

The Maroon Tiger

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Morehouse College, Atlanta

January 31, 1985

"The excuse that African soldiers traditionally give for throwing elected governments out of power is that they are corrupt and inefficient and even though the soldiers themselves regularly turn out to be as corrupt and chaotic as the civilians they have overthrown, the fact that the corruption does exist when the guns are first taken usually means that the promises made by the soldiers sound like music to the ears of the tired and oppressed peoples."

Talking Drums, September 12, 1983

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Front Page Comment . . .

Teachers, We Demand Respect

Editor's Note: This article is reproduced here for official college response.

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

During the Past 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 transferred 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 waste and their action constitutes a waste in human resources. The loophole they are using? Their tenure is short-termed and they are not losing that much. They are either students somewhere or engaged in some other business and have other sources 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 inquiry 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 faith in teacher's evaluation since it has proved to be another waste of time and paper. We foresee more violent confrontations as students become more dissatisfied with the behavior and attitude of some teachers. The earlier we can address this problem the better.

King Week In Atlanta

The theme of the 56th Birthday Celebration of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., held at the National Historic Site, the Omni Hotel, the Peachtree Plaza Hotel, and Symphony Hall of the Atlanta Memorial Art Center the second week of January was "Ending the violence of poverty and world hunger through creative non-violent actions."

King Week speakers addressed the problem of the lack of will to solve the world's hunger problems for we have the means.

At a press briefing Coretta Scott King said, "A little more than 20 years ago Martin Luther King, Jr. delivered his Nobel Peace Prize lecture in which he raised a profound question of conscience for all humanity. The question was: 'Why should there be hunger, deprivation, in any land, in any city, at any table,

when man has the resources and scientific knowledge to provide all mankind with the necessities of life?'

"Two decades after Martin's lecture, we have multiplied our resources and scientific knowledge immeasurably. Yet the question echoes down to the present with a burning urgency and we are no closer to eliminating hunger and deprivations.

"Later in his Nobel Lecture, Martin answered his rhetorical question. 'There is no deficit in human resources' he said. 'The deficit is in human will.' In a sense, King Week 1985 is an attempt to help eliminate this deficit of will and balance the budget of our moral priorities so that no one languishes in hunger and poverty in a world of plenty."

At the tenth annual

labor/management/government social responsibility awards breakfast The Martin Luther King, Jr. Center for Nonviolent Social Change, Inc. presented social responsibility awards to Howard Samuel, president Industrial Union Department, AFL-CIO, William K. Howell, president Miller Brewing Company and The Honorable William H. Gray, III, United States Representative, Pennsylvania.

The Keynote address of the National Action Symposium on Poverty and World Hunger was given by The Honorable A. W. Clausen, President, the World Bank. Clausen said the developing countries have shown that absolutely poverty can be ended.

The World Bank is a multinational institution with 147 members. It has made Africa its
(Continued on Page 6)

Celebrating Our 60th Year

The Buckeye Scoop City

Welcome to Columbus, Ohio, the only town in America where any event, no matter how insignificant, can bring a horde of student reporters to the scene, and where the student government operates like a business... In Ohio, Columbus is OSU and OSU is Columbus.

It was a Friday evening and the major events were a top 10 basketball game and a national journalism conference. And while you would think that all students will be at the Buckeye Village to watch the games and or be at the conference, there were a substantial number of them (students) who were all over town trying to scoop the local daily newspaper **The Columbus Dispatch**.

Welcome to Ohio State University, the only town in America where any event, no matter how insignificant can bring a horde of student reporters to the scene and where the undergraduate student government under Todd Shaver operates like a full scale business with a budget of \$500,000 this year. Welcome to OSU, where Mike Marlow's **Lantern** operates daily and has a circulation of 35,000 and a staff of 900 (all news-editorial sequence majors) with a 24 hour working schedule.

Competition rather than

cooperation is the key to survival in the Buckeye Scoop City, where the presence of about 900 student journalists have created a situation bordering on media mania. In Columbus, Ohio no reporter ever leaves the scene of a front page byline. It is only in the Buckeye Scoop City would a **fried rice mishap at Mark Pi's China Gate Chinese Gourmet Restaurant** rate top billing. The **Lantern** Editor Marlow knew that, and so did the other reporters. But they weren't about to jeopardize their good fortune by belittling the news value of a two-day trial in which the main exhibit was the seating chart of the eatery. For student reporters, scooping the competition means getting local officials to talk. In a community where the first two words that babies learn are "**No Comment**," wooing reluctant sources is no easy task; virtually every one who has dealt with the press has a grievance to air. A few residents have resigned themselves to the occasional discomforts that accompany life in the limelight. With the advent of the fitness craze, the owner of a health food store located in the Ohio Union (an equivalent of our SGA Building where the undergraduate student government operates over 50 fast food restaurants and a credit union) for example, good-naturedly consents to almost weekly interviews with fledgling **Lantern** reporters. But other townspeople including the Undergraduate Student Government President

Shaver has been shocked to find that opening the door of his apartment to one reporter can mean getting trampled by a thundering herd. "Even though Mike (Marlow) is my former room-mate and a personal friend, I get bugged by the **Lantern** almost every week... When I changed my hair-style, they gossiped about it. When I had a new girl-friend last quarter, it was another front page item, I get sick and tired of Mike and his staff but I think he's doing his job and that's his business," Shaver pointed out.

Ohio State University is one of the nation's largest universities with a combined student-faculty-staff population of about 80,000. The total enrollment for all campuses was 58,359 in autumn quarter 1983. More than 12,500 students are enrolled in the University's graduate and professional schools and colleges. Students come to Ohio State from every county in Ohio, every state in the country and more than 100 foreign nations to be instructed by nearly 4,000 faculty members.

More than 10,000 degrees are awarded annually at the University's quarterly commencements with each diploma being placed in the graduate's hand by his or her college dean. More than 321,000 degrees have been awarded to Ohio State graduates since its first commencement in 1878. Even with such a large student population, the student-faculty ratio is just 20 to one.

Ohio State University, es-

tablished as a land-grant college in 1870, is made up of 19 colleges and a graduate school plus seven other schools within colleges. Students may select from 202 undergraduate majors and approximately 7,000 courses. There are 120 master's degree programs and 85 doctoral degree programs in 108 fields of study.

The University's 36 libraries on the Columbus and regional campuses contain nearly four million volumes.

Ohio State's medical center is one of the best-equipped and most comprehensive university-affiliated facilities in the nation. Ohio State University Hospital is an integral part of a major university health science center dedicated to patient care, teaching and research.

Funding through the University's Research Foundation and through other University offices for research and other sponsored programs amounted to more than \$84.2 million in 1982-83.

This is a complex society where the football team has its own newspaper and where their SGA building houses unnecessary organizations such as Students for Peace and Disarmament, Gay Women Club and Water Skiing Club. This is a complex city where the radio and television advertisements are directed towards one particular audience - the students of Ohio State University. With 180 Halls including its own airport, on campus students get maid service once a week and an

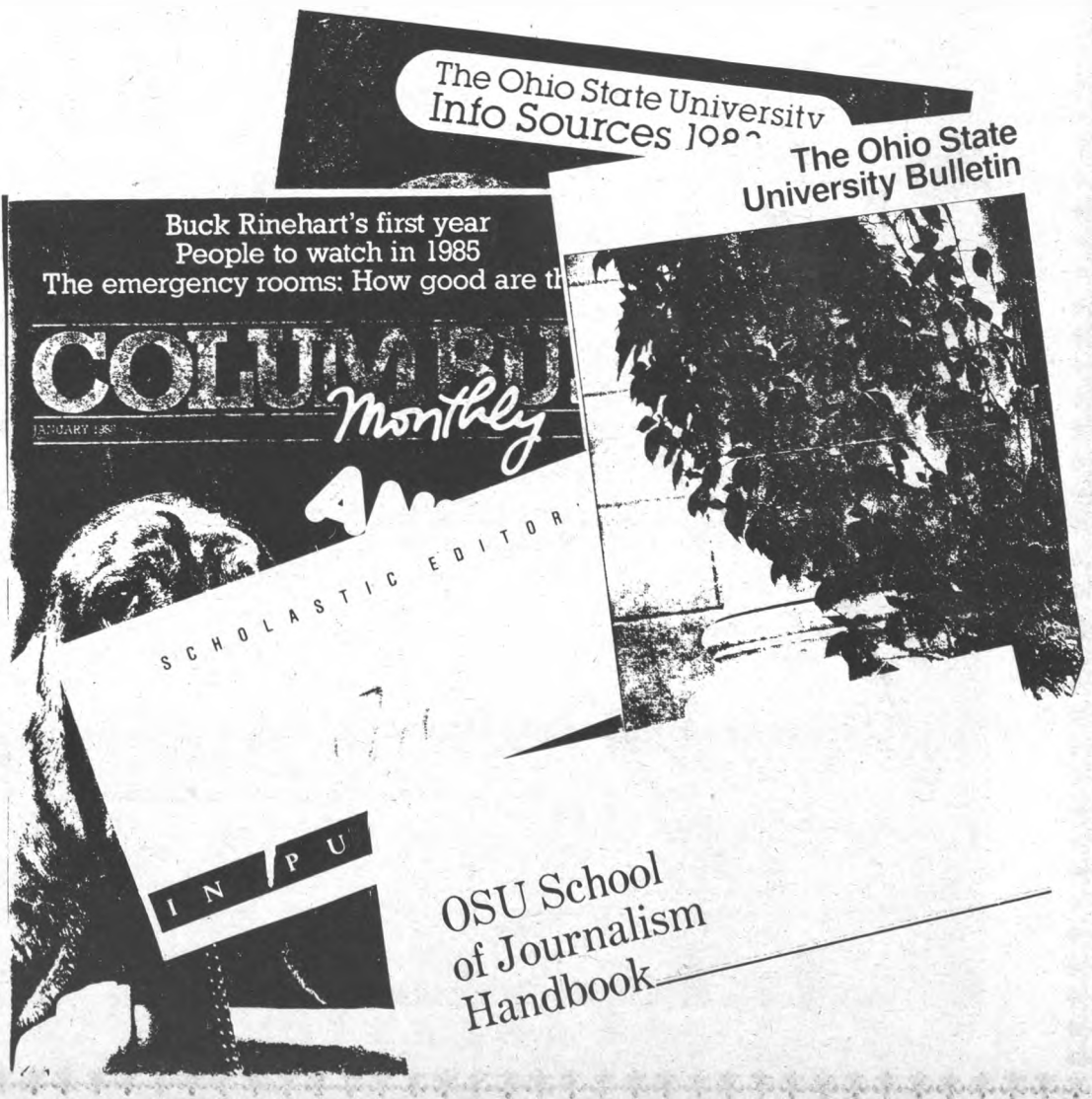
apartment cost as low as \$75.00 which may include maid service.

In Ohio State University, the increase in the salary of student leaders (Undergraduate Student Government President makes \$450.00 a month, Vice President makes \$350, the Editor of the daily newspaper **Lantern** makes \$400, all the other editors make \$100 and Graduate Student Government President and his Vice President make \$250 a month in addition to assistant/fellowships make the **Lantern** and **Columbus Daily Dispatch's** editorial pages for a week.

Phil Angelo, the **Lantern** adviser, whose office is right in the newsroom said, "the bait that lures students to the 'Buckeye Scoop City' is the promise of experience. They're prepared when they leave. They **know** how to handle source. They **know** where to dig for information. After finding stories here, they can find them anywhere."

On that Friday night, after the late night journalism conference, the basketball game, beats in the city hall, state capitol and the police stations and the scoops were all in, the celebration was at one of the numerous bars that line up in front of Ohio State University until five o'clock in the morning.

*Asinor, Editor-In-Chief of **The Maroon Tiger** was in Ohio State University early this month to accept the Student Press Law Center's National Freedom of the Press Award for **The Maroon Tiger**.



AMERICAN SOCIETY OF
NEWSPAPER EDITORS

PRESENTED TO
The Maroon Tiger
FOR RATING
FIRST

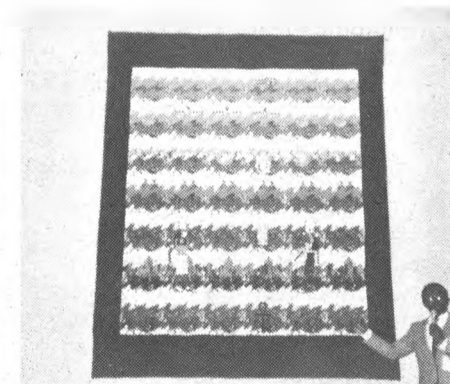
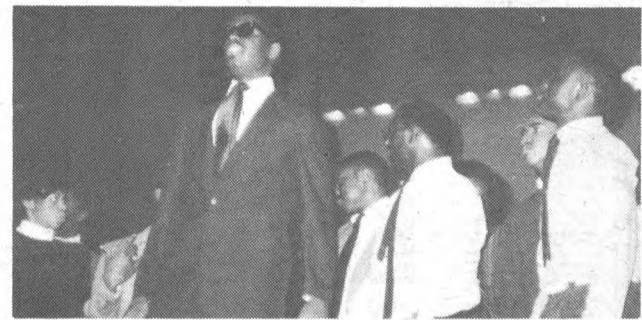
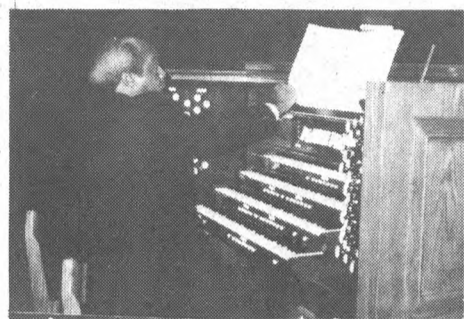
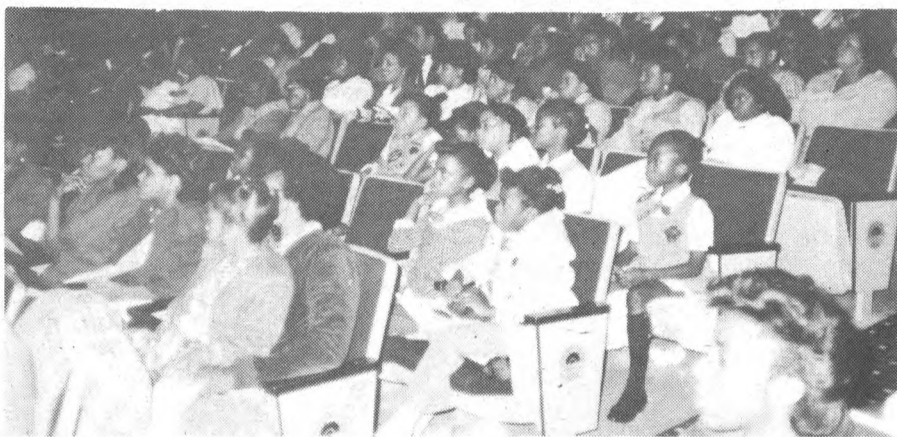
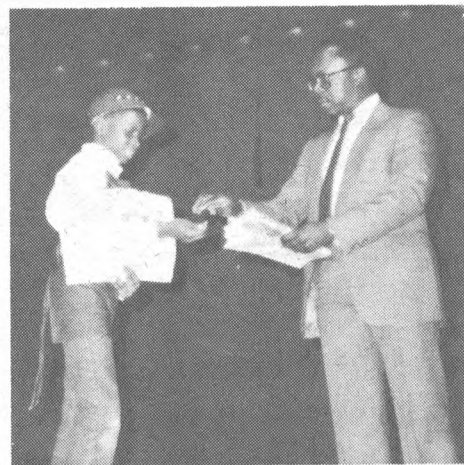
IN
THE NATIONAL COLLEGIATE FREEDOM
OF THE PRESS COMPETITION, 1984

Richard M. Plass
RICHARD M. PLASS
CHAIRMAN, JUDGING COMMITTEE

STUDENT PRESS LAW CENTER,
OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY,
COLUMBUS, OH
JANUARY 12, 1985

ARTS ARTS ARTS

"Martin" - The Musical - In-Pictures



Photos by Allen S. May, Jr.

