, on the one hand, a status quo which has a vested interest in keeping and increasing control over wealth and opportunity, and, on the other hand, an underclass which must be the agent of its own betterment by wresting control of its own welfare away from those who profit by its powerlessness. The mutual advantage of rich and poor in growth, the standard liberal assertion, is because the issue is not wealth but control. A system designed to increase wealth rather than meet needs will meet only randomly and inappropriately, and people will suffer.

Here is an excerpt of a letter received by the Institute from a missionary in rural Haiti which illustrates the relationship of control to resources at the village level:

"...In the village where we are living, for example, one family controls all the community and government offices including judge, mayor, community council, president, etc. Where CARE entered the village with a Food for Work soil conservation project, it came as no surprise that "the family" was the local administrator of the project and chose who would work on the project. "The family" is also responsible for seeing to the actual food distribution. To the CARE people this project is a good grassroots effort, but in reality it is not helping those peasants in the area who really need it. CARE, for example, believes that the workers are mostly landless peasants. WE have surveyed nearly all of the workers on the project and have yet to find any landless peasants." [World Hunger: 10 Myths: Lappe/Collins, IFDP, p 45]

In Bangladesh, AID, the U.S. government lending agency, lent \$50 million for rural electrification. This makes rural electrification the second largest program in Bangladesh. One of its main uses is to power irriga-

tion pumps. Who benefits? Those who own pumps. Who owns the pumps? A small, already better-off group of farmers. The pumps are in rearing their income, making it possible, indeed probable, that they are expanding their holdings and mechanizing to the detriment of the small land holders and landless job seekers.

The Institute analysis of the causes of hunger is essentially a critique of political-economic structures of capitalist societies... with a difference. The argument is directed towards those involved in the hunger movement at various stages of political awareness, and the effort is made consciously to avoid the stigmatism of labels and ill-connoted rhetoric; consequently a studious avoidance of Marxian terminology to the extent possible.

The analysis takes the form of a series of logically advancing propositions around the nature of power.

1. Power is a concept by which to understand current political and economic organization.

2. Power describes relationships among **people**.

3. Capitalist thinking refuses to see society in these terms. Instead, it looks at the relationship between 'things' (material goods). Progress is defined by GNP, by how much wheat is produced, rather than by **who** benefits.

4. The equitable sharing of power is the most useful measure by which to judge social progress. This concept, the claim is made, is 'system-neutral,' as a fair tool of assessment for East, West and South.

5. To understand hunger one must define the factors in the economic system that generate the inequitable concentration of power.

6. If resources are viewed strictly as sources of **private gain** (as in our country) increasing concentration of power is inevitable. Those who start out with even the slightest edge can undercut and expand. (In agriculture, for instance, the edge can be richer land, more constant rainfall, access to credit, or political pull.)

7. It is a misconception to think social and economic planning is exclusive to socialist governments. In the U.S. much planning is done by those who control the productive resources (the mega-corporations.) So the question is not whether planning, but how and by whom.

8. Freedom of choice, which is trumpeted as the fundament of capitalist good, is more ambiguous than is apparent. It is income that determines freedom of choice in our society, and dollars that create opportunity.

The Institute if trying, in its words, to reveal to people concerned about hunger the invisible rules and assumptions which organize our society that work against hungry people. It works at teaching that "because under our economic ground rules there's no built-in link between the food we produce and distribute in the U.S. and what all Americans actually **need**."

Hunger is the window through which we are shown a Marxian-socialist critique of capitalist shortcomings: To many Americans, a bitter pill through the path of least resistance. Because people **are** influenced by the packaging, and because the case of the Institute is argued with a sensitive awareness of the broad spectrum of political opinion and awareness to which they address their message, they have undoubtedly made headway where others have not.

Traditional essentially 'reformist' anti-hunger groups have, of course, a difficult time with the new voice, but are guardedly critical because of the increasing popularity of this new faction, and because, frankly, such a broad and carefully worked-out critique of structures which the more moderate groups in practice support represents an indictment of the work of these groups themselves, and therefore demands a reasoned defence on a profound issue. It has not yet been forthcoming.

