

Staff Writer Returns From Africa

- Brings Touching Story



Adam L. Smith

imagined.

"The sand has completely taken over the land, and people just don't have anywhere to go," said Smith, the youngest member of the fact-finding team, at a press briefing held upon his return to Atlanta.

"I have never in my life been so close to death until I went to Mauritania," said Smith, a mature 20-year-old. "There was nothing more dramatic than to see the extended bellies and walking skeletons."

Mauritania is one of 27 drought-stricken African countries which the team of American business and civic leaders, Red Cross staff and volunteers — including actor Charlton Heston

— visited during the 8-day mission.

The mission was to assess the extent of drought in Mali, Senegal, Mauritania and Ethiopia, the country hit hardest by the African drought, and to make Americans more aware of the famine sweeping the continent.

Smith talked of the need for American help in relieving the famine. The famine, Smith said, is killing five to 10 people a day in Mauritania and 30 to 50 people a day in Ethiopia. Most of the victims are children, he said.

Smith, a Red Cross youth volunteer for seven years and a finalist for **Community Service** in the Atlanta Association of Black Journalists' eighth Pioneer

Award Competition said he hopes to mobilize youth in the fund-raising effort. "I believe we can make a difference," he said.

Smith is a pre-medicine and psychology major with an interest in international medicine. Two years ago, he spent the summer working with a medical team in a rural Ivory Coast Village under **Operation Crossroad Africa**.

He is the son of M. Larkin and the late Maggie C. Smith and a graduate of Maplewood High School in Nashville, Tn., where he served as the student body president. At Morehouse, he serves as director of education for the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity Inc., associate editor of "The Weekly Calendar," director of

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

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

His Red Cross affiliations are as follows: Former Secretary of the National Advisory Committee on Youth; National Health Services Committee; Member of the Midwestern Field Office Committee; and Member of the Atlanta Area Chapter American Red Cross. Smith also served as ARC Youth Council Chairman of the Nashville Area Chapter in 1981-82.



The Maroon Tiger

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Morehouse College, Atlanta

January 11, 1985

**Christmas '84
In Retrospect**

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**The Maroon
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National Free
Press Award**

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**Teachers,
We Need
Respect**

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**Happy 10th
Anniversary
Dr. M.**

- page 18

High Hopes For Black College Freshmen

Academic excellence and the opportunity to fulfill one's highest potential have been trademarks of historically black colleges and universities since they were founded in the nineteenth century. According to a recent UNCF research report, these continue to be two of the main reasons that many black college freshmen choose to attend private, historically black colleges today.

The report, entitled "Fall 1983 Freshmen at Private Black Colleges," found that many freshmen at private black colleges attend college for reasons similar to those of students at other four-year private colleges. However, three-quarters of private black college freshmen, compared with fewer than half of the freshmen at four-year colleges

nationally, cited preparation for graduate school as a very important reason for attending a particular college or university.

Private black college freshmen (45.1 percent) are more likely than freshmen at four-year colleges nationally (26.2 percent) to choose their college because its graduates are admitted to top graduate or professional schools.

Freshmen at private black colleges possess a drive to achieve that is exemplified by the significant number that plan to attend graduate or professional school. Nearly 72 percent of the education at the graduate level, compared with 56.5 percent of the freshmen at four-year colleges.

The Research Report is produced by Kathleen Payne and Alan Kirschner of UNCF's Research Department.

Celebrating Our 60th Year

Collegiate Press Freedom At A Glance

Editor's Note: This week, The Maroon Tiger wins another award for being the Nation's number one collegiate press in term of press freedom. In this issue we will highlight some editorial materials dealing with the subject.

*The Michigan State U. student government will publish its own quarterly student newspaper supplement covering Associated Students and student group news. ASMSU is hiring a graduate student editor. The State News advertising staff will handle layout and production work. ASMSU felt the student paper could do a better job of publishing and distributing the supplement than it could do alone.

*The Cornell U. student newspaper refused to run an ad for a book which claims the Holocaust never happened and has been accused of censorship by the book's distributor, Cobra Press. The Cornell Daily Sun turned down the ad as a violation of its policy against sexist and racist advertising. The Book, The Hoax of the Twentieth Century was written by controversial Northwestern U. engineering professor Arthur Butz.

*The U. of Notre Dame student newspaper is maintaining its right to endorse campus candidates despite opposition from the student senate. Senators threatened to fine the endorsed candidates, but The Observer said it would continue to make endorsements, even if the candidates themselves opposed them. Editors said the paper's staff covers campus issues yearround and is in a unique position to evaluate candidates.

*Student evaluations of U. of Texas-Austin professors will be published in a student newspaper supplement, giving all students access to the information. The evaluations, which include only those voluntarily released by faculty members, have been available only in limited supply. The Students' Association and the Senior Cabinet are co-sponsoring the publication, with a financial contribution from the Texas Student Publications Board. *Western Kentucky U. graduate student Sherrie Kelley probably wasn't the first to read of her impending engagement.

Kelley's boyfriend, Bart Dahmer, decided to "do something original" and propose to Kelley in a student newspaper ad. So there, on page seven of the Western Herald, next to the Godfather Pizza promotion, was Dahmer's proposal.

Figuring one of her friends might see it first and tell Kelley about it, Dahmer raced to her apartment the morning the paper came out to show it to her himself. He then presented her with a diamond ring.

Kelley accepted the proposal, and said she didn't mind Dahmer's public forum — although both students came in

for a lot of kidding from classmates and even professors. But, she told the Herald, "I would have killed him if I'd read it in public."

Herald editors say it's the paper's first ad proposal. But maybe the trend will catch on. A major battle over student press rights is shaping up at Louisiana State U., where the editor of the student newspaper, the Daily Reveille is suing the school over an administration ban on pregnancy-related advertising.

The LSU administration has indicated it may withdraw the restrictions, pending approval by the Board of Supervisors. Dane Strother, editor of the Daily Reveille says that may not end the controversy. He plans to push for total student control of both editorial and advertising content of the newspaper.

The ad restrictions, which state that no university publications may run pregnancy-related ads, were imposed earlier this fall after both pro-life and abortion clinic ads were pulled from the student telephone directory by LSU administrators. In announcing the ban, the administration said it wants to provide students with the best advice and health care possible by encouraging students to first consult the Student Health Service, not an off-campus clinic or organization, said Chancellor James Wharton.

But from the Reveille's point of view, the ban is simply a violation of free press rights, says Strother, who filed the suit in federal district court with backing from the American Civil Liberties Union. "I respect the administration's point of view, and I think they respect mine," he says. "I've done everything I can not to make this a student-administration war — we haven't even written any editorials on the subject. But I don't think the administration has the right to tell us what we can and can't print."

A central issue in the court case is trying to decide who is legally publisher of the Reveille. Like the student radio station and yearbook, it comes under a Student Media Board. But the \$2 per-student semester fee which supports the media doesn't reach the Reveille's coffers, Strother claims. "The Reveille is so prosperous that we not only don't use fee money, but we also subsidize the radio station and the yearbook," he says. While the administration states that LSU's Board of Supervisors serves as publisher, Strother believes students themselves have that authority.

He's gotten backing from the national Sigma Delta Chi/Society of Professional Journalists, and from major newspapers nationwide, along with the ACLU support. Now that the administration has backed off the ad ban, however, Strother hopes to avoid going to court. "I want to be able to persuade the

Board of Supervisors that to have a really good paper, the students must have control," he says. "I don't know how far I can get with that."

*Two editors of the Seattle Pacific U. student newspaper resigned after the student government threatened to cut the newspaper's funding for allegedly slanting political coverage.

Opinion Editor Julie Schuster and Photography Editor Mike Rees quit their newspaper posts after Editor-in-Chief Jennifer Ouellette agreed to publish an apology for an issue of The Falcon that ran editorials and letters against President Reagan, and a feature on a campus liberal activist.

Leaders of the Associated Students (ASSP) felt the issue presented imbalanced coverage and wasn't geared to the school's conservative student body. ASSP President Dave McIntyre said the issue violated The Falcon's publishing guidelines which deal with such things as obscene and blasphemous material, and balanced coverage. McIntyre says the ASSP Senate was particularly angered by the editorial, in which students selling "Fritzbuster" T-shirts were termed "Morons." The Senate sent Ouellette a letter charging the paper with violating its guidelines for fair coverage and libel. Ouellette subsequently met with McIntyre and agreed to print an apology, rather than face possible funding cuts.

Schuster stepped down in hopes her departure would end the ASSP's displeasure with The Falcon. But both she and Ouellette told the U. of

Washington student newspaper that The Falcon continues in constant threat of losing funding, because it isn't always the public relations organ the ASSP wants.

Schuster also told the Washington Daily that she'll launch a new features-opinions publication called The Alternative as an independent source of campus information.

*The Brown U. student newspaper found many of the students listed in a political ad as Reagan-Bush backers weren't actually Republican voters at all. After one of the students listed complained she had only sought further information about the Reagan ticket, the Brown Daily Herald called a random sample of 10 students listed in the ad and found only four actually supported the GOP. The student Reagan-Bush organization which compiled the ad took responsibility for the error, saying some lists got confused.

*A Stanford U. student newspaper reporter spent a practice session with the Cardinal football team, probably becoming Stanford's first 5'3" female player. Marilyn Wann wrote about the experience in her Stanford Daily column, admitting she looked pretty foolish in the gear, and spent some of practice playing catch with the ball boy. But when walking back to the gym to change, Wann did fool a few observers, who asked if she played for the women's football team.

*The U. of California-Berkeley student newspaper banned Playboy ads from its pages, saying the magazine is sexist. The ad ban was imposed by a 25-11 vote of the Daily Californian

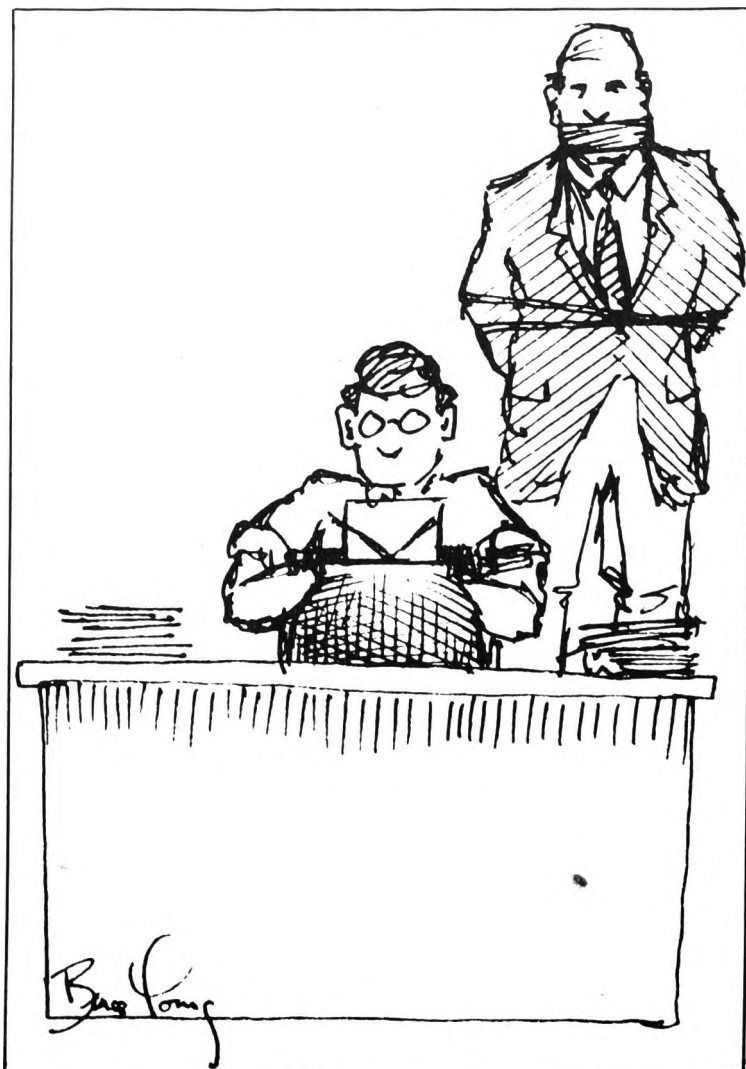
editorial staff. It will cost the independently funded paper about \$3,500 in ads for 1984-85.

*A network of 40 college radio stations provided up-to-the-minute coverage of national and regional elections, focusing on how the November results affected the education community. The Election Night College Network, conceived by Mark Gronich, a State U. of New York-Albany graduate student, linked the college stations so they could provide each other with first-hand information of Congressional and statewide races.

*The Yale U. humor magazine, which bills itself as the oldest college humor publication, is changing its format to include arts/entertainment writing and a glossy magazine look. The Yale Record took the fall 1984 semester off from publishing to raise funds for the finalization of the changes. It's hoped the new look will return the Record to its past days of prosperity and end current financial woes.

*The U. of Oklahoma Police Department agreed to make more information about campus incidents available to the student newspaper, the Oklahoma Daily. After meeting with newspaper and Publications Board representatives, the OUPD agreed not to withhold the names of victims and the accused, except in instances where they are protected by state law. The Publication Board is also studying other requests by the Daily staff, to determine what information is needed from OUPD.