Play by Lamar Alford

Silkscreens By Atlanta Artist John Riddle To Open At High Museum

In honor of Black History Month in February 1985, the High Museum of Art will present an exhibition of five silkscreen prints by Atlanta artist **John Riddle** from February 5 through March 31, 1985. The product of two years' work, the series is entitled **Making Plans**. Riddle, who asserts that "raising black

consciousness" is the constant goal of his work, describes the series as "a social commentary on the black experience."

Riddle's art uses African and American folk myths, and makes several references to African historical figures and events. Riddle's compositions place an emphasis on action through the

use of flattened, silhouetted figures. His brilliant use of color and strong pictorial rhythms show the influence of contemporary black artist Jacob Lawrence, but Riddle also acknowledges debts of inspiration to Rembrandt's light, van Gogh's emotion, Impressionist color, the composition of

Japanese woodblock prints, and the social commentary of Ben Shahn.

On Sunday, March 17 at 2:00 pm, John Riddle will give a free lecture on his work in the High Museum's Hill Auditorium.

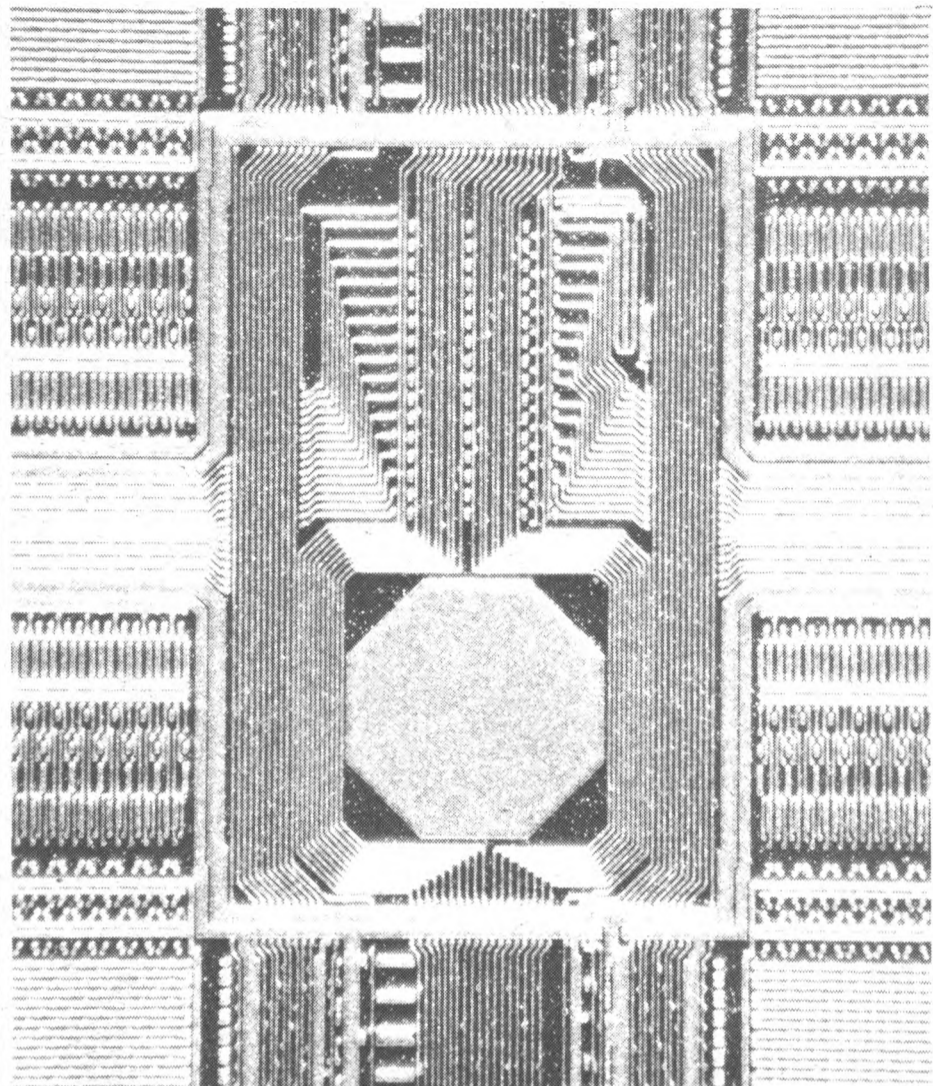
John Riddle was born in Los Angeles and received his BA and MA at California State College at

Los Angeles. He moved to Atlanta in 1974, and served as director of the Neighborhood Arts Center from 1976 to 1981.

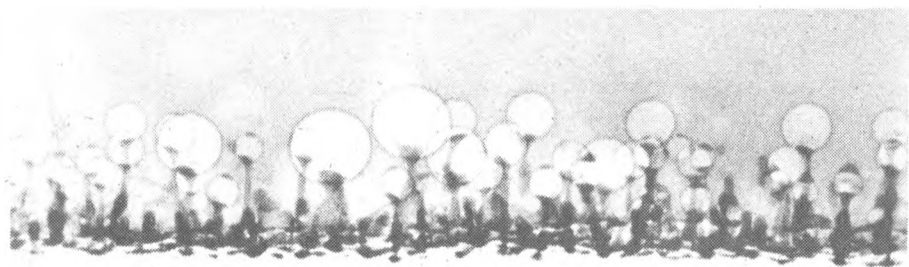
His major works in Atlanta include a mural series at the Shrine of the Black Madonna, and a sculpture at the Georgia State Capitol commemorating the state's first Black legislators.

ARTS — ARTS — ARTS

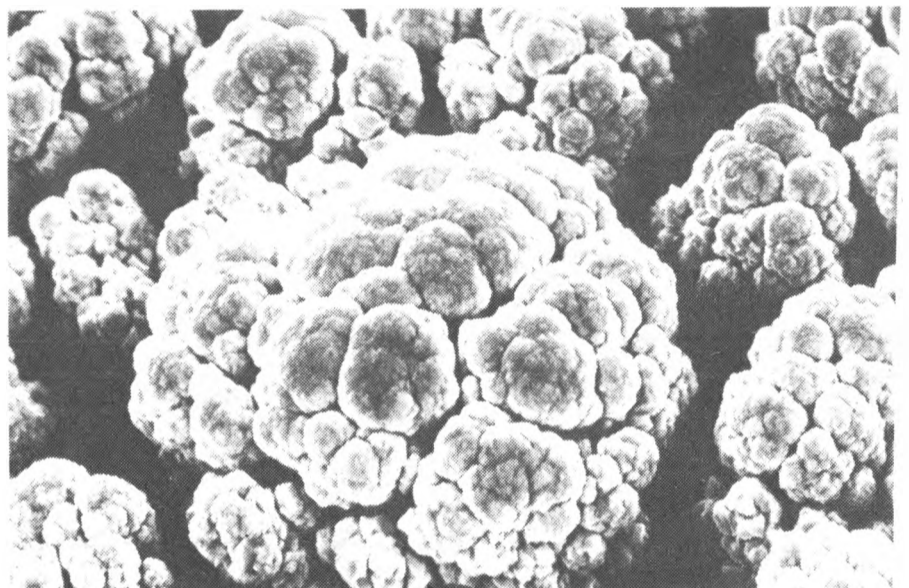
AT & T's "MicroScapes" Comes to Atlanta



"256 Random Access Memory with Fiber Optic Illumination" is one of the 47 unique photographs which make up "MicroScapes: The Hidden Art of High Technology." The photomicrograph is a close up of AT&T 256K memory chip — the largest and most advanced chip in existence — at approximately 1000 times the original image size. "MicroScapes" is currently on a 12-city, two-year long tour of the U.S.



"Silicon Water Containing Tungsten Silicide After Laser Beam Heating," by George Sheng is one of the dramatic Photographs included in the MicroScapes exhibit. Mounted by AT&T, the exhibit is currently on a two-year, twelve-city tour of the United States. It opened November 3rd in Atlanta at the Fernbank Science Center.



"Electrodeposited Gold" by Robert Woods is a dramatic photograph included in "MicroScapes." The exhibition of 47 high-technology photographs is currently on a two-year, twelve-city tour of the U.S. The exhibit is sponsored by AT&T, and was opened November 3rd at the Fernbank Science Center in Atlanta.

USA: Portrait of the South on Show

"U.S.A.: Portrait of The South—The Georgia Exhibition" is now open for viewing at the Robert W. Woodruff Library of Atlanta University Center, 111 Brawley Drive. The Exhibition is open from 9:00 PM to 5:00 PM daily and 1:00 PM to 5:00 PM on Sundays. There is no admission charge.

The Georgia Exhibition consists of 82 pieces of work by 55 artists who are either presently working or have worked in the State of Georgia and have a

significant connection with Georgia. Fay Gold, an Atlanta gallery owner and art consultant, acted as the curator for the show and selected the artists and their work with the goal of providing a representative survey of current work being done by Georgia artists in the fields of painting, photography and folk art. The Georgia Exhibition, along with similar exhibitions from the States of North Carolina and South Carolina, was assembled at the invitation of the Italian Ministry of Cultural Affairs and

the City of Rome for "U.S.A.: Portrait of the South" held at the Palazzo Venezia in Rome, Italy from September 15 to October 31, 1984.

The vitality of the Georgia Exhibition comes not only from the high quality of the individual works, but also from their diversity. The wide ranging subject matter of the photography and the raw strength of the imagery and technique of the folk art pieces offered the Italian viewer an unusual glimpse of the South.

Within the painting group, Georgia artists offered the Italian viewer examples of many of the current international themes in art. Whether or not their work expressed a particular Georgia or Southern viewpoint is difficult to say, but the strength of the images presented, and the creative use of color and painting technique invites favorable comparison with top quality current works on an international level.

Georgia Artists International

Exhibition Fund is a non-profit association formed to sponsor the international exhibition of works of Georgia artists. The fund was formed in August, 1984 initially to raise money for the Rome, Italy show. Financial support was provided by the Fulton County Board of Commissioners, private contributors and the participating artists. The fund intends to seek out opportunities for future exhibitions of the work of Georgia artists in international settings. For more information call 527-0700.

African Civilizations As Cornerstone For The Oikoumene And The Pulpit

By Lawrence E. Carter

The last four days of September of 1984, Dr. Hugh M. Gloster, the seventh president of Morehouse College, moved mountains and made it possible for us to march back into ancient Egypt, claiming and proclaiming our classical African roots in the Nile Valley Conference. It was the first time in the history of American higher education that such a conference was held. The conference was dedicated to the

celebration of the 75th anniversary of the founding of the Morehouse College Chapel and to Dr. Benjamin Elijah Mays who was sixth president of Morehouse College for twenty-seven years. In his 1925 University of Chicago Master's thesis, Mays wrote, "The mysteries of Egypt were in the Graeco-Roman world in pre-Christian days, for the cult of Isis and Osiris spread extensively over the Mediterranean world from the



beginning of the third century, B.C. and they had reached Rome before the rise of Christianity." The most important temple

found in the buried city of Pompeii on the bay of Naples in Italy was a temple to Isis. There were many temples to Isis in France, Hungary, Italy, Spain, and beyond. These temples later became Christian shrines and Black Isis with her child Horus became the Black Madonna and Child in each of these shrines. According to Dr. Martin Bernal of Cornell University, who is the grandson of the world famous Egyptologist Sir Alan Gardiner,

the Greeks and Romans believed that their religion came from Egypt; and they turned to Egyptian religion up until about 100 A.D.; furthermore, Egyptian religion survives in Christianity itself. It is more accurate to view Christianity as a Judaeo-Egypto religion, rather than a Judaeo-Greek religion, though the New Testament was written in Greek and was influenced by Greek culture.

(Continued on Page 7)

Mauritania - As I Saw It

It's been more than 10 years since a proper rain fell in Mauritania, West Africa. The people have suffered and starved to death.

The phenomenon is called "desertification," a seemingly inexorable expansion of desert wasteland that eats up once-fertile land. Across the wide band of grasslands that form the Sahel, the expanding desert has taken its toll on the land, the livestock and the people. The people now depend on the rest of the world for food.

The expansion of the desert is threatening the very existence of some countries, including Mauritania, where government officials say the Sahara Desert is moving south at a rate of four miles a year. Mauritians talk about the days when lions lived in the wooded areas of the country, the same areas that today are no more than a barren landscape of dead trees and blowing sand.

It is a small country on the northwestern coast of Africa, between Morocco and the Republic of Senegal. Its population is approximately 1.5 million, but that is unfortunately decreasing due to the death toll, which is pyramiding daily. The

country is suffering its worst drought in 70 years; roughly 1 million people are starving. It is a savagely disadvantaged nation.

One of the worst experiences of my life was spent in Mauritania during Nov. 30 through Dec. 8, 1984. My task as a youth representative with the American Red Cross fact-finding mission proved meaningful: I was to observe the areas and people of the drought, but more specifically, I was to witness this human tragedy. And a tragedy it was. I had inadvertently taken for granted what had been shown and heard on television and radio; what is shown and heard is mild compared to the actual conditions. They are far worse than one could imagine. Allow me to paint a vivid picture of my experience in Africa...

It would have been detrimental to my health if I had not worn a turban to protect myself from the rambunctious blowing sand. So, throughout the tour a turban was worn. Out in the desert, miles away from the capitol city of Nouakchott, I found small nomadic villages of suffering people.

Unclothed children sat quietly, too weak to play. Smileless,

holding their bowls, they waited hours to be fed. Their mothers begged feverishly for food and clothing so that their children might have "only a little" to eat and wear. Unattended babies wriggled in the sand, putting handfuls of it in their mouths to ease the pain of hunger.

At one point, I accidentally tripped over an old blanket that seemed full of sand; instead, it was a rotting corpse half-covered with dust. One baby girl — three years old but only the size of a five-month-old — had shrunken skin, swollen genitals, a skeleton-shaped head, and arms and legs the size of broomsticks, if not smaller. That innocent baby died of malnutrition before my eyes. The adults also were famished; no sight can be more dramatic than walking skeletons with distended bellies.

Many famine relief efforts have been made, but recently the conditions in Africa have become so bad that relief organizations will have to sustain a major aid effort "for the rest of our lifetime."

It is believed that if help is forthcoming now, many of the suffering will be saved. Please help pick up the tab. There is a dire need for help.



**Text and
Photos by
Adam Smith
Staff Writer**

Hudson, Ivester Named to Board of Trustees

James Lagarde Hudson, senior member of the Washington, D.C. law firm of Hudson, Leftwich & Davenport, and M. Douglas Ivester, senior vice-president for finance, the Coca-Cola Company, have recently been named to the College's Board of Trustees, according to an announcement by President Hugh M. Gloster.

Dr. Gloster commented that, "Morehouse is fortunate in having a Board of Trustees

consisting of outstanding individuals who make significant contributions in ideas and support to the College. They assume responsibility for promoting the work of the school, serve as advocates and spokesmen of the College in their spheres of influence, and use their personal contracts and professional expertise to develop the institution in all phases of its operation. We look forward to working with Mr. Hudson and Mr. Ivester as we continue to develop

Morehouse College into one of the finest institutions of higher education in the United States."