[Arthos was a congressional aide and district coordinator for **Bread for the World** for seven years, and currently works with the Morehouse Institute on Third World Policies.]

Toward Ending The Problems Of Hunger And Malnutrition

By R. Hal Dean

Special To The Maroon Tiger

In the last several years the Congress, the Administration and the food industry have become increasingly mindful of the problems of hunger and malnutrition in this country. Accordingly, various representatives of the food industry have had the opportunity to report on their efforts to the Congress. In the last 18 months, we addressed ourselves to this very question on two separate occasions.

In April, 1969, I testified before the House Committee on Agriculture and strongly endorsed H.R. 7919. This legislation calls for the establishment of an

Assistant Secretary of Human Nutrition in the Department of Agriculture. Although the bill has not yet been enacted it has served, in my opinion, as one of the catalysts which prompted the Administration to establish a Food and Agriculture Nutrition Service in the USDA. This Service has significantly strengthened the Administration's effort relating to human nutritional needs.

We are pleased to have played a small part in this development. We share this Committee's deep interest in the Administration's positive action in this area and

hope the Food and Nutrition Service will continue to sensitize our government's leadership in the fight against hunger and malnutrition.

On July 22, 1969, I testified before the Senate Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs. At that time, I outlined our company's corporate interest and capabilities in the area of protein research and nutrition.

While we have diversified considerably, Ralston Purina today is the world's largest producer of formulated livestock and poultry feeds with

plants and physical facilities in more than 40 states and 26 foreign countries. Our principal corporate objective has been the efficient production of meat, milk and eggs by the use of highly nutritious and balanced feed rations coupled with improved animal breeding, farm management and sanitation practices. Seventy-six years of experience in animal nutrition research has established our company as a leader in the field of animal nutrition.

As a broadly based, protein resourcing corporation our interests, experience and

capabilities are tied directly to the subject of protein research and nutrition. In recent years, our research people have been working to translate our basic animal nutrition research knowledge into workable, low cost, human food products and food systems which will meet today's needs.

Although we are working closely with, and keeping abreast of, developments in single cell and fish protein concentrate research, we feel soy protein sources hold the most realistic near-term promise for solutions

(Continued on Page 6)

Kappas Find Hunger Task Force Report Appalling

The President's Task Force on Food Assistance is "a national disgrace and a tremendous disservice to the hungry of America," said Robert L. Gordon, Grand Polemarch of Kappa Alpha Psi Fraternity, Inc.

The Task Force, headed by UCLA Graduate School of Management Dean J. Clayburn LaForce, Jr. spent \$350,000 probing the extent of hunger in America and concluded: "We have not been able to substantiate allegations of rampant hunger."

However, a study by The Center for Disease Control in Atlanta has suggested that as many as 500,000 poor children under the age of six are suffering from malnutrition.

"The findings of President Reagan's Task Force were overwhelmingly conservative. Several commission members were architects of his cuts in food programs," said Gordon.

"For example, Kenneth Clarkston helped devise the budget that made one million people ineligible for food stamps

and lowered food stamp benefits for an additional 20 million people. Moreover," said Gordon, "he took 2.6 million children out of school lunch programs."

"With these types of insensitive cuts to vital human services for the poor, it is not at all surprising that for fiscal year 1985, Reagan is calling for \$636 million more to be trimmed from food assistance programs," said Grand Polemarch Gordon.

Kappa believes this Task Force is an insult to the many hungry people in America who are so primarily because of the President's "inhumane" policies.

This grand fraternity, which has long struggled for the rights of the poor of this nation calls upon all its chapter and members to register their protest of this deplorable report and to encourage the Administration to feed the poor rather than cover up the existence of hunger in America," said Grand Polemarch Gordon.

Thanksgiving 'Hunger Fast' Campuses Nationwide

BOSTON, MA (CPS) — Students on over 100 campuses fasted on the Thursday before Thanksgiving "to call attention to world hunger and to find out what it's like to do without food."