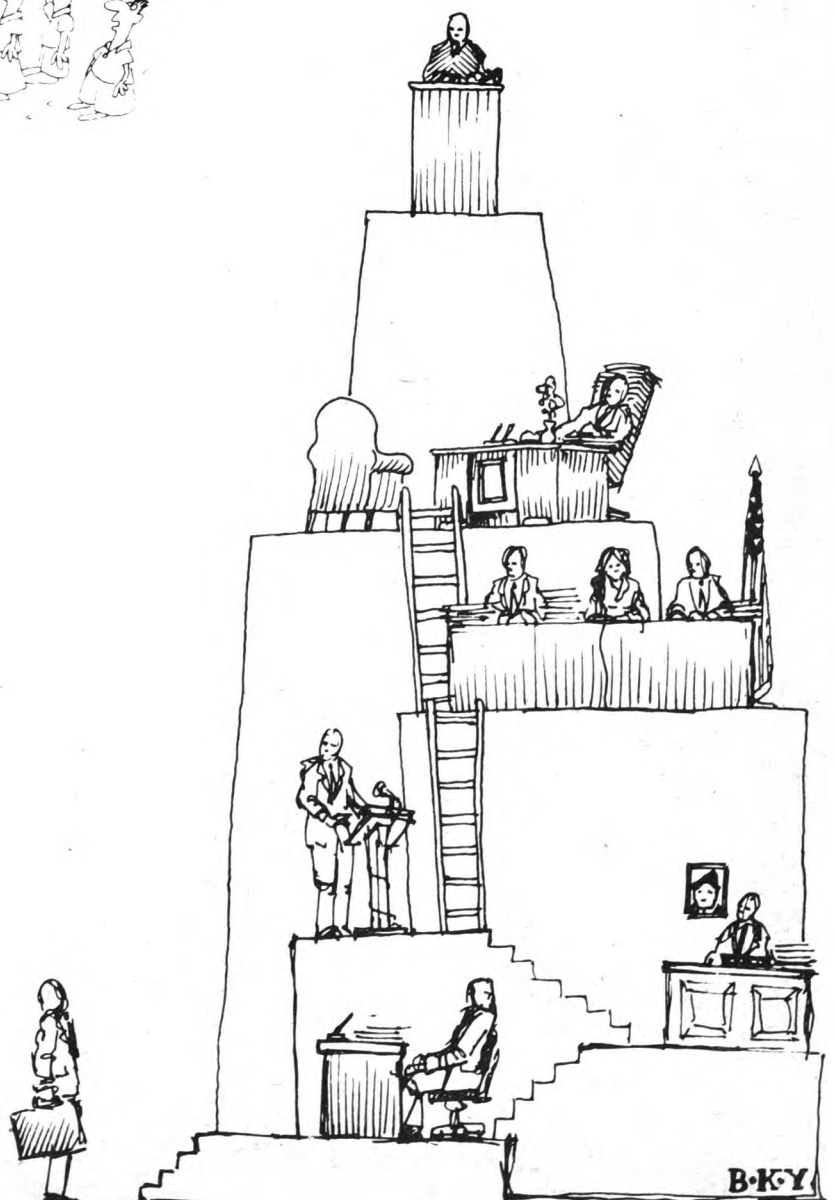
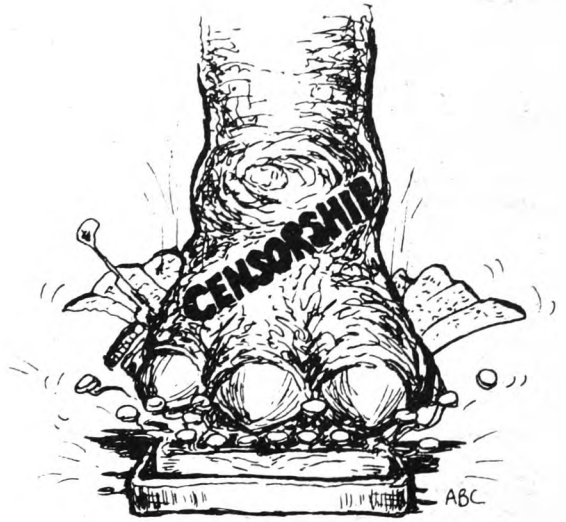
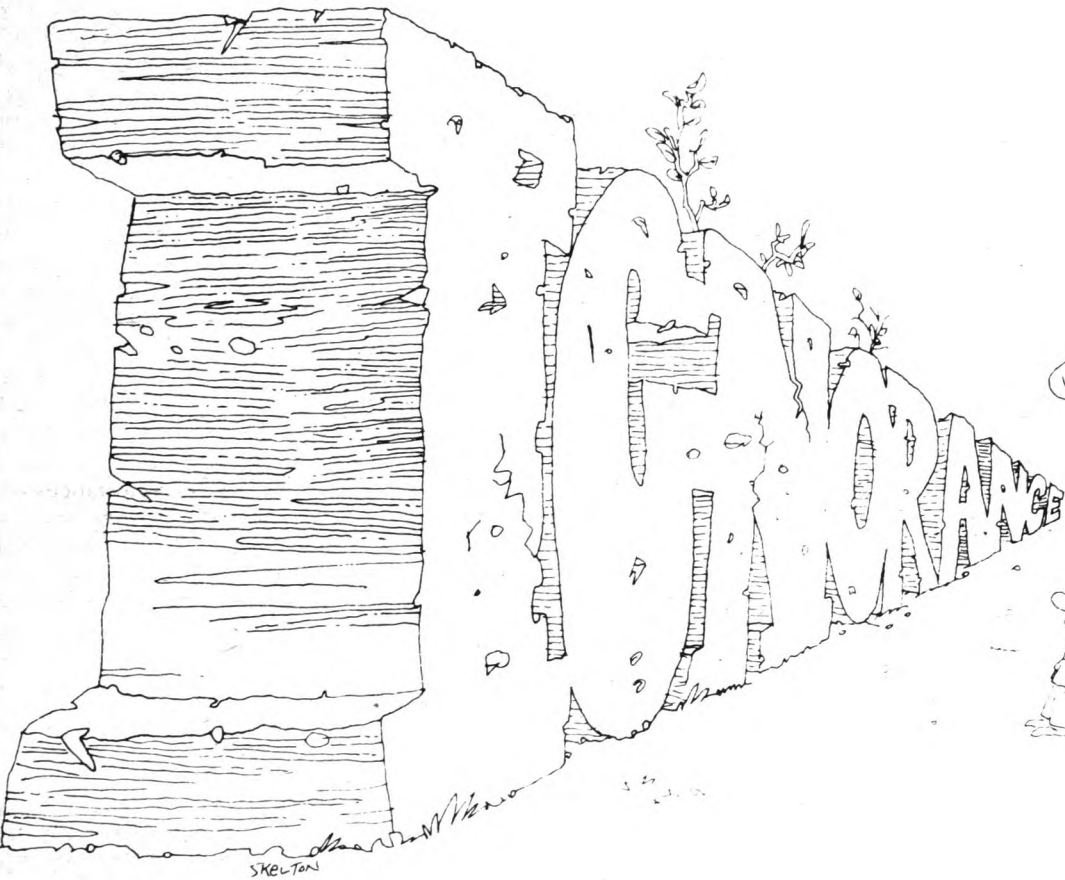
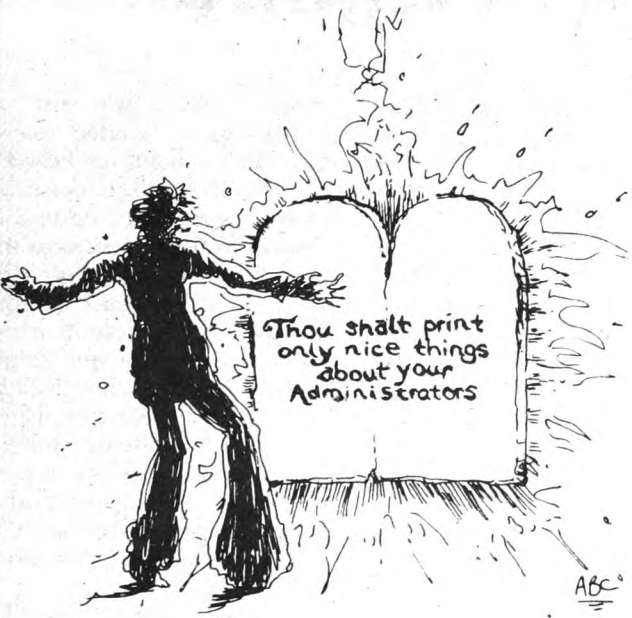
*The Boston U. student newspaper dropped a daily comic strip and issued an apology for its contents after the cartoonist depicted President Reagan being shot in the head. The cartoonist will remain on the staff of the independent paper, despite efforts to fire him, and plans to start a new comic strip.



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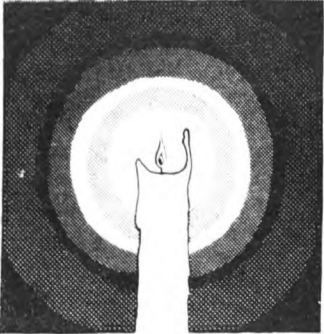
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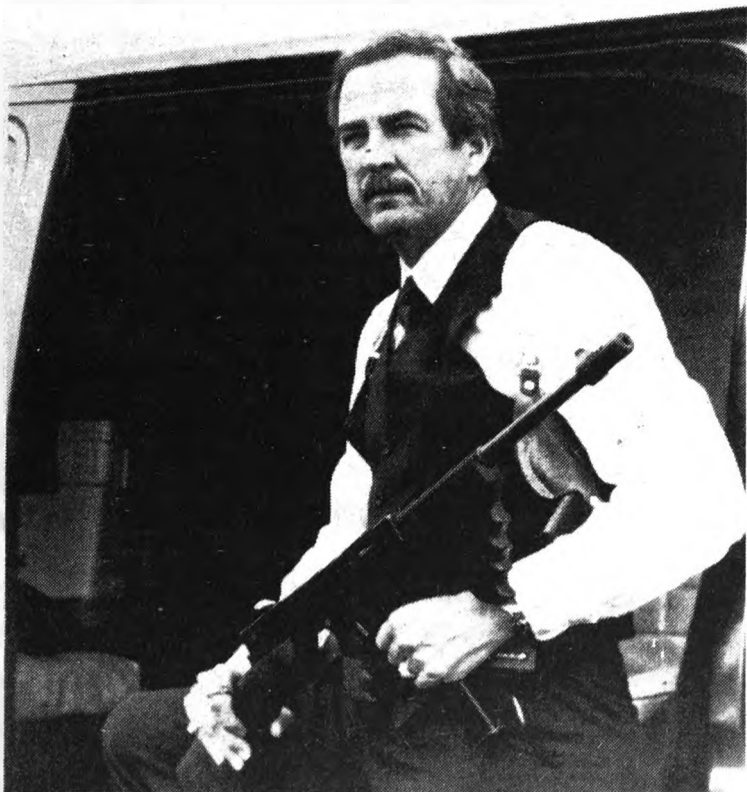
Photos by Allen S. May, Jr.



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Book Blames "Dungeons & Dragons for Student's Suicide



College Press Service

Detective and now author William Dear went to Michigan State and "came on like James Bond."

By Janet Simons

(CPS) — James Dallas Egbert III was a distraught, confused, highly intelligent 16-year-old advanced student at Michigan State University when, one day in 1979, he gathered a blanket, some cheese, crackers and a handful of Quaaludes, and literally dropped out of sight.

Where he really dropped was into a tiny room off the steam tunnels running under the huge MSU campus.

What followed was a media circus as a detective unearthed clues Egbert had left behind, and the world speculated that the troubled student was playing some fatal version of Dungeons and Dragons, then a full-blown

national campus fad.

And though there were many alarmed calls to ban the game from campuses, a new book reveals the truth was nowhere near as spectacular as a real-life D&D game. It was, however, a sad example of what can happen when an underaged, smart kid is left on a college campus to make — or not make — his own way.

In "Dungeon Master," William Dear, the detective Egbert's parents hired to find their son, reveals previously-unknown details about the case.

But most of the book, released the last week of October, could be subtitled "Sam Spade On Campus," as Dear describes how he left a trail of crumpled lapels all over East Lansing, pressuring people to tell all they knew.

In fact, Egbert just was laying low in friends' houses, recovering from the effects of the Quaaludes before contacting Dear himself.

"We just knew he was dead or something bad," Dear recalls in an interview. "I'd exhausted every lead. I think if I hadn't put out the threats, we never would have found him alive. He would have committed suicide."

Egbert ultimately did commit suicide a year after his "rescue."

While Egbert's story — complicated by his intelligence, difficulty in relating to his older classmates and sexual preferences that undoubtedly

made social adjustments even harder — probably was similar to others in the current national teenage suicide epidemic, Dear emphasizes Dungeons and Dragons' role.

"He was very involved in Dungeons and Dragons," Dear says.

"Many of the kids who play this game don't realize it's a fantasy, they become so involved," he adds. "I've heard since this case from two other women who say their children, who were involved with the game, committed suicide."

"I'm not saying the game is inherently dangerous," he says, but kids "with emotional problems" shouldn't play it.

"It's still highly popular on campus, but college sales aren't as high as they once were," reports Dieter Strum of TSR, Inc., the Lake Geneva, Wis., firm that manufactures Dungeons and Dragons.

"We've lived with the rumor (that Dungeons and Dragons contributed to Egbert's death) for five years here," Sturm says. "Certainly it's a tragic story. But the truth is the game had nothing to do with his death. He wasn't playing it the whole time he was missing."

"This is a game that has death as a constant factor," Dear replies. "I think parents should keep an eye on children who are involved in it to make sure they

don't lose touch with reality."

Dear also has harsh words for Michigan State. He quotes one of his detectives saying he wouldn't send a child to MSU if it was free.

"Wouldn't you think a university put in charge of a treasure like (Egbert) would take care of him?" Dear asks. "He'd been invited to attend several universities, so the college knew what they had."

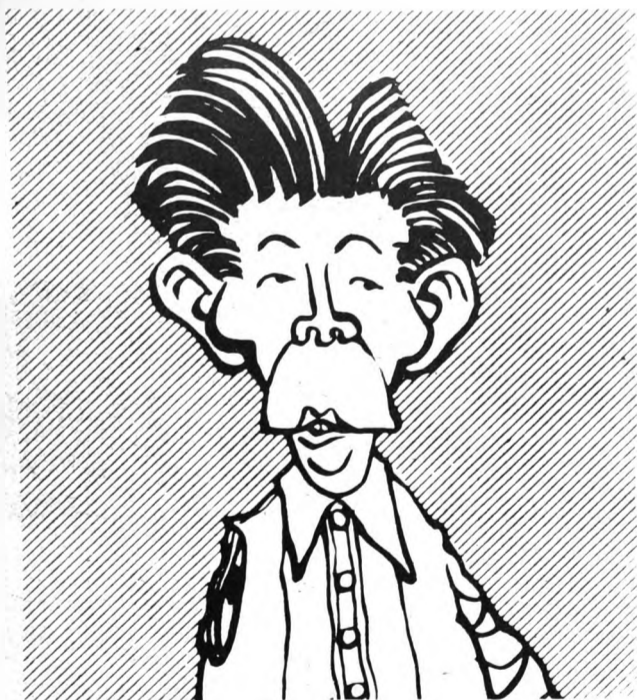
"His parents told us it was okay for (Egbert) to be in the residence halls," recalls Ed Zabrusky, MSU's media projects director who was with the school's news bureau in 1979.

"The whole thing was very tragic," recalls Ferman Badgely, who as a member of MSU's security force directed the school's investigation of the Egbert case. "I looked at this whole thing as a missing persons case. I think it got blown way out of proportion."

Dear's feelings for MSU, moreover, are reciprocated.

Dear, Zabrusky remembers, was "coming on like James Bond. He's very flamboyant, and I'm not sure he's shedding any light on this case."

Badgely, now MSU's police commander, remembers Dear as "a tv-type private investigator with a very high opinion of himself. I think he's good, but I don't think he's as good as he thinks he is."



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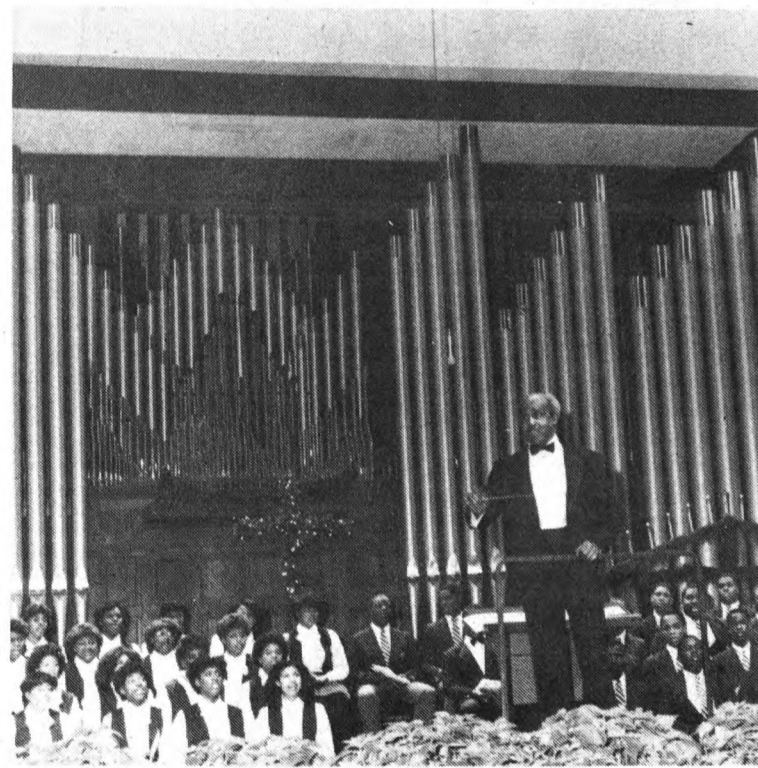
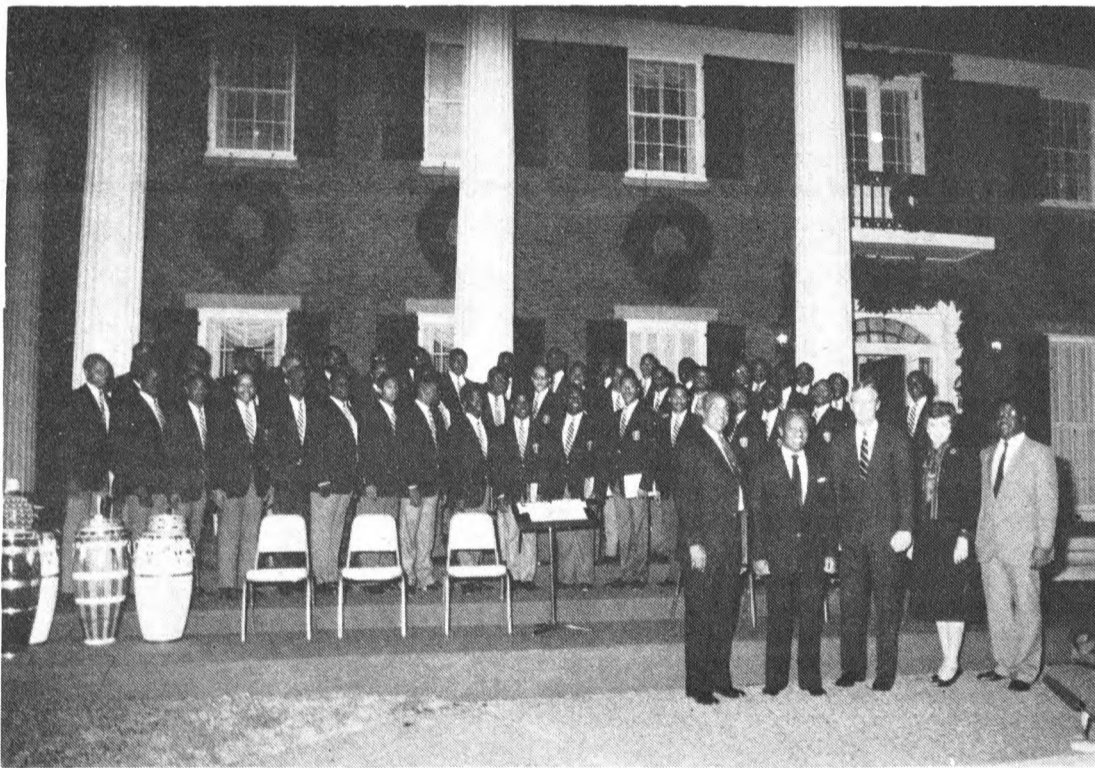
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Book Review

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

Title: A General Curricular Model for Mass Media Education

(Esco 1978, reprinted 1985)

By Sirkka Minkkinen

Professor of Mass Communications, University of Nairobi, Kenya

"Well run-but along what road?" is an old latin tag which well describes an old the book under review. Much has been said on little. First, let's consider the "much." In itself, the book is impressive. It is well written, comprehensive and undoubtedly persuasive. It does not deal with education through the mass

media but rather with education about the mass media. It urges strongly that children must be given guidelines on how to appreciate this dominating feature on their every day lives. It is based on the enticingly argued premises that the mass media are indeed mass in terms of their own quantity and, more important, that their use is "superficial and yet at the same time excessive and undifferentiated."