In *The Washingtonian* of February, 1982, Hudson was named as one of the 100 most influential people in Washington, D.C. *The Washington Star* designated Hudson's law firm as one of the most successful in representing clients before the government. Hudson, Leftwich & Davenport has served as bond counsel for the District of Columbia and as

the Washington representative of the cities of Detroit and New Orleans and specializes in Municipal finance, real estate and business development.

A graduate of Morehouse College, Hudson received the J.D. degree from the School of Law at Boston University.

M. Douglas Ivester is senior vice-president for finance at the Coca-Cola Company. Ivester joined the Company in 1979 in Atlanta as assistant controller and director of corporate

auditing. In 1980 he served as executive assistant to the chief financial officer. In 1981 Ivester was elected vice-president and controller of the company, and in November, 1982, he was elected senior vice-president — Finance.

Prior to joining the Coca-Cola Company, Ivester served ten years with the accounting firm of Ernst & Whinney.

Ivester is a cum laude graduate of the University of Georgia with a degree in accounting.



THE TORCH
THE MOREHOUSE COLLEGE YEARBOOK
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Therefore, the students can anticipate receiving their yearbooks in the fall semester of this year, that is if they return to Morehouse. The main cause of the lateness of the yearbook is: 1) A total lack of concern by the student body, the faculty, and the administration; 2) A lack of participation from the above mentioned people as far as

The State of the Yearbook

reporting for or responding to the scheduled photo session dates; 3) A lack of photographs and efficient photographers; and 4) A disinterested yearbook staff. With all of these factors combined, the yearbook was destined to be late regardless of all the hard work by the "faithful few." Although the yearbook will be late, this does not mean that it is not worth having. This year's yearbook is positively excellent and the best to be seen at Morehouse. From cover to

cover, the staff has incorporated new and innovative effects as well as new ways of presenting a school year in a yearbook. It is truly a shame that the best yearbook ever was plagued by the apathetic attitude of the entire college. In the future, if the students are not men enough to be concerned about their

yearbook or any of the other student publication or even the Student Government Association, there is no way that the administration or faculty will be. It is up to the students to become concerned and aware of what they are paying for when they pay their tuition each semester.

Sincerely,

Mitchell Martinis Smith
Mitchell Martinis Smith
1985 Torch Editor-in-Chief

King Week Continued

(Continued from Page 1)

regional priority for the 1980's and has increased its disbursements to the continent by 50 percent — to more than \$1.1 billion this year. It also has called for \$2 billion more in economic assistance for the continent.

Clausen said South Asia has made considerable progress

through the Green Revolution and that significant parts of South America have demonstrated progress. Clausen called for less restrictive building codes, education, family planning, increased export earnings, lowered interest rates and local initiative.

He bemoaned the fact that

people who have a calorie deficient diet haven't the energy to do anything, that in Gambia 1/2 of all children die before the age of five, that SubSahara Africa life expectancy is 45 years, that one in 200 Africans are refugees and that there are African governments that can't pay their employees. He said that

redistribution of funds is not the answer.

It seems that it is hoped that the Green Revolution—the use of science to increase the yield of agriculture — will come full blown to Africa.

Jesse Hill, Jr., chairman of the board of the MLK Center for Nonviolent Social Change, Inc.

said, "...King Week 85 will not be the same without the presence, inspiration and encouragement of Daddy King who left this earthly world on November 19, 1984. Daddy King loved The King Center and never missed a meeting of our Board and Executives Committee meetings, (Continued on Page 7)

African Civilization . . .

(Continued from Page 5)

A yet unacknowledged debt is the dependence of Christian Church history and theology on ancient Africa, especially on its classical civilization of Egypt. I think it is important to explain why it was most appropriate for the Nile Valley Conference to be held in the Martin Luther King, Jr. International Chapel. The Chapel's two cornerstones acknowledge the dependence of Christianity on ancient Egypt. The monumental cornerstone's time capsule contains one hundred and nineteen separate items. Among these is the so-called Egyptian **Book of the Dead**, more correctly called **The Book of Coming Forth By Day**. It is the 704-page Hieroglyphic transcript of the Papyrus of Ani, translated into English by E.A. Wallis Budge. The second cornerstone has on it the word "OIKOUMENE" which is an aspect of the most universally accepted Christian logo of the World Council of Churches. This is also the logo for the world's most prominent religious memorial to Martin Luther King, Jr. — the King International Chapel at Morehouse College in Atlanta, Georgia, U.S.A. The logo has been the world-wide Christian symbol of the ecumenical movement since 1948. This logo is derived from Ancient Egyptian sources, which may be clearly traced beyond 4000 B.C. to "prehistoric days" according to James Henry Breasted. (**The Dawn of Conscience**, pages 17 through 42.) It consists of the word "OIKOUMENE" depicting the curvature of the earth showing a boat beneath it with a Latin cross serving as the mast of the boat, while the boat floats upon turbulent waves.

The Greek word OIKOUMENE means "ecumene," "the inhabited earth." OIKOS means "house." Ecumene, in the time of the Roman Empire, meant the "inhabited earth" within the limits of the empire. It also meant "the civilized world" as opposed to the world outside of the

empire. This "outside world" was identified as the land of Scythians or barbarians, the uncivilized world, which included the Germanic tribes.

OIKONOMIA (economics, economy, finances) is "house management" (from Oikos = "house" and nomos = "law, law of the house"). "Divine economy" in Christian theology means "God's house management," i.e., "the plan of salvation as conceived, manifested, and fulfilled by God the Father, through the missions of the Son of God and God's Holy Spirit in the world." All of this is derived from what the Ancient Egyptians called the MDW NETERW or what the Greeks called "hieroglyphics." In either case the term means "sacred writing of God," "words of the gods," or "Holy Scripture." Oikoumene may be spelled as follows:

(Greek)

(Egyptian)

OI - KOU - MENE

UA - KHUI - MEN (E)

In **The Egyptian Hieroglyphic Dictionary** by E.A.W. Budge, the "UA" in UA-KHUI-MENE has various meanings, including "one or oneness," "governor or warden," "to seek after," "the Supreme One," i.e., "Ra," "Osiris," or "Amen." "KHUI" means variously, "protection, earth, state, spirit." "MENE" means, "to lead a boat into port;" "a form of things of the world," or "the world;" "to be permanent, stable, fixed, to abide, to continue." "Men" is also the root word for Menes, founder of the first Pharaohic dynasty in 3400 B.C. He reunited upper and lower Egypt, and established Memphis as the capital and royal residence. Hence, the word UA-KHUI-MENE can mean "abiding in one earth or Spirit;" "the many in one abiding in one Spirit;" "the protection of the earth or its estate;" and "to lead the things of the world into a safe port, a united state, Amen."

The Greek word, plus the logo image of boat, cross, and turbulent waves is interpreted in-

ternationally today in the Christian Church to mean Christ came for the whole inhabited earth that there might be good economic and moral management in the whole earth or family or world as it sails through these turbulent times. In Christian symbolism the boat is feminine and the cross is masculine. These are prototypes of the Church as bride and Christ as groom. The waves are the Nile River, the original mythological boundary between the living and the dead, between this world and the next, between the east bank of the living and the west bank of the dead. It was crossed by all divinings or man-gods (Pharaohs) in a boat sailing toward the safe harbour (70 days after their deaths) where their eternal possessions lay. This is the ancient origin of the first verse of the Christian hymn by Samuel Sternett, "On Jordan's stormy banks I stand, and cast a wishful eye to Canaan's fair and happy land, where my possessions lie." It is also the ancient prototype for Thomas A. Dorsey's "Old Ship of Zion." The line from the hymn, "...then I recognized the captain, it was Jesus in command. 'Tis the old ship of Zion. And its bound for Canaan land. She has landed many thousands," is not simply a reflection of our Hebrew old Testament, but an echo of Nile Valley religion. The river Nile is the primordial highway which inspired the Hebrews to later speak of the "Jordan River as Jordan Road" leading to the promised land.

This point is strengthened by Margaret A. Murray in her book, **The Spendour That Was Egypt** when she says,

"In religious beliefs and the ritual of the gods, boats played a large part. The sun crossed the sky in a boat, and passed through the countries of the night in a boat. Amon had a boat-shaped shrine and went in a boat on his great festival. Boat-shaped shrines were a common form of shrine for many of the gods; and the sacred lakes which were

made within the precincts of the temples seem to have been intended for the deity of the temple to take his pleasure in a boat. Even at the present day the boat of Abu Haggag is kept at the mosque in the temple of Amon at Luxor and is carried in procession at midsummer." (Pages 65-66)

The Cornell Everett Talley pulpit of the King International Chapel is shaped like the bow of a boat. It is symbolic of the Church, the ecumenical boat, the old ship of Zion, and the Pharaoh's barge. The chief oarsman closest to the bow of the boat is Christ, as symbolized by the centrality of the book board in the pulpit holding the Bible, the eternal self-revealing thought and will of God, the logos, giving direction and empowerment to the Chapel and the Church through preaching. This is how the Old Ship of Zion lands many thousands in a safe harbour where their eternal possessions lie.

As the first dean of the King **King Week Continued**

(Continued from Page 6)

except when his health prevented him from being with us. In those moments when we faced financial or other crises, Dad remained steadfast in his belief that God would make a way, and that The King Center enjoyed His favor. Daddy King was shepherd of a world flock, a father to a nation and a true American who has left us a legacy to finally cast off the debilitating manacles of racism.

"Daddy King had a great desire to see The King Center grow from a commitment in the minds of the King family and supporters into an established institution with local, national and international presence. Daddy King gave not only his personal time to The King Center, but what financial support he could. Dad wanted to see The King Center become financially secure so that it would not have to operate from one finan-

Chapel and as a member of the Governing Board of the National Council of Churches of Christ, U.S.A., I am very pleased to identify ancient african connections to contemporary Christianity and to the ecumenical and interdisciplinary ministry of the Chapel.

We were most pleased to host the Nile Valley Conference. It is generally felt that the conference was on the same historical continuum as the Niagara Conference and the first Black Power Conference in its significance for African-American people. An appropriate follow up to this historic event might deal with the dependence of the world's great religions on ancient Africa, and the images of African Christianity before the historical Jesus.

*Dr. Carter is dean of the Martin Luther King, Jr. International Chapel and Member of the Governing Board of the National Council of Churches of Christ, U.S.A.

cial crisis to another. Before his death he was very much involved in our endowment development campaign to raise \$13.5 million which would capitalize and endow the day-to-day operations of The Center on a continuous basis, and enable us to improve existing services and to undertake new programs consistent with The Center's mission as the institutional vessel of Dr. King's legacy and dream. We will launch our campaign during this observance of Dr. King's birthday, and we will need the prayers and active support of each and every man, woman and child from every race, culture and nation who wants to see Dr. King's Beloved Community become a reality. I'm certain that nothing would please Daddy King more than to see our campaign become a success.

"We will also miss the active
(Continued on Page 10)

Morehouse Endowment

During the fall of 1984, the endowment of Morehouse College was increased by \$1.5 million through the matching of two challenge grants, according to Hugh M. Gloster, president of the College.

The first challenge grant came from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, which offered the College \$350,000 if it would raise \$700,000 and set up an endowment of \$1,050,000 to support faculty and curriculum renewal in the humanities. The College met this challenge in October and started to implement the humanities enrichment program at the beginning of this semester.

The Humanities endowment of \$1,050,000 will enable the College to present speakers and

artists, support faculty travel to professional meetings provide stipends for completion of the doctorate, for creative work, and for post-doctoral research, and will make possible the offering of a senior interdisciplinary seminar for majors in the humanities. The chairman of the faculty committee coordinating the humanities program is Dr. Lawrence E. Carter, dean of the Martin Luther King, Jr. International Chapel.

The College received another challenge grant of \$150,000 from the United Negro College Fund's Capital Resources Development Program. This grant, which became available when the College raised a matching \$300,000, was received in November. The \$450,000 resulting from this

effort will be added to the College endowment, and the income will be used to provide scholarships for talented students handicapped by poverty.

The addition of \$1.5 million to the Morehouse Endowment increased this fund from \$11,315,574 to \$12,815,574, which is almost three times the total of the college endowment in 1967. In commenting on plans for the further increase of the Morehouse Endowment, Dr. Gloster said: "We expect to add another \$1 million to the endowment by meeting two other challenge grants that have been offered to the college. Our goal is to raise the endowment to \$20 million before 1990."



Gloster: Our goal is to reach 20 million.



MAROON TIGER

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

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EDITORIALS

We Don't Get No Respect

"The economic problems of Black Africa result from a lack of intellectual capacity and one of the best things the slave traders did for you is to drag your ancestors over here in chains."

—William Coors, chairman and chief executive officer of Adolph Coors Inc. Coors, the beer brewery magnate, was speaking to an audience of Black businessmen in Denver, CO.

Blacks get very little respect in this country. We feel that there are two major factors responsible for this dubious phenomenon. One, we are, generally, reluctant to sacrifice in these modern times. Time was when blacks would walk to work, forsaking the bus in order to gain some long term, major goal. Blacks took beatings, all manner of verbal abuse, and even suffered through funeral after funeral all in the name of long term gains. In 1985, you cannot get a significant number of blacks to vote in a local election nevermind give up something they want. This sorry state of affairs is manifested in our propensity towards conspicuous consumption, as E. Franklin Frazier relates most eloquently in his work **Black Bourgeoisie**.

Secondly, we don't manifest the togetherness, unity and oneness that the vast majority of us feel for one another in marketable ways. That is, even though, for the most part, we share a true and honest feeling of kinship, we don't seem to

capitalize upon it as well as we might. For instance Jews constitute a small minority in this country, yet Washington hearkens to their every beck and call as though they were a majority. This is the case because they manifest their togetherness in marketable ways.

Another fine but less obvious example of the contempt felt for blacks presented itself to us two weeks ago on the ABC television program **Nightline** hosted by Ted Koppel aired, presumably to nearly coincide with the birthday of slain civil rights activist and Nobellaureate the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., was devoted exclusively to discussion of the plight of blacks in America today. Koppel's guests were three very distinguished, yet ideologically dissimilar blacks, who's names I won't print herein.

A cursory glance at the situation might tempt one to posit "Hey look, the fact that they had us on t.v. shows that we get some respect right?" Well, not exactly. Ed Sullivan used to have monkeys on his show, but that doesn't mean that he respected them.

Koppel made several assumptions during the course of the program which showed clearly that he accorded to blacks less respect than to whites, and his three distinguished guests were used as pawns in the perpetuation of several very large myths.

One very common and

particularly loathsome example was his frequent use of the term "black leaders," which went uncorrected by his guests and even copied by them. Well, it certainly doesn't take much analysis to understand that there is no such thing as a black leader or black leaders; no more than there are any white leaders. What Koppel should have been saying is leading blacks, because that's what Corette Scott King, Andy Young, Ron Dellums, Jesse Jackson and Walter Fauntroy are... leading blacks. One might think that such a position is untenably petty and insignificant, but semantics are a bitch and have always been used to great advantage by the European descendant here and elsewhere much to our disadvantage and its about time we woke up to the importance of semantics.

At any rate, respect is an elusive quality that will not be given as a gift to the unworthy, unless the unworthy happen to be white. Consequently then, as blacks we will have to fight for our respect. But that's okay because we have 420 years worth of experience. And we are of the opinion that writing letters to Ted Koppel, George Will, Phyllis Schlafly and others like them to show our disdain for their biased second-rate brand of journalism, and boycotting businesses headed by ignorant **SCUM** like William Coors are excellent places to start the long road to respect.

Help Pick Up The Tab

Since its founding in 1881, the American Red Cross has practiced universal humanitarianism that embraces all of the world's nations and peoples. There's scarcely a single human tragedy that Red Cross hasn't seen before; Red Cross has been around the block so often that there's no disaster created by man or nature that it can't handle.