At the University of Illinois-Urbana, for instance, Greeks and dormies fasted and used the proceeds from their unused meal tickets to feed famine victims in Ethiopia.

And Morehouse College students, who last year ranked in the largest per student contributions of any campus in the country, tried to set a new record, says campus fast coordinator Freddie Asinor.

The one day, national event is being coordinated by Oxfam America, a U.S. branch of the Oxford Committee on Famine Relief based in Oxford, England.

"Many of our most active chapters are on college campuses and are run by students and faculty members," says Oxfam America spokeswoman Sara Newstadel, adding her organization's membership has jumped in recent years.

Although this November 15th will be the group's 11th annual day of fasting, she says media coverage of the current famine in Africa, along with an improved American economy, have made many people more aware and more concerned about the world hunger problem.

More than 100 college campuses will participate in this year's fast, Newstadel says.

"Last year over a half million people participated in the fast," she says, "and raised over \$500,000 for the Oxfam America hunger drive."

Much of the support for this year's drive, as with previous years, she says, "is due to help from colleges and campus-affiliated religious organizations."

Despite all the talk of student apathy and lack of concern with social issues among today's college students, "I think we've got a very active and concerned group of students on today's campuses," says Father David Turner, of the University of Illinois' Newman House.

Most of the campus' frats and dorm residents will forgo their meals on Nov. 15th and give their money to Oxfam instead, he says.

Morehouse College hopes to break last year's \$1 per student contribution record by bringing in over \$2000 for the hunger strike, says coordinator Asinor.

Many campuses also will end their fasts with a "hunger banquet," adds Oxfam's Newstadel. "At the end of the day people who participated in the fast will meet for a banquet and everyone will be given a slip of paper telling them what country they represent," she explains.

"Then, people from western



Hunger is killing millions of people around the world. Help. Contribute, and save life.

Photo by Donald McCullin



Photo taken by an Oxfam field worker in Phnom Penh last week shows the extent of malnutrition evident among children in the country. The child lying on the mat died soon after this photo was taken.

Europe and America will get a whole plate full of hot food, while people from Third World nations will get a glass of water

and some rice," Newstadel continues.

"It makes for a very interesting

experience to sit next to someone who is hungry while you have a full plate of hot food, or vice versa," she says.

Toward Ending . . .

(Continued from Page 4)

to today's protein hunger and malnutrition problems. Through this research, we have developed isolated edible soy proteins for human consumption. However, research is continuing in order to improve flavor, texture and economic viability.

Recently significant breakthroughs have been achieved which have enabled us to overcome number of these problems. As a result, we now have the capability of producing a substantial variety of "engineered" or structured food products. These products can serve effectively as vehicles for high impact nutrition as well as desired supplementation of vitamins and minerals. In other worlds, today, we can totally engineer the food product and "build" into it the specific nutrition required to meet a specific deficiency. I want to point out that Ralston Purina Company is not by any means the only company engaged in research in this important, exciting field.

Furthermore, it should be kept in mind that these new protein products have been and are being developed to meet specific dietary needs. They are not designed, nor intended, as replacements for food staples we know today.

Approximately one year ago we proposed specific nutritional programs in Phoenix, Arizona, and East St. Louis, Illinois, in conjunction with local Office of Economic Opportunity personnel. In each case, we had submitted detailed specifications, cost data and guidelines to implement the nutritional feeding programs. Unfortunately, sufficient funding has not been forthcoming from OEO or USDA, and the projects have been held in abeyance.

Before we discuss the current Ralston Purina Company activity and planning, I would preface my comments by referring to a recommendation of the November, 1969, White House Conference on Food, Nutrition and Health. The following is a quotation from members of Conference Panel Number 6:

"By even conservative estimates snack foods occupy a prominent position in the diet of American youth, being in many cases a significant source of young people's daily nourishment. This is also true of large segments of population below the poverty level, chiefly in U.S. urban centers.