The mass media are here to stay in whatever form and cannot be substantially reshaped by their recipients, least of all perhaps children and teachers. Minkkinen recognizes this implication in nothing that a

teacher's nowadays command less attention because it has become merely one more of many stimuli already around the students.

Minkkinen goes on to underline probably many a parent's complaint. In an age where understanding is becoming more closely related to images received, Minkkinen is right to detail a concern about the emotionally confusing impact that the mass media can have on children and he is equally impressive in outlining how this should be analyzed and evaluated, offering for this purpose specific criteria such as the intellectual, aesthetic and social.

The author scrutinizes the mass media from every conceivable angle and every possible way of evaluating every form is presented most methodically, with up to date guidance as to how students could milk and apply their reaction. But how practical is all this? Less so than the book itself suggests. In an age where schedules are geared to prepare students for examinations in what are considered basic subjects, it is difficult to see mass media education being regarded as more than a luxury. The author admits that its status is "an inferior and teaching is bound to remain sporadic." There is the

fear of only extra-intelligent students finding time to undergo it and they are those who least read it.

In Africa, there is strong emphasis on **African-ness** and the need for one to recognize and identify with his cultural origins and environment. Scrutiny of how the materials in this book are conveyed hardly be welcomed. Thus, for all its cogency, the book's practical value is doubtful. Its ideas either cannot reach those who would most benefit from them or arguably, should not. Nonetheless the book makes first-rate.

ARTS ARTS ARTS

Norman to Perform At Morehouse for Paine

Internationally acclaimed soprano and Augusta native Jessye Norman has accepted the position of Honorary Chairperson of Paine College's Campaign for Excellence, President William H. Harris announced.

Ms. Norman will perform a benefit concert to kick-off the first phase of the \$6 million campaign to build a library and performing arts theater complex on the Paine campus. "We are honored and delighted that Ms. Norman has agreed to lend her full support and outstanding talent to this endeavor," said Harris.

The concert is scheduled for January 21, 1985, at the Martin

Luther King, Jr. Memorial Chapel on the Morehouse College campus in Atlanta. Although the original desire was to hold the concert locally, the Atlanta location was finally chosen because no suitable facility currently exists in Augusta.

While negotiating a date and location for the concert from her home in London, Ms. Norman noted "When our campaign succeeds, this problem will not arise again. It is my hope to return to Augusta to open the doors of the Paine College Theater sometime in 1987 for my first hometown performance since April, 1982." Tickets are \$15.00 for students with ID and \$30.00 for the public.

Michael Jackson Ends Tour With Brothers

The Jacksons' Victory Tour, which ended in Los Angeles, was just that for brothers Michael, Jermaine, Tito, Marlon, Randy and Jackie.

Despite the Jacksons' artistic and financial success, tour promoter Chuck Sullivan came out less of a winner, winding up to the tour with financial problems.

The Jackson brothers performed 55 shows in 21 cities before more than 2.5 million people — about 1 percent of the U.S. population.

At \$30 a ticket, the tour, which opened July 6 in Kansas City, grossed somewhere in the area of \$75 million, although exact figures are known only to the accountants who will be computing the tour's financial status this week.

The Jacksons were paid \$12 million before the tour started by Chuck Sullivan, who was named national promoter after Michael Jackson personally replaced Don King.

In addition, Sullivan guaranteed the brothers a minimum of \$41 million for making the tour; Pepsi-Cola paid a \$5.5 million sponsorship fee and the brothers also benefited from the sale of T-shirts,

programs and other items at each stop.

But even before the itinerary was announced, the Victory Tour was marred by skirmishes and controversies involving promoters, players and the public.

There was a massive national protest when it was announced tickets would be sold only in groups of four via a mail-order lottery and that postal money orders would be the only means of payment.

The ticket-sales plan was modified, and Michael, whose net worth is said to be at least \$75 million, moved to mollify fans by promising all of his profits to charities.

Those connected with the tour say they don't have any idea how much the — the United Negro College Fund, the T.J. Martell Foundation (a cancer research-funding organization) and Camp Good Times, a Malibu, Calif., camp operated for children with cancer — will receive.

Promoter Sullivan admits he's having financial problems; he stopped payment on a \$1.9 million check to the Jacksons for their Canadian shows earlier this month.

The Jacksons threatened to pull out of their six shows at

Dodger Stadium in Los Angeles but a compromise was reached and the shows went on as scheduled.

"Financially, it's a fact that everybody connected with the tour made money on it and, at the end, Chuck was only trying to get close," said Jim Murray, Sullivan's personal publicist.

Whatever internal problems linger, Sullivan spokesman Murray said he thinks they will be quietly resolved without any litigation between Sullivan and the Jacksons.

The tour drew its largest crowds in Knoxville, Tenn., where 148,407 attended two shows.

The tour ended with Michael refusing to elaborate on his reasons for saying he will not tour again with his brothers. Jermaine, who was instrumental in bringing the shows to Atlanta, last week told a television interviewer they plan to record an album together next year, and added that there is "a possibility" the Jacksons will tour again in two years.

Michael's Los Angeles-based publicist, disagreed, however. "These Los Angeles shows," Norm Winter said, "will be the last times Michael appears in concert with his brothers."



The Jacksons' Victory Tour wasn't so victorious in some cities.

Ben Holt's Recital

The Department of Music at Morehouse College will present Baritone Ben Holt in Recital on Sunday, January 27, 1985, at 8:00 p.m., in the Martin Luther King, Jr. International Chapel on the campus. The Recital is open to the public with no charge for admission.

Ben Holt won the Young Concert Artists International Auditions in 1983. A native of Washington, D.C., Mr. Holt attended the Oberlin College Conservatory of Music and was a scholarship student at the Julliard School, where he coached extensively with renowned pianist and coach Martin Isepp. He has also worked with Phyllis Curtin and John Shirley-Quick at the Tanglewood Festival.

Holt's numerous prizes include First Prizes in the 1982 Joy of Singing Competition, the 1980 Washington International Competition, and the 1980 Independent Black Opera Singers Competition. He has performed solo recitals at the Kennedy Center in Washington, D.C., and at Lincoln Center in New York City. He has also appeared as soloist with the Tulsa Philharmonic, the Brooklyn Philharmonic, the National Symphony, the New Haven Symphony, and the Paul Hill Chorale.

He has appeared with the American Opera Center and Opera South and made his European debuts at the Spoleto and Innsbruck Festivals. He appears on a recently released

recording of Monteverdi's *Incoronazione di Poppea* with baroque specialist Alan Curtis.

Recent reviews in *The Washington Post* state that Holt "is technically secure and endowed with splendid vocal equipment. The Vivaldi cantata gave him a chance to show his considerable dramatic talent." And Holt's musicianship was as focused as his voice. The feel and sense of the words gave as much pleasure as the notes. In a variety of repertoire, Holt evoked a wide range of mood and tone." *The New York Times* states, "As for Holt — long may he hear bravos. He is of that rare breed, singers who can act. Holt's 'Porgy' was perhaps the most moving performance heard on stage this season."



"An American..."

(Continued from Page 21)

contain the challenge of survival for all free societies. If the succeeding generations are unprepared to meet the responsibilities of leadership, freedom cannot survive.

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generation for that role and for over fifteen years has met that challenge with a determined commitment and an excellence of effort.

Address requests for information to: The Charles Edison Memorial Youth Fund, Suite 401, 1000 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036, (202) 293-5092.

Dean Carter...

(Continued from Page 13)

of the eucharist by excluding women from ordination. He then traced the historical origin of the Russian Orthodox Church's Mother of God festival to ancient Egypt and revealed the African sources of the Christian concept of the Virgin birth, and how sexism entered the

church. The American delegation roundly congratulated Carter and announced an intention to publish his statement through the American Baptist Churches.

Among the many highlights of the trip were reception for the entire group hosted by Patriarch Pimen of Moscow and all Russia, the head of the Russian Orthodox Church, estimated to

have some 40 to 50 million members in the Soviet Union. Services at Holy Trinity-St. Sergino Monastery at Zagorsk, a center of pilgrimage for the Russian Orthodox Church, where the Armenians joined thousands of pilgrims at the annual celebration of the Mother of God festival and a

(Continued on Page 15)

Pre-Law Program at Morehouse

(Final Part)

Is Law For Me?

By Jerry Drayton

Law school, like college, can mean a lot of different things and can lead to a wide variety of careers. Many undergraduates, however, perhaps think of law school as more of a continuation of the college experience than it is in fact. Although a law degree can lead to a variety of occupations, and one law student's experience can be quite different from another's virtually all accredited law schools share the common and specialized objective of training lawyers. Like medical and business schools, law schools exist to train professionals. The professional orientation is reflected in the similarity of the curricula at different law schools, as well as in the attitudes of most students. At least during the first year of law school, most students will be taking the same courses. Each student is anxious to master the same fundamental legal skills, and most will work hard to achieve that end. While law school is not necessarily more difficult intellectually than college, the workload is usually greater, and the level of competence demanded by professors — as well as the standards set by the performance of other students — is uniformly higher than in college. Since more students are studying the same materials, all with a desire to master skills certain to be needed in a legal career, students often find in law school — to a greater or lesser extent depending on the law school and the individual — a heightened sense of competition.

Most law schools offer very similar curricula for the first year of law study. Since law schools generally see themselves as "teaching people to think like lawyers," the first year is usually devoted to a process of reeducation. Students are forced to think critically and precisely and to articulate their ideas with clarity and conviction. Although its dominance has been reduced somewhat in recent years, the Socratic method remains the traditional method for this reeducation process. The Socratic method involves rapidly paced question-and-answer sessions in the classroom, sessions designed to teach students how to analyze and synthesize into a coherent framework the raw materials of the common law: court cases. Rarely will a law professor attempt to explain to first-year students precisely what the law is in a particular area, often because it is impossible to do so. Instead, the students are expected to develop and organize their own understanding of the current shape and texture of the law as they digest the hundreds of cases that are assigned during the first year. Daily classes, as well as the inevitable ex-

aminations on which students are graded once or twice a year, require extensive reading and preparation. Accomplishment, however, depends far more upon skills of analysis and articulation than on memory.

In addition to dealing with the traditional "casebook" courses that tend to typify the first year, most first year law students participate in legal-writing courses and "Moot Court" programs. These provide introductions to the essential skills of legal research, preparation of legal memoranda, briefs and opinions, and oral advocacy. In the second and third years, law students may choose from among a variety of elective courses that will further strengthen these skills while providing substantive familiarity with various specialized areas of the law, such as taxation, evidence, criminal procedure, antitrust, corporations, family law and administrative law. In addition to classes which are based on either a Socratic or lecture format, most schools offer seminars and "clinical" courses that enable students to pursue specialized interests or to perform legal tasks under supervision. For further information concerning legal education, please read the introductory chapters of the AALS/LSAC **Prelaw Handbook**.

Experiences outside the classroom are as vital to legal education, especially for second and third-year students, as formal course work. Law students learn as much from their peers as from their professors, and many extracurricular activities in law school revolve around student-run projects in legal education and advocacy. On the academic side, most law schools have programs in moot court and trial practice, as well as a law review that publishes legal scholarship in periodical form, produced entirely by students. On a more practical level, many students participate in organizations that provide legal assistance or research to individuals such as the elderly, indigents, or prison inmates, and to other groups concerned with political and environmental issues. Most students supplement the practical skills gained through involvement in such extracurricular activities by summer employment, or "externship" placements during a part of the school year with private or public-interest law firms, a governmental agency, a private business, or the legal staff of a non-profit organization.

One hurdle remains after graduation from law school before most students are qualified lawyers: passing the bar examination. Bar exams are administered in each state for persons who wish to qualify to

practice law in that state. Most law students now go directly from law school to a six or eight-week "bar review" course given in the state in which they plan to practice, especially if that is a different state from the one in which they have attended law school. Once accepted to the Bar, young lawyers enter a variety of types of law practice, although the vast majority will accept their first job with a private law firm (65-75%) or a governmental agency (10-15%). The tendency for most law students to enter private or government practice upon graduation from law school should be recognized by those who are considering law school as an avenue to a different type of career. While it is true that a law degree can lead to many occupations, most law students become private lawyers, and even those who eventually pursue "non-traditional careers" often feel that a legal education is not complete without at least a few years' experience in the practice of law.

Law as a Career

Many students whose experience has been limited to academic situations find it difficult to determine whether or not law is a suitable career for them. There are several ways to explore the option of law school. The most convenient for students is academic exploration.

As an undergraduate, you may want to enroll in one or two law-oriented courses to test your interest in the study of law. Several courses at Morehouse offer some exposure to the law and are listed below. Be sure to browse through future College Catalogs for other ideas.

Political Science 348 - American Constitutional Law
Political Science 392 - Criminal Justice

Political Science 491 - Civil Liberties

Political Science 349 - American Judicial System
Economics and Business 455 - Business Law I

Economics and Business 458 - Advanced Business Law

Another way to explore your interest in law is to test your tolerance for ambiguity. To the layman, law appears to be a very precise field. Something is clearly right or wrong, legal or illegal. Yet any lawyer or law student can tell you that law is full of if's, also's, and maybe's. It is not a world of black and white, but of varying shades of gray. If you are the type of person who likes precision and exactness, then you might think twice about a career in law.

Many students, motivated by humanitarian interest, do not realize that the long hours and hard work devoted to learning legal fundamentals may seem,

and sometimes are, totally irrelevant to their long-term goals. A law student must learn every aspect of the law. If you are interested in migrant labor law and organization, you must be willing to learn a great deal about contracts, torts, civil procedure, corporate law, taxation and riparian water law. Only by following this long, arduous, and indirect route will you be able to acquire the legal tools you will need to represent effectively and organization or group of people in need of legal aid.

The AALS/LSAC **Prelaw Handbook** contains a good general description of the broad range of opportunities available for lawyers. It is very interesting to take the time to talk with attorneys who are engaged in various types of practices — large firms, individual practice, corporate practice, and legal aid. You might want to observe the holding or arraignments and preliminary hearings on felony counts at the Municipal Court of Atlanta; you might take note of the way that the judge interacts with the attorneys, and they with him. Additional suggestions include talking with law students, and, if you are ever in Washington, D.C., observing a session of the Supreme Court. Thomas Ehrlich and Geoffrey Hazard have edited a book entitled **Going to Law School?: Readings on a Legal Career that is recommended highly. The selections are very interesting and informative, especially for those who really are not aware of the different ways that a lawyer can establish his career. An extensive list of other pre-law readings is included in the AALS/LSAC Prelaw Handbook.**

Opportunities for Minority Students in the Law

The under-representation of minority groups in the legal profession has been a serious and long-standing problem in this country. Only within recent years, however, have any significant strides been made to correct this situation. Presently, most law schools are actively recruiting minority applicants, and have established policies to assure that qualified minority applicants are given the opportunity to pursue the study of law.