Today's tragedy on the continent of Africa was created by man and nature. Poor land management combined with several years of very low rainfall has produced a famine of biblical proportion. There are 185 million people touched by this

famine; children, nursing mothers and the old are the first to die. And they die in great numbers — 40,000 every month.

The good neighbor is there: Red Cross organizations in 14 of the 27 affected nations are doing the best they can with very little money. But that will change in the coming months, because the League of Red Cross and Crescent Societies — composed of Red Cross organizations throughout the world — is raising \$70 million in voluntary contributions that will flow directly into the famine relief pipeline. There is no administrative rake-off and food, medical supplies and transport vehicles will go straight to the 14

Red Cross organizations engaged in famine relief work. 100% of the donated funds will go the League to support these relief efforts.

The Metropolitan Atlanta Chapter is committed to raising \$300,000 of the American Red Cross' \$5 million national goal.

We have one week to share our good fortune with hundreds of thousands of suffering human beings. Send your contribution to the Metropolitan Atlanta Chapter of the American Red Cross for African Famine Relief. Remember, after the headlines, t.v. cameras and celebrities have gone from Africa, the Red Cross will still be there.



FOR THE LAST TIME SMITH...YOU'RE JUST NOT QUARTERBACK MATERIAL



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NETWORK NEWS

WINTER 1984



King Center's "Salute To Greatness" Honors

Herman J. Russell

Herman J. Russell, chief executive officer of Russell and Co., was an honoree, along with John L. Clendenin, chief executive officer of Bell South Corp., at the 17th annual "Salute to Greatness" banquet Jan. 13, sponsored by the King Center for Nonviolent Social Change.

Russell's activities in the community center around his work with the Young Men's Christian Association, Morris Brown College, the Georgia Institute of Technology and the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

The "Salute to Greatness" banquet was a keynote event of the six-day "King Week," commemorating the birthday of slain civil rights leader Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., which drew prominent leaders from throughout the United States and abroad.



President Reagan signs the bill into law, November 2, 1983.

The Martin Luther King Family Of Schools Network

On November 2, 1983, President Reagan signed a bill to commemorate Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.'s birthday as a national holiday. Besides George Washington, no other American has attained such honor. It is also the first time a black American has been given such high recognition. To celebrate this event, which will occur January 20, 1986, Martin Luther King, Jr., High School in New York City, and its Join-A-School partner, American Can Company, have initiated a project to establish a nationwide information exchange among schools named for Dr. King. The larger purpose of the project is to help perpetuate Dr. King's memory by more fully exploring the life and legacy of this great American social leader.

"The Martin Luther King, Jr. Family of Schools Network," is a project bringing together schools and other institutions named after or associated with Dr. King, in order to encourage the mutual development of activities and materials to broaden awareness of the importance of the social, religious, and philosophical ideals of Dr. King.

According to Nellie R. Jordan, principal, MLKHS, New York City, "It is important that educators transmit Dr. King's teachings to their students, because young Americans today have come of age in a world changed and shaped by King's courage, and his world vision. The memory of Dr. King has continuing relevance to contemporary problems of justice, peace, and freedom."

About Network News

Network News is designed to be a forum for the exchange of information between Martin Luther King, Jr. schools across the country as we approach the national celebration of Dr. King's birthday. It's initial function will be to help the network schools become acquainted with one another, and to disseminate information on project resources, activities, conferences, and workshops. The newsletter will also focus on topics to help the family of schools and their respective communities better understand and apply the legacy of Martin Luther King, Jr.

Network News is designed to serve as a catalyst for practical ideas and activities in communities where there is a public school or other institution named for Martin Luther King.

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Family of Schools Network Symposium Agenda, p. 8

Travel Abroad

Morehouse College and the Department of Modern Foreign Languages are pleased to announce a travel/study abroad program in Mexico for the summer of 1985.

BASIC FACTS

Dates: May 13 to June 10

Place: Guanajuato, Mexico

Living Arrangements: Each student will be housed with a Mexican family (1 student per family)

Meals: Three meals a day will be provided by the student's family.

Classes: 3 hours of Spanish courses, 4 days per week at the

University of Guanajuato.

Optional Excursions: San Miguel de Allende (famous artists' colony, Mexico City, archaeological sites and other points of interest.

Independent Research Projects: Students may develop topics of interest regarding Mexico.

Academic Credit: 3 hours of academic credit in Spanish may be earned.

Estimated Cost: \$895.00 - includes: round-trip air. travel (Atlanta-Mexico City, bus to Guanajuato), lodging and meals with a Mexican family (one student per family), tuition at

University of Guanajuato, some excursions. The above price may vary somewhat depending on fluctuations in the value of the dollar and airline rates.

CONTACT PERSONS: Prof. Joseph A. Agee, Prof. Lee Gallo, Dept. of Modern Foreign Languages, Morehouse College, Tel. 681-2800, ext. 220 or 225

DEADLINE FOR APPLICATIONS: March 1, 1985 (\$50.00 non-refundable application fee required). April 8, 1985 - full amount must be received.

NOTE: The above travel/study program is subject to cancellation if there is not a sufficient number of students enrolling.

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King's Dream Today

QUESTION: IN YOUR OPINION, WHAT ASPECTS OF DR. KING'S LEGACY SHOULD WE AS EDUCATORS STRESS WITH YOUNG PEOPLE TODAY?

CLAUDWELL THOMAS, M.D.

Chairman
Department of Psychiatry
King/Drew Medical Center/
UCLA, California

"I met Dr. King on the steps of Dexter Baptist Church in Montgomery, Alabama. I expected the thunder and fire of the football hero; instead he was a quiet person with a soft handshake. He had a persistent sense of integrity and quiet confidence. These were qualities required for his mission and yet they are hard to come by. This is what we want to communicate to young people, this mastery of self which says nothing about what burns underneath. Ghandi had it and King had it. How can educators school these young people in understanding such devotion to a cause that allows a human being to suppress the inner fires?"

WILLIAM N. DANSBY, D.D.S.

Vice-Chairman
Tuscaloosa City School Board
Tuscaloosa, Alabama

"As educators, we should inspire young people to take a positive interest in community affairs, and to achieve action and change without violence. These are two important aspects of Dr. King's legacy, and they were illustrated for us, the members of the Tuscaloosa City School Board, by nine year-old Myreon McKinney and 10 year-old Karen Garrett. These two children represented their classmates by making organized, persuasive speeches supporting a petition to name their school for a person. The petition asked the Board to make an exception to its policy and allow the school to be named for Martin Luther King. Today, the elementary school is named in his honor, and the legacy of Dr. King lives on in Tuscaloosa, Alabama."

THEOLONIUS MONK, JR.

Theolonius Monk Foundation
New York City

"Educators should stress that there are many honorable and effective ways to approach any problem. Dr. King understood this, and worked with many people having similar goals yet different ideas on how to reach those goals. While the media often depicted King as independent, King was a team player, working simultaneously with many diverse groups to find a common meeting ground."

LEVITICUS ROBERTS

Principal
M.L.K., Jr. Middle School
Atlanta, Georgia

"My memories of Dr. King revolve especially around his sincerity and dedication to helping humanity. When he said, "I am a drum major for justice", he really meant it in every sense of the words. He constantly said to those of us who marched with him, "All I want to do is to help somebody." It didn't matter whether he helped black, yellow, or white people. He did not care about material things such as cars or impressive homes. I felt very close to Dr. King and I admired what he said and stood for. I truly regarded him as a saint. Even after watching him and hearing what he



Federal legal holiday honoring Martin Luther King, Jr. It was enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives that January 20, 1986 marks the first observance of the Federal legal holiday, established by Public Law 98-144, honoring the birthday of Martin Luther King, Jr.

Monday, January 14, 1985 at the Freedom Hall Auditorium the Oath of Office was administered to Commission members by U. S. District Judge Horace T. Ward, Northern District of Georgia, Atlanta Division.

Members of the Martin Luther King, Jr. Federal Holiday Commission are: Mrs. Coretta Scott King, Chairperson, George W. Armstrong, Congressman James A. Courtney, Dr. Lawrence F. Davenport, Senator Robert Dole, Ms. Rosslee Green Douglas, Mrs. Christine King Farris, Murrah H. Finley, Mrs. Mary Hatwood Futrell, Congressman William H. Gray, III, Congresswoman Katie Hall, Jesse Hill, Jr., Senator Ernest F. Hollings, Edward Jefferson, Senator Edward M. Kennedy, Ms. Yolanda King, Edward Hirsch Levi, Dr. Joseph E. Lowery, Senator Charles McC. Mathias, Jr., Greg Moore, Mario G. Obledo, Attorney Clarence M. Pendleton, Jr., Dr. Claire Randall, Congressman Ralph S. Regula, James P. Shannon, Governor James R. Thompson, Peter V. Ueberroth, Stevie Wonder, Mayor Andrew J. Young, Lloyd Davis, staff director, James C. Karantonis, staff assistant.

The FORSCOM Command U.S. Army Band played pre-ceremony music, the National Anthem and instrumental music.



The Reverend Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Non-Violent Civil Rights Leader and Winner of the Nobel Peace Prize.

King Week Continued

(Continued on Page 7)
involvement of Dr. Benjamin E. Mays, chairman of our Board of Trustees in our King Week '84 activities. Dr. Mays even at the age of 89 continued to play an active role in the affairs of The King Center and was especially concerned about seeing the Center become financially stable and free from those money concerns that distracted its attention from programs to reform institutions and help people.

"The King Center belongs to each of us and we can take justifiable pride in the beauty of the physical facility, our new permanent exhibit on Dr. King; our Library and Archives, one of the most important resources in

the world, and in our more than twenty active programs which provide education, training, leadership development, research and advocacy. We need your support in helping us to establish King Center Support groups in every community in the nation; in helping us to develop the first legal observance of Dr. King's birthday by all America on January 20, 1986. I sincerely hope that this King Week '84 was a time for recommitment and serious affirmation on your part to make this a better nation, and our world a better place for all humankind."

The 98th Congress of the United States of America established a commission to assist in the first observance of the

The King Center inaugurated the Daddy King Award For Distinguished Community Service by Clergy. The first annual Martin Luther King, Sr. Memorial Community Service Award was presented to Rev. Ralph D. Abernathy, pastor of West Hunter Street Baptist Church during the Ninth Annual Atlanta Interfaith Service on the Sunday.

Juandelyn Abernathy, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Ralph David Abernathy, returned to the United States to delight the greater Atlanta audience as she has done throughout Europe, with an evening of Mozart, German Lieder and Spirituals at

(Continued on Page 11)



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told us, I remember the first time I was slapped and kicked. I just couldn't help it; I started to fight back! Dr. King had such a presence. He could walk into a room, take off his hat or overcoat and say to all present "Put your sticks and guns in here." Just something about him—that very presence forced people to respond.

R. FRANKLIN BROWN

Attorney
Member of the Board
Thelonius Monk Foundation
New York City

"I think educators should stress the dignity of man and his ability to change things that he considers wrong. This is the embodiment of Dr. King and his works."

W.B. BANCROFT

Teaching Assistant
Auburn University
Auburn, Alabama
Teaching Associate
University of California
Irvine, Calif.

"Martin Luther King, Jr.'s letter from Birmingham Jail continues to appear in college readers because of its importance as a social document and its skillful use of rhetoric and style. Speaking to the reader's emotions, intellect, and social conscience, it is a tremendous example of literary prowess. But to teach Dr. King's letter is to be constantly confronted with students, who under the guise of academic practicality, try to defer his moral plea and avoid responding directly to his call for social justice. Faced with this problem, teachers discover their highest duty, the development of specific classroom strategies that will kindle within their students the double flame of intellectual excellence and social responsibility."

LOUISE CRAWFORD

Principal
M.L.K., Jr. Elementary School
Tuscaloosa City Schools
Tuscaloosa, Alabama

"I believe that we should stress Dr. King's non-violent approach, and King's challenge for everyone to be his very best, regardless of background, race, or creed. As educators, it is our responsibility to instill young people with the desire, motivation, and ambition to strive for the best."

BOB WILLIAMS

Governing Officer
Sports Foundation, Inc.
New York City

"Unfortunately, I never met Dr. King. I was, however, greatly impressed by his positive self-image in the midst of potentially violent situations. King did not lose his temper. He was the epitome of self-discipline under trying circumstances, and as a result, he always appeared to be in control. This is precisely what educators need to stress. Self-discipline, a word whose root means education, should be the key word for today's educators and today's athletes."

DEAN MEMINGER

Former Member New York Knicks and Atlanta Hawks. All American
Marquette University, 1970

"Martin Luther King, Jr. was a great American and one of the great men of the world. His bias toward cooperation enabled him to work within any system, because it enabled him to get diverse groups working together toward a common goal. Cooperation is the message that educators should communicate to their students, and King is an excellent role model. He could move from the ghetto to the White House, and back again, with ease and dignity."

ALLEN MAY, Ph.D.

Director of Public Relations
Morehouse College
Atlanta, Georgia

"The aspect of Dr. King's legacy that educators should instill in young people is King's consciousness for man, not for color. King was color blind. Perhaps educators can foster King's belief: that all God's children can live together in peace and harmony."

QUESTION: AS A STUDENT, WHAT DOES MARTIN LUTHER KING MEAN TO YOU?

DIONNE MORRIS

Age 18, 12th grade
Student Organization President
Martin Luther King, Jr., High School
New York City

"As a citizen of Jamaica, West Indies, my knowledge of Dr. King is limited to what I have read in books and newspapers, and to what people have told me. The most important message I have received from King's fight for civil rights is that I should be the best that I can be. King has inspired me to not be limited by my blackness, but to be enriched by my determined efforts to reach my goals. The King legacy has many messages, and educators should show us students that we can make a contribution to society that will benefit everyone."

CLAUDETTE PERRY

Age 14
ALISHA MILLER
Age 15, Grade 9
Martin Luther King, Jr. High School
Cleveland, Ohio

Claudette: "Dr. King means respect. I look up to him. He spoke out for what he believed in, and he helped a lot of people to believe in themselves. And when they felt they would give up, Dr. King gave them confidence."

Alisha: Dr. King was a strong leader. He supported the idea that young people should make something of themselves, and that they should all live together without friction. In one word, I would say, Dr. King's name means PEACE."

PERCY JACOB

Age 18, Grade 12
Martin Luther King, Jr., High School
New York City

"Dr. King was a great leader because he was concerned about where and how he was leading his followers. He spoke with power, and his words were carefully chosen. King's language was respectful and he was dignified. Young people should learn from King's example, selecting leaders wisely and watching how they act, because this is the only way to ensure that our groups move in positive directions. We should ask 'Where are the leaders, that we are following, leading us?'"

King Week Continued

(Continued from Page 10)

Freedom Hall Tuesday, with Accompanist David Triestram.

The Seventeenth Annual Ecumenical Service was a central event of the 1985 King Week program. One of the traditional highlights of King Week, the Ecumenical Service was again held at the historic Ebenezer Baptist Church on Auburn Avenue Tuesday and was carried live on Atlanta's TV 5, WAGA TV.

Dr. King's sister, Mrs. Christine King Farris, senior vice president and treasurer of the Center and associate professor of education at Spelman College, presided over the service. The major address of the service was delivered by one of the nation's most eloquent and popular preachers, Reverend Gardner Taylor, pastor of Concord Baptist Church in Brooklyn, New York.

A special narration of Dr. King's historic "I Have a Dream" speech was presented by his daughter, Yolanda King, who is an actress in New York City. An interpretive dance was presented by Ms. Barbara Sullivan, director of the Atlanta Dance Theater. Atlanta's Liz Spraggins offered a special solo performance.

There will be a Meeting
of the staff of **The Maroon Tiger** March 2, 1985, at 12:00 noon.
New Staff are invited.