"Industry has the freedom to add to the nutritive value of these products, as there are no standards of identification for them. Because the nutritional value of some snack foods is often negligible, it would be desirable for the food industry to consider the question of enriching the nutritional content of such foods. This would be especially pertinent in the development of new snack items

intended for the adult market.

"IT IS RECOMMENDED: That Industry accelerate its efforts to make available nutritious snack foods."

It is most encouraging to those of us in the food industry that the Conference report has touched on several key issues inherent in the problems of supplying nutritious foods to the American public — specifically, those Americans, young and adult, who are in deepest need of a proper nutritional diet.

Our research and experience in the market place has proven that products cannot be sold to the public solely on the basis of their nutritional content. People want nutrition... but most people are more interested in taste, and other real or imagined benefits from food. In addition, we know that there is a great deal of confusion in the public's mind on the subject of nutrition.

Based on this accepted body of knowledge and the admonition of the White House Conference, our company has actively pursued the necessary research and



development of produce a highly nutritious snack food.

Again, building on our expertise in the vegetable protein field, we have produced, thoroughly researched and placed in selected test markets, a high protein/low cost, culturally acceptable snack product. The product carries the Ralston Purina brand name of "Potato Crispers®." It was introduced in August, 1970, in test markets in Ft. Wayne and South Bend, Indiana. To date, consumer acceptance has been excellent.

The product looks and tastes like potato chips, but it has four times the protein and 30 to 40% less fat than potato chips. We feel this product offers great promise not only for the needy or malnourished, but also for the average consumer.

Turning to additional specific activities, our company is working closely with the Department of Agriculture to develop products for the School Lunch Program, the Commodity Distribution Program and the Rutgers University School Feeding Project. In addition, we are working with the Ap-

alachian Regional Commission and are undertaking long-range planning concerning food habits and product preferences of ethnic groups.

We feel that application of edible protein products into workable public/private sector nutritional programs is of the utmost importance. Recent serious discussions regarding the private sector's role in solving the problems of malnutrition are extremely encouraging. We feel we have the resources, the expertise and the desire to make these programs work. However, if help is needed from the private sector, government must understand the need for proper funding and collateral cooperation.

In the area of the School Lunch Program, an activity where we feel we can make significant contributions, our management has been encouraged by several recent expressions directed to private industry by the USDA.

In a recent address to State School Lunch Directors and Supervisors, Edward J. Hekman, Administrator of the USDA Food

and Nutrition Service said: "The Department of Agriculture believes that a properly balanced diet of conventional foods can provide adequate nutrition. However, we are also aware of changes in dietary habits as well as changes in the nutritional quality of processed foods. Thus, we are interested in 'engineered foods' to the extent that such new foods can offer improved nutrition to the general public. Engineered foods are defined as those foods which are so prepared and processed that they:

- A. Improve nutrition
- B. Reduce cost
- C. Offer greater convenience in meal preparation
- D. Improve acceptability
- E. Improve stability

"But, we want to see the engineering of foods for nutritional improvement oriented toward acceptance by the general population through the commercial market — not solely for government purchase."

This kind of approach is in-

deed encouraging. It should be noted, however, that there is an area of concern in moving these new foods to the commercial markets. In establishing labeling regulations and product "Standards of Identity," it is important that the products be described in clear and straightforward language that informs the consumer without danger of prejudice.

The product we have introduced in test markets, Potato Crispers®, meets the criteria outlined by Hekman.

Furthermore, other products, in various stages of research and development, are also designed to answer the requirements outlined by the USDA. Some are designed as meal supplements; one in particular is designed as virtually a whole meal.

We are extremely hopeful that these products will be accepted and implemented immediately in nutritional study programs.

The contractual agreement between USDA, OEO and Rutgers University for school lunch feeding programs offers additional encouragement. Our

company is currently preparing a proposal for high-protein products to be used in the Rutgers Study.

We are encouraged that this study is being undertaken to explore new ways to provide the necessary nutritional for school children on a Type A lunch... especially in schools with limited food handling facilities. A Type A lunch must provide one third to one half of a child's daily nutritional requirements.