As a minority student, it is wise to be well informed of the opportunities that are available. When applying to law school, you should make sure to identify yourself as a member of a minority group at the time you register for the LSAT and LSDAS. This will enable schools which might be interested in your application to contact you through the Candidate Referral Service. You also are advised to be in touch with admissions officers at the schools which interest you. Each fall, the Morehouse Placement Office

sponsors a Graduate and Professional Schools Recruitment Program which is attended by representatives from some one hundred national law schools. It would be worth your while to attend the program and make personal contact with the law school representatives. A similar opportunity is available here in Atlanta by contacting admissions officers at Georgia State University College of Law and Emory University School of Law.

You might also want to contact minority student organizations at the law schools to which you apply. It will be to your advantage to discuss your interests and application with members of these organizations. They will, in most instances, keep track of your application and sometimes have a role in admission decisions. These students also can advise you of any special problems or special advantages for minority students at their particular school.

Each year, the Council on Legal Education Opportunities (CLEO) helps economically and educationally disadvantaged students enter law school and become lawyers. This is done through a number of summer institutes designed to introduce college graduates to the study of law. Information on CLEO is available from law school admissions offices, in the office of the Pre-Law Director at Morehouse, or CLEO's national office at 818 18th Street, N.W., Suite 940, Washington, D.C. 20006.

Finally, you also may want to become involved with the various pre-law groups in the Atlanta University Center; check with the Pre-Law Director for the names of the current student leaders of these groups.

A FINAL NOTE...

Once again, we would like to encourage you to consult, early in your undergraduate career, a copy of the AALS/LSAC **Prelaw Handbook**. Most students wait until they are actually applying to law school before consulting this guide, and miss the excellent and valuable discussions of pre-law education. When you do begin the application process, you will want to consult the **Handbook** again. We also hope you will pick up a copy of the handout "Applying to Law School" prepared by the Director of the PreLaw Program at Morehouse College.

*Dr. Drayton is assistant professor of Law and Director of the Pre-Law program at Morehouse.

The Maroon Tiger

The first editorial meeting of the semester which will take place on January 14 1985 at 4:30 p.m. in the Editorial Conference Room of **The Maroon Tiger**.

Common Sense

A best-seller
in 1776 was
Tom Paine's
"Common Sense."
Maybe someone
should do a
1985 update.
You have many
decisions to make
every day.
Just weigh your
answer against the
simple question,
"Does it make good,
common sense?"
If it does,
do it.
If it doesn't,
don't.
Common sense says,
don't smoke when
you're filling
your gas tank.
Don't run through
red lights.
Don't overeat.
Don't spend more
than you make.
Common sense is
sometimes called
horse sense.
For good reason.
Have you ever seen
a horse at the
\$2 window betting
on how fast a *person*
can run?



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.

- Editor-In-Chief..... Freddie Asinor
- Executive AssistantEric Nelson
- Assistant Editor.....Eugene Maxwell, Jr.
- Associate Editor (Photography) Johnny Crawford
- Associate Editor (Editorial) Oscar Jerkins
- Associate Editor (Sports) Robert Drummer
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The editorial office is 102 SGA Building, Morehouse College, Atlanta, Georgia 30314 Phone: 404-681-2800, ext. 431.

Scholarships Galore!

The National Association for Campus Activities announces its first Prize Papers Competition offering cash prizes totaling \$1,200, according to Chairman of the Board of Directors Max V. Vest. Open to undergraduate and graduate students, as well as faculty or staff of a business related to the college entertainment market, the competition is designed to recognize outstanding research and opinion papers in the field of campus activities. It demonstrates NACA's increasing interests in educating current and future campus activities professionals, Vest said.

"The Prize Papers Competition represents an important step toward realizing one of NACA's long-range goals of strengthening our educational offerings to membership," Vest said. "This competition will further enhance the image of NACA as an organization interested in innovative ideas and research in the field, while offering staff and students an opportunity to write, be judged by peers and receive a cash award."

Competition papers must be original, unpublished works on a topic about or related to campus activities programming, such as management, volunteerism, leadership training and develop-

ment, fine arts, film/video, contemporary entertainment, travel, recreation/leisure, professional development and special constituencies. Papers must be eight to fifteen pages, typed and double-spaced.

Cash prizes of \$250 and \$150 will be awarded for first and second place winners, respectively, in each of the three categories of undergraduate, graduate, faculty or professional staff. Papers will be judged by an anonymous panel on these criteria: originality and research, usefulness and applicability to the field of campus activities, content, composition and writing style, and thoroughness.

Entry deadline for the competition is July 1, 1985. Winners will be announced on or about September 1, 1985, and winning entries will be published in a Prize Papers Competition issue of **Programming** in December 1985. For further information, contact NACA, P.O. Box 6828, Columbia, SC 29260, 803-782-7121.

Historic Deerfield, Inc. will conduct its 30th annual Summer Fellowship Program in Early American History and the Decorative Arts at Deerfield, MA., from June 17 to August 17, 1985. Between 6 and 10 Fellowships will be awarded to

EDITORIALS

Teachers, We Demand Respect

If Rodney Dangerfield were a student, he might describe his affliction as "congenital prestige deprivation" - the academic world's windy term for the profound lack of respect for students now bedevils Morehouse College.

During this Christmas holidays, we discovered a big flaw in our contracts (the Morehouse College Catalog and the Student Handbook) with the College that has provided some teachers the "green light" to deny students to this institution their respect as human beings. This lack of respect has taken the form of constant humiliation in class, cheating in student's grading, envy because of student's special talent, etc.

While we will not condone violence in solving our problems with our teachers, we are in full support of steps taken by some students to attempt to address their grievances because of lack

of established guidelines for students to address and cure this **canker** once and for all.

We are of the notion that some teachers, especially the part-timers, are the ones to be blamed in this direction. They are the ones who always bring their frustrations from home or elsewhere and transfered them onto students. They have had no problem doing this disservice to the hundreds of men they are supposed to bring up in order for them to become responsible citizens and adults. They seem to have forgotten that a mind has always been a terrible thing to taste and their action constitutes a waist in human resources. The loophole they are using? Their tenure is short-termed and they do not lose that much. They are either students somewhere or engaged in some other business and have other source of income that they can rely on if somebody becomes BOLD enough to press

charges against them.

We would not want to see Morehouse College become a battle ground where students have to fight their teachers before they get what they deserve out of this educational process. That is why we call on Academic Affairs Vice President Phillip Redrick to set up a commission of enquiry immediately to address numerous incidents of faculty cheatings that occurred during the final week of the Fall Semester and to set up a procedure for students to address this inhumane treatment.

We have grown to have less and sometimes no fate in teacher's evaluation since it has proved to be another waste of time and paper. We foresee more violent confrontations as student become more dissatisfied with the behavior and attitude of some teachers. The earlier we can address this problem the better.

Celebrating The Birthdate of M.L.K.

Martin Luther King, Jr., Class of 1948, has always been called this College's most distinguished alumnus and in the Morehouse tradition, we have taken delight in doing things in his honor. We have a multi-purpose facility which seats 2500 persons, a bronze statue, a class that deals with his life and teachings, over \$1,000,000 endowed chair in Christian Ethics and Race Relations and a musical all in his memory. We are gladdened by the achievements of Dr. King and dedicate the first two issues of this semester to his course. A great philosopher whose birthdate has been synonymous to the month of January.



students of undergraduate status who are interested in careers in the museum field and related professions. The program offers students exposure to the interpretation of early American history and culture through the medium of the museum.

Applicants to the program must be undergraduates of sophomore, junior, or senior standing in an American or Canadian college as of January 1, 1985. Students may apply for either full or partial Fellowships. Full Fellowships cover the cost of tuition, room, board, and field trips. Applicants for full Fellowships who live more than 300 miles from Deerfield may also apply for a travel grant. Applicants for partial Fellowships have two options: Under Plan A they will pay \$800. Under Plan B they will pay \$2,000. The balance of their expenses is provided by grants from two generous donors and alumni giving. Several full and partial Fellowships are available.

Since 1956 more than 200 students from public and private colleges in 34 states and the District of Columbia have been appointed to the Historic Deerfield Summer Fellowship Program. Many Historic Deerfield Summer Fellows have subsequently pursued advanced study in museum training and other graduate programs and many hold responsible positions in museums, historical societies, preservation agencies, and academic institutions.

Application forms may be obtained by writing to: Historic Deerfield, Inc. 1985 Summer Fellowship Program, Deerfield, MA. 01342. Inquiries should be addressed to J. Ritchie Garrison, Director of Education. Completed applications must be received before February 28. For further information, contact: J. Ritchie Garrison Director of Education Historic Deerfield, Inc. Deerfield, MA 01342 Phone: 413-774-5581

CANCER. NOT KNOWING THE RISKS IS YOUR GREATEST RISK.

A lot of people think cancer is unbeatable.

That simply isn't true. In fact, over two million people have had cancer and survived to lead happy, normal lives.

And not only can cancer be beaten, it can also be prevented.

There are definite precautions that have been proven to decrease your risk of getting certain cancers.

Ask your local American Cancer Society to send you a free booklet about cancer risks.

Learn the facts about cancer.

And make not knowing the risks, one less risk.



How you live may save your life.

FEATURES

Which Way-

Religion

or

Politics

By Lawrence E. Carter

The continual controversy over religion and politics revolves around several points of confusion which could be clarified by reference to history.

1. Religion, Morality and Law.

One of the purposes of law is to define and punish unacceptable behavior. Determining what behavior is unacceptable is the province of morality, which is essential to all civilized societies. Religion is one important source of moral insights, but it is not the only one. The legal tradition going back to the Codes of Hammurabi and Justinian is another source, as is the philosophical tradition going back to Socrates, Plato and Aristotle, and the medical tradition going back to Hippocrates and Galen. Every voice urging greater recognition and implementation of morality in this nation is entitled to respect and consideration, religion no less than any other. Not all voices will agree on the definition of morality, however, and not all forms of immorality need be, or can be, made punishable by law, so it is equally important that all voices urging the embodiment of morality in law be subject to debate and criticism, religion no less than any other. That is part of the essential public dialogue of a democracy.

2. "Separation of Church and State."

It is not a violation of the separation of church and state for religious groups or their leaders to proclaim what they believe to be the right course for the nation, to try to persuade others to their point of view, to try to get laws passed which will advance what they believe is right, and to support candidates

who will enact and enforce such laws. That is the right and duty of every citizen, and none are to be disqualified because of their religious commitments or convictions, but neither are they to be immune from criticism or opposition because of their religious commitments or convictions.

Preachers in their pulpits are entitled to exhort their followers and anyone else who will listen to work for the kind of public policy that will advance what they believe to be the right and moral course of the nation. That is what preachers are supposed to do, and so doing is not "imposing" their religious views on anyone because people can disregard their counsel - and often do - even if they declare that they are proclaiming the will of God or that those who disagree are sinful, pagan or bound for perdition. Preachers have done so throughout the history of the nation, and such activity is not only well within the bounds of freedom of speech and the free exercise of religion but is an important contribution to the shaping of the nation's public policy.

Preachers may even run for public office and serve if elected. The last state law banning clergy from civil office was struck down by a unanimous Supreme Court in 1978. Justice Brennan, in his concurring opinion, wrote:

That public debate of religious ideas, like any other, may arouse emotion, may incite, may foment religious divisiveness and strife does not rob it of constitutional protection.... (G)overnment may not as a goal promote "safe-thinking" with respect to



Photo: Johnny Crawford

religion and fence out from political participation those, such as ministers, whom it regards as overinvolved in religion. Religionists no less than members of any other group enjoy the full measure of protection afforded speech, association and political activity generally. (McDaniel v. Paty U.S. 618 (1978))

And in a footnote he quoted from Laurence Tribe's **American Constitutional Law**:

American courts have not thought the separation of church and state to require that religion be totally oblivious to government or politics; church and religious groups in the United States have long exerted powerful political pressures on state and national legislatures, on subjects as diverse as slavery, war, gambling, drinking, prostitution, marriage, and

education. To view such religious activity as suspect, or to regard its political results as automatically tainted, might be inconsistent with first amendment freedoms of religious and political expression.... (Tribe, L., **American Constitutional Law**, 1978, pp. 866-67)

If clergy cannot be "fenced out" from candidacy for public office, how much less can they be "fenced out" from preaching on public issues or their followers be "fenced out" from acting on them politically.

However, a church which chooses to support or oppose specific candidates for public office runs the risk of losing its tax exemption, since Section 501(c)(3) or the Internal Revenue Code prohibits non-profit charitable organizations - including churches - from intervening in "any political cam-

paign on behalf of any candidate for public office." That does not mean that it is illegal or unconstitutional to do so, but that there may be adverse tax consequences of so doing, which a church may in exceptional circumstances be willing to risk when it believes that its duty to God and humankind requires.

3. Religion and the Candidate and Office Holder.

The Constitution forbids any religious test for public office. Therefore, a candidate's religious affiliation cannot disqualify him or her for election or appointment to public office in the United States. By the same token, a candidate's religion should not be showcased as though it were a qualification or credential for public office.

How the candidate, if elected, will use the powers of public office with respect to issues of concern to his or her religious group is often a troubling question. It is not adequately dealt with by saying that the officeholder's religion is a personal matter and has no bearing on her or his public acts, since that tends to privatize and trivialize religion. A candidate and officeholder is entitled to express religious views when appropriate to the situation and when not imputed to the office or the government nor clothed with official force or authority. But the office-holder's personal views on religion (or anything else) should not be the basis for official decisions or actions unless justified on their merits by the requirements of the common good and the responsibilities of the office. Abraham

(Continued on Page 15)



media, it creates a concern that is top priority for third world people. Be it print or broadcast, all media reflect our dual society in continuing to cater overwhelmingly to the controlling majority.

Since the Kerner Commission Report, a sizeable number of blacks and other minorities have come aboard on major newspapers, magazines, radio, television, cable and other telecommunications businesses. But, using this 16 year measurement to determine where we are today shows how little we really understand the business operations of the industry. And as in all successful business operations, the media business is ALWAYS about earning PROFITS, ALWAYS COMMITTED TO GATHERING GREEN BUCKS from anyone, rich or poor, black, brown, yellow, red or white.

Now I have been around a few years. I have been with The Boston Globe newspaper company since 1963. Having been the circulation manager's assistant,

and assistant to the editor for urban affairs, and currently holding corporate slots as director of community relations and assistant promotion manager, as well as one of six directors of The Boston Globe Foundation, my position affords me the opportunity to examine and study the communications industry from the vantage point of one of the relatively few middle-management "insiders" able to observe what has been happening in the struggle. I have also been a member of the Caucus's Communications Braintrust Committee since its inception in 1972.

This paper, **BLACKS IN THE NEWS ROOM**, is not intended as a definitive treatment aimed at knocking the fourth estate exclusively, but rather may help to deal with the real power struggle over "how to and who will tell America's story."

A major concern to many of us, especially in dealing with print media, is that so many of the top blacks who lead large and important organizations do

not take sufficient time to study and understand the media "establishment" and its integral part in the "system" that permits and promotes social inequities. I make this comment because my involvement with this particular communications workshop, ever since it began, leaves me questioning its productivity and results. A majority of the sessions is given to focusing upon broadcast legislation. Although print media is not subjected to the same kind of governmental regulations, print nevertheless offers to minority individuals the widest opportunities for exploiting many grievances that we are addressing today. My comments are not to be construed as being "against" broadcast's importance and clout, but more as recognition that print can be reached much more quickly, and ultimately our "message" can be delivered more effectively.

Take for example, The Boston Globe. It is the largest newspaper in New England and is most definitely an important and essential part of the overall

business community. The Boston Globe is a newspaper company that is a business, and that means it is about earning profits. To maintain its business influence means that it must keep its power base. And that, in a nutshell, is what the "power" game is all about. And that power "controls" society. As in any kind of business, maintenance of power mandates constant effort to increase profit margins.

