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The Child Murders
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*Founder's
Day '85
Section B*

*Black History
Special
Section C*



The Maroon Tiger

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Parents Meet Administrators On Parents Day

by Carney Burns Jr.
Staff Writer

Morehouse College Parents Day, Saturday February 16, gave parents of Morehouse students a chance to see the faces behind the signatures of the college administrators with whom they know primarily through written correspondence. In the conference center of Gloster Hall, each administrator, including President Hugh M. Gloster, gave a brief speech stating his or her responsibility at this college. Director of Public Relations Dr. Allen S. May, Jr. presided over the ceremony and introduced each administrator. Dr. Gloster cited weaknesses such as lack of support from recent alumni and

the absence of support from multi-million dollar family estate as hindering the financial progress of Morehouse. President Gloster stated that the Reagan Administration's stance that education is a privilege and not a right can have a great effect on education in this country. (Reagan is recommending that there be a \$4000 ceiling for federal student aid and that any family with an income of over \$32,500 will be ineligible for federal aid). Dr. Gloster said these suggested cuts would probably end in a compromise and that hopefully the present level of aid will be maintained. Another financial disadvantage cited by President Gloster is the

low tuition at Morehouse relative to comparable institutions. As a result of these factors, he announced that it has been difficult to obtain quality teachers and maintain the physical plant.

To counteract these financial threats, President Gloster explained that the college is attempting to raise \$20 million by 1990, and \$500,000 in alumni contributions. Wiley A. Perdue, vice-president for Business Affairs, said aside from the collection and dispersion of funds, his office works closely with the Financial Aid office seeking "creative means" to assist students in meeting their finan-

(Continued, pg. 4)

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 transfer 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. Their loophole? 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 cheating 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 sooner we can address this problem the better.



Parents enjoy lunch with sons.

Celebrating Our 60th Year

Atlanta Child Murders— Much Ado About Something? No! Much Ado About Nothing!

by Robert Bolton

Staff Writer

Just when the Atlantans had adjusted and learned to cope with the loss of the many youths that were snatched from their neighborhoods, and later found brutally murdered, here comes the highly controversial TV docudrama that did nothing but jar the horrible memories, and create a distorted picture of the entire incident.

This CBS docudrama "The Atlanta Child Murders," which was written and produced by Abby Mann and was aired in two parts. The purpose of the film, according to the writer, was to dispel some of the confusion about the Wayne B. Williams case. His conviction was based on fiber evidence and a pattern that was said to link ten of the cases together.

So why are so many people enraged about the airing of the program? Mann feels that "people are upset because I stripped it down." Then, there is the other side of the story.

Many of the Atlanta officials feel that the television movie misrepresented the city's handling of the crisis, which began in 1979 and ended 2 years later with the arrest of Williams.

The Rev. Joseph Lowery, president of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference categorized the movie as a "sinister assault" on Atlanta's black leaders. He also said that the film had "racist implications" and is a "part of a larger exploitation of black leadership." This film gave the impression that the leaders were "uncaring, insensitive, and at times incompetent," commented Lowery.

Despite the accusations implied by Abby Mann, Atlanta officials were concerned and should not have been mislabeled otherwise.

Many people were furious about the derogatory implications of the movie. Numerous ministers banded together and urged their congregations to boycott the miniseries. In addition to this, students in city schools were another concern. The students were warned about the show. Fliers were distributed to inform the parents to monitor their children's reactions to the docudrama.

The fliers urged parents to view the movie with their children in order to watch for signs of fear and anxiety, and to discuss confusing or upsetting issues.

The confusing as well as upsetting issues were discussed in detail after the airing of the program by many of its viewers. Dr. Anna Grant, head of the Sociology Department at Morehouse said that the program was a "definite misrepresentation of the actual case."

Dr. Grant served as one of the

court observers in the actual trial of the case involving The State of Georgia vs. Wayne Williams. The following thoughts are some of Dr. Grant's reflections about the case:

"In July '79 Edward Smith, age 14 disappeared. During the same month his body was found. He had been shot to death. No hue and cry went up over the death of this teenager, because, at the time, no one dreamed that on an average of roughly once a month, over the next two years, at least 30 children and young adults, all black, mostly poor and overwhelmingly from one parent families, would disappear and most of them would be found dead, having died at the hands of "person or persons unknown."

About the time the 4th or 5th child's body had been found the city was still trying to polish its image as a safe and shining convention city, following the murder of a young medical doctor who had come to Atlanta to attend a conference of research physicians. A significant proportion of our police force had been deployed to make downtown look and feel safe.

It seemed to take the dogged insistence of a few mothers of victims, led by spokeswoman Mrs. Camille Bell, to impel the police to investigate what the mothers insisted were linkages between the deaths of these children. Nearly two years later, 30 similar deaths had been recorded. Although we were to learn later that a number of suspects had been questioned, the police seemed stymied in their efforts to solve these frightening murders of Black children and Atlanta and its children were truly experiencing a nightmare.

The last two victims were older than the others and in an apparent change in *modus operandi*, their bodies had been fished from the river after a leak to the media that fiber evidence had been found on many of the other bodies.

The Atlanta police, with the help of the FBI, the GBI, and a special task force, decided to stake out the Chattahoochee River which the public was unaware of the stake out. But it's a long, meandering river and the watch seemed fruitless until about three o'clock on a chilly spring morning; policemen heard a loud splash in the water. Alerting their colleagues, staked out around the bridge, they followed a car which appeared to be coming from a stopped position on the bridge. The driver of that car was Wayne Bertram Williams, a young Black man, age 22, a self-styled free lance talent scout and promoter. Williams said he was in the area returning from a fruitless attempt to locate the apartment of one Cheryl Johnson who had



Dr. Anna Grant
Department of Sociology

called him to ask for an interview in the interest of a talent audition

Williams was questioned, released and put under surveillance. A few weeks later, during which time he led undercover agents on wild goose chases, including stops at the home of the public safety commissioner and a drive past the Mayor's home, Williams was arrested and charged with the deaths of the last two victims. He proclaimed his innocence, but a tightly woven case of circumstantial and forensic evidence combined with inconsistencies and inaccuracies in his and his parents' testimony, the silent suggestion of association in the fact that no more related, unsolved incidents of missing or murdered children occurred after Williams was put under surveillance and the fact that Cheryl Johnson could not be found, led, after 9 weeks, to a verdict of guilty. Williams continues to protest his innocence and the case is now on appeal.

Several subsequent opinion polls suggested that two thirds of respondents in Metro Atlanta believe Williams is guilty. One third maintain he is innocent.