Again, referring to Hekman's speech, he reminded the School Lunch Directors and Supervisors of the following regulation, published in the Federal Register last January:

"The Child Nutrition Division of the Food and Nutrition Service may approve variations in the food components of the Type A lunch on an experimental or on a continuing basis in any school where there is evidence that such variations are nutritionally sound and are necessary to meet ethnic, religious, economic or physical needs."

One of the products we are exploring for the Rutgers Study...

when consumed with an 8-ounce glass of whole milk... meets the nutritional requirements for a Type A lunch.

This engineered food product is being designed to provide more nutrition for fewer tax dollars. In addition, of course, it offers: 1) extreme ease of handling, 2) lower cost, 3) high level of acceptability, 4) reduction of clean-up and waste, and 5) a variety in the basic menu (it will be available in three varieties).

Again, it is important to reiterate the need for intense cooperation between the public and private sector. We feel private industry in general and Ralston Purina Company specifically can make a sizeable contribution to nutritional development for our most important asset, our youth.

In closing I would like to mention that our company, due in part to our substantial international operations, realizes that protein deficiencies exist in varying degrees around the world, and that the geographic boundaries of this, or any, country offer no special immunity to those who suffer from malnutrition and hunger.

During the past ten years we have been helping to translate our knowledge of animal agriculture and nutrition into developing nations to increase their productivity and reduce consumer prices of farm products.

At present, we are discussing a joint venture with the government of a West African country to build a plant to process a full-fat, soy protein product. This facility will produce a nutritious soy product yielding 50% protein. It will be used in school feeding programs, hospitals, military feeding and possibly consumer markets.

Solving the problems of hunger and malnutrition is a challenge of uncalculable yet attainable proportions — and the stakes cannot be overestimated. However, it will require the combined resources, efforts and cooperation of the public and private sectors.

Our involvement in the projects I have described, here and in the developing nations, demonstrates our sincere interest, enthusiasm and desire to make a meaningful contribution.

Our proposals for the School Lunch Program, our active participation in the Rutgers University Study and the introduction of our new protein snack product offer concrete evidence of Ralston Purina's affirmative and positive action.

We ask only for the continued encouragement and cooperation that will be needed for business to do its part — alongside governments and other institutions — in eliminating hunger and malnutrition.

*Dean is the Chairman of the Board and Chief Executive Officer, Ralston Purina Company.

Better Coordination Urged In Ethiopian Relief Efforts

WASHINGTON — The head of the U.S. foreign aid agency is forecasting continued massive food shortages in Ethiopia over the coming year unless donor countries do a better job of coordinating their relief efforts.

M. Peter McPherson, administrator of the Agency for International Development, proposed recently a conference of donor countries and the Ethiopian government to explore ways of overcoming logistical problems in food distribution.

McPherson told a news conference that 300,000 tons of food from outside donors have been committed compared with a need of 1 million tons during the next 12 months.

At present, he said, Ethiopia has the capacity to distribute 50,000 tons a month, about half of what is required to meet the needs of the estimated 7 million drought victims in that country.

McPherson, who just returned from a trip to Ethiopia, said bottlenecks at ports and inadequate land transport hinder the arrival of food at camps where Ethiopia's drought victims have been assembling.

He said many people depart for the campus belatedly, arriving "just in time for their children to die." He added that during his trip, he saw "hundreds of children looking like

shrunken little old men."

The donor countries, he said, need to agree on a logistical plan "to determine who is going to do what."

Food deliveries are now being carried out on an "ad hoc basis," he said, with some ships arriving at overcrowded ports at the same time, causing delays in food distribution. In addition, he said, trucks are in short supply and many people in remote areas do not have access to food deliveries because of a lack of roads.

The conference he is proposing should involve any country which has been contributing assistance to Ethiopia or is willing to do so, McPherson said.

These would include, he said, the United States, Canada, the 10-nation European Economic Community, other European countries, Australia, Japan, the Soviet Union and other Soviet bloc countries.