Now the newspaper industry, just like all other segments of commercial media, has to sell its worth to the public. In our particular case, we (The Boston Globe) must maintain our circulation dominance, while sales of advertising linage dictate whether we remain in top position and "power." We are also involved in an on-going campaign to keep our present readers and gain new ones through interesting and informative editorial content, as well as to maintain and increase our advertising base. Advertising accounts for sixty-six and two

(Continued on Page 19)

The National Advisory Commission on Civil Disorders (Kerner Commission) made its report to President Lyndon B. Johnson and the nation on March 1, 1968. Since that time there have been volumes of responses from nearly every segment of the media industry. On the community side, many media conferences have been held, as well as countless essays, position papers and constructive criticisms have been produced attacking the wrongful practices fraught with institutional racism.

Most of us are fully aware how powerful a force the fourth estate is. The print medium chronicles events, preserves cultural values and shapes public opinion. And when there is abuse of information in the

REAL POLITICS

Tutu Wins Nobel Prize

By Freddie Asinor
Editor-In-Chief

Bishop Desmond M. Tutu, a leading anti-apartheid campaigner in his native South Africa, accepted the 1984 Nobel Peace Prize last month after a bomb scare interrupted the ceremony for an hour and 20 minutes.

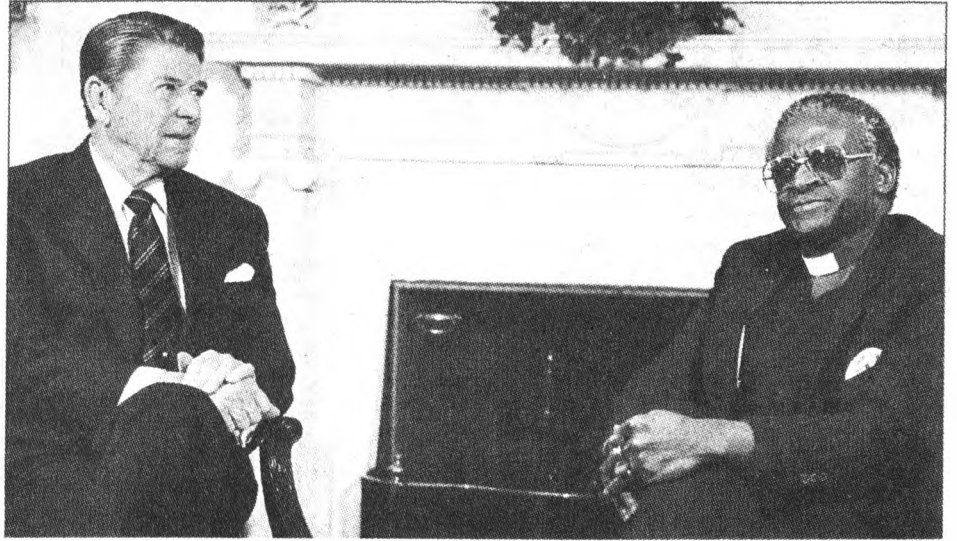
A telephoned bomb threat caused police to evacuate the ceremonial hall and ask King Olav V, Tutu and hundreds of guests to stand outside while bomb-sniffing dogs and specialists checked the hall. No explosives were found.

Standing outside Oslo University's Aula Hall with the others in crisp, sunny weather, Tutu, clad in a purple cassock and clerical collar, said the bomb threat "shows the desperation of those who are opposed to peace and justice."

The guests then went back inside to hear the black Anglican bishop hail the award as justification of his non-violent campaign against South Africa's white minority government and its policy of racial separation. He said the prize brought new hope to his fellow South African blacks and to the oppressed everywhere. Earlier, Bishop Tutu has argued the Reagan administration's friendly relations with the oppressive regime have "worsened the situation of blacks in South Africa." He urged the president to consider sanctions to bring the release of political prisoners and to end

police violence in South Africa's black township.

Instead of heeding to the majority views, Reagan defended his policy of "constructive engagement." He contended that little has been achieved in the past by threatening South Africa's notorious recalcitrant government, the but that diplomacy had produced tangible results. "I disagree with the Bishop. I have always believed that it is counterproductive for one country to splash itself over the headlines demanding another country to do something. It puts the other country in an impossible political situation. You can't appear to be rolling over to the demands of an outsider." But Bishop Tutu said that in his view, and in the view of millions of peace lovers all over the world, "the Reagan administration's support and collaboration with the Pretoria regime is immoral, evil and totally unchristian. You are either for or against apartheid, and not by rhetoric. You are either on the side of the oppressed or on the side of the oppressor. You can't be neutral." Meanwhile, the debate over black discrimination in South Africa is spreading all over the United States, with demonstrators picketing South Africa embassies and consulates. Prominent politicians, labor leaders, students and civil right activists Douglas and Rory Kennedy, the teenage children of the late Sen. Robert Kennedy,



LARRY DOWNING—NEWSPIC

Coretta Scott-King and her daughter Yolanda, Dr. Joseph Lowery of the Southern Christian Leadership Council, Rep. Cardiss Collins (D., Ill), Santita Jackson,

daughter of the Rev. Jesse Jackson, Rep. Mickey Leland (D., Tex.) and Sister Mary O'Keefe, a member of the National Board of Directors of the Association of American Nuns have pressed in on the South African Embassy in Washington to be arrested.

Black leaders say they will continue to protest against South

Africa's racist policy and demand that dealers stop selling South Africa's gold coin, **Kruggerand**. The coin sell for about \$350 a piece in this country and is one of the major source of income for South African government, according to Executive Director of TransAfrica, Randall Robinson.



Thierry's Corner



REGISTRATION? I THOUGHT THIS WAS THE MICHAEL JACKSON CONCERT!!

REAL POLITICS

Affirmative Action: Answer or Anathema

By Charles Carpenter
Political Affairs Editor

The group found to be the most vehemently opposed to affirmative action in the United States is composed of adult, white males. Now, by no means is this opposition universal throughout this class, nor does this mean that antipathy is not to be found in other classes, but it does mean that it is this class which is most active in rebuking the program.

It is not difficult to understand why this particular class is so stalwart in its opposition. When one looks at the history of this nation and the *status quo* as well, one can plainly see who it is that has the most to lose by allowing blacks a fair opportunity. Adult white males, simply put, run the show in America, period. Sure, we as a class (blacks) have made Herculean strides—in context—over the years, but nonetheless, our relative position in this country has not changed. It is of little consolation to note that the adult, white male achieved his present position without competition; a circumstance which tends to un-complicate things. At any rate, history shows the extremes to which this class has gone to maintain their un-complicated situation. History manifests for all to see that they have used racism, and unequal-opportunity as a tool to assure themselves a lack of competition. To them, affirmative action represents a potentially successful attack on their system. And in actuality, they're right. Affirmative action does target the inherent inequities of the existant system. The system is not

targeted because of any malice or malignancy of any like reason, but because of the circumstance. It is targeted because it is, in effect, the perpetrator and perpetuator of this ill status quo and as such it is targeted.

The idea of affirmative action itself has evolved over the years from its first usage in a civil rights context by President John Kennedy, in his Executive Order no. 10,925 or 1961, where it was meant to ensure that job applicants and employees were treated "without regard to race, creed, color or national origin," to its modern denotation which specifies that individuals be considered with regard to race, sex, etc., and receive preferential and or compenatory treatment in some cases to achieve more porportional representation in the varsious institutions and occupations. Clearly, the attempt here is to offset imbalances in societal competativeness caused by past injustice, and current injustice practiced against the American black.

Opponents of these corrective measures typically offer several arguments in their support. The first is, to them, a legalistic appeal to common sense. They say that legal sanction of preferential treatment based on race is unconstitutional, the Constitution is color blind, and that an attempt to correct past wrongs is seminally illfated, but moreover that, to try to rectify these past wrongs by duplicating them with the races is really no more than reverse discrimination and as such is equally repugnant.

Secondly, they advance what

they deem an even stronger appeal to the listener's sensibilities; that employment, advancement, and opportunity should be based on merit and nothing less.

Lastly, the opponents put forth their emotional appeal contention. It goes something like this: We want to see justice done as much as do the blacks, but we cannot see why innocent, hard working people should be viewed as sacrificial lambs to be carted away to the slaughter as penitence for the sins of his long dead forfathers.

In response to those opposed I would say firstly that no one doubts the veracity of the assertion that the Constitution is supposed to be color blind, but for many years this was not the case, **Dred Scott**, and **Plessy**. Surely the 14th Amendment passed in the wake of the Civil War ostensibly for the protection of the newly freed slaves (this was obviously not a color blind action. In fact it represents a realization of an almost forgotten truth: that simple, "equal opportunity" would not be enough to protect the black man in the U.S.) must have enough flexibility in it to extend to the children of those slaves that protection. And since history has shown that equal-protection is not sufficient to achieve this worthiest of goals, extra-equal protection is warranted and is not without constitutional foundation.

With respect to the reverse discrimination retort, I posit that there exists no such thing. Plainly stated, racial discrimination in this country is a practice

originated by white people; not black people. This fact is well documented and historical references herein are not necessary. Affirmative action is an attempt to ease the damage caused by racial discrimination. One wouldn't sensibly refer to the imprisonment of a burglar as reverse theft!

With regard to the merit proposition, I counter by saying that employment, advancement, and opportunity are based on merit nowhere in this society. How often have you heard it said, or even said it yourself, that when trying to get ahead, "it's not what you know but who you know?" Quite a few I'll wager. As further example I offer the holder of the highest elective office in the country. Still speaking to the merit question, but in a different vein, I raise the question of the definition of merit. How does one define merit exactly? Who gets the honor of offering the definition? Will there be any cultural advantages or disadvantages inherent in the definition? Merit, it seems, has been for years a very elusive and selective quality. For four hundred years merit had been the exclusive attribute of adult, white males in this country, allowing them exclusive access to the right to own property, vote, read and write, etc. It is apparant that such notion still exists. It's true that suffrage is, for the most part universal, but we see that the feeling still abounds. A paraphrased Dr. Alvin Pousant of Harvard Medical School states: "There still exists in this country the feeling that Blacks are inferior, and this is reflected

in their depiction on television, the employment opportunities offered them and in numerous other areas." Merit, that elusive, race specific qualification is used as an excuse much in the same manner as an overcoat; worn when needed, and left home when not....

Speaking to the sacrificial lamb profference, I contend at the outset that the opponents don't really want justice as desperately as they would have us believe, because if they did they would underdnad, as we do, that the nature of the beast requires that somebody, somewhere, sometime, make some sort of sacrifice. And as it is the blacks looking for justice, the process of elimination states that it must be the whites who must make the effort. And besides, the sacrifice will do them good, sacrifice builds character; just ask anybody black. Moreover, I would like to challenge their innocence contention. Webster defines innocence as "doing or thinking of nothing morally wrong. I posit that being opposed to an action who's aim is to correct past indiscretions, perversions and inequalities is, in fact, morally wrong.

Although I do not believe affirmative action to be a cure-all for this nation's many racially motivated ills, that is affirmative action cannot transform illiterate klansmen into Nobel Prize winning freedom fighters nor require the University of California at Davis Medical School to set aside sixteen slots per year for minority students, but I do feel it a viable starting point in the struggle for racial equality.

Dean Carter Goes to Soviet Union

An official delegation of American church leaders left October 11 for two weeks of meetings, seminars, study, and debate with church leaders in the Soviet Union, continuing a nearly 30-year history of relationships between Soviet Churches and the (U.S.) National Council of Churches.

Dr. T. J. Jemison, president of the National Baptist Convention, U.S.A., Inc. selected Dr. Lawrence Edward Carter, dean of the Martin Luther King, Jr. International Chapel to be one of the 18 members of the 260-member Governing Board of the National Council of Churches of Christ (N.C.C.C.) to make this historic trip. The delegation was headed by National Council of Churches in Christ, U.S.A., President Bishop Phillip R. Cousin (A.M.E.), and General Secretary Dr. Claire Randall. The Soviet Union host was the Russian Orthodox Church.

The trip was the first official N.C.C.C. delegation to the Soviet Union since 1974 and the

fourth such delegation since the Council pioneered the opening of dialogue between Soviet churches and churches in the West in 1956. Soviet Church leaders will make an official return visit to the United States in October, 1985, continuing the pattern of the first three exchanges. The Rev. Alexei Brichkov, General Secretary of the All-Union Council of the Evangelical Christian-Baptist in Moscow has accepted an invitation to the Martin Luther King, Jr. International Chapel during his 1985 visit.

The purpose of the trip to the Soviet Union was to establish "living bridges" and deepen relations between the churches of the United States and the Soviet Union for more effective ecumenical cooperation, and to promote greater mutual understanding and confidence between the Soviet and American peoples in the interests of peace with the goal of general and complete disarmament. Contact and support are

most important for Christians who live under atheistic governments. When two super-powers are in constant tention, it is very important that Christians reach across to each other as a sign of our God-given oneness, and as witnesses to our respective nations to seek ways to talk. Carter visited Moscow, Zagoisk, Odessa, Leningrad, and Riga. On Sunday, October 20th, he preached through a translator in the Baptist Church on Revolution Street in Riga of the Latvian Republic. The churches visited were Russian Orthodox, Baptist, Roman Catholic, Lutheran, Methodist, and Jewish Synagogues and Muslim Mosques. Carter was called upon to bring greetings in the Baptist and Lutheran churches and all of the Church and Seminary leaders received one of 30 albums of the **Morehouse College Glee Club On My Journey**, which were presented as gifts on behalf of the N.C.C.C., USA.

For three days the representatives of the N.C.C.C. - USA

Governing Board held conversations with representatives of the Armenian Apostolic Church, the Georgian Orthodox Church, and the Baptist Church at the Publications Department of the Moscow Patriarchate. The discussions, chaired by Metropolitan Philaret of Minsk and Byeloxussia, and Bishop Cousin and Dr. Randall of the NCCC-U.S.A., focused on four topics chosen to deepen cooperation and to promote church unity: "Baptism, Eu-

charist and Ministry: The Process of Reception of the Lima Document and its Influence on the Common and Individual Life of the Churches," "Renewal and Congregational Life," "Peacemaking in the Life of the Churches," and a review of relations between churches of the USSR and the U.S.A. Carter gave the decisive argument on how the Orthodox leaders had permitted Platonic dualism to interfere with the administration

(Continued on Page 7)



ANNOUNCING

Student - Staff - Faculty Award

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



McDonald's Board Elects Member With Atlanta Roots

McDonald's Corporation recently announced the election of Robert M. Beavers to its board of directors. The selection of Beavers represents the culmination of a double decade of outstanding career growth.

Beavers joined McDonald's in 1963 as a part-time crew employee, while a student at George Washington University. He quickly rose through the ranks, becoming the Corporation's assistant licensing director in 1970. In 1971, he became New York district manager; and vice president and regional manager of the Washington, D.C. area in 1976.

In addition to his new board capacity, Beavers currently serves as senior vice president and mid-east zone manager for McDonald's. As zone manager, he is responsible for McDonald's restaurants in six regions which cover ten states, including such

markets as Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit and Milwaukee. The restaurant operations under his supervision generate \$2.3 billion.

Active in national community affairs, Beavers is a member of the board of the World Institute of Black Communications, Communications Excellence to Black Audiences (CEBA) program; is listed in "Who's Who in Black America" and has served as director of Big Brothers, Ronald McDonald House and the Special Olympics Program for the Mentally Handicapped.

The Beavers family is rooted in Atlanta, Georgia, where Beavers was born. Jefferson Beavers high school in College Park was named for Beavers' grandfather.

Although now residing in Hinsdale, Illinois with his wife, Jo, and their four children, Beavers maintains close ties with his Georgia based forbears.

Vote for one person in each category:

Faculty _____

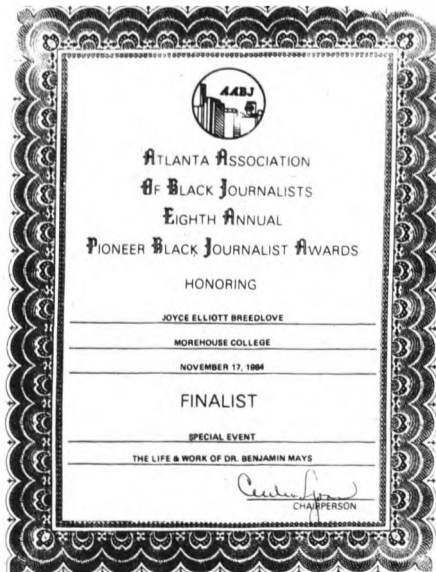
Staff _____

Student _____

Your nomination should be addressed to: POLITICAL AFFAIRS EDITOR, The Maroon Tiger, Morehouse College, SGA Building, Atlanta, GA 30314 by January 31, 1985.