E.B. Williams Delivers Inspirational Message

By Oscar Jerkins
Associate Editor

Freshman students received a special treat on the occasion of the final Freshman Orientation session of 1984. They were privileged to listen to an address given by the great Dr. Edward Buchanan Williams, affectionately and familiarly known as "E.B.," whose contact with Morehouse College has spanned sixty-five years.

Williams received an introduction from two speakers — his son, Dr. Joseph Williams, and Director of Freshman Studies Calvin Vismale — although no introduction was really necessary for a man of such stature. Williams' topic of discus-

sion was "Reflections on my Morehouse years." These years began in 1919, when he entered the Morehouse Academy, the equivalent of secondary school, after travelling from his home town of Aiken, South Carolina. He then entered Morehouse College in 1924, graduating in 1927. He was a member of the Morehouse faculty for forty years, from 1937 until his retirement in 1977, after amassing numerous distinctions and honors which include: chairman of the Department of Economics and Business, chairman of the Advisory Committee, **Phi Beta Kappa** scholar, and Avalon Professor of Economics. Williams first related some of his ex-

periences as a student at Morehouse, at which time, he said, the college's emphasis was on discipline and on the development of the "whole" man. He said that late President John Hope, Morehouse's first black president, wanted to develop "a sound mind in a sound body with a noble spirit." Special emphasis, Williams said, was also placed on the "learning and practicing of the social amenities and graces."

He went on to comment on the contemporary scene, making no accusations but asking biting questions and making some thought-provoking statements to the assembled throng of students. "It's going to be up to

you to preserve, to perpetuate, and to carry forward the great ideals and principles which have been built into this institution." "How involved are you today in political and social issues?" Williams related some instances in which his generation tried to effect social changes and improve the position of blacks in America. Their example, as he implied, should be emulated by students today.

Williams stated that there is still much to be done towards making black people totally equal politically, financially, and socially: "We, as Blacks, are still on the periphery of the American culture... You have a great challenge... facing you to move from the periphery to the main stream of the American culture."

A master of the well-turned phrase, Williams said this of the country's military versus domestic expenditure question: "Are you concerned about guns versus butter? Guns and butter do not expand in equal ratios to each other, if you have more guns, you're gonna have less butter." Williams also expressed his concern over an apparent dehumanizing attitude in today's society. He said, "we have reached a point... where we have become concerned more with making a living than making a life."

To the roar of a resounding applause, Williams took his leave of the audience after quoting one of his favorite songs, which ends: "I am the master of my fate. I am the captain of my soul."

South Africa . . .

(Continued from Page 17)

to slave labor under brutal and unsafe conditions, transported in secrecy to foreign countries, processed in unpublicized locations, marked with false labels and shipping orders, owned by a literal tangle of multinational corporations whose activities are only partly disclosed, and used in part to build the nuclear power of an outlaw nation....

The commodity is uranium. It is mined in Namibia, shipped, processed and sold in tauntingly blatant, direct violation of the UN's resolution, of a decree enacted by the UN Council for Namibia, the legal administering authority of the Territory, and of an advisory opinion of the International Court of Justice. The plunder of Namibia's most important resource is an international industry whose end result is a threat to world peace and a strengthening of the very country — South Africa — that holds Namibia in bondage through its illegal occupation and apartheid administration.

Experts estimate that Namibia's reserves range from 100,000 metric tons of uranium oxide — about 25 years of production at the current rate of extraction — to 180,000 metric tons, enough for about 40 years. Namibia has the potential to become the fourth largest producer of uranium, after Canada, Australia and the U.S.

Uranium mining is a most profitable industry. In 1979, the uranium extracted was worth about \$400 million per year. One can only imagine today's price, and the strides that could be made by Namibia with that much yearly income from a single industry.

The mining of Namibian uranium carries on in direct opposition to the work done by the UN and its various agencies because of the lucrative market for its uranium. If all nations heeded the call of the UN and broke off all ties with the outlaw nation there would be no further need to mine in Namibia, and with no further need to mine, there would be no further need to occupy the hostage Namibia.

Which are the nations that persist in ignoring the pleas of

(Continued on Page 13)



Morehouse College's Kelvin Burton, portrays King in the school play "Martin."

Martin Luther King Early Childhood Education Center in **Seattle, Washington** concentrates on educating students of diverse socioeconomic backgrounds aged 5 to 8.

Martin Luther King, Jr., Elementary School in **Oakland, California**, offers courses for students from kindergarten to third grade. It is built around an open-space classroom concept and emphasizes comprehensive, individually guided education. This school recently received a perfect rating from the California State Review Team for Instructional Program Quality.

An annual parade held in downtown **Miami** is led by the Martin L. King Primary School. Annual commemorative assemblies are conducted in many schools, and essays and speaking contests occur in others. These contests are usually based on King's speeches and ideas and they enable students to compete with each other while experiencing the intellectual fervor of the civil rights movement. In some instances, entire classes in English or Social Studies devote themselves to studying King's life, or analyzing specific speeches King delivered. The Martin Luther King, Jr.,



First and second graders at Martin Luther King, Jr. Elementary School in Oakland, California, for corn muffins as part of a head-start enrichment program.

How They Remember Dr. King

Every school in the Martin Luther King of Schools Network is, in itself, a tribute to the memory of Dr. King. Many schools in the network have educational programs that, by their innovative nature, help to perpetuate Dr. King's efforts to provide quality education to everyone.

Elementary School in **Baltimore, Maryland** for example, had students write essays on the specific topic "Keeping His Dream Alive."

Excellence in education and innovation are characteristics of many of the network's schools, and community relations programs are another. For example, most of the schools stress parental involvement in education and get parents to participate in many stages of the educational process. This gives the schools "extended families," according to author Alex Haley.

To gain community involvement, or broaden the "extended family," many

network schools also have tributes to celebrate Dr. King in January.

King's life is also celebrated through student art projects, murals. Example: a portrait mosaic.

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

Edited By
Charles A. Carpenter
Political Affairs Editor

1. **BIPOLARITY.** A rigid balance of power system in which decisive power is polarized into two rival power centers.

2. **CARTEL.** An agreement among independent businessmen or countries to resist competition: OPEC, eg.

3. **CIA.** The principal federal agency for the accumulation and evaluation of data gathered by all the units of the national intelligence community. It functions as the principal instrument of the United States government for conducting clandestine operations in foreign countries.

4. **CHARISMATIC LEADERSHIP.** Leadership characterized by a mystical quality that elicits widespread emotional popular support often bordering on reverence. Charismatic leadership tends to merge with the spirit of nationalism. Charismatic leadership is a phenomenon often associated with the growth of national consciousness.

5. **ECONOMIC IMPERIALISM.** Involvement of one country in the economy of another to such a degree that the sovereignty of the latter is impaired.

6. **FASCISM.** The ideology of the extreme right which fosters an authoritarian society based on

rule by an elite headed by supreme leader or dictator or president.

7. **GENOCIDE.** The destruction of groups of human beings because of their race religion, nationality, or ethnicity. Practiced on the indigenous Americans (Indians) and on Africans of every nation by Europeans of every stock. Predicted for American blacks by Samuel Yette in his monumental work **The Choice.**

8. **HEGEMONY.** The extension by one state of preponderant influence or control over another state or region.

9. **INSURGENCY.** A revolt against an established govern-

ment not reaching the proportions of a full scale revolution.

10. **INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE.** The principal judicial organ of the United Nations. The Court is competent to hear any case brought to it by

parties to a dispute who accept its jurisdiction, and render advisory opinions on legal questions. However, its decisions are non-binding, and there exists no international policing force to enforce its opinions.

Do something good for yourself . . .
VOLUNTEER. Call United Way's
Volunteer Atlanta, 522-0110
Volunteer DeKalb/Gwinnett, 373-2477
Volunteer Cobb/Douglas, 428-8344

South Africa . . .

(Continued from Page 12)

the UN, the International Court of Justice, and all decent people everywhere, and continue to provide a market for the black market uranium in support of the criminal nation? A partial list includes Great Britain, West Germany, and France. All of said nations are close allies of America, yet this country's leaders bring no pressure to bear upon them. Why? Because the United States is just as deeply involved as are they. The U.S. based transnational corporations involved in this updated version of the triangular trade include the Arthur C. McKee Co., Interspace Inc., Newmont, Allis-Chalmers, General Electric, Union Carbide (What a slimy group that U.C.), Raytheon, Foxboro Corporation, Gulf Oil Corporation, Westinghouse, and the United States Steel Corporation.

It is the author's supposition that the South African criminal occupation of Namibia will persist as long as such is profitable.

I believe that the character of the leadership in South Africa is clear enough to all, and quite clearly, it is nothing to be very proud of. We saw in my last essay how they are able to sanction lying and cheating along with hypocrisy. Herein we see that they also condone common theft. With such activity being not only well within the law, but practiced by the highest echelon of the Pretorian government, one can only wonder with whimsical amazement about their pigment based claims of moral and intellectual superiority.

"The Devil's . . .

(Continued from Page 17)

strange indeed if that's what really happened, or if they did so without some sort of backup....

Understand that all which is to follow, aside from the documented facts, is merely conjecture and I have nothing which even approximates proof for the forthcoming creative arrangement of incidents. But, has it ever been considered that there does exist a backup for the doomed chemical cache and that it was tested in India on December 3rd? Think about it for a minute. Where else could such a large scale testing take place with a minimum of backlash? That is, the lions, even though they are my brothers and sisters in the Third World struggle, are not exactly the most politically powerful nation in the world. They are certainly not of such ilk to challenge the U.S. in any military fashion. And where else, given their relative political strength, could one find such population density to test? But then again I must return to my senses. The U.S. would never test any sort of chemical weapon on real live human beings without their knowledge, right? Wrong.

In 1950, the United States government did test dangerous chemical substances on, get this,

(Continued on Page 14)



Students

Number

Family

Work



Myreon McKinney and Karen Garrett, left to right, stand behind other key participants in getting 32nd Avenue Elementary School, in Tuscaloosa, Alabama, named after Dr. King (left to right, Dr. W.N. Dansby, vice chairman, Tuscaloosa City Board of Education, Louise J. Crawford, principal, and Wilma Winston, school counselor, Martin Luther King Elementary School).

Specific

through

Taylor Calls King "Hero By Faith"

By Robert Bolton

Hundreds of admirers joined the King family to pay tribute to the late Dr. Martin King, Jr., a drum major for peace and justice, at Ebenezer Baptist Church on Auburn Avenue.

The tribute was an ecumenical service which honored King with both scripture, song, and dance to commemorate the 56th birthday of the civil rights leader.

The Rev. Gardner Taylor, pastor of the Concord Baptist Church in Brooklyn, New York, was the guest speaker who described King "as the only authentic spiritual genius

America has ever produced." Taylor went on to categorize Martin L. King, Jr. as a "hero by faith." This is because "by faith he came to confront a nation that was not sure of itself and believed that the nation's divisions of race, hostility, and hate could be wiped out in order to generate a new birth of liberty and freedom," according to Rev. Taylor.

Mayor Andrew Young who was also there at the ecumenical service said the King "united us ethnically" by breaking down the walls that separated people by race and class.

designed to honor King were those pursuing the renaming of schools following King's death in 1968.

Examples abound: Two elementary students from 32nd Avenue Elementary School in **Tuscaloosa, Alabama** appeared before the city school board to request that their school be called Martin Luther King, Jr., Elementary School. Public School Number Eleven in **Jersey City, New Jersey** became the Martin Luther King, Jr., School in 1969. Eastern High School in **Detroit, Michigan** was renamed the Martin Luther King, Jr., Senior High School in 1968, the first time any school was re-dedicated in 125 years in that city. Furthermore, Dr. King's birthday was entered into the school board calendar for appropriate recognition by teachers and students, fully fifteen years before it became a national holiday.

half inch squares of fabric, and designed by an eighth grade student at the King school in **Patterson, New Jersey**; and the King Indoor Memorial Garden created by students in the King school in **Baltimore, Maryland**.

Some of the most visible school activities

Second Graders Billy Janco, Mark Richardson, and Frederick Drayton, left to right, carry their school banner down Miami, Florida's Martin Luther King Boulevard as part of the parade commemorating the 45 anniversary of the birth of Dr. King.



The service also featured songs sung by the ecumenical choir which was composed of students of Morehouse and Spelman College Glee Clubs, the Atlanta University Community Chorus, the Ebenezer Church Choirs, and the Atlanta Symphony Orchestra Chorus.

Also, the spirits of the congregation were moved as Liz Spraggins, an Atlanta area singer, gave her rendition of the "Battle Hymn of the Republic." Not only this, but Yolanda King and Barbara Sullivan gave a narration and interpretation of Martin Luther King, Jr.'s most famous

speech, "I Have A Dream."

The 15th annual ecumenical service united Christian followers of the "dream" that King fought and died for. This union of the saints is a definite guarantee that one day, someday, "We Shall Overcome."

There will be a Meeting of the staff of The Maroon Tiger March 2, 1985, at 12:00 noon. New Staff are invited.

Trivia

Compiled by

Charles A. Carpenter
Political Affairs Editor

Below you will find a list of inventions, their inventors, the patent numbers and the year in which their patent was granted. At least two of the items were invented by black men, it is your job to guess which, if any, others were the brainchildren of black men.

1. Typewriter Newman F. Marshman 315,386 April 7, 1887
2. Elevator Alexander Miles 371,207 October 11, 1887
3. Telephone System Granville T. Woods 371,241 October 11, 1887
4. Fountain Pen William E. Purvis 419,065 January 7, 1890
5. Clothes Dryer George T. Sampson 476,416 June 7, 1892
6. Tire Treads Elijah McCoy 1,127,789 February 2, 1915
7. Piano Joseph H. Dickson 1,028,996 June 11, 1912
8. Machine Gun Clarence Gregg 1,227,307 August 27, 1919
9. Vehicular Air Conditioning Device Frederick M. Jones 2,303,857 December 1, 1942
10. Data Processing System Donald E. Jefferson 3,701,972 October 31, 1972

ANSWER: All of them! If you were surprised, don't be. This is a very short list of black inventors. For a more comprehensive listing see Dr. Ivan Van Sertima's book, **Blacks In Science**

There will be a Meeting of the staff of **The Maroon Tiger** March 2, 1985, at 12:00 noon. New Staff are invited.



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



merely presenting to the reader to construe at his/her leisure, and easily accessible and much published set of facts.

"Make this holiday a day of doing, a day of reflection and education, a day of getting involved in non-violent action for achieving humanitarian goals."—Mrs. Coretta Scott King

Legislation Leading To King Holiday

The first national holiday in honor of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. will be celebrated on the third Monday in January 1986. But the effort to make King's birthday a Federal holiday began 16 years ago when U.S. Representative John Conyers Jr., of Michigan introduced a bill. It did not get out of committee. Conyers persisted, reintroducing his bill each and every year, but opposition in the House kept the bill in committee until 1979. In 1979, the bill finally emerged from committee, and almost passed the House, falling just five votes short of the required two-thirds majority.

The near success of the 1979 attempt to pass the bill was due in large part to the tireless efforts of the Martin Luther King, Jr., Center for Non-Violent Social Change, located in Atlanta and headed by Mrs. Coretta Scott King. The Center had coordinated efforts to celebrate King's birthday as a holiday on the local, state, and national level for fifteen years. It secured 6,000,000 petitions in support of the proposed Federal holiday, and this is the largest number of petitions ever collected for a single bill in U.S. history.

The closeness of the vote in 1979 was a prelude to victory in 1983. On June 16, 1983, Indiana Congresswoman Katie Hall introduced a bill which called for recognizing the third Monday in January as a national holiday honoring King's birthdate. On August 2, 1983, the House of Representatives passed the bill by a vote of 338-90. The Senate passed the bill by a vote of 78-22 on October 19, 1983, and President Reagan signed the bill into law on November 2, 1983 at 11 a.m.