Last week, the Soviet Union promised to send Ethiopia 300 trucks, which would double the amount Ethiopia has earmarked for food distribution.

McPherson, who has chided the Soviets for emphasizing military aid to Ethiopia over humanitarian assistance, also said it was a grave error for Ethiopia's Marxist government to set up Soviet-style collective farms.



Food For Work Scheme. By the end of March 1985, hundreds of laborers will have completed a great earth embankment in Western Sylhet, which will protect 30,000 acres from early floods. Crops will then be able to be grown on this previously fallow land.

The Project is part of a comprehensive rural development scheme involving about 200,000 in this remote area. The project, which has been substantially funded by Oxfam, over the last two years, is being run by the Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee (BRAC) - a voluntary organization of young Bangalis employing 120 field staff of whom more than half are university graduates from Dacca and other Bangladesh universities. Photo by Nick Fogden



Developing Improved Pasture and Fodder Crops in Ceylon

In an effort to make Ceylon self-supporting in meat and dairy products which, until some 5 years ago, were imported in large quantities, the Government embarked on an animal husbandry scheme aimed at improving and increasing livestock herds throughout the country. To support the increased numbers of cattle, research is being carried out into methods of improving the quality of pasture and fodder crops and

expanding on existing varieties. The facilities of the Animal Husbandry Division of the Department of Agriculture have been made available for the purpose and FAO, at the Government's request, is providing experts in this field. These, in turn, are training local staff, thus ensuring future maintenance and development of improved pastures and forage. Kikuya grass being carried off in bags for analysis and nutritive value tests.

Photo courtesy of United Nations - Wolff/JMcG

A Measurement For The End Of Hunger

Infant Mortality Rate

When a country reaches the level of 50 or below in Infant Mortality Rate, then hunger as a basic society-wide issue has ended. Following are twelve questions and answers that examine how the Infant Mortality Rate indicates the progress we are making on ending hunger.

Q: In how many countries has hunger ended as a basic issue?

A: 53 countries with a population of one million or more; 35 of them since World War II.

Q: How do you know that? What is the measurement that allows for such a statement?

A: The single best measurement for determining when hunger has ended as a basic issue in the lives of the people of a country is the **Infant Mortality Rate**.

Q: What's that?

A: The Infant Mortality Rate (MR) indicates the number of deaths among infants under one year of age per 1,000 live births in a country during a given year. An Infant Mortality Rate of 100 means that one out of every ten babies born that year died before reach the age of one.

Q: That sounds like a lot of boring statistics. What does that mean in human terms?

A: According to Worldwatch Institute, a Washington, D.C.-based research organization, "No cold statistic expresses more eloquently the difference between a society of sufficiency and a society of deprivation than the Infant Mortality Rate. The number of children who die before they are one year old is closely related to the overall level of well-being in a country or region — so closely, in fact, that it is regarded as one of the most revealing measures of how well a society is doing in meeting the needs of its people."

Q: But what does Infant Mortality Rate have to do with the persistence of hunger?

A: A lot. While there is not a one-to-one correspondence between the level of infant mortality and the extent of hunger, there is very close correlation.

Q: How do you know? Aren't most of the deaths of babies in India or Africa or Bangladesh due to diseases like measles and diarrhea?

A: The death certificate, if one is ever issued, may read "measles," but the real cause is hunger. Undernutrition is what causes disease such as measles, pneumonia and diarrhea to be fatal to infants and children. The fatality rate for measles, for example, can be 400 to 500 times higher for malnourished children than for those who are well fed.

Q: Have there been studies done about this?

A: Yes. The most comprehensive study to date of infant mortality in the western hemisphere, conducted by the Pan American Health Organization, examined data on 35,000 infant deaths in 15 regions of North and South America. It concluded that three out of five infant deaths from infectious diseases were actually caused by malnutrition.

The U.S. Agency for International Development (AID) estimates that, in Bangladesh, undernutrition "is a contributing factor in almost all cases of childhood morbidity and mortality."

Q: Overall, where are Infant Mortality Rates the highest?