Joyce, We Almost Forgot You

Ms. Joyce E. Breedlove, co-ordinator of Duplicative Services in the Office of Public Relations was a finalist in the AABJ Special Events Competition.



A Memorial Service
Celebrating the Life and Work
of



Dr. Benjamin Elijah Mays
President Emeritus of Morehouse College

11:00 A.M.
Thursday, March 19, 1985
Morehouse College
Atlanta, Georgia

Drug Information & Referral Service Hotline Launched

A new Drug Information and Referral Service Hotline has been launched in the city to assist people with alcohol and drug abuse problems in finding the counseling agencies or support groups best suited to the individual's needs.

The program, one of the ministries of the Richard Allen Outreach Center of Big Bethel African Methodist Episcopal Church, will operate from 400 square feet of space donated by the Butler Street YMCA. The Hotline number is 589-0000.

Initial funding for the Hotline was derived from the proceeds of a roast honoring Atlanta Brave first baseman Chris Chambliss, which was attended by more than 500 persons.

On hand for opening ceremonies in November were Chambliss, Richard Allen Outreach Center board members Police Chief Morris Redding,

businessman Jesse Hill, Hawks General Manager Stan Kasten, YMCA President DeWitt Martin and the Rev. McKinley Young, senior pastor of Big Bethel AME Church. The Rev. Mary Anne Bellinger, director of the Outreach Center, administers the program.

"We hope to fill a gap that exists in helping people with drug or alcohol problems," said Bellinger. There are more than 40 listings in the Yellow Pages under 'Drug Abuse Information.' For a person in crisis, simply identifying the right kind of help can become an insurmountable task."

In addition to the referral service, the Hotline will provide immediate support and information to individuals experiencing personal crisis situations as a result of drug abuse. The service is free and callers may remain anonymous.

The Rev. Bellinger pointed out that the service is available to the entire metropolitan Atlanta community.

"We are unique in that we are coming out of the black community and out of a black church, but we are interested in everyone who has drug or alcohol problems — not just black folks, not just young people, but whoever wants the help," she said.

Initially the Hotline will operate Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 3 to 9 p.m. When enough volunteers have been trained, the service plans to operate seven days a week, 24 hours a day.

"Everyone doesn't have a family and holidays are times when people alone or with problems feel especially depressed. Sometimes it helps if we can just listen for a few moments," Bellinger said.

Training began in May for volunteers to staff the Hotline. Each group of volunteers must attend four consecutive Saturday sessions where experts conduct lectures and workshops on communications skills, how to make a referral, crisis counseling, how drugs and alcohol affect people,

and other related topics. Interested persons can call the Rev. Bellinger at 589-9343.

Chief Redding said the program has the full support and involvement of the police bureau. "The police usually can spot a person about to get in trouble," Redding said. "At that time we need an agency to which we can refer that person and the Hotline can find the best place for that person to seek help."

Sponsors of the Chambliss roast, held in February last year, were the Braves, the Falcons, The Coca-Cola Company, Georgia

Power Company and Atlanta Life Insurance Company. Atlanta Life President Jesse Hill was chairman.

The Rev. Bellinger holds a master of divinity degree from Andover Newton Theological School in Massachusetts, where she also taught. She served as assistant chaplain at Wellesley College where she had counseling and other pastoral responsibilities. She has extensive experience in clinical and pastoral counseling as well as an administrative background.

Which Way....

(Continued from Page 11)

Lincoln expressed this important principle very clearly:

I am naturally anti-slavery. If slavery is not wrong, nothing is wrong. I cannot remember when I did not so think, and feel. And yet I have never understood that the Presidency conferred upon me an unrestricted right to act officially upon this judgment and feeling... I have done no official act in mere deference to my abstract judgment and feeling on slavery.... (Collected Works of Abraham Lincoln. Rutgers University Press, 1953, Vol. VII, pp. 281-3.

This understanding of an office-holder's responsibility to the office accords well with the Christian doctrine of vocation, which suggests that a Christian in public office is not called by God to use the powers of that office to obtain advantage for Christianity or its teachings, but to be the best officer possible according to the civil canons of that office as set forth in the Constitution and the laws. And if an irreconcilable conflict should arise between official responsibilities and conscience, the proper course is for the office-holder to resign rather than to betray either.

This view of the proper role of religion does not require the office-holder to be silent about his or her religious views when pertinent; far from it. The office-holder should seek in every way to advance what he or she believes the common good requires, and if that understanding of the common good derives in whole or in part from religious teaching or doctrine all the better! But others are not obliged to agree. Public policy proposals consistent with the office-holder's religious convictions should be neither secular merits and effects, like any others. If they do commend themselves to a majority as desirable public policy and are enacted into law, they are no more "imposed" on others than

are any other laws duly enacted by the will of the majority.

What the office-holder should not do is to use the powers of office to advance the institutional interests of his or her faith-group at the expense of others or of religion at the expense of non-adherents of religion. Likewise, the office-holder should not seek to implement in public policy the doctrinal teachings or tenets of her or his religion unless and to the extent they coincide with the secular common good. And candidates, though entitled to express their religious views while campaigning, should be wary of the temptation, if elected, to consider that they have somehow gained a "mandate" to advance those views as public policy without explicit authorization from the electorate. The office-holder (or candidate) should also avoid stigmatizing critics or opponents as irreligious or sinful just because they disagree.

By and large, the Presidents of the United States through more than two centuries of history have generally observed these principles in practice, and in this respect have set a good example for public servants at all levels.

*Dr. Carter is dean of Martin Luther King Jr. International Chapel, associate professor of Religion and Philosophy and standing committee member of the National Council of Church of Christ, USA, Inc.

Dean Carter....

(Continued from Page 7)

moving visit to Leningrad's large war memorial, the site of mass graves for over 600,000 men, women and children, who died in the 1941-44 siege of the city, and one of the many reminders during the trip of the 20 million Soviets who died during World War II.

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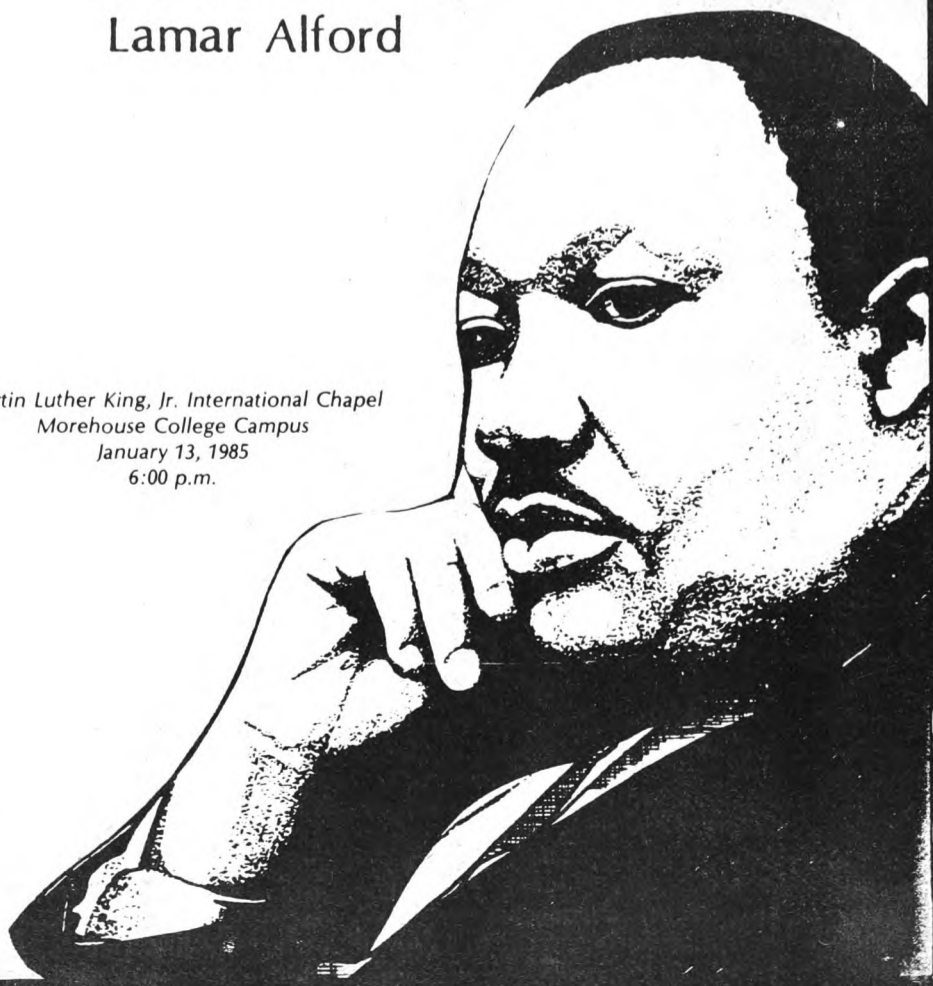
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"MARTIN"

Written And Directed By:
Lamar Alford

Martin Luther King, Jr. International Chapel
Morehouse College Campus
January 13, 1985
6:00 p.m.



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**Morehouse Men Receive
Reader's Digest
Scholarships**

Ignatius H. Baffoe-Bonnie, Ajit Samarasinghe, and Nathaniel T. Stanley have recently been awarded scholarships from the Reader's Digest Foundation, headquartered in Pleasantville, New York.

activities clearly indicate they are in the top third of their class." All three scholarship recipients have excellent academic records and have maintained membership on the Honor Roll at Morehouse College.

Baffoe-Bonnie, a sophomore Engineering major from Ghana, West Africa, received a scholarship in the amount of \$950. Samarasinghe, a senior Biology major also from Ghana, West Africa, received a \$775 scholarship, White Stanley, a sophomore Political Science major from Washington, D.C., also received a \$775 Scholarship.

According to Kent Rhodes, spokesman for the Reader's Digest Foundation, these scholarships are "to be awarded to a liberal arts candidate at Morehouse whose academic standing and extracurricular

The Reader's Digest Foundation was founded by DeWitt and Lila Bell Acheson Wallace in May, 1949. One of the Foundation's major interests is in the development of education, mainly at the college level. To that end it has established endowed scholarship programs at numerous liberal arts institutions throughout the United States. Other objectives of the Foundation include support for projects and agencies which directly help the youth of this country as well as national programs that benefit minority groups.



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International Employment Directory 1984

POETRY

Lord, I Am An Empty Shell

Lord, I am an empty shell.
 Wave upon wave, I will fill thee.

Come to Me Just as thou art,
 Joy for thy sorrow I'll give thee.

Lord, my grief's a deep, dark well.
 Songs in the night I will give thee.

Surrender thy broken heart:
 I hold the stars, I will heal thee.

Empty, broken, dead to self...
 This is the beauty of the shell.

Flory shall glow from gash of pain:
 Rose-velvet heart, deep in the well.



There with Me, thy spirit's wealth
 Hide from the world, deep in thy shell.

Secrets of Love fall soft like rain:
 Receive them, hold them in the well.

Then with wing of prayer unfurled:
 Share from the depths as I lead thee.

Fear not the pain, life-loss is gain;
 When through my cross I can free thee.

Now shall I place thee in the world:
 Open to Me, I will lead thee.

Share, but still hide! My wounded side
 Thy refuge, as Life flows through thee.


—Judy Maxwell
 Quito, Ecuador
 5th November, 1978



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Zack Edwards, a member of the Buildings and Grounds Staff of Morehouse College, passed on January 6. Funeral services for Edwards was held at 1 p.m. today, January 10, at Shiloh Baptist Church on Westview Drive.

Messages of condolence may be sent to 2896 Leisure Spring Circle Decatur, Georgia 30032.



—Pulse Of The People—

This Space Is Reserved For The Wise -

Need We Say YOU.

Happy 10th Anniversary, Dr. M.

To the ancients, the movement of the sun and stars was the image of perfection; to see the celestial harmony was to hear it and to hear it was to understand it.

-Otavio Paz, IN PRAISE OF HANDS.

Allen Steven May Jr. went to Georgia Southern College, Statesboro and Walter F. George School of Law at Mercer University with the intention of becoming a practicing attorney but he ended up doing what he does best - establishing a two communication in order to resolve conflicts of interest by seeking common ground or areas of mutual interest to Morehouse College.

Before arriving here 10 years ago this month, he worked as Casualty Claims Adjuster at the General Adjustment Bureau; Assistant Manager at Bausch and Lomb, Inc., a major optical equipment firm and the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce. When he came to Morehouse his first task was to develop the one-man news bureau into a full fledged public relations set up that catered for the needs of local, national and international media representatives. Working almost around the clock with little or no

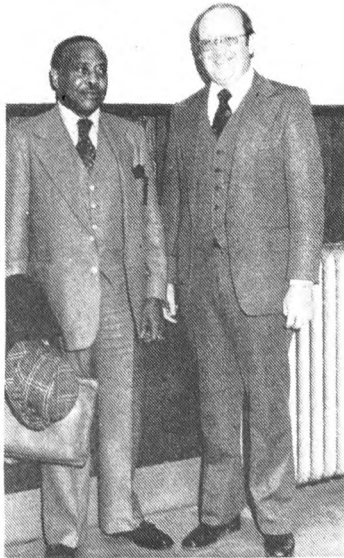
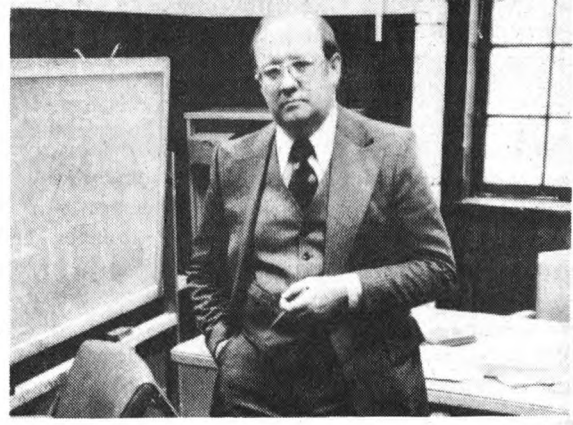
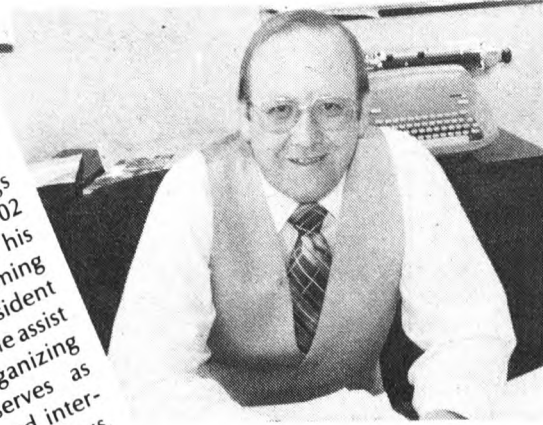
vacation, May currently edits a College publications including the Alumni "Bulletin," the College catalog and along with the Office of Development, organize and develop an annual phonethon.

When May's telephone rings every morning at between 9:02 and 9:05 am, everybody in his office knows where he is coming from - the Office of President Hugh M. Gloster, where he assist in planning and organizing special events. He serves as official host for local and international dignitaries on campus. Additionally, he serves as host to numerous students from high schools and colleges that visit this campus.

We have known Dr. Allen Steven May, Jr. beyond his official nine to five duties. In fact he is always on call 24 hours a day during the academic session while he serves as advisor for more than six campus organizations, the most taxing being the executives of the Student Government Association, "The Maroon Tiger" and "The Torch."

Happy 10th anniversary, Dr. May.

To you, we say that "The movement of the Sun and Stars" are and will continue to be "the image of perfection."



Class of 1985 - Senior Calender

Monday, January 21	Last day to register and to add classes for the Second Semester
Monday, February 5	Last day to drop classes
Tuesday, April 9	Last day for removing "I" grades for First Semester, 1984-85 Academic Year
Wednesday, April 17	Last day for paying graduation fee (\$50.00) and all college bills. Graduation fee includes cost for cap and gown, hood, diploma and other expenses related to graduation.
Tuesday, April 23	Begin picking up requests for "Clearance for Graduation" form. Forms are available for pick-up in the Registrar's Office.
Thursday, April 25 Friday, April 26	Senior Day Last day for filing application for graduation for work to be complete in May, 1985
Thursday, May 2- Friday, May 3 Monday, May 13	Final Examinations for Seniors Pick up cap and gown from the Registrar's Office. NO CAPS AND GOWNS WILL BE ISSUED ON SATURDAY, MAY 18.
Thursday, May 16	Last day for processing request for "Clearance for Graduation" form
Saturday, May 18	Baccalaureate Exercises
Sunday, May 19	Commencement Exercises

Note:

Near the end of April, 1985, the Vice President for Academic Affairs will issue a memorandum to graduating seniors outlining the schedule for baccalaureate and commencement activities.