The passage of this bill resulted from a strong bi-partisan effort. Congressman Jack Kemp, Speaker of the House Tip O'Neill, and Senator Ted Kennedy were three of many congressmen providing unwavering support and enthusiasm for the effort.

Politicians, however, were not alone in supporting the bill. The bill was a legislative priority of the Coalition of Conscience, an umbrella organization which brought half a million people to Washington, D.C. on August 27, 1983 to observe the 20th anniversary of the historic 1963 March on Washington. The impact of this timely observance not only helped to turn the bill into law, but reminded legislators and the public alike why it was so important to make Dr. King's birthdate a national holiday.

After the bill was signed by President Reagan, Mrs. Coretta Scott King once again stressed what she and many of Dr. King's associates had been urging for years: "Make this holiday a day of doing, a day of reflection and education, a day of getting involved in non-violent action for achieving humanitarian goals."



The Devil's . . .

(Continued from Page 13)

United States citizens with any forewarning whatsoever. As the now declassified document from the Biological Department Chemical Corps entitled, "Biological Warfare Trials at San Francisco, California 20-27, September, 1950" relates; "The object of these tests was (a) to study the offensive possibilities of attacking a seaport city with a biological warfare aerosol generated from a ship or some other source located some distance offshore; (b) to attempt to measure the magnitude of the defensive problem presented by (a) Above, (b) To gain additional data on the behavior of BW aerosol as it is borne

downwind." The document continues. "The trials described were conducted over that area of land and water described as the San Francisco Bay area (comprising) the waters offshore from San Francisco proper for a distance of approximately ten miles, extended inland across San Francisco Bay and cities on the east side of the Bay from Alameda up to and including Richmond."

They had selected a bacteria which would approximate, in effect, the ones chosen for actual combat usage, known as Serratia. Serratia can cause a fatal strain of pneumonia. The test named "Operation Seaspray," was animated by a NAVY vessel

which cruised up and down the San Francisco Bay for six days spraying the bacteria into the air. There was reported illness as a result and an \$11 million suit was filed against the government.

Coincidentally, this same bacteria was released into the crowded New York City subway system in 1966. The tester weren't sure if the bacteria could travel safely through the system... it could. Similar tests took place around the same time in Washington, D.C., Key West, and Panama City.

In the mid to late seventies, a particularly vile strain of syphilis was released into the community of Tuskegee, Alabama. The authorities wanted to see what

effect the disease would have on humans if left untreated. They found out, and they were found out. The United States government was sued in court and was forced to pay restitution to the victims and to the victim's survivors.

Again, I must say that the incidents recounted above in the U.S. are documented facts, but any relationship which it appears I may have drawn between them and the terrible occurrence in Bhopal is not only non-existent but also merely conjecture on your, the reader's part. I am not suggesting that the U.S. government had any part in the Bhopal incident. I am accusing the U.S. government of nothing. I am

Pulse of the People



Who They Are

Elementary Schools

Martin Luther King, Jr. Elementary School
960 Tenth Street
Oakland, CA 94607
Tel: 415-465-5146
Principal: Mrs. Minnie B. West

Martin Luther King Elementary School
7124 Northwest 12th Ave.
Miami, FL 33147
Tel: 305-836-0928
Principal: Mr. Clifford R. Mathews

Martin Luther King, Jr. Elementary School
3750 Greenspring Avenue
Baltimore, MD 21211
Tel: 301-396-0756
Principal: Mrs. Mary Silva

Martin Luther King, Jr. Elementary School #11
886 Bergen Avenue
Jersey City, NJ 07306
Tel: 201-547-5851
Principal: Ms. Angela Bruno

Martin Luther King, Jr. Elementary School #6
101 Passaic Avenue
Passaic, NJ 07055
Tel: 201-777-5300
Principal: Mr. Joseph Werling

Martin Luther King, Jr. Elementary School (K-8)
33 Church Street
Paterson, NJ 07505
Tel: 201-881-6139 or 201-881-6140
Vice Principal: Mrs. Irene Reynolds

Martin Luther King, Jr. Elementary School
50 Montgomery Place
Pittsburg, PA 15212
Tel: 412-323-4160
Principal: Mr. Frank Smizik

Martin Luther King Early Childhood Education Center
3201 East Republican St.
Seattle, WA 98112
Tel: 206-587-6318
Principal: Mrs. Searetha Smith

Martin Luther King, Jr. Elementary School
2430 32nd Avenue
Tuscaloosa, AL 35401
Tel: 205-759-1539
Principal: Mrs. Louise Crawford

**Martin Luther King Early Childhood Education Center
4906 West 6th Avenue
Portland, OR 97211
Tel: 503-288-6391
Principal: Harriet Adair

**Martin Luther King Elementary School
4800 West 26th Street
Little Rock, AK 72204
Tel: 501-663-6397
Principal: Geneva Williams

**Martin Luther King Child Development Center
1401 Simon Bolivar Avenue
New Orleans, LA 70113
Tel: 504-524-0391
Program Director: Mrs. Pearl H. Elloie

**Martin Luther King School
35 Lamp Street
Providence, RI 02906
Tel: 401-456-9398
Principal: Stephen Kane

Middle Schools

Martin Luther King, Jr. Middle School
582 Connally St., S.E.
Atlanta, GA 30312
Tel: 404-577-3972
Principal: Mr. Leviticus

Martin Luther King, Jr. Middle School
77 Lawrence Avenue
Dorchester, MA 02121
Tel: 617-445-4120
Principal: Mrs. Will Ella Brown

Martin Luther King Junior High
1651 E. 71st Street
Cleveland, OH 44103
Tel: 216-431-6858
Principal: Mr. Jerry Mitchell

High Schools

Martin Luther King High School
4445 S. Drexel Blvd.
Chicago, IL 60653
Tel: 312-373-7558
Principal: Dr. Reginald Brown

Martin Luther King, Jr. High School
3200 East LaFayette St.
Detroit, MI 48207
Tel: 313-494-1802
Principal: Mr. James Solomon

Martin Luther King, Jr. High School
122 Amsterdam Avenue
New York, NY 10023
Tel: 212-874-1202
Principal: Ms. Nellie R. Jordan

Martin Luther King High School
Musgrave and Washington Lane
Campus I
Philadelphia, PA 19144
Tel: 215-843-9700
Principal: Mr. Louis E. DeVicaris

**Martin Luther King School
4615 South 22nd Street
Phoenix, AZ 85040
602-243-5256
Principal: W.D. Swindall

**Martin Luther King School
2131 Jackson Street
Gary, IN 46407
Tel: 219-883-8591
Principal: Clausell Harding

**Martin Luther King Christian Academy
1055 West 39th Street
Baton Rouge, LA 70806
Tel: 504-383-6816
Principal: L.A. Thompson

Universities and Colleges

*Morehouse College
830 Westview Drive S.W.
Atlanta, GA 30314
Tel: 404-681-2800
Director, Public Relations:
Dr. Allen May

*Boston University
19 Deerfield Street
Boston, MA 02215
Tel: 617-353-3791
Director, MLK Center:
Dr. McConley Hughs

Malcolm-King Harlem College Extension
2090 Adam Clayton Powell, Jr. Blvd.
New York, NY 10027
Tel: 212-678-5816
President: Dr. Mattie Cook

Drew/King Center
Post Graduate Medical School
Psychiatry and Human Behavior
University of California at Los Angeles (UCLA)
1720 East 120th Street
Los Angeles, CA 90059
Tel: 213-603-4803
Chairman: Dr. Claudwell Thomas

*Crozer Theological Seminary
Colgate/Rochester University
1100 South Goodman Street
Rochester, NY 14620
Tel: 716-271-1320
President: Larry L. Greenfield

*Academic institutions where Dr. King studied
**Schools being invited to join the network

Dear Editor,

I feel the registration process is intolerable, and needs to be drastically improved. Due to gross administrative inefficiency, registration is unnecessarily cumbersome. In particular, students must contend with absurdly long lines as they attempt to confirm "pre"-registration. Subsequently, they are unfairly assessed late-registration fees, and in many cases, miss course lectures and assignments. Furthermore, it is redundant for students to "pre"-register, and then return to confirm pre-registration. Instead, students should have to only complete pre-registration.

In summary, it is paramount that registration be carried out with greater expedience, and simplified in the manner prescribed above. Also, I hoped that the Administration will week constructive discourse with student and faculty representatives in order to remedy this problem.

Thoughtfully,

"A Registration Refugee"

Mike Winstead

philosophers, strategists, statisticians that our great fathers were in ancient Egypt and ancient Africa."

Rev. Jesse Jackson did not win the democratic nomination for president of the United States, but he indirectly and directly added thousands of new voters to the rolls. Eventually, there was speculation that he would run for governor of South Carolina, his home state. But there is even more speculation and curiosity on Farrakhan and Jackson. What direction will the future take them?

"Our goal for the future is the complete freedom, justice and equality of Black people either within the social political order of the United States or in a separate territory or state of our own that would allow us to build a government for ourselves in which we could grant ourselves these essentials of life that up to this present moment we are being denied within the United States of America. My hope for Rev. Jackson is that our friendship will continue to be nurtured and strengthened. He's a very great asset to Black people and we must protect him. We must help to nurture his growth for he's only 42 years of age and if he has done this well at 42, what will he do at 46 and what will he do at 50? Unfortunately, we didn't see Martin Luther King grow to reach 50. Nor did we see Malcolm X grow to reach 50. Our leaders are snuffed out at the prime of their intellectual growth. We hope we can keep Jesse Jackson, Louis Farrakhan, and Kwame Toure and all of our great scholars — that they die of old age struggling still for the liberation of our people.

Farrakhan: The Man . . .

(Continued from Page 24)

stones until it filled up the ditch and the donkey walked out. And so he told me to remember that every knock is a boost. So, the Iman's denunciation of me and the government's denunciation of me — I take that as the cross that I must bear as a man who is uncompromising and unwilling to yield or bend to a world that has oppressed and suppressed truth and destroyed Black people as a nation."

In many speeches and lectures, Farrakhan symbolically says that if Black people do not receive total equality in this nation, they will demand a separate nation. This has been a continuing, if more subtle,

theme of the Black Muslims, excluding the followers of Iman Warith Deen Muhammad. Farrakhan's messages and his close alliance with the Reverend Jesse Jackson have alienated many whites, especially Jews, and many Black civil rights leaders. He has been repudiated from the United States Senate to Vice-President George Bush for comments on the Jewish religion that were made during a lecture from his headquarters in Chicago, Illinois. But it is Farrakhan's friendship and association with Jackson, which has been the focus of media attention.

"I've known Rev. Jackson for years. In 1972, our mosque was

attacked by police in New York. Rev. Jackson at the request of Aretha Franklin came to stand by my side and had a press conference to denounce police intrusion into our mosque. From that day we became friends and I owed to Rev. Jackson a debt of gratitude. I've admired his tremendous wit, his tremendous skill as a debator of the issues, his drive for Black people. So it was natural that when this brother would desire to become the first serious Black to fight for the nomination of the Democratic Party for the president of the United States, I had to support him.

"I think we gained much (from Jackson's candidacy). We gained

movement again. Jesse Jackson's candidacy was the catalyst to bring Black people together and create movement. Jesse Jackson's candidacy sparked hope in our youth. Jesse Jackson's candidacy removed once and for all the fear among our young people that maybe we cannot achieve this or cannot achieve that. Our youth now believe that they can compete with whites, that they can best them in argument, because Jesse's arguments were superior and because his arguments were superior, Black youngsters feel that we cannot only become the best dancers and singers and sports figures but we also can become the great thinkers,

Martin Luther King, Jr. Family Of Schools Network Symposium Agenda

THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1985

6:00pm-8:00pm

RECEPTION

Monarch Suite - Third Floor - Sheraton Centre, 7th Avenue at 52nd Street, New York City

FRIDAY, JANUARY 11, 1985

8:30am

WELCOME

Library - MLKHS

9:00am-10:15am

TEACHING STRATEGIES AND METHODOLOGIES FOR KEEPING DR. KING'S DREAM ALIVE - K-6

Room "A" - Library - MLKHS

9:00am-10:15am

TEACHING STRATEGIES AND METHODOLOGIES FOR KEEPING DR. KING'S DREAM ALIVE - Secondary Schools

Room "B" - Library - MLKHS

10:15am-10:30am

BREAK

Library - MLKHS

10:30am-12:00 Noon

INSTRUCTIONAL RESOURCES ON DR. KING FOR TEACHERS AND STUDENTS

Room "A" - Library - MLKHS

10:30am-12:00 Noon

DR. KING: A STUDY IN MASTERY OF SELF, LESSONS FOR TODAY'S YOUTH

Room "B" - Library - MLKHS

12:15pm-1:30pm

LUNCHEON

Library - MLKHS

1:30pm-3:00pm

INSTRUCTIONAL RESOURCES ON DR. KING FOR TEACHERS AND STUDENTS

Room "A" - Library - MLKHS

1:30pm-3:00pm

DR. KING: A STUDY IN MASTERY OF SELF, LESSONS FOR TODAY'S YOUTH

Room "B" - Library - MLKHS

3:00pm-3:15pm

BREAK

Library - MLKHS

3:15pm-4:30pm

COMMUNITY AND BUSINESS INVOLVEMENT

Library - MLKHS

6:30pm

RECEPTION

Princess Ballroom - Second Floor - Sheraton Centre

7:30pm

DINNER

Versailles Terrace - Second Floor - Sheraton Centre

SATURDAY, JANUARY 12, 1985

8:30am

WELCOME

Library - MLKHS

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friendship over the years which endures to this day. Many troopers married into Indian tribes and their descendants still live in the West today. Although many Buffalo Soldiers had distinguished themselves in the Civil War, they came to the Western frontier with no little trepidation. Law as such was almost nonexistent in many towns. Rustler and outlaw bands were both numerous and merciless and they had been told that the Plains Indian was the craftiest fighter of all. Deep respect was developed early on in their encounters with Indians and deep friendships developed over the years.

The Buffalo Soldiers served on the Western frontier for 18 years. They served in a giant arc stretching from the Canadian/Montana border to the Gulf of Mexico. Few men have done as much to make our country what it is today. They brought law and order to untold numbers of communities. They explored and mapped the forbidding wilderness and discovered the all-important water holes and springs in the inhospitable land. The Big Spring of Texas is a case in point. They strung thousands of miles of telegraph wire and repaired it when the outlaws cut it down.

The Buffalo Soldiers served with Teddy Roosevelt in Cuba when the West was won and pulled garrison duty in a variety of territories in the West. The cavalry units were gradually phased out as the army became mechanized. The infantry units served in the South Pacific during World War II and in Korea during the Korean War. The term "eyeball-to-eyeball" is widely used to depict conflict at close range. It derives from a reply of a captain in the Twenty-fourth Infantry when asked via field radio the position of the enemy in a rather epic battle in Korea. President Truman's order to integrate the armed forces came in 1948 and a phaseout began for some of the most remarkable units in American military history.

People are often surprised to meet black Americans whose families have lived in Montana, Wyoming and Colorado for many generations. Some of these families grew from black Americans such as James Beckwourth and Edward Rose who were members of early exploration parties. Others derive from early exploration parties. Others derive from early settlers like George Bush of Washington State, who came on the Oregon Trail. Many are descendants of those most remarkable troopers, the Buffalo Soldiers, who stayed on when the West was won.