A: Some nations have Infant Mortality Rates in excess of 200. On the continent of Africa, only Kenya and Zimbabwe have Infant Mortality Rates significantly under 100. With a few exceptions, the countries of the Indian Subcontinent and Southeast Asia are also above 100. By contrast, all nations of North America, Western and Eastern Europe have Infant Mortality Rates

below 40.

Q: If IMR measures the extent of hunger in a population, can it also indicate the point at which hunger has ended?

A: Yes. When a country reaches the level of 50 or below in Infant Mortality Rate, then hunger as a basic society-wide issue has ended. Numerous international agencies concur that this level of IMR cannot be achieved by a country unless adequate nutrition and other basic needs of its people are being met. This standard has been agreed to by organizations including the World Health Organization, UNICEF, the Overseas Development Council and the Second U.N. Development Decade.

Reaching a level of 50 is an indication that a country has achieved self-sufficiency in its ability to produce or buy food and has established a degree of fairness in its distribution. No country that has succeeded in getting its Infant Mortality Rate below 50 has ever gone back up above 50.

Q: When a country reaches the level of 50 Infant Mortality Rate, does that mean that no one is ever hungry in that society?

A: Not necessarily. In the United States, for example, the IMR is 12. Yet we all know that there are hungry people in the United States. However, as a basic society-wide issue affecting the lives of the vast majority of the people of the country, hunger has ended. The difference between a country with an Infant Mortality Rate of 150 and a country with an IMR of 20 is the difference between hunger being a day-in day-out reality for virtually everyone and hunger being confined to "pockets" of individuals. As one authority has written, lowering a society's IMR to 50 or below is a "major humanitarian accomplishment."

This isn't to say that hunger can



be ignored in countries where the Infant Mortality Rate is low, just that the problem is on a different dimension. The end of world hunger requires the end of hunger everywhere — in Nairobi and Newark, Delhi and Detroit.

Q: Granted that individual countries can lower their Infant Mortality Rate, can it be done worldwide? More to the point, if the goal is to end world hunger by the end of the century, can that be done?

A: Yes. The same experts who have identified an Infant Mortality Rate of 50 as the break point in ending hunger concur that, by using existing resources and techniques, the Infant Mortality Rate of every country in the world — no matter what it is currently — can break through the level of 50 by the end of the century. A recent UNICEF report states, for example:

"By the year 2000 the number of infant deaths in low-income countries could be reduced to 50 per 1,000 or less... (This) goal is realistic in the sense that the principle obstacle standing in the way of (its) realization is the absence of the will and commitment to achieve (it)."

Q: Anything else?

A: Just this: We now have a way to measure our progress towards ending hunger — the lives of our children. Twenty-one children die from hunger every minute of every day, day after day after day. As infant mortality levels fall, what we are witnessing is an *absolute reduction* in the degree of human misery and suffering on this

planet. In China, for instance, the Infant Mortality Rate has declined just over the past few years from 56 to 45. What does this mean in human terms? Precisely this: This year in China, 200,000 fewer babies will die.

It is the Infant Mortality Rate — not the stock market average, not the number of thermonuclear weapons we possess, not the wealth we amass — that is the true indicator of how well our planet, out home, is doing.

Countries in which the Infant Mortality Rate indicates that hunger has ended as a basic issue:

Albania	Mauritius
Argentina	Netherlands
Australia	New Zealand
Austria	Norway
Belgium	Panama
Bulgaria	Paraguay
Canada	Poland
Chile	Portugal
China	Puerto Rico
Costa Rica	Romania
Cuba	Singapore
Czechoslovakia	North Korea
Denmark	South Korea
East Germany	Spain
Finland	Sri Lanka
France	Sweden
Greece	Switzerland
Hong Kong	Taiwan
Hungary	Trinidad/Tobago
Ireland	USSR
Israel	United Kingdom
Italy	United States
Jamaica	Uruguay
Japan	Venezuela
Kuwait	West Germany
Lebanon	Yugoslavia
Malaysia	

Source: Hunger Project