Blacks in the ...

(Continued from Page 11)

thirds percent of the space in the daily paper — the more ads the more space for editorial content. Doesn't it appear logical, then, that when a newspaper is dominant in demographic ratings some alert and enterprising advertiser will get on the case and extract your hard-earned loot. Look at some major firms like Coca Cola, Seven-Up, Southland Corporation, Edison Electric Institute, American Gas Association, Walt Disney Productions, and R.J. Reynolds Industries, and an ever growing list of other corporations who are being persuaded to adopt "fair-share" policies to keep 30,000,000 blacks plus the other minority American population patronizing their products.

I believe that too few of us understand the significance of the newspaper marketing role and its direct relationship to the allocation of space for news and other information. If no one bought products advertised in the newspaper or if no one read us, we'd have to close shop.

I can't think of any successful newspaper that isn't aware of the marketplace and its demographics. Most of the print and broadcast media rely on research data and trends that are constantly updated to keep in tune with all segments of society.

Nearly all large companies receive daily data on your spending potential and importance, your lifestyle and your beliefs. The corporate world is fully committed to winning your dollars, small or large, and this date is used to do that. Your color doesn't matter, as long as your money is green.

I'm strongly suggesting to you if it appears that any of the media top brass, editorial or management, are giving you the cold shoulder, and are not sensitive to your complaints, then you must communicate this message through the marketplaces where you shop and buy. You must send your message via the advertisers who use the medium that is ignoring you.

In some cases you don't have to be militant, you don't have to threaten with boycott. It truly is time to stop wasting so much energy on "off-the-wall" rhetoric and non-negotiable demands. Intelligent corporate leaders are selfishly concerned enough to be open to new ideas for getting your bucks.

Now some of you might argue that we should say to hell with the "establishment" media and come forward with our own. In other words, buy your own newspaper, TV or radio station.

In 1944, an observation was made by Gunnar Myrdal in his work, **AN AMERICAN DILEMMA**, "The news of blacks would continue to have relatively low

news value for whites." And in 1985 the remark may appear to still be valid.

The current conservative climate reinforces the notion suggested by other sociologists and historians that the establishment press is inherently aligned with the majority population and cannot be responsive to other constituencies. Recognizing this dilemma forces us to consider a stand or approach more "practical" in using the equipment we now have to go into battle. Not owning "your" own medium doesn't mean that you can't influence how you are treated. The marketplace is structured to accept and deal with all segments of the public. The real case is that we have not communicated loudly enough to the seller of the goods.

For a lot of reasons, including the whole big economics upheaval of stagnation and inflation, it is most difficult for minorities to gain a firm foothold in a major firm or industry. During today's hard times, it may be better to consider bargaining with major firms to share their profits with "fair-share" policies — and developing meaningful affirmative action programs that more truly reflect our 30,000,000 people. This does not mean retrenchment in our major agenda of buying and controlling the corporation. We just have to wait a little longer for the "correct" order of social change here in

the United States, and the ever stronger emergency of Third World concerns on the international scene. To recognize the effect of our buying power of \$150,000,000,000 is to recognize the clout we possess to improve economic and social positions. The corporate establishment has long used their clout to influence social order and change, and we too must learn to effectively use our economic clout if we are to gain equal access to the "system."

We can no longer spend all of our fighting energies crying about how bad the "system" is. Rather we must realistically move forward with the weapons that we have. A group of twenty-one members of the Congressional Black Caucus doesn't have the numerical clout of, say fifty members in dealing with the total 535 member Congressional Body. But its unified force is a strong factor this present

legislative session has to deal with. Now we know also of the vigorous efforts of Ebony, JET, Essence, **The National Leader**, all quality publications that are filling a large gap in the communications lines among black people in this country, while the difficulties of declining circulation and an eroding advertising base are faced by most black newspaper publishers. This dramatizes support gaps that need to be filled if we are going to succeed in developing communication bases for assuring our positive mission among the media agendas. As in many professions that dominate the "system," most of our talented and inspiring young blacks today are associated with the "establishment" corporations. Therefore, we have to evaluate and address this situation so that we all can participate in the attack against the inequities of racism on all fronts.

*Working Together
Is Working Wonders.*

—United Way

MOREHOUSE COLLEGE

ATLANTA, GEORGIA 30314 Telephone: Area Code 404/681-2800, Ext. 441

Office of the President

December 13, 1984

Mr. Freddie A. Asinor
Editor-In-Chief
The Maroon Tiger
Morehouse College
Atlanta, Georgia 30314

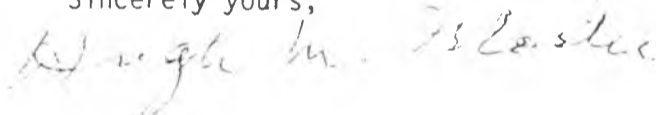
Dear Mr. Asinor:

I am writing to congratulate you upon the selection of the Morehouse Maroon Tiger to receive the "Freedom of the Press" Award by the National Student Press Law Center. I understand that you will receive this award during the annual convention of the National Student Press at Ohio State University on January 11-13, 1985; and the Morehouse family joins me in sincere pride over your accomplishments with the Morehouse student newspaper.

We have also noted that this is the first time that this award has been presented to an institution without a Journalism Department, and Morehouse College is delighted that you have brought this distinguished honor to our campus.

Warmest regards and best wishes for a happy holiday season.

Sincerely yours,



Hugh M. Gloster
President

HMG/eep



OVER A CENTURY OF SERVICE BUILDING MEN



UNCF Telethon Nets \$10.1 Million. Morehouse Plays A Major Role

Bob Jones



The first nationally televised fund-raiser for the United Negro College Fund (UNCF) on Dec. 30 last year, raised more than \$10.1 million in pledges from individuals and \$4 million in pledges from six corporations, \$0.9 million short of the \$15 million goal set for this year, said Beverly Werber of Rogers and Associates, a Los Angeles public relations firm that handled the telethon. Laced with beautiful music and comedy from Hollywood's best, including Ronald Reagan, the 12 hour show was hosted by Singer Lou Rawls, and it was the fifth such cavalcade but the first to be televised nationally. Morehouse College, in association with Kellogg Company produced a masterpiece publicity clip using Dr. Clarence Clark's General Biology class. Observers call it the best

of all the insertions used during the 12 hour show. In Atlanta's Omni Hotel from where Turner Broadcasting System (TBS) and WXIA-Channel 11 televised the program live, a group of volunteers from Morehouse - Alumni Affairs Director Charles N. Hawk, Internal Auditor Freddie Johnson, Assistant to the Registrar Katherine McMillian, **The Maroon Tiger** Editor-In-Chief Freddie Asinor and Chapel Assistant Edward Williams, Jr. - served food, manned phone banks, checked donations and assisted television crew. At the end of the day, Atlanta had raised about \$100,000, of which \$35,000 was pledged by the staff and faculty of Morehouse, Morris Brown Colleges and Atlanta University.

"An American Hero: Shaping the Future"

In 1967, Charles Edison, son of inventor Thomas Edison, former Secretary of the Navy, and former Governor of New Jersey, gathered together a group of individuals who shared his concern for the future of America. In particular, they sensed an erosion of confidence in basic American institutions and values, especially among the nation's young people. After deliberation, the group proposed an educational program to provide young campus leaders with a comprehensive, balanced view of the American political and economic system and the opportunity to compare it with the rest of the world. In 1969, their idea came to life with the creation of the Charles Edison Memorial Youth Fund.

At the core of their efforts is a commitment to expose students to "real-world experience" and the divergent views of those who have achieved success in the public and private sectors. It is, of course, easier to set high goals and standards than it is to achieve them. But the Fund's Washington, D.C. headquarters staff and those individuals in government and business who support it with their time and money have succeeded in doing just that. The Fund's first program and the continuing centerpiece of its activities is The Institute on Comparative Political and Economic Systems. Since its beginning in 1969, over 1,500 of America's brightest young men and women have participated in

this six-week summer course sponsored in conjunction with Georgetown University. The program is open to any college student who has completed at least one year of study, including courses in political science and economics. That these students tend to be some of the brightest around is confirmed by the fact that the average grade point of a class is 3.7 or above out of a possible 4.0. But then, they need to be bright, for the Institute if one of the most intensive educational efforts they will ever experience. Admission to the Institute is competitive. Only about one in three applicants is accepted. To insure an equal opportunity for qualified applicants, the Fund provides full or partial

scholarships for about two-thirds of the attendees. On the inauguration of the New York Constitution in 1777, John Jay, later to be the first Chief Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court, observed: "Every

member of the state, ought diligently to read and study the constitution in his country, and teach the rising generation to be free..." Those few words, "teach the rising generation to be free," (Continued on Page 7)

The Georgia Council on Child Abuse is starting a new **Support Group for Adults Abused as Children**. The group will meet on Tuesday evenings in the metro-Atlanta area, and will be led by a clinical psychologist and family therapist. Group size will be limited to 10 members. Must be 18 or older. Free of charge. For more information, call the Georgia Council at 688-0581 or 1-800-532-3208 (toll free).

Exhibition Opens On King's Life

Personal belongings of the late Civil Rights Leader Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., are presented in a permanent exhibition opened with a dedication ceremony in the main lobby of the Martin Luther King Center for Non-violent Social Change on Auburn Avenue last week. The exhibition is designed to give the public a look at the personal side of King.

Co-sponsored by the King Center and the National Park Service, "this most unique show will afford a wonderful educational opportunity for school groups and people of all ages," remarked Dr. Coretta Scott King.

Almost all of the items in display, called **King: Images of the Drum major**, are personal items that have not been exhibited in public.

Items on show include:

- The suit that King wore on a trip to Harlem in 1958, when an emotionally disturbed woman stabbed him just inches from his heart.

- Numerous awards, including the Presidential Medal of Honor awarded posthumously by President Jimmy Carter and a replica of his Nobel Peace Prize medallion.

- The denim outfit worn by King in 1965 in the Selma-to-Montgomery march for passage of the Voting Rights Act.

- The wallet that King carried when he was gunned down in 1968 at the Lorraine Motel in Memphis and the key to his room there.

- The tape recorder that Mrs. King used to record her husband's sermons at the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church at the time of the Montgomery bus

Pre-dental Society Applies For Charter

The Pre-Dental Society of Morehouse College has recently applied to the Office of Student Affairs for an official Charter recognizing it and its membership of over 40 Morehouse and AUC students.

The Society was first organized in 1982 and Larry Strawn, now a first-year dental student at Howard University, was instrumental in bringing the first meeting of the club to order. The interest group has grown since that time and now serves as host to dental professionals, recruiters and administrators visiting the campus. Each April the club sponsors a "Dental Emphasis Week" which is attended by 15-20 dental school representatives from all regions of the country.

Less than two percent of the nation's dentists are black and the minority pre-dental applicant pool has dropped an alarming 50 percent in the last five years. These facts, along with an increased need for better dental care within the Black community, led to the formation of the group.

The objectives of the organization are to familiarize students with the many different aspects of the dental profession, to provide students with an advanced understanding of the dental application and testing process; to expose students to various local dentists and to give them the opportunity to observe these professionals at work; and finally, to increase the number of students applying to and accepted by dental schools.

Edward Gregory, current president of the club and Biology major said, "This year has gotten off to a good start. We've already sponsored a very successful panel discussion made up of local dentists and have scheduled representatives from Howard, Creighton, U.S.C., the University of Michigan and Emory."

Thomas J. Blocker, biology instructor and faculty advisor to the organization said, "Morehouse College also serves as host to the Emile T. Fisher Scholarship which will each year award two pre-dental students \$500 toward their educations. This year's recipients are Dexter Haywood and Vincent Daniels."

For those students interested in a career in dentistry Blocker encourages them to visit the Dental Information Center located at 207 Harkness Hall. "The Center contains information on all United States and Canadian dental schools, as well as testing and recruitment materials and is open Monday through Friday from 9:00 am until 5:00 pm."

Morehouse College is greatly encouraged by the fact that more than 25 students have entered dental schools since the formulation of the club. The acceptance rate is presently 90%. All AUC pre-dental students are invited to join the organization. For Further Information Contact: Thomas J. Blocker, Office of Health Professions, Morehouse College or 404/681-2800, Extension 305.

boycott.

- King's personal Bible and books he read about Mahatma Gandhi and his philosophy of

non-violent disobedience.

- The exhibit is free and will be open daily from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Nile Valley Civilizations Incorporating *JOURNAL OF AFRICAN CIVILIZATIONS*

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Runoko Rashidi

Nile Valley Presence in America B.C.

Ivan Van Sertima

Biographical Notes on Contributors

Price: \$8.00: Available in the Morehouse College Business Office



At a meeting with student leaders under SGA President Keith Andrew Perry, Wiley A. Perdue, vice president for Business Affairs outlined an intensive program that is being formulated by the Administration to make our Campus safe and clean. Days after this meeting, we began to see some

sign of progress. The increase in the security personnel led to the arrest of some students who broke into the cafeteria even though they have as yet not found the culprit who broke into the Offices of **The Maroon Tiger** and whose booty included a camera, radio, books and other valuable private property.

Help Clean The Junk "House"

The campus is clean today, But more can be done to make this campus look cleaner. A few days after he was appointed Coordinator of Grounds under the Office of the superintendent of Buildings & Grounds, Louis Gates informed authorities about vehicles that have been abandoned on this campus which "makes it impossible to maintain" a cleaner campus. We have taken it upon ourselves to list these "abandoned" vehicles here so that the owners will realize that the leaving of these

'unwanted' personal property on Morehouse' campus is causing some confusion. The vehicles are listed as follows: a 1956 blue Buick, tagged LAC 920 CAG, a green International Pick-Up Truck untagged, a 1974 brown Thunderbird tagged SUD 205, a 1965 blue Plymouth tagged LBK 668 and a blue Ford Van without a tag and parked by Hope Hall. It is really an eyesore to see these 'worn-outs' abandoned on this Campus.

If these were the only junk on

this campus, then we would have considered the problems of cleanliness almost solved but the area surrounding the Physical Plant still looks like Sanford and Son's junk yard. If we can clear these cars; If we don't litter and if we keep out residential halls up to the required health standards, then we will not have to worry about any health hazards or epidemics. Make us proud.

Drink your first cup of coffee for the day and help us keep Morehouse beautiful.

Do
something
good for
yourself...

Volunteer.

Call
United Way's
Metro Voluntary
Action Center



522-0110



Former College Player ...

(Continued from Page 24)

Banks. "Sammy had a lot of pride and he didn't want anybody else to know he had those kind of (academic) problems. And nobody else that recruited him really cared (about those problems). He was too good a player."

When Banks left Gardner-Webb during the summer of '75 and was hired at Austin Peay University — a small state-supported school in Clarksville, Tenn., that had recently developed a strong basketball program — Drummer decided he too would go to Austin Peay. Because he had not yet enrolled at Gardner-Webb and because Gardner-Webb belonged to the National Association of Intercollegiate Athletics and Austin Peay to the NCAA, Drummer was able to receive a scholarship at Austin Peay and play that season.

Drummer planned to major in physical education at Austin Peay and about half the classes he took as a freshman were P.E. courses, according to Banks.

Drummer averaged 16.7 points per game as freshman at Austin Peay, but when the season ended and Banks got a better-paying job at Georgia Tech, Drummer decided he would follow Banks to Atlanta.

Because of NCAA rules, Drummer could not transfer from Austin Peay to Georgia Tech without sitting out a basketball season. So he instead transferred to DeKalb South, where he did not have to miss a season, because it's a junior college and not under NCAA jurisdiction. That season he was named player of the year by the National Junior College Athletic Association, averaging 28.9 points and 13.8 rebounds a game.

To play for a senior college again, according to NCAA rules, Drummer had to graduate from DeKalb South. He totaled the necessary 90 credit hours for graduation by transferring approximately 40 hours from Austin Peay and attending DeKalb South for four quarters. Again, he had his choice of colleges, but he chose Tech to remain close to Banks.

"I told Sammy he would never graduate from Georgia Tech," says Banks, "but once he came out of Tech and into the pros, we'd get him in school somewhere else and he'd get a degree even if it took 10 years."