*Dr. Brazziel is professor of Higher Education at University of Connecticut

Buffalo Soldiers—

Black Cavalry on the Western Frontier

By William F. Brazziel

The bugler split the air over Fort Concho and the cavalry sergeants began to bawl at their troopers, commanding them to get off their backs, get on their feet, saddle up their mounts and prepare to move out.

They were headed for the Staked Plain, the high and windy plateau which sprawls across West Texas and well into New Mexico. The region harbored renegade bands, cattle thieves and according to legend evil spirits which could freeze a horse in his tracks and garrote

the rider with unseen hands. Settlers streaming into the region after the Civil War were afraid to go there. Even the name of the plain was mysterious and forbidding. Staked Plain is a translation from Spanish and its true meaning is unclear to this day.

The mission of the Fort Concho Expedition was to rid the Plain of lawless elements, map the region and look for important mineral deposits as they went. They would be gone for four months.

The final column was a sight to

see. It included six cavalry troops, an assortment of infantry units, 65 supply wagons and a herd of lowing cattle to provide meat for the long journey.

The cavalry units were the most remarkable elements of the expedition. These were black troopers and the buffaloes on their regimental pennants indicated that they were drawn from the widely heralded Buffalo Soldier Regiments. These were the Ninth and Tenth Cavalry Regiments and the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Infantry Regiments, all of which had been

sent to the Western frontier at the end of the Civil War.

The Buffalo Soldiers got their names from the Plains Indians, who marveled at the similarity to their beloved buffalo of the hair texture and skin color of the newcomers. Although they fought hard against the troopers, they built a bond of respect and

There will be a Meeting of the staff of The Maroon Tiger March 2, 1985, at 12:00 noon. New Staff are invited.

REAL POLITICS

"The Devil's Night" in Bhopal

By Charles A. Carpenter
Political Affairs Editor

December 3rd, 1984 in north central India, a Union Carbide (a U.S. based transnational corporation) pesticide manufacturing plant spewed 25 tons of a lethal pesticide ingredient called **methyl isocyanate** over an area 25 square miles in size. Included within that 25 mile radius was a city of 900,000 people. Located approximately 500 miles south of New Delhi and serving as the home of that Union Carbide plant is the city of Bhopal. Witnesses said that following the two-hour toxic jettison, the city resembled a "giant gas chamber." Within forty-eight hours over two thousand people were dead. Hospitals reported a death a minute. Funeral pyres burned around the clock. Mass graves overflowed. The flies and vultures staked out massive claims. Within a week 100,000 people were reported injured.

Death by **methyl isocyanate** inhalation is not an easy one. The gas caused the moist inner tissues of the lungs to swell and precipitates fluid build-up therein as well. In effect, the victim simultaneously chokes and drowns in his own bodily fluids.

Survivors commented that they had not heard the warning sirens sound, while others were not told what these sirens meant. Others still knew only of the incident which they called "the devil's night."

To this editor, history and unanswered questions make the Bhopal incident a very suspicious one indeed. I'll deal first with the

unanswered questions.

An incident of such magnitude and potential implication by virtue of its own weight gives rise to certain questions. One of the more relevant has to be the poor safety precautions. Why was there not some sort of evacuation plan in the event of a mishap? Why were not the residents of the surrounding environs informed as to the nature of the plant and given some orientation regarding the warning sirens and their meaning? Apart from the safety questions looms the largest question of all, why given the size of the plant and the number of American employees, was there only the one American fatality.

Let us now deal with the historical concerns.

In early November of last year, the United States government proudly announced its intentions to destroy its vast, old cache of chemical weaponry. This particular announcement followed by several months a report citing Soviet usage of chemical weapons in their Vietnam-like battle in Afghanistan. So? Well, given the "bilateral" arms limitation mindset of this Administration, its "one upmanship" defense policy, and the current fervor of the Perennial "Red Scare," does it not seem strange that the U.S. would unilaterally, and in full awareness of the Soviet's continued use and development of chemical weapons, destroy its own supplies of chemical weaponry? It would be very

(Continued on Page 13)

South Africa - The International Outlaw

By Charles A. Carpenter
Political Affairs Editor

In my last essay on South Africa, entitled "South Africa Join the Winning Side," I discussed the atrocities perpetrated by the South African government against blacks within its borders. Herein I will address similar barbarity carried on outside the South African borders.

Although the stench of Prime Minister Botha's representatives can be detected in many countries, it is the strongest in Namibia. Namibia is a large land mass of some 318,261 square miles, or roughly about the size of Texas and Oklahoma combined, extending along the Atlantic coast of the southwestern part of Africa and bounded on the north by Angola, on the north-east by Zambia, on the east Botswana and to the south by South Africa.

Namibia shares a colonial past with other African nations. From about 1884 until World War I, it was occupied and administered by Germany, which called it South West Africa. During the First World War, neighboring South Africa invaded and occupied the Territory. With Germany's defeat, South West Africa became the responsibility of the League of Nations under its Covenant.

The Pretoria government wished to incorporate South West Africa into the Union of South Africa, but the League, in 1920, chose instead to declare it a mandated Territory of category "C" status, under which South Africa was expected to "Promote to the utmost the material and moral well-being and social progress of the inhabitants of the Territory."

However, South Africa intended to annex and colonize the

Territory, to exploit its resources and people and to expand its perverted policy of apartheid into Namibia. This became clear. Following the desolution of the League of Nations and the founding of the United Nations in 1945, South Africa refused to comply with the UN's request to transfer the League mandate to the similar UN Trusteeship System. In fact, at the very first session of the UN General Assembly in 1946, it sought to incorporate the Territory. The General Assembly, of course, rejected the request, but much to its chagrin, South Africa asserted that it would do as it pleased. And in 1948 South Africa proceeded to introduce apartheid into the Territory and to treat it as a part of South Africa. As of January 18, 1985, things remain much the same in Namibia.

Today population figures are difficult to confirm, but a recent study for the United Nations Institute for Namibia places the population at about 1,250,000, comprising about 1,045,500 blacks, 100,000 whites and about 70,000 personnel of South Africa's illegally occupying armed forces.

Although whites make up less than 10% of the population, the South African authorities have assigned to them the most productive 43% of the land. The African majority is confined to "homelands," such as in South Africa proper, on the most impoverished 40% of the land.

For their very survival, black Namibians are forced to migrate from the bantustans or separate homelands to the white areas to seek gainful employment. They thus provide a cheap, and plentiful supply of labor to the white owned economic enterprises.

The UN has been unable to change South Africa's position as colonial ruler of Namibia. The Namibian people have, meanwhile, kept up their efforts to achieve self-determination and to free their country from South African control. In 1960, the South West African People's Organization (SWAPO) was formed. SWAPO, which was recognized by the General Assembly in 1973 as the authentic representative of the Namibian people and in 1976 as the "sole and authentic representative of the people of Namibia," leads and coordinates the political, military and social struggle for Namibia's freedom.

In 1966, the General Assembly revoked South Africa's mandate over Namibia and placed the country under direct UN control. The following year the Assembly established the UN Council for Namibia and gave it the mandate to administer the Territory of Namibia until independence.

The Security Council, in 1970, declared South Africa to be in illegal occupation of Namibia and called upon all states to refrain from dealing with South Africa in all matters, especially those economic in nature.

In support of these actions, the International Court of Justice in 1971 upheld that South Africa's continued presence in Namibia was illegal, that it should withdraw immediately and that all UN Member States should recognize the illegality of South Africa's presence in Namibia and the invalidity of its acts concerning Namibia.

The impetus for South Africa's tenacity in holding on to this half-barren slab of land becomes clearer. Mined by what amounts

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Farrakhan: The Man Behind The Words

By Lisa Kinard
Staff Writer

A well-worn Holy Qu'ran and a Holy Bible lay on a small table in a room at the Atlanta Hyatt-Regency Hotel. A lamp illuminates both holy books as a slim, well-dressed man sits at the table. He looks much younger than his 51 years.

This former calypso singer is a humble, articulate and soft-spoken man who abounds with energy behind a pulpit or a podium. But he is tired today after traveling from Philadelphia to Atlanta to speak at several churches and radio stations, although his weariness does not show on his face. He smiles exposing perfect white teeth, and asks if he can remove his bow tie, a trademark of the Black Muslims in America. He fiddles with a ring on his left hand, a large gold ring embedded with diamonds and an engraving of the Honorable Elijah Muhammad. His followers in California

gave him this ring. He laughs to his national assistant, Brother Abdul Akbar Muhammad, about a man in Libya who noticed the ring and said, "That is too much, too much." His assistant is preparing a tape recorder to record this interview. Everything is taped and filed for reference or future use.

In deep thought, the soft-spoken minister, who is feared and admired by millions, looks down at the table and his hands as he begins to recall his early years.

Minister Louis Farrakhan, the National Representative of the Hon. Elijah Muhammad and self-proclaimed "most repudiated Black man in America," was born in Bronx, New York, on May 11, 1933 to Caribbean parents. He never knew his father. His mother was from a small island called St. Kitts in the Eastern Caribbean. They moved to Boston, Massachusetts, when he was 3 and lived in a



predominately Black section called Roxbury.

An extremely gifted child, Farrakhan was an honor student throughout grade school. In the seventh grade, he decided to attend one of the oldest high schools in the nation and the most prestigious in Boston, the Boston Public Latin School. There he became acquainted with Latin, Greek and other

higher studies.

"I was exposed to the hatred of Black people by Boston whites. I didn't get along very well in that school environment. So, I went back to my old grammar school to complete my eighth year. I graduated from there and went on to high school.

"As a youngster I was always concerned with the plight and suffering of Black people. And I wondered many times if God were just and he sent deliverers for oppressed people in the past, where was the deliverer for Black people from the terrible oppression that we were suffering from in this country from the white people. I began to search..." he said, while vividly recalling his initial association with the church.

His mother, he remembers, was a very religious woman, and a member of the Episcopal Church. "The church I belonged to was not vibrant. The preacher was not fiery. So, I wondered

about other religions and other ways of worshipping God."

Eventually, after graduating from high school, he moved to the South to experience for himself the segregation directed against Blacks.

"My experience with segregation made me see the hypocrisy of the practice of Christians, particularly white Christians. So I decided I would look for another faith, because this must not be the true faith, if Black people were suffering so much as Christians from white persons who claimed to be Christians.

"So, I heard of the Hon. Elijah Muhammad and one day in 1955, I was playing in a nightclub in Chicago, Illinois, down on Rush Street called the Blue Angel, it is no longer there. I went to the Muslim convention, heard Elijah Muhammad, and decided to become a Muslim.

"I met Malcolm X a few years earlier, but I didn't think that I

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BUSINESS

The Decentralization of Business

By Veronica Green
Business Affairs Editor

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

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

The growing expense of central city office space is cutting into corporate profit. Modern technological innovations, com-

munications satellites, and computers make it possible for a company's many divisions to talk electronically between the miles.

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

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

all the tenants.

"Economic differentials between downtown and boondocks can be very important to growing businesses in a competitive atmosphere because their downtown headquarters may not have the space necessary for efficient operations, and none may be available nearby." In Midtown Manhattan, rent per square foot in a new building could cost \$40 to \$50. The same amount of

suburban Denver location. "There is no distance bar that's significant," said George Sternlieb, director of the Center for Urban Policy Research at Rutgers University.

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

investment counselors," need face-to-face contact that downtown complexes provide.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Climbing The Corporate Ladder

By Veronica Green
Business Affairs Editor

If you have high aspirations, chart your course and bring your hiking boots. Talk to people who have traveled the path you are about to take. It will save time and help you avoid mistakes. Dr. Natasha Josefowitz, author of **Paths To Power** explains in her book that people enjoy talking about steps that led to their subsequent corporate climb. **Paths To Power** notes several key factors to keep in mind.

Upon obtaining a position, time will only show that mastering your job is not difficult. After a short period of time, it can even

seem boring. Request new and challenging assignments. Becoming involved in a variety of tasks gives you an opportunity to see the whole picture, how everything fits together, and the reason why. Be a team member. Keep sight of the goal. The objective is toward your next promotion and position.

Simply doing an excellent job in your position is not enough. Your boss has to notice a star employee's A-plus work and industrious manner. It is important also to inform the boss of any desires to move up.

Recognizing dead end positions is an imperative skill.

No one is ever promoted from these jobs. Dr. Josefowitz explains that if this is your unfortunate mishap, "ask your boss about making a lateral move, a move to get you into a job that does have potential for upward movement."

Talk about your position in terms of responsibilities. Many women make the mistake of speaking of their jobs in terms of routinely performed tasks. Men will more than likely relate to their positions in a responsibility sense.

"For many women admitting that they are ambitious is almost shameful. Ambition smacks of

competition, of manipulation, of overtaking others and disregarding their feelings, of pushing yourself up at the expense of everyone else, of being 'power hungry.'" If this is a flawless description of yourself, you will not have it easy. It might help to substitute the word opportunity in place of ambition. Opportunity to fulfill your potential, to reach your goals, to live in monetary comfort will allow "you to feel more 'legitimate' about going to your boss and asking what your next step should be."

Lastly, it is imperative that you look and act like you are already

an executive. Eighty percent of communications is nonverbal. Your appearance must resemble what a female manager or executive should look like. Women should dress conservatively, being careful to "always be understated, never flashy. Underplay hips and bosom, don't accentuate curves. Wear clothes that allow you to cross your legs comfortably. Your clothes don't have to be expensive, but they must look it!" Fabric selection is important. Cotton, linen, silk, and wool are impressive. Pants suits must be very classy. However, if the secretaries wear them then do not. Wear what the other executives are showing.

Farrakhan: The Man . . .

(Continued from Page 17)

wanted to follow a doctrine that I believed, at that time, preached hatred. But later after questioning and understanding the doctrine, I became a Muslim follower of Elijah Muhammad and a member of the Nation of Islam."

Before becoming a Muslim, Farrakhan gave up a promising career as an entertainer. He began playing the violin at the age of 5 and was even one of the first Blacks to appear on national television. At 14 he played the violin on the original "Ted Mack Amateur Hour" on ABC-television. Gil Noble, an executive with ABC, found recently the original tape of Farrakhan on the show. "I'm anxious to get that tape in my possession," he



laughingly said. When he speaks of the violin, and his singing, the love of music exudes from his face.

"My whole life revolved around my music — a violinist, as a ballad singer, as a calypso singer and dancer. Most who watched my career felt that I would become a very great performer. And indeed, I believ-

ed that I had that tremendous promise.

"Becoming a Muslim affected my life radically for I was always a lover of Black people, but more a lover of humanity with a focus on Black people. When I became a Muslim, my heart, soul, and mind were focused on the plight, the suffering of Black people,

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Martin Luther King, Jr.: The Making Of A Mind

"Because of its outstanding quality I have selected this book as required reading in my course on the life and thought of Martin Luther King, Jr. This book is destined to establish the standard for all future research concerning the intellectual development of Dr. King. Professor Ansbro has anchored himself among the unquestioned authorities on the theistic personalistic idealism undergirding the fundamental philosophical and theological superstructure behind the civil and human rights struggle led by Dr. King. As the first professional philosopher to analyze the strategies and tactics of Dr. King's philosophy of nonviolent resistance and to critique nearly one hundred of his critics, he reveals the comprehensive internal consistency of King's thought and the grand vision of this twentieth-century ecumenical prophet. The entire book corrects many serious misinterpretations advanced by single-perspective scholars and gives a more varied and in-depth analysis than those provided by previous critics. This clearly written treatise will undoubtedly become the official study documenting and appraising King's thinking. Its publication will determine the rise and fall of many who give careful attention to its content."