I was not there to judge the defendant's guilt or innocence, but I was involved with the case in the pretrial hearing, regarding the wisdom of allowing television cameras in the courtroom. Later I was to prepare a supporting *amicus curiae* brief for the Georgia State Supreme Court and to return as a Court Observer for the early and final weeks of the trial.

Some of my observations as a Sociologist are the following:

-The defendant was born, late in life, to school teacher parents who had despaired of having children. The new mother was 41 years old.

-His mother called him "our miracle child"

-He was male-the preferred sex of a child in Western Society

-He was intellectually bright

His jubilant parents seemed to have left "no stone unturned" to give their child every material and cultural advantage. He participated in all the appropriate activities that are expected of middle class children. He was a leader in church and school activities.

-He soon showed a precocious interest in electronics and, during his early early teen years, built and operated his own radio station and transmitter where he interviewed such outstanding local personages as Mayors, community leaders and such national personages as Vernon Jordan of the National Urban League and Benjamin Hooks, then head of the Federal Communications Commission.

-The station moved from his home to a commercial address where it faltered financially, despite the fact that the parents had secured supportive loans, mortgaged their home and ultimately declared bankruptcy.

-Meanwhile, Williams graduated from High School and entered Georgia State University, where he made an undistinguished showing and later dropped out.

-He then entered Southern Area Technological School, but left after he was reputed to have said that he knew more about electronics than his instructors.

-Williams held a series of non-contractual free lance jobs from ambulance attendants, accident photographer, to arson photographer, but was never self-supporting.

He drove around town in cars outfitted with police lights, siren and police radio scanner - all of which he is reputed to have used - Some say they thought he was a policeman. Meanwhile he cultivated people in the entertainment and recording industry, studied the industry - on his own - and soon was advertising himself as a talent scout and promoter. He went through the city looking for singing and instrumental talent, particularly in the poor, inner-city neighborhoods.

-By his own admission he did the bulk of his work after noon and into the night and early morning hours.

-He estimated that he averaged 2000 miles a day, driving around Metro Atlanta: The prosecutor's office presented evidence that in a single month he clocked 4,000 miles on his stationwagon odometer.

The defense attempted to depict Williams as a gifted, humane "dreamer," like unto Martin Luther King, Jr., whose concern for disadvantaged youth was economically devastating to his family but who was on the verge of beginning to succeed when he was arrested.

On the other hand, the prosecution presented him as a crafty, cool, cunning, "mad-dog" killer whose parents gave him too much too soon; whose talents peaked too early; who was a failure at everything he tried - an unsuccessful, frustrated man with unresolved sexual orientation who loved power, attention, the media, and the challenge of testing his wits

against those of others. Williams can be considered a self rejecting man who, hated his own blackness and blamed the low opinion in which all blacks are held on poor, unachieving blacks of which he felt there were too many.

So, in a predominately black city with a Black mayor, a black public safety commissioner, a black chief of police, a black judge, a black regional director of the FBI, a jury made up of 8 black and 4 white jurors, and a black lead attorney, Wayne Williams went on trial.

After nearly nine weeks of testimony and evidence, he was found **Guilty**. I believe the guilty verdict was influenced by the overwhelming mass of forensic evidence as forensic evidence is the way of the future in crime detection, the rebuttal of the parents' testimony, the inconsistencies in the defendant's testimony, the hostile, abrasive and contesting attitude of the defendant and his parents as witnesses.

Also, the rudness of the defendant's language and his projection of disdain in the courtroom; the perceived manipulation and exploitation of weak, but well-meaning parents by a son who in his adulthood had failed to live up to the promise of a gifted childhood and possibly, in the back of the minds of the jury, the community outrage that surfaced over the verdict in the Amp Wiley rape-murder-heart stomping case in Decatur.

Wayne Williams had "Blown" his opportunities and had underestimated the greater power of the "group mind" - of the collective intelligence - over individual brilliance and singular cunning.

There you have it, an actual account based on the evidence given at the trial. However, this nor the film establishes the innocence of Wayne Williams. The only person that can truthfully answer the puzzling question-Are you responsible for the murders of the Atlanta youths? Is Wayne.

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The Characters: Who's Real And Who's Fictional

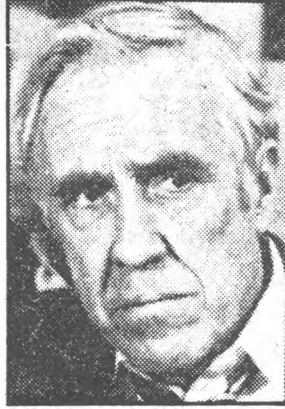


Levels

Calvin Levels plays **Wayne B. Williams**, the self-styled music promoter convicted in February 1982 of the murders of Nathaniel Cater and Jimmy Ray Payne, two victims in the string of 29 slayings dramatized by the movie. He is serving two consecutive life terms.



Williams

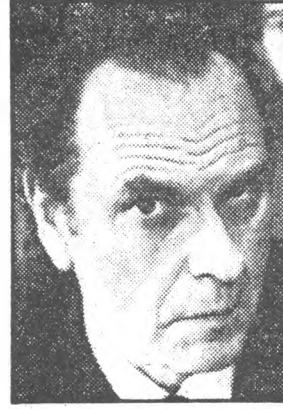


Robards



Binder

Jason Robards plays **Alvin Binder**, Williams' lead defense attorney. Binder, who was brought into the case by Atlanta attorney Mary Welcome, resumed his law practice in Jackson, Miss., after the trial.



Torn



Slaton

Rip Torn plays Fulton County District Attorney **Lewis Slaton**, who prosecuted the Williams case. Slaton this year began his fifth term as district attorney.



Foster

Gloria Foster plays **Camille Bell**, perhaps the most outspoken of the mothers of the slaying victims. Ms. Bell, whose 9-year-old son Yusuf was the fourth of the 29 victims, moved to Tallahassee, Fla., after the trial. She works now as a field director for the Girl Scouts of America. She was a paid consultant on the film.



Bell



Moody



Cobb

Lynne Moody plays **Sirlena Cobb**, whose son Christopher Richardson, 12, was the eighth victim. Ms. Cobb still lives in Atlanta.



Sheen



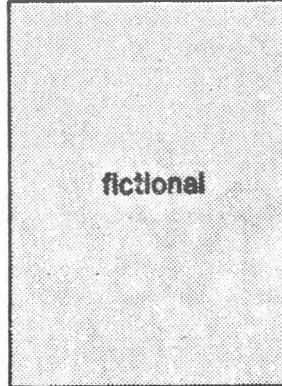
Dettlinger

Martin Sheen plays **Chet Dettlinger**, a private investigator in the movie and in real life. Dettlinger, a paid consultant on the movie, wrote a book on the child murders. He came to Atlanta in 1973 as an administrative assistant with the Atlanta Police Department. He left the force the following year. He continues to work as a private investigator in Atlanta.



Freeman

Morgan Freeman plays **Lt. Ben Shelter**, the movie's narrator and a police investigator who is skeptical of Wayne Williams' guilt. Though many familiar with the investigation consider him a fictional character, or a composite of Atlanta and Fulton County police officials, producer Abby Mann says Shelter is based on a real police official who doubts Williams is guilty.



Shelter



Mahar



Zaki

Christopher Mahar plays **Dr. Saleh Zaki**, then and now an associate medical examiner for Fulton County.



Paxton



Campbell

Bill Paxton plays **Robert Campbell**, an Atlanta police recruit assigned to the bridge stakeout on the Chattahoochee River the night of May 22, 1981, when Williams was first questioned. He transferred to the Atlanta Fire Bureau in September 1982 and is assigned to Station 29 on Monroe Drive NE.



Arnold

Mark Arnold plays **David Rufus Dilen** (formerly Dingle), a hydrologist with the National Weather Service who testified for the defense on the movement of bodies in the Chattahoochee. He discussed his role in the trial with producer Abby Mann, but was not a paid consultant. He is now studying for a doctoral degree in ecology at the University of Georgia.



Dilen



Allport



Peterson

Christopher Allport plays **Larry Peterson**, the forensic expert whose work with fiber evidence linking Williams to several victims played a crucial role in the trial. Peterson is still employed by the state crime lab in Atlanta.



Sanders



Cooper

Henry G. Sanders plays Williams trial Judge **Clarence Cooper**, who is still on the bench of the Fulton County Superior Court.

(Continued, pg. 4)

CHARACTERS, cont'd.



Robinson

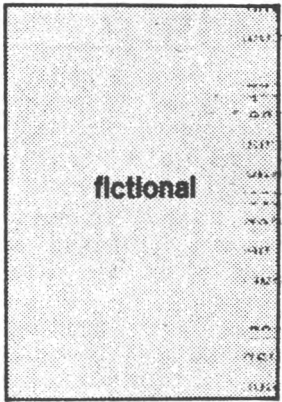


Mallard

Andrew Robinson plays Jack Mallard, the assistant district attorney who cross-examined Wayne Williams during the trial. Mallard currently is an assistant district attorney for Cobb County.



Jones



fictional

Walker

James Earl Jones plays the fictional police Maj. Jake Walker, a composite character believed to be based on former Atlanta Public Safety Commissioner Lee P. Brown and several other ranking police officials.



Paul Benjamin and Rudy Dee



Fay and Homer Williams

Ruby Dee and Paul Benjamin play Fay and Homer Williams, Wayne's parents. The retired school teachers still live on Penelope Street NW and continue to maintain their only child is innocent of the murders.

Educators: B.A. Degree Losing Value

Group Urges Basic Skills For Minimum Curriculum

WASHINGTON—College curriculum has been so watered down that "almost anything goes" and the bachelor's degree has lost its intrinsic value, a panel of prominent educators have said.

"The curriculum has given way to a marketplace philosophy: It is a supermarket where students are shoppers and professors are merchants of learning. Fads and fashions... enter where wisdom and experience should prevail," the Association of American Colleges said.

The educators blamed professors who place a higher premium on research and their own advancement than on teaching.

"Teaching comes first," they declared in the report titled "Integrity in the College Curriculum."

"This message must be forcefully delivered by academic leaders responsible for undergraduate education to the research universities that have awarded the Ph.D. degree to generation after generation of potential professors professionally unprepared to teach," and AAC report said.

"As for what passes as a college curriculum, almost anything goes," the report said. "We have reached a point at which we are more confident about the length of a college education than its

content and purpose."

The report capped a three-year study by an 18-member task force chaired by Mark H. Curtis, the association president. The association's 560 institutional members include half the nation's major research and doctoral-granting institutions. It was formed 70 years ago to promote liberal learning.

The panel urged colleges to adopt "a minimum required curriculum of nine basic intellectual, aesthetic and philosophic experiences." It described the nine basic skills as:

The ability to think abstractly and perform critical analysis. Too often, universities tolerate intellectual sloth, the panel said.

Literacy in writing, reading, speaking and listening.

Understanding numerical data.

Historical consciousness.

Being "intellectually at ease with science."

Values, or "the capacity to make informed and responsible moral choice."

Appreciation of the arts.

International and multicultural experiences.

Study in depth. The senior thesis, a yearlong essay of similar projects give students "the joy of mastery" and the realization that "they cannot know everything."

The report comes on the heels of two other major college

critiques released last fall: the National Institute of Education's "Involvement in Learning" and the new Secretary of Education William Bennett's "To Reclaim a Legacy."

Both decried the tendency for college students to take narrow, vocational courses. The NIE report urged that all undergraduates take at least two full years of liberal arts courses, even if they need an extra year to get their professional credential.

The spotlight has turned to higher education after a volley of reports pinpointing weaknesses in elementary and secondary schools. College graduates' scores on tests such as the Graduate Record Exams also fell in the 1970s although this attracted less note than high school students' sagging Scholastic Aptitude Test scores.

The AAC report said an "uneasy" public wants to know why colleges have "turned loose on the elementary and secondary schools thousands of graduates unqualified to teach," and why accreditation agencies have been unsuccessful in arresting the debasement of baccalaureate education.

Copies of the report are available for \$3 each, prepaid, from the Association of American Colleges, Box BDP, 1818 R Street, N.W., Washington 20009.

(Parents Day, from pg. 1)

cial obligations. Perdue emphasized the student's financial responsibility by admonishing students who did not attend two workshops designed to aid students in obtaining funds. Finally Perdue denied that the Business Office is insensitive to students citing instances where he has called pastors and relatives of students to request their financial assistance.

Dr. Phillip L. Redrick, vice-president for Academic Affairs, followed Perdue, emphasizing the importance of academics at Morehouse. Redrick stated that his main goal is to attract and maintain a quality faculty. He emphasized that he tries to impress upon teachers high standards and individual research in their respective fields. "We care about your sons," said Redrick explaining the open door policy and personal interaction with the students by the administration.

Raymon E. Crawford, vice-president for Student Affairs, who described his dual role as a counselor and an enforcer of college rules and regulations. Crawford told parents of the new campus weight room and new

programs to teach students the dangers of drugs and alcohol. He remarked that he was "just as close as a telephone call."

Registrar Nellie H. Powell described the Registrar's office as a "service oriented office" concerned with planning and conducting post-and pre-registration. She explained her duty as to maintain the confidentiality of student records as required by federal law. Ms. Powell cited the Family Educational Prophecy Act which states that one's parents can check student records if the student is claimed on their income tax, but in such cases, the student can be informed of the consultation. During a later question and answer session, Ms. Powell attributed late grades to technical problems resulting from her oversight.

Director of Financial Aid, Ms. Margaret Carr, informed the assembly that her office serves to coordinate campus based aid with other sources. She reported that there has been a delay in the receipt of the tentative allocation of federal funds, and parents and students will be notified.

Other Parents Day speakers

included Dr. Charles N. Hawk III, Director of Alumni Affairs; Dramaturge-in-Residence; Lamar Alford and Benjamin P. McLaurin, Director of Career Planning and Placement.



Crawford: As close as a telephone call.

SADE—Big Sounds from Nigeria

When Africa rhythms and harmonies merged with European forms, jazz and blues were born. That too is the story of Portrait recording artist SADE and her debut album **DIAMOND LIFE**. There is another story, as well, of how a promising young fashion designer became the new singing sensation of his Britain and of how she's brought her voice and songs to America, birthplace of the jazz, blues and soul music she loves.

SADE (pronounced Shar-DAY) was born Helen Folasade Adu in a Nigerian village 50 miles from the capitol city of Lagos, the child of an African father and an English mother. ("Sade" is an affectionate, diminutive form of her African middle name.) When she was four, her parents separated and she moved with her mother to London's North End.

In her teens, SADE worked at a succession of part-time jobs, from waitress to bicycle messenger, while devoting all her spare hours to music. She was especially enchanted by the sophisticated soul sounds of Marvin Gaye, Al Green, Nina Simone and Billie Holiday. At St. Martin's College in London, she studied fashion design and later created her own line of menswear; some of her work was shown in New York in 1981 in connection with the first U.S. appearance of Spandau Ballet. But soon her musical passions overtook her fashion career, and SADE became one of several vocalists in a promising London jazz-funk group called Pride.

Despite a strong club following and glowing press, Pride never recorded and eventually disbanded but not before SADE had come into her own as a voice and (given her statuesque good looks) a stage presence to be reckoned with. Just two years after her initial entry into the

London scene, SADE became one of several vocalists in a promising

Despite a strong club following and glowing press, Pride never recorded and eventually disbanded but not before SADE had come into her own as a voice and (given her statuesque good looks) a stage presence to be reckoned with. Just two years after her initial entry into the London scene, SADE emerged with a new backing band and a lush new album.

"All she has to do is stand there," wrote **Record Mirror**. "That she sings is a bonus. And sing she does...She's taut, restrained, but never icy or distant. At once she's haughty and unobtainable, then the girl next door. A star!"

DIAMOND LIFE is a sparkling showcase of SADE's musical moods. To the sensuous clip of a samba or a pounding Motown pulse, her close collaborator Stuart Matthewman provides atmospheric guitar accompaniment and tasty sax fills. He is joined by the percussive pianistics of Andrew Hale and the seamless rhythm section of Paul Denman (bass) and Paul Cooke (drums).

But at the heart of **DIAMOND LIFE** is SADE. On tracks like "Smooth Operator" and the U.K. hit "Your Love is King," her jazzy phrasing meshes with sturdy rhythm 'n' blues changes to create a musical synthesis of grace and power. SADE herself co-wrote every song on **DIAMOND LIFE** except for "Why Can't We Live Together," the 1972 Timmy Thomas hit here given a thoughtful reworking as the album's closing track.

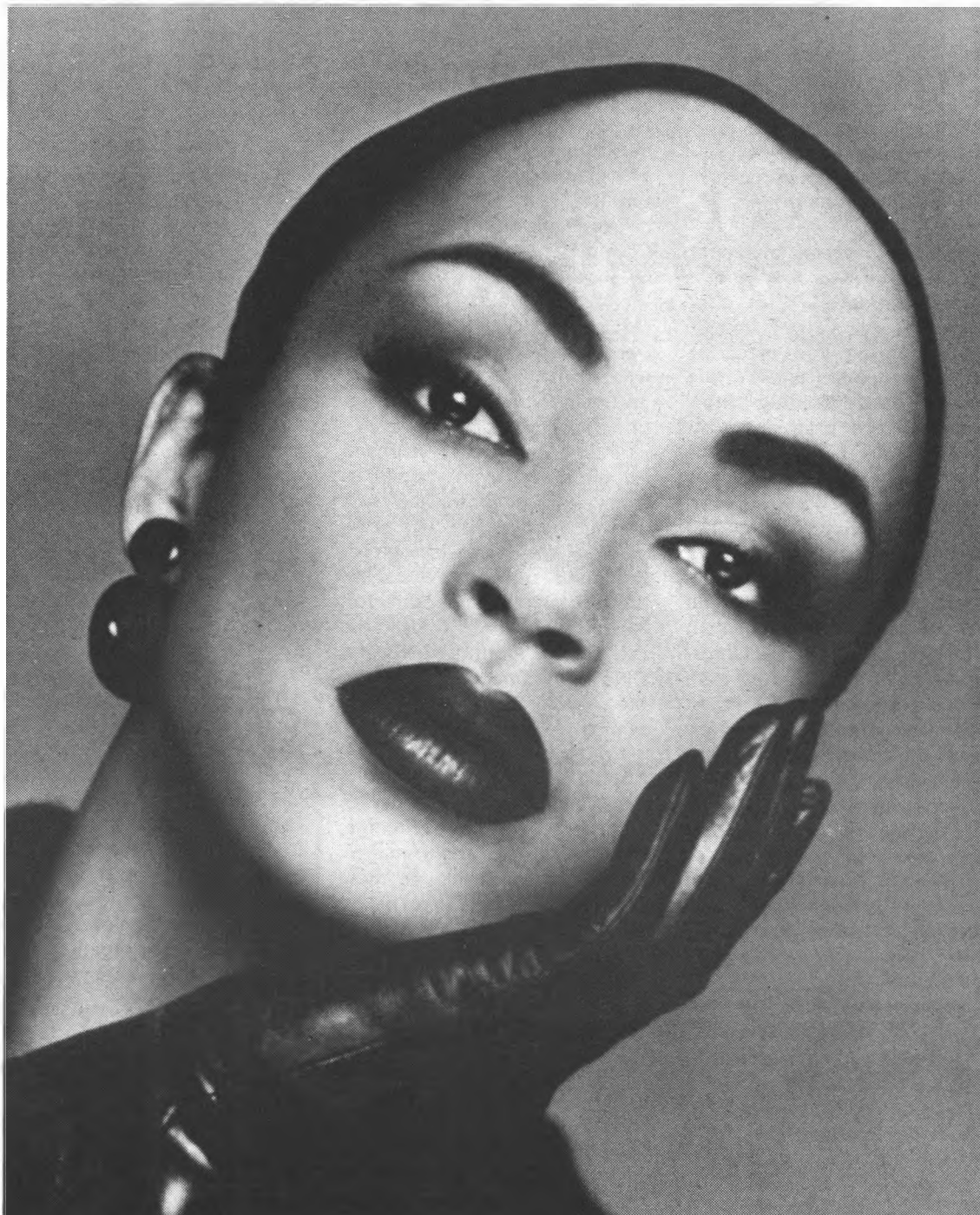
All in all, this is a multi-faceted work which celebrates the spirit, style and soul of a striking new talent in SADE for a taste of **DIAMOND LIFE**, on Portrait Records.

SADE is a group, a nucleus of four musicians and friends, supplemented by a roster of five instrumentalists like drummer Dave Early and percussionist Martin Ditcham who work together to project the voice and words of SADE Adu and the songs they write together. Stuart Matthewson, Paul S. Denman and Andrew Hale are the boys, SADE the girl and the name they go by. 'sade is a soul group with a jazz feel.'

It began with a series of accidents, coincidences and half chances and continued with a measure of pride. 'Can you sing' asked manager Lee Barrett one day in 1981, 'she just look as if she probably could.' 'I said yes. 'I just thought I probably could.' That was how Sade was recruited as a backing singer for a young north London

funk band called Pride. But when it came to the audition they turned her down. 'I had no intention of being a singer.' But a week later, they asked her again, 'but I thought I'd do it to help them out.'

A few months later there was a reshuffle of the Pride pack and a new saxophone player was needed. Somebody suggested a kid from Hull called Stuart who'd just appeared in town, he turned up for the audition with a Selmar mark six and two old Humberside mates called Paul, one a bass player, the other a drummer. Pride now had three new members. They also had a song called "Smooth Operator" where Sade stepped to the front and sang the lead. With its dramatic, jazzy sound and Sade's dark brown voice it was



Portrait
SADE

a contrast to the hard angular funk of the Pride set, and it became a highlight of their club gigs. It was also a hint of things to come.

Bored with simply singing, backing, SADE, along with Stuart and the two Pauls worked out a few numbers of their own in the ballad and mid-tempo vein which best suited Sade's voice. The small set they called it, covers of a couple of their favorite soul songs "Be Thankful For What You've Got" and "Why Can't We Live Together," The old Julie London standard "Cry Me A River" and two new songs that Sade and Stuart wrote together. One of them

was called "Cherry Pie," the other "Hang On To Your Love."

The small set was premiered as support to Pride at Ronnie Scotts, the four-piece becoming a seven-piece after their half-an-hour of sparse, tingling soul. But from that night on it was obvious that the band called after the girl with the yoruba name were not just a past-time, this was a serious thing. Somehow the blistering potential of Pride was never fully realized, but the principles which fired that band were continued by Sade. The commitment to no compromise, the search for

mature, well-executed music, the desire to reveal the simple soul at the heart of a good song, Sade was growing with new songs from the collaboration of Adul Matthewson and growing due to the arrival of Andrew Hale on keyboards. It took a year from debut to deal, a year when there were occasional doubts about ever making a living, but also a year in which as the band got more proficient and more powerful so the confidence grew. We're hungry but we're going to win.'

It was the recording of two songs which finally clinched it. Producer Robin Millar was introduced to the band by a mutual friend, Simon Booth, who had just formed Working Week, and it was immediately obvious that he was right for the job. Despite having fairly limited experience he instantly understood the Sade sound. A fellow dissident from the synthesised world he

(Continued, pg. 16)

ARTS

ARTS

ARTS

An Authentic Harlem Picture Makes The Silver Screen?

by Anthony Pinder
Arts & Literary Editor

The 1920's is an era known for many events and fads and is often considered the most glamorous era of our history. However, in its prime the roaring 1920's embodied one of the world's most dazzling show places, the ever prominent Cotton Club. This glamorous institution bloomed during the carefree era of illegal liquor, jazz, the new talking movies, and the beautiful flappers.

The Cotton Club was located in the middle of Harlem, and showcased the best black talent in the world at that time. Unfortunately, the front doors were only opened to the most prestigious and legendary New York mobsters, entertainers, politicians and an assortment of mobile criminals. Of course this distinguish list of dignitaries were all white, and after they were seated the doors were shut with no possibility of black people witnessing their own sisters and brothers 'do their thing.'

Nevertheless, the romance,

music, and mystique of the internationally acclaimed night spot has finally come to the silver screen thanks to Director Francis Coppola, of 'Godfather' fame. Or should we thank him at all?

Now that the epic has finally reached the screen, it's anything but a bomb. I can't predict whether it will pay back the reported \$58 million in production costs; but, it looks to me like its the hit Coppola has searched for all along, even though its ironic he had to trundle back into 'Godfather' land, with a new batch of gangsters wearing old-fashioned suits, to reestablish himself as a major director. Nevertheless, the critics and the rest of the world see Cotton Club as the final untold story of the way it must have been. I object!

I think that for a big boy like Coppola, with all his directing experience, would not try to incorporate a mixture of crime, culture, racism, and romance. He attempted to include these characteristics of Harlem in one picture. Like Godfather II, there must be a sequel somewhere.

The movie tells two stories. Both begin in 1928 at the Cotton

Club, a ghetto nightspot with top black entertainers, and an all white clientele-that included the mob as well as the gentry. The plot centers around Dixie Dwyer, a white musician. One night he yanks a well-dressed man out of an assassin's way, then learns he just saved the life of Dutch Schultz, a premier thug. Schultz makes him an offer he can't refuse, a chance to earn good money chaperoning the crook's girlfriend when he's tied up with his wife. This begins a strange odyssey for Dixie, which detours to Hollywood before returning back to Harlem for the climatic feud with Schultz over that girlfriend, who can't decide between Dixie's charm and Dutch's money. Typical right?

The other story centers on Sandman Williams, a black tap-dancer who's just gotten his first Cotton Club gig. There he meets Lila Rose Oliver, who steals his heart quicker than he can hoof. Both of them have reasons to forget their ghetto-bound lives, and the pestering racism that plagues them. However, instead of binding them together, their discontent drives them apart and they search for separate

solutions. She passes for white and makes a new career, and he reaches for the top on his own terms and turf.

The way Coppola interweaves the sagas of Dixie and Sandman, you would think he was going to merge them at some point. But he never gets around to it. He also fails to give both plots equal screentime. The screen-play gives most of the strong scenes to the Dixie and Dutch tale, letting the black characters skip in and out of romantic meetings. The movie's twin flaws are a split between the white and black sides of its personality, and a preference for standard gangster melodrama over poignant realism of life among the lowerclass. It was obvious to me that both shortcomings point to a lack of moral seriousness in the filmmaker.

Somehow I just can't find the words to thank Coppola for using my brothers and sisters as mere entertainment for his gangster friends on and off the screen, while the Richard Gere's attempt to develop their acting skills and take the credit of giving the film class and finesse.

But looking at parts of the film

and not its sum, there's much to praise. He offers vivid portraits of oppressed blacks rising to the challenges of their environment. In superb musical numbers, although only seen in bits and pieces, he celebrates the fine flowering of black artistry earlier in this century. Coppola also surprises me but putting such an explosion of black talent on the screen. Gregory Hines is the obvious new prince of hoofing. His sweat in such productions as "Eubie" had finally paid off. Lonette McKee is as always beautiful, and has perfected the talent we all fell in love with from her 'Sparkle' days even more. Nonetheless, not only are we singers and dancers, but we also portray those same singer's and dancer's feelings. Give up those scripts Hollywood. We want to act!

I hope that before the world begins to thank Coppola for his attempt to use this film as a nostalgic museum, it first returns to see it once more. Hopefully, a second viewing will awaken us and we shall find ourselves waiting patiently for the true story-The Black Cotton Club. Thanks Coppola, but no thanks.

HOW TO SPELL SHAKESPEARE

A correspondent at Harvard furnishes the Literary World with a curious bit of Shakespeariana: - "While turning over Halliwell's New Life of Shakespeare, I noted the various ways in which the poet's name was spelt in the documents therein quoted, and given, as the editor professes, literatim. I exercised no particular vigilance, but collected the forty-six varieties given below. Perhaps the list may be interesting to the readers of the Literary World." The enumeration is as follows:

Shakespeare
Shakespere,
Shakspere,
Shakspere,
Shakspere,
Chacsper,
Shakyspere,
Schakespere,
Schakespeire,
Schakspere,
Shakespeere,
Schackspere,
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Shakspeere,
Sackesper,
Shakespear,
Shagspere,
Shenpere,
Shakespheer,
Shackspere,
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A rare and valuable collection of old Shakespeare books has been acquired by the Southern Utah State College Library. The 178 books include a complete set of Rowe's 1714 Second Edition and a complete, lavishly illustrated 1743 Hamner Edition bound in red morocco with gold leaf as well as a nearly complete set of the first Samuel Johnson American Edition published in 1795.

The collection was acquired from M. and H. Smith Investments, rare book dealers in Las Vegas, who as private collectors have spent much of their lives building an antique Shakespeare book collection. The Smiths began their interest in rare Shakespeareana during the 1930's in Europe, and spent much time searching for books in England during the 1940's, often driving several hundred miles to an estate sale where rumor suggested old Shakespeare books might be offered.

According to Diana Graff,

SUSC Librarian, the collection represents a once in a lifetime opportunity for the college and the Utah Shakespearean Festival. "The Festival and College were approached several years ago about purchasing the collection", she stated, "and at that time funding was simply not available. Then recently we contacted them again and were told that the collection had been held with the hope that it could eventually move to Cedar City as the nucleus of a Renaissance Study Center on the SUSC campus, to be established in conjunction with the Festival. President Gerald R. Sherratt recognized the value of the opportunity, and through private gifts negotiated funding and purchase of the collection."

The new collection will be stored in the Special Collections section of the Campus Library. It will be catalogued and available for use by scholars and researchers by next summer, and interested researchers are invited to contact Mary Jane

CederFace, Special Collections Librarian for access at that time. It is anticipated that the collection will be accessible for the Festival production season. General viewing will be available in the Library, as parts of the collection will be displayed during the Festival season.

Partial listing of books in the acquisition include:

"Shakespeare's Works," Vols. 2, 3, 4 & 8, Calif. 4 1/2 x 7, Murray & Cockran Prs., Edinburgh, 1753.

"Shakespeare's Works," Vol. 11, 4 x 6 1/2, Calif, cover gone on 11, Crowder, W. & T. Payne Prs., London, 1772.

"The Works of Shakespeare," Theobalds ed., 10 of 10 vol, & 1 vol. VII, 4 x 6 1/2. Calif embossed, London, 1773.

The plays of William Shakespeare," All's Well, 12th Night, Winter's Tale & MacBeth, Vol. 4, 5 1/4, Calif, decorated spine, London, 1785.

"The Plays of Wm. Shakespeare," 7 vols, of 9, Calif & Gilt, 3 3/4 x 6, Marble end papers, London, 1798.

Rare Shakespeare Books Acquired

ARTS

ARTS

ARTS

A Soldier's Story

by Anthony Pinder
Arts & Literary Editor

The theatrical world has already begun its jubilant rave of Charles Fuller's Pulitzer Prize winning drama, 'A Soldier's Story'. This motion-picture has quickly climbed its way up the dramatic ladder of success, dragging a vast crop of fans behind it. Thanks to Howard Rollins of 'Ragtime', who has emerged as Hollywood's pick for new and innovative roles, the movie is magnificently powerful. The motion-picture also has to its credit the fine acting of Adolf Caesar, an established actor, who portrays the rigged Sergeant Waters. Caesar, who has been mentioned as a possible Academy Award nomination for his portrayal in the film, attributes the success of the

movie to the fact that, "A Soldier's Story deals with the realities of the human condition including racism, national pride, frustration, dedication, and ambition."

For Caesar, the character of Sgt. Waters is one that he knows very well. Having played the rugged military image on stage for three years, Caesar speaks of his character with much more insight and awareness than is usually coupled with an actor's knowledge of his character. Caesar describes his character, Sgt. Waters, as a man filled with anger, frustration, and determination.

After seeing this powerful drama you actually begin to feel Caesar's portrayal of this man, who at times appears to be a man of great character and nobility,

though flawed.

This compelling drama has many parables that relate to the issues and social turmoil that affect us still today. In this movie you have a man, Sgt. Waters, so consumed by self-hatred, that he had already been murdered by the racist system he had lived and worked in for years, long before he actually murdered himself.

This is the type of motion picture that can serve, not only as a mode of entertainment, but also a piece of visual history as well. Here we have a predominantly all black cast with blacks absorbing all the lead roles, and the message totally ours to assimilate.

If you have not seen this motion-picture, you owe it to yourself to check it out!

Fifth Annual Atlanta Third World Film Festival and Forum

On Sunday, March 3, the fifth annual ATLANTA THIRD WORLD FILM FESTIVAL AND FORUM will begin a month of entertaining and provocative film programs. Weeks devoted to films from Latin America & the Caribbean, India, Africa and Third World U.S.A. will be featured. Five visiting filmmakers from Martinique, India, Burkina Faso and the U.S. will highlight more than thirty films which will be screened during twenty-four programs.

Across the city, organizations have joined with the city's Bureau of Cultural Affairs to make this even possible: Fulton County Arts Council, Atlanta-Fulton Public Library, Cultural Affairs Program of the Martin Luther King, Jr. Center for Non-violent Social Change, India American Cultural Association, Mass Communications Department of Clark College, George Ellis Cinema, Spelman College,

Image Film/Video and Atlanta Frican Film Society.

In addition to festival programs, a series of four, intensive all day Saturday Forums has been added to the schedule. With films ranging from the 20's "Birth of a Nation" to the 60's "Sweet Sweetback's Badass Song," from Africa's "Emitai" to independent Afro-America's "Bless Their Little Hearts," from network news coverage to structuralist documentaries, the forums will provide a context in which to discuss aesthetic, political and economic aspects of film.

All programs are FREE except for the final screening on Sunday, March 31 which will be a benefit for the festival. We will present a special sneak preview of "The Gospel According to Al Green." Admission is \$5. For further information call 658-7914 or 658-6691.

'Love Boat' Announces Search For Dancers

HOLLYWOOD - Producers of "The Love Boat" announced they will conduct a national talent search for eight beautiful female dancers to be known as the "Love Boat Mermaids" and who will become fixtures in the series.

Don Chrichton, a veteran Hollywood choreographer, has been appointed choreographer

for the prospective mermaids.

A spokesman for the hit series said a search is being held in association with local talk shows on ABC-affiliated stations in New York, Chicago, Detroit, Cleveland and San Francisco. Final auditions will be held in Hollywood in March.

Atlanta Ballet Presents Dance Theatre of Harlem

The Atlanta Ballet will present the internationally acclaimed Dance Theatre of Harlem in their only southeast appearance for 1985, sponsored by a generous gift from The Coca-Cola Foundation.

The dates and times are March 5,6,7,8,9 - 8 p.m., March 9, 10 - 2 p.m. at the Fox Theatre.

The company's repertoire in Atlanta will consist of two programs ranging from works by the late George Balachine to Geoffrey Holder's powerful *Banda*, a ballet based on the religion of Voudoun (Voodoo).

Dance Theatre of Harlem, with founder and artistic director Arthur Mitchell, has been critically praised as one of the top dance companies in the United States. Its programs, consisting of a distinctive blend of classical and ethnic tradition, have enabled the company to break attendance records in theatres around the world. The spirited group has danced in command performances for European royalty, appearing at London's Royal Opera House Covent Garden, and has entertained state visitors at the White House. Dance Theatre of Harlem was most recently honored with the opportunity to close the 1984 Olympics in Los Angeles.

The March 5-10 performances will be the first Dance Theatre of Harlem appearance in Atlanta in over seven years. Also on the

agenda for the week or performances will be a lecture demonstration for school children conducted by Arthur Mitchell March 8, 11:00 a.m. at the Fox Theatre. Special appearances by several Dance Theatre of Harlem company members at various Atlanta schools are being planned as well.

Ticket prices are \$5.25 to \$25.25, with special prices for the matinees. Tickets may be purchased at the Fox Theatre, 660 Peachtree St., or charged by calling (404) 881-1977 or (404) 892-3303, 11:30 a.m. - 5:30 p.m. weekdays, and 11:30 a.m. - 3:30 p.m. Saturdays. Tickets are also available at S.E.A.T.S. outlets in all Turtles Record Stores in the metro-Atlanta area as well as Rome, Athens, Gainesville, Canton, Griffin, Bo-Jo's in Cedar-town and the Information booths of the Omni International in Atlanta and the Macon Mall. Children under 12, college and dance school students, and senior citizens may receive special discounts to selected performances.

In another development, the presentation to the Dance Theatre of Harlem will include a unique Arts Exposure Program conducted by Mitchell.

Friday, March 8 between 11:00 a.m. - 12:15 p.m. at the Fox Theatre.

The Dogwood City Chapter of

The Links, Inc., a service organization, is helping with promotion and distribution of tickets. The program is sponsored by the City of Atlanta Bureau of Cultural Affairs and features Mitchell and approximately 35 company members. The 75-minute lecture demonstration will be presented to 4,000 Atlanta area schoolchildren.

The Arts Exposure Program began as part of a Dance Theatre of Harlem community outreach program in 1974, introducing special audiences such as inner-city schoolchildren, senior citizens and the handicapped to the experience of dance.

Mitchell's educational program will demonstrate bar exercises, explain basic French ballet terms, and discuss the technical aspects of dance such as lighting and costume design. An audience participation segment is also included where participants are sometimes spotted for dance scholarships to Dance Theatre of Harlem.

Mitchell, a one-time principal dancer with the New York City Ballet, says that many of his company members had their first exposure to dance in similar lecture-demonstrations. He hopes to inspire Atlanta's youngsters through the program.

WE'RE FIGHTING FOR YOUR LIFE
American Heart Association



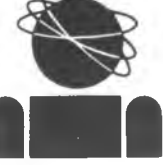
PAIN IN THE NECK



PA'N IN THE CHEST



SEVERE SWEATING



DIZZINESS

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.

Georgia State Tries Telephone Registration

by Gregory Powell
News Editor

Georgia State University's students will register by telephone Spring Quarter.

The touch-tone telephone/voice response registration system will be tested on one-hundred of GSU's student body next fall.

According to GSU's Registrar Dr. James E. Greene, if the Spring Quarter is successful, the college will be the second college in the United States to adopt this system.

"Our real incentive with this program is to provide a service to the students," stated Greene.

The registrar's office will select the experimental group from the various colleges which form the university. Selection will be based on classification and location.

Following extensive research on the project—which will allow more than thirty students register simultaneously—

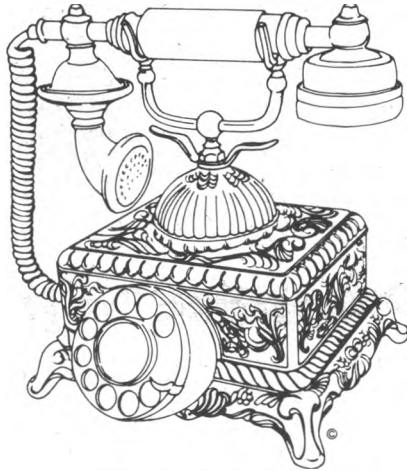
Greene feels secure that the system will be a success.

The key to the registration process will be preparation, believes Greene. Students must have a class bulletin handy and several optional schedules before them, in case classes they select are closed.

The actual process is simple. After making an appointment, students will dial the system number, enter a computer course number and an identification number. At the end of the call the courses will be confirmed, and fee due dates will be stated. Within a few days a print out will be mailed to students.

If successful, the Summer Quarter will involve more students. Brigham Young University (BYU) introduced this process in January 1984.

The one problem admits Greene is that where BYU is on the semester plan, Georgia State is on a quarter system.



Science, Technology Conference Features Keyworth, Wiesner Students Invited To Apply

Graduate and undergraduate students interested in the growing impact of science and technology on society will have an opportunity to meet some of the world's leading scientists and technologists in June.

Student Pugwash, a rapidly growing student-run forum organization, will convene its fourth biennial International Conference, "Science, Technology and Individual Responsibility" at Princeton University, June 23-29, 1985. Ninety outstanding students from all disciplines and from around the world will be invited to spend the week considering critical issues ranging from agricultural genetic engineering to space-based weapons with eminent government officials, industrialists, scientists, and humanists. The senior participants in the Conference include:

•Dr. George Keyworth, President Reagan's Science Advisor

•Dr. Jerome Wiesner, Science Advisor to Presidents Kennedy and Johnson

•John Rollwagen, Chairman and Chief Executive, Cray Com-

puter Corp.

•Professor Victor Weisskopf, Physicist, Writer and Philosopher and more than thirty other respected experts.

Students are selected for the Conference through a competitive application process; each application must include a draft abstract and outline for an original paper. The best of the student papers are published by Student Pugwash after the Conference. The paper must pertain to one of the topics of the small working groups which meet each day of the week-long Conference.

These topics are:

1) Individual Rights in the Information Age

2) Setting Priorities for Agricultural Genetic Engineering

3) Making Choices About the Military Uses of Space

4) Energy and Poverty: The Effects of Emerging Energy Strategies

5) Toxics in the World's Workplaces: Values and Appropriate Risks.

Leaders of academia, government, and industry will join these

USC Hackers Now Offering Instant Degrees

Federal Agents Investigate Alleged Scheme For Selling Fake Computer Transcripts

LOS ANGELES — Student hackers infiltrated computerized files at the University of Southern California to change grades and create phony degrees purchased for up to \$25,000 each, federal investigators have announced.

Drug Enforcement Administration agents in Louisville, Ky., said they learned of the scheme during a drug investigation into a former USC student.

Jerry Snyder, head of the DEA's Louisville office, said it was not known how many fake degrees were sold, but that the price of a doctoral degree was as high as \$25,000.

The Los Angeles Times reported that the USC computerized transcript system apparently was compromised by students working with someone in the records office — buying

degrees or grade changes with cash or cocaine.

Phony degrees may have been created by changing legitimate transcripts already in the USC computer, the newspaper quoted a source as saying. If someone wanted a chemistry degree, for example, students would search the computer files for a legitimate transcript of someone who had graduated in chemistry.

The name and ID number of that student would be deleted and data on the student buying the degree substituted. The phony transcript would then be filed in the computer, replacing the legitimate degree, the source told the newspaper.

The allegations represent the second time that accusations of illegal tampering with the

prestigious university's computer have surfaced since October. Twenty-one USC students were already under investigation for allegedly paying to have unauthorized grade changes made on their computerized transcripts. Another nine have now been notified they are under investigation, the university said.

"Our investigation has widened beyond grade changes," USC Vice Provost Sylvia Manning told the newspaper. "We are now investigating the possibility that someone may have created entire transcripts as well."

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Visiting UNCF Distinguished Scholar—Dr. William Knox

By Christopher Stanard
Staff Writer

Dr. William Knox, a chemist with a wealth of knowledge and experience, has joined us here at Morehouse as visiting United Negro College Fund (U.N.C.F.) Distinguished Scholar.

Knox, a native of New Bedford, Massachusetts, has an extraordinary educational and professional history. A black man, he received his B.S. in chemistry from Harvard in 1925, and later both his masters degree and Ph.D. in chemistry from M.I.T. This would be a commendable feat for anyone of any race even today, but for a black man back in the 1920's, this was almost unheard of. In fact, Knox was a pioneer of sorts; he was one of the first Black chemistry Ph.D.'s in the country. This feat took not only intelligence, but tremendous character, perseverance, and dedication. He had to overcome, not only the academic and financial hurdles, but also the wall of racism barring his way as well.

Racism followed him after he finished his education, narrow-

ing his teaching to black colleges like J.C. Smith University in Charlotte, N.C., and preventing him from working in industry. Much changed with World War II, which opened up doors for Knox, allowing him to work on the famous Manhattan Project, conducting research which led to the first atomic bomb. After the war, Eastman Kodak hired him to work in Rochester, N.Y. There he faced another problem: housing discrimination. The only way he was able to get a house was by having a white friend buy one for him.

Today, however, Knox sees the situation for blacks being vastly improved, so much so that he envies Morehouse Men. "You have the opportunity to go into any field you want to and get a job in it," he stated. He advises Morehouse students to take advantage of the victories and gains of the past. "The door is now open for you. It is your responsibility to ourselves and our community."

Today, however, Knox sees the situation for blacks being vastly improved, so much so that

he envies Morehouse Men. "You have the opportunity to go into field you want to and get a job in it," he stated. He advises Morehouse students to take advantage of the victories and gains of the past. "The door is now open for you. It is your responsibility to open it wider, Knox emphasized. Simply put, he advised black students to have a responsibility to ourselves and our community while opportunities and conditions continue to improve."

Knox sees the key to fulfilling our responsibility in education. In order to succeed, he encouraged students to realize that your are competing with not only other black American college students, but also with people in our age group from all over the world. This necessitates that you think of ourselves as humans first and blacks second, for you lack the luxury of living in an all-black world. You must choose excellence on par with the best in the world and work for it.

groups throughout the week. The 1983 Student Pugwash International Conference drew students from 22 countries on five continents.

The Conference is supported by grants from the National Science Foundation and other sponsors. All room and board costs for the Conference are paid by Student Pugwash; student travel costs can also be supported in cases of need. Students