"Sammy was a weak student for Georgia Tech," says George Slayton, academic adviser to Tech athletes. "He had a good attitude and he went to class well but he was a very, very weak student. I am sure he felt totally out of place, because he wasn't up to the other students in academic ability. His background was very weak, but he tried at least."

Although Drummer was a junior in athletic eligibility when he entered Tech, he was able to transfer only about half his previous credits so, academical-

ly, he was the equivalent of a late freshman or early sophomore.

Asked if Drummer was put at a disadvantage by being admitted to Tech, his former coach, Dwane Morrison, says, "We were honest with every youngster that came in, telling them that it was difficult. But we were also honest in telling them the tutoring was available."

While Drummer remembers few courses he took at Tech, Banks remembers him taking some textile courses and Slayton remembers him taking some courses that he did not need as an industrial management major.

"We had to give him some free elective work because he didn't have the background to go into all the required courses he needed," says Slayton. "Sometimes you have to give the athlete things that don't count toward graduation to keep him around and give him a chance to get his feet on the ground."

As a basketball player, Drummer had no such adjustment problems. He was All-Metro Conference as a junior in 1977-78 and, as a senior, led Tech to its best record (17-9) of the 13-year period from 1972-1984. His career scoring average of 22.3 points per game is the second highest in Tech history.

Following his senior season, Drummer dropped out of Tech and awaited the annual spring draft of the National Basketball Association, where the minimum salary in 1979 was \$35,000 per year and the average salary was \$170,000. But instead of being a first-round draft choice — as he was predicted to be before his senior season — Drummer was not selected until the fourth round, by the Houston Rockets. They released him after a summer tryout camp, shattering his only lifetime goal.

"I didn't ever want to come home," he says. "I wanted to go off and melt or something."

Drummer had tryouts later in the summer with the San Antonio Spurs and Kansas City Kings but he was cut by them also.

Many pro scouts and coaches felt Drummer, at 6-5, was too small to play forward and not a good enough ball-handler to play guard. And wherever he tried to play, he carried the tag of a fourth-round draft pick. If he had been a first-round choice, he would have been virtually assured to making a team.

Banks believes Drummer was hurt by playing at Georgia Tech, where Morrison's deliberate offense did not showcase Drummer's running and jumping ability, only his excellent shooting skills.

Banks — who left Tech to become an assistant coach at the University of Georgia before Drummer's senior season — says he made a mistake in "placing" Drummer at Tech.

Finally, in the fall of '79, Drummer got a job with the Harlem Globetrotters. he signed

a \$35,000 contract, but in only four months he had gone from basketball stud to basketball clown.

Then in November 1980, during his second season with the Globetrotters' international team, Drummer, along with teammate Rickey Brown, was arrested in Sao Paulo, Brazil, for possession of marijuana and cocaine. Drummer contends that he was "set up" by a group of Brazilians hoping to obtain a payoff from the Globetrotters and that the cocaine and marijuana were planted in his hotel room. Drummer says he has never used cocaine and only smoked marijuana in college.

Although he was never convicted, Drummer was fired by the Globetrotters and, after spending two months in a Sao Paulo jail, was deported to the U.S.

His future as a pro player — in the U.S. or Europe — was suddenly very dim. "There wasn't any opportunity from there on," says Banks. "There was no way you could explain it (the drug charges)."

Moving in with Banks, Drummer took a construction job in Athens. "That's something I never figured I'd be doing," he says.

Banks did get Drummer a tryout with the Hawks in the summer of '81 but he was released. Later that year Banks got Drummer a tryout in Belgium, but he didn't make that team either.

Afterward, Drummer went back to Muncie to live with his girlfriend.

Unable to find steady work in Muncie, Drummer spent a year putting roofs and siding on houses and cutting trees to sell for firewood. He got his job at Ball State (18,000 enrollment) almost two years ago when the supervisor of custodial services, Jim Frazier, made a deal with him. "He said if I played basketball on his [industrial league] team and we won the league, he'd hire me," says Drummer, "We went 13-0."

Drummer's nightly duties include dusting, sweeping, cleaning bathrooms and labs, picking up trash in vending areas and locking up as many as a dozen buildings at the end of his shift. University Gym is one of his buildings.

Driving a van with mop buckets hanging in the back, Drummer gets a call on his beeper when a janitor is needed in his area: A professor has locked his keys in his office, there's a water leak, someone has gotten sick. "You be doing something important," says Drummer, "and some student drops a pop and you have to run over there to clean it up."

Although he smiles as often as ever, Drummer says he is bitter about the way his life has turned out. He says that if he could do it over, he would stay at one school. "Transferring so much," he says, "they (the pros) might have wondered, 'What kind of guy is this?'"

Drummer had looked forward

to taking care of his family financially by playing in the NBA but says he doesn't earn enough money even to marry his girlfriend, Rosemary Bailey. She has four children by a previous marriage, a fifth by Drummer and another by Drummer on the way. He has thought about working two jobs, as well as completing his degree at Ball State.

Banks believes Drummer really would like to have a college degree. "I don't think he would have paid the price to sit in class and be humiliated over and over again if he didn't" says Banks.

Drummer plays basketball once a week in a Muncie industrial league at his old junior high school, plays in pickup games at Ball State on his days off and would like to switch to the morning work shift so he would have more time to play basketball. He is unable to relinquish the dream completely.

"I haven't given up. I love the sport too much to give up just like that," he says. "I sit back and watch and deep inside of me I know I should be out there. I would like to give it one more shot."

It's not a dream Drummer necessarily holds for his children, however. He tells a story about his girlfriend's 9-year-old son, who loves to play basketball. The boy recently brought home a report card with two Fs on it. Drummer was upset: "I told him, 'I'm not that smart, but I'd rather see y'all learn something than be like I am now.'"

NCAA tightens scholarship criteria

High school students currently must graduate with a 2.0 average or better — on a 4.0 scale — to receive an athletic scholarship to a National Collegiate Athletic

Association Division I institution and be able to compete athletically as a freshman.

Starting in the fall of 1986, however, scholarship recipients will have to meet more difficult criteria in Division I, which is composed of the NCAA's largest colleges.

They must have at least a 700 total on the Scholastic Aptitude Test or a 15 on the American College Test and graduate with at least a 2.0 average in a core curriculum of 11 courses. The courses are to include three years of English, two years of mathematics, two years of social studies, two years of science and two years from a choice of computer science, speech, foreign language, math and English.

The SAT/ACT requirement may be lowered or dropped before implementation, however, as it has been the subject of discussion and controversy since the criteria were adopted at the NCAA Convention of '83. The NCAA approved the tougher standards to better prepare athletes for college work.

Also approved at the '83 convention were new guidelines for maintaining athletic eligibility once admitted to college.

Prior to this fall, athletes needed only to pass 24 semester hours or 36 quarter hours a year to be eligible. They now must pass 24 semester hours of 36 quarter hours, declare a major by the start of the junior year and show "satisfactory progress" toward a degree.

Without having to work on a specific program toward a degree, athletes previously could spend four years taking random courses and still be 2 to 3 years short of graduation when their athletic eligibility expired.

— Sam Heyes



Take your medicine.

If your physician prescribes medications, keep taking them. As a team, you and the doctor can almost always get your blood pressure under control.

American Heart Association



DISNEY AUDITION TOUR '85

Two exciting entertainment employment opportunities

1. The WALT DISNEY WORLD[®] Vacation Kingdom, near Orlando, Florida, is seeking professional Dancers, Singers and Musical Theatre Actors/Actresses. Most positions are for full, one-year contracts with some summer seasonal employment also available. Sorry, no professional instrumental auditions.

2. The WALT DISNEY WORLD[®] Vacation Kingdom and DISNEYLAND[®] (located in Anaheim, California) are auditioning for the All American College Marching Band for each Park. PLUS, the All American College Orchestra to perform at EPCOT Center. These positions are for summerlong employment, beginning June 3 and concluding on August 17.

AUDITION REQUIREMENTS

- Talent
- Must be 18 years of age by June 1, 1985.
- College
- Must be 18 years old/full-time college Freshman, Sophomore, or Junior

AUDITION SITES: Atlanta, Georgia

Talent Audition
January 18, 1985, Atlanta Civic Center, 395 Piedmont Avenue. Audition Call: Female 10:00 a.m., Male 2:00 p.m.

College Musicians
January 20, 1985, Raddisson Inn, Dunwoody, 1850 Cotillion Drive (Exit 22 of I-85). Audition Call 10:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.

For additional audition requirements and/or further information, please call Disney Audition Tour '85. (305) 824-5478



SPORTS

Former College Player, Now A Janitor, Cleans Up The Gym

By Sam Heys
Atlanta Journal

MUNCIE, Ind. — Sammy Drummer hopes he's never asked to sweep the basketball court. Having to clean the backboards with Windex is embarrassing enough.

"Sometimes before a game we have to go over and wipe down the backboard," he says. "That brings back old memories. I say, 'Why am I up here?'"

Drummer played basketball for three colleges and now is cleaning for one.

Five years ago Drummer was one of Georgia Tech's finest players ever. Now he is 28 and a janitor at Ball State University in his hometown of Muncie, Ind., earning \$13,228 a year. He wears a ring of 40 keys on a belt loop and worn-out leather Converse basketball shoes on his feet.

"I sit back now and I think about the way things turned out, and at times tears just pop into my eyes," he says. "It's a funny feeling."

Drummer's story is that of a college athlete who didn't get his degree, didn't make it in the pros as he had dreamed he would and has little to show for the four years he spent in college except a scrapbook of memories.

"He was used. They just used him until they were done with him," says Drummer's high school coach, Myron Dickerson, of Drummer's college years. "It's ironic that Ball State wanted Sam as bad as anybody and now he's back over there. He's made the circle."

His case is not an isolated one. "The circumstances are typical almost to being a composite of what happens on the average, to black athletes in particular, and to white athletes to some extent," says Dr. Harry Edwards, a professor of sociology at the University of California at Berkeley who testified this summer before a Senate subcommittee investigating the academic integrity of college athletics.

A study by the National Collegiate Athletic Association released this summer revealed

that only about half of the athletes who entered major universities on athletic scholarships in 1977 graduated within six years. The study included 6,804 athletes at 206 participating institutions in the NCAA's Division I, which includes the majority of America's largest colleges.

"What this means," says Edwards, "is that these Division I schools are running plantations and the kids are not getting educated. As long as there is an endless supply of 20th century gladiators being created in the black communities of this country by parents who are blindly orienting their children to become athletes, why should these schools be concerned about what happens to any particular black athlete?"

Dr. Doug Conner, executive director of the American Association of Collegiate Registrars and Admissions Officers, believes some athletes have not graduated because they "major in eligibility."

"One of the problems has been that athletes could go to college and could just take courses to keep themselves eligible but not necessarily work toward any kind of degree," he says.

Drummer majored in industrial management at Georgia Tech and needed approximately two more years of academic work to graduate when his athletic eligibility expired in '79.

He was admitted to Tech from DeKalb Community College in '77 despite having no algebra in high school or college and scoring only 500 total on the Scholastic Aptitude Test, with 200 being the minimum and 1600 the maximum.

"He is certainly not typical of the ones (athletes) we get," says Dr. Joseph Pettit, Georgia Tech president. "We've got a different coach now and a different athletic director. I'm not saying we might not take a Sammy Drummer, but we are certainly putting education way out front. Our overall policy is to try to get students who can get through.

He was really not a very good prospect academically from the start. I think out standards are somewhat higher now.

"I think a young fellow like that takes his chances. We certainly have to tell him that maybe only 1 percent ever get into the pros. I think that's really terribly unfortunate. A student with those kind of scores comes with a disadvantage."

Drummer was behind in school before he ever started. Growing up along the dirt roads of Bolivar County in the Delta country of northwest Mississippi, Drummer didn't enter school until he was 10. Because of his age, he was placed in the third grade.

After his first school year, his mother moved the family to Muncie. "I didn't want to raise my children in the South like I was raised," says Elizabeth Drummer, who had supported her family by chopping and picking cotton. "I knew if I stayed down there, they'd have to do the same thing. I wasn't about to let them work in no field."

Drummer was placed in the fifth grade in Muncie, perhaps because he was two years older than most fourth-graders. He therefore missed three of the first four grades of school.

Basketball became Drummer's life in Indiana, as he no longer had to be satisfied with shooting a balled-up rag at a five-gallon can as he had in Mississippi.

He could dunk a basketball in the seventh grade, and when he injured his knee in the ninth grade and was placed in a hip-to-ankle cast, he still practiced shooting, even in the snow. He would often play until 3 or 4 a.m. on the court next to the public housing project where he lived with his mother, three sisters and brother.

In high school Drummer was bused across town to Northside, an upper-middle-class school with a 10 percent black enrollment. In a state where high school basketball is a major event and in a city where rival Central High had won more state championships than any Indiana school, the 6-foot-5 Drummer was possibly Muncie's most famous citizen.

"He was a popular kid. He wasn't a bragger or showoff or troublemaker or anything like that," says Dickerson, his Northside coach. "He'd do anything to play basketball."

To play basketball, Drummer

had to remain academically eligible, and that was a struggle.

"School was hard because I was having so much problem with the little stuff, stuff that I should have learned in earlier grades but didn't even know," he says. "If it wasn't for basketball, I wouldn't have gone as far as I did in school. But basketball kind of gave me a boost and made me try hard."

"I wanted to learn. I relly didn't want to be dumb all my life."

When Drummer was in the 11th grade, his English teacher, Barbara Pugh, realized that he didn't know that letters had specific sounds. So she bought a phonics workbook designed for children learning to read and worked with him during her free time. Drummer's reading improved, and by the time he was out of her class, he was reading on a fourth-grade level.

Both teachers and students would work with Drummer individually. "You'd have to sit around after class," he says, "and sort of like take class all over again."

"He'd stay after school and a lot of teachers would be willing to help him. I mean really help him," says Sonny Burks, a Muncie policeman who moonlighted as a security officer at Northside and became a friend and adviser to Drummer.

Asked if Drummer was "socially promoted" through high school, Northside principal Owen Lemna replies, "Sam was a young man who was friendly and had a smile on his face. He got along with people, he was courteous, he was pleasant. You can draw your own conclusions from that."

Needing a 2.0 grade average to receive an NCAA scholarship, Drummer graduated from Northside in 1975 with a 2.13 average of a possible 4.0. He had not received a college-preparatory education, however.

Six of Drummer's 37½ credits were in industrial arts and eight were split among art, typing, physical education, health and driver education. His science, he had no foreign language and his seven semesters of English were spent in "reading lab," an individualized program for students unable to read at grade level.

Drummer scored only 210 on the verbal half of the SAT college board and 290 on the math half, with 200 being the minimum on

each half. But because of his basketball ability, he received scholarship offers from — depending on the newspaper reports — more than 200, 300 or 400 colleges. He was ranked among the top five high school basketball players in the United States.

His recruitment became an ordeal he wanted to run away from, often hiding upstairs when recruiters came to his door. "It was a mess, I mean a mess," says Drummer. "I didn't have no one to sit down and tell me what it was all about. All I knew is I had all these coaches coming in from all directions."

Drummer signed a Big Ten letter-of-intent with Indiana but later changed his mind. "I don't think I could have played ball there," he says, claiming he only signed with Indiana to get other recruiters off his back. "Indiana never mentioned no help books-wise, and I knew I needed help."

Although Indiana did offer tutoring for its athletes — just as most colleges do — Drummer eventually signed a scholarship with Gardner-Webb College, a small Baptist school in Boiling Springs, N.C., although he would change his mind about entering that school also.

Gardner-Webb assistant coach Roger Banks had become a father figure to Drummer, their relationship having started when Drummer was in the ninth grade. Banks, for 15 years one of the Southeast's most successful recruiters, had first seen Drummer play on a Muncie playground and had befriended him. He became the only person Drummer trusted during his recruitment.

"I thought he (Banks) was really interested in helping me," says Drummer. "I just got so hooked to him, attached to him, I don't know how to say it. I never really met no one like him. He helped me out with lots of things, advice and everything."

"Sammy was like family to us," says Banks, 39, now living in Newland, N.C., and working as regional director of Jim Barfield Inc., an insurance and employee-benefit company.

Drummer would later babysit for Banks' children and be tutored by Banks' wife, and even now Banks often uses the pronoun "we" when talking about Drummer's career.

"Nobody during Sammy's recruiting process knew of his insecurity academically," says

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