Rev. Lawrence E. Carter,
Dean of the Chapel,
Morehouse College

"Characterized by insight and commendable fullness, this book is a very important contribution to our understanding of King and of the nature of the movement he founded. Professor Ansbro has made a careful study of King's books, his doctoral dissertation, unpublished sermons, and graduate term papers, has interviewed King's teachers, associates and other King scholars, and has read the range of commentary and/or criticism of King by Americans of every variety: white, black; legalistic, moral; reactionary, progressive. King's theory of nonviolence, his civil rights actions, his Vietnam stance, his commitment to the amelioration of poverty all emerge at a level of grandeur far beyond that perceived by most observers of his work. This book, more than any other King study, shows his uniqueness in the history of the twentieth century."

Richard A. Long,
Director of
Afro-American Studies,
Atlanta University

"Martin Luther King, Jr.: The Making of a Mind is a magnificent achievement in presenting and interpreting America's greatest exponent of the philosophy and practice of creative dissent in the form of nonviolence. Thoroughly

researched, technically competent, brilliantly analyzed, Professor Ansbro has produced the definitive account of the making and development of King's Personalism and the ethical elements in his religious philosophy. The major contemporary criticisms of King's leadership are noted and compared with his normative standpoint. Ansbro's presentation of both the sources of King's Personalism and nonviolence, on the one hand, and the systematic coherence of his thought and strategy, on the other, make this work a major contribution to its field. Because of its format and systematic treatment the book lends itself to classroom use, to research, as well as to the interests of the general reader.

Walter G. Muelder,
Dean Emeritus,
Boston University
School of Theology

"John Ansbro has traced the roots and the development of the inner man — King — and his quest for truth and his experiment in the conquest of violence. This is a unique contribution...."

"As one who spent many hours in discussion of ideas, philosophy, speeches, and day-to-day planning with King, I discover in Ansbro's book much for which I am grateful. For those who wish to know the inner King and the concepts that underlay his commitment to nonviolence, human rights and peace, this book is a must."

Bayard Rustin, President,
A. Philip Randolph Educational
Fund

"This work is an excellent comprehensive analysis of the sources and criticisms of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.'s philosophy of nonviolent resistance."

Julian Bond,
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"Professor Ansbro has written a first-rate guide that is a 'must' for future scholars interested in the intellectual and spiritual formation of Martin Luther King."

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"This book is an important exposition of the thought of Martin Luther King, Jr. It is comprehensive, well documented, and clearly written. It provides a fascinating account of the quite varied influences that formed King's mind. The subject is illumined by presentations of the contrasts between King and other civil rights leaders. I am impressed in a new way by the intellectual substance and the inner consistency of the systematic thought on which his great

prophetic leadership was based."

John C. Bennett,
President Emeritus,
Union Theological Seminary

"Martin Luther King, Jr.: The Making of a Mind is a truly remarkable study of the development of Dr. King's belief in the theory of nonviolent struggle for social change and his practical use of nonviolent action in the quest for social justice.

"The careful, balanced, the thoroughly documented analysis of the major influences in the intellectual maturation of Dr. King's faith provides a valuable survey of the history and Philosophy of nonviolence in the exciting context of ideas being tested in tension. The reader, conditioned by the noble simplicity of the marches, songs, and sermons repeated in the popular portrayals of the man, is powerfully reminded that Martin Luther King, Jr., was a deeply learned and sophisticated scholar who, as a man of action, made choices in consultation with the recorded wisdom of the past and the learned counsel of the present."

Ramsey Clark, former Attorney
General
of the United States

"The Making of a Mind comes closest to being the definitive work on King as philosopher and theologian."
The Atlanta Journal-Constitution

"Ansbro's study is essential for anyone seeking to understand the sources and resources the intellectually eclectic King brought to the social upheavals of the 1960s."

United Press International

"Biographies often resemble scavenger hunts, but seldom end by providing a full picture of their subject. John Ansbro corrects that mistake with Martin Luther King, Jr.: The Making of a Mind."

America

"One of the greatest services done Dr. King has been performed by John J. Ansbro in his painstakingly thorough answer to Martin's critics in his new book... King appears to be intellectually and spiritually more mature than his critics, while Ansbro has projected himself as the foremost Kingian scholar in print. He even indicates in a few places how King might have strengthened his case."

The National Baptist Voice

"...We find the work to be especially intriguing in helping those who followed Dr. King's work to understand better his thought processes and the

sources for his many ideas and social commitments."

The National Leader

"Ansbro has given us a carefully considered, clearly written, and systematic analysis of King's thought.... He has done us all a service with this research and writing. Because of this addition to King studies we shall all honor King on his birthday with greater appreciation for his passion for social justice."

The Journal of Southern History

"This is a remarkable study of the development of Dr. King's belief in the theory of nonviolent struggle for social change and his practical use of nonviolent action in the quest for social justice."

Sojourners

"What an extraordinary piece of scholarship is here!"

Transnational Perspectives

"To understand the nature of King's challenge to American society requires a comprehensive and systematic examination of his strategy of nonviolence. The author states and fulfills that requirement in this detailed study.... Ansbro has thoroughly researched his subject and documents his argument extensively."

Quaker Life

"This reviewer felt moved, at times awed, excited, inspired, but also depressed and saddened that the world lost a man of such beauty."

Best Sellers

"Of the numerous books written on Martin Luther King, Jr., John Ansbro's work will join the few enduring ones.... Highly recommended to advanced undergraduates, graduate students, and specialists interested in the philosophy of nonviolence, ethics, the civil rights movement, and the role of churches in social change."

(Selected for list of "Outstanding Academic Books of 1983")

Choice

"Ansbro's book is an odyssey of ideas.... It is very rewarding to follow him for the hidden gold he has uncovered.... There are

breath-taking passages which raise high the hopes of the reader that the seemingly impossible dreams of oppressed peoples everywhere for justice and fair play are going to be realized and that this can be done without violence.

Philosophical Studies (Ireland)

"Like the Porsche 928 sports car, there is nothing else in its class and 'nothing even comes close.' Unlike many other studies of King which are long on personal biography but short on illuminating explanations of his thought, Ansbro has provided us with a philosopher's understanding of most of the intellectual influences and ideas that formed this extraordinary philosophical theologian-activist."

The Christian Century

"Ansbro's excellent study is an invaluable contribution as intellectual biography, as social history, as theological education, but chiefly it is a systematic study of moral philosophy.... It is probably the best single book that convincingly demonstrates that moral philosophy done on a theological basis is a potent reality in twentieth century life."

The New Scholasticism

"John Ansbro has provided an invaluable resource in his well-researched and thoughtfully synthesized volume."

Christianity and Crisis

JOHN J. ANSBRO received his B.A. at St. Joseph's Seminary, and M.A. and Ph.D. in philosophy at Fordham University. He is Professor of Philosophy at Manhattan College and taught Dr. King's philosophy of nonviolence also at Fordham University's Graduate School. Having received a Travel and Study Grant from the Ford Foundation, he studied Dr. King's papers in the King Collection at the Mugar Memorial Library of Boston University and source material at the Martin Luther King, Jr. Center for Nonviolent Social Change. He interviewed Dr. King's professors at Morehouse College, Crozer Theological Seminary, and Boston University, and his colleagues in the Southern Christian Leadership Conference.



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2. He must be a Sophomore, Junior, or Senior.
3. He must possess a minimum cumulative grade point average of 2.8.
4. He must have a record of good citizenship, good conduct and decorum.
4. He must have rendered excellent service to the College and the community demonstrated by the traits of honesty, integrity, moral character, and concern for other students via involvement in campus activities and community activities.
6. He must be a Christian gentleman.

NOMINATION PROCESS

Any student fulfilling the above criteria may be nominated by a member of the Morehouse Faculty, Staff, or a fellow Morehouse Student. Nominations must be received in writing and signed by the nominator.

DEADLINE DATE FOR NOMINATIONS: February 6, 1985

SELECTION PROCESS

Students nominated for the Award will be notified and requested to submit a current typewritten resume to the Office of Alumni Affairs, Room 315, Gloster Hall.

Nominated students with typewritten resume will be screened and then interviewed by the Award Committee.

The selected student will be notified of the Award which will be presented during an Assembly Program held during the second semester. The Award is a direct payment to the Awardee and not to the College.

ALUMNI AWARD COMMITTEE

Dr. Charles H. Hawk, III, Chairman, Mr. Raymon Crawford, Dr. Frederick Mapp, Dr. Jerry Drayton, Jr., Dr. Henry M. Harris, III, & Mr. Charlie J. Moreland, Alumni President (Ex-Officio)

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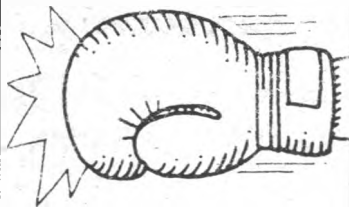
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WE'RE FIGHTING FOR YOUR LIFE

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DON'T GIVE THESE SIGNALS A SECOND THOUGHT.

ACT IMMEDIATELY.

These signals may be the warnings your body gives you of a heart attack. And by ignoring them, you could be risking serious problems. Remember each year 350,000 Americans die from heart attacks before reaching the hospital. Often after much delay ignoring these warning signs.

So learn to recognize the symptoms of a heart attack. And when you see one or feel one, act quickly. As soon as you recognize a signal seek help immediately from a paramedic. Or get to an emergency room the fastest way possible.

You may not have a second to spare

WARNING SIGNALS OF A HEART ATTACK

1. An uncomfortable pressure, fullness, squeezing or pain in the center of your chest behind the breastbone.
2. The sensation may spread to your shoulders, neck or arms. If it lasts for two minutes or more, you could be having a heart attack.
3. Severe pain, dizziness, fainting, sweating, nausea or shortness of breath may also occur, but are not always present

Hugh & Andy

Atlanta Mayor Andrew Young and Morehouse College President Hugh M. Gloster were honored by the Miller Brewing Company during the opening-night reception of the **Gallery of Greats** Art exhibition at the Atlanta Apparel Mart. The reception was attended by community educational leaders and politicians.

There will be a **Meeting** of the staff of **The Maroon Tiger** March 2, 1985, at 12:00 noon. New Staff are invited.

Do something good for yourself
... VOLUNTEER.

Call United Way's Metro Voluntary Action Center
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Common Sense

A best-seller
in 1776 was
Tom Paine's
"Common Sense."
Maybe someone
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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?

Farrakhan: The Man . . .

(Continued from Page 18)

particularly in the United States of America. I gave up my aspirations in show business, put down my violin, and my singing not knowing where the future would lead me."

That future could have led Farrakhan, then 22, to a \$500-a-week contract for opening at any club where Pearl Bailey and her manager, Billy Daniels appeared.

His last performance was at a club in the Catskill Mountains. He wanted to get the show business bug out of his system. During this last performance, he touched upon all his musical talents and even told jokes. The audience, which included Pearl Bailey and Billy Daniels, was captivated. Daniels offered him a contract.

However, on the same night, Farrakhan had a dream or a vision of sorts, that culminated in his decision not to pursue a career as an entertainer.

"I had a vision that night of two doors. One name over the door said 'Fame' and inside the door I could see a small mountain of gold, diamonds; and the other had the name 'Islam' over it with a black veil. I chose the unknown, 'Islam,' I gave up my show business and took a job making \$35 a week selling storm doors and bathtub enclosures. That was the beginning of the radical change of my life toward Islam."

In 1955 the Nation of Islam under the leadership of the Hon.

Elijah Muhammad was on its way to becoming a huge and powerful religious sect. Malcolm X emerged as the national spokesperson. Malcolm enthralled Black Americans with his teachings of Black nationalism and separatism. His speaking style rivaled Dr. Martin Luther King Jr.'s. It is Malcolm to whom Farrakhan is most often compared. They both possessed spell-binding oratory skills and an extremely sharp intellect.

"Malcolm was my first teacher. I came up under Malcolm. He was my role model. And I would imagine that, like any student who admires the teacher, he attempts to be somewhat like that teacher. So, in my early days of teaching, I was very much like Malcolm. I think I've evolved into a style that is my own. But in that style you can see Malcolm and you can see the Hon. Elijah Muhammad."

Yet, unlike Malcolm, Farrakhan never experienced traumatic racism or prejudice directed at him during his childhood.

Being a child who started playing the violin at 5 years of age and [being] deeply affected by music and being exceedingly sensitive, I did not have to experience the pain of racism to feel the pain of Black people, who were experiencing daily and hourly the racism of this country."

Farrakhan's crusade against
(Continued on Page 24)

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**Executive Assistant to the Editor,
SGA Building.**

Closing date:

February 1 at 12:00 noon

Last month's answer: President Ferdinand Marcos of Philippines

Farrakhani: The Man . . .

(Continued from Page 23)

racism in this country has gained him many followers and critics. After the death of the Hon. Elijah Muhammad in 1975, his son, Iman Warith Deen Iman Muhammad, formerly known as Wallace Muhammad, took over the Nation of Islam. Because of internal changes instituted by Muhammad, Farrakhan eventually broke from the Muslim sect now renamed the American Muslim Mission to form The Final Call Movement with the adopted name Nation of Islam. Muhammad remains an outspoken critic of Farrakhan.

During the time of the Hon. Elijah Muhammad among us, most of us who knew Wallace Muhammad as he's now called Iman Warith Deen Muhammad, we knew that he was the brightest, most spiritual and astute of the sons of Elijah Muhammad. And we all believed that one day he would help his father in a great way. However, the Iman at that time would come in and out of the nation during the last year of Elijah Muhammad's time among us. The Iman returned to his father and returned to the nation. When his father departed from us, it was logical for us to assume that Wallace Muhammad would become the leader and of course we all supported his leadership. Then many changes took place, some of which we could agree with, others of which we had — some of us — had problems with. And so after about 30 months of being a member of the American Muslim Mission, it was called then, The World Community of Islam, I decided that I was much more comfortable with teachings of Elijah Muhammad. So I began to pursue the effort to rebuild Elijah Muhammad's work."

In addition to criticizing Farrakhan, Muhammad has blasted his father's teachings and moral practices. Farrakhan speaks in a solemn tone about the conflict between the Hon. Elijah Muhammad and his son Iman Warith Deen Muhammad.

"Iman Warith Deen Muhammad does not believe that his father was a messenger of God. He disbelieves in his father as a messenger or that his father

actually met with God in person. So, it would follow, if he disbelieved in his father as a messenger, he would disbelieve in the message brought by his father and in his disbelief in that message and in his father's messengership and in the God who raised up his father, it is also naturally consequential that he would take a different course. And this he has done. He has led his followers into the mainstream of Islamic orthodoxy which is accepted, of course, by the mainstream Islamic world. I choose to believe that his father was, indeed, a messenger of God and that God indeed raised him up. The message of Elijah Muhammad is paramount in my life and is responsible for my guidance and the transformation of my life and the thousands of others who believe in the teachings of the Hon. Elijah Muhammad.

"I believe that time will prove whether the Iman is correct or whether his father was correct. And I believe, sincerely, that

time will prove the father correct and therefore I'm correct in following his father — and those who follow the Iman, we will all be one; I believe once again.

Since the years following the Hon. Elijah Muhammad's death, a series of accusations have been levied against him by his son, Iman Deem Warith Muhammad. Farrakhan commented on these accusations, but stressed that he believes none of them which included, "...that his father was not a true Muslim... that he used tricks and lies to trick Black people into Islam... that his father was an immoral man....

"I think it is sad that we as Muslims would facilitate the way of the enemies of Islam and that he (Muhammad) would denounce me as a 'Hitler' or one comparable to Hitler. But I take all of that in stride. His father once gave me a parable about a donkey that fell in the ditch and anyone that came by would pick up a stone and throw it at the donkey. They threw so many
(Continued on Page 15)



In The Next Issue

- ★ Founder's Day '85
- ★ Count Down To May 20
- ★ Black History Special
- ★ Hugh M. Gloster's
Convocation
- ★ Sports & Fun

Overseas Employment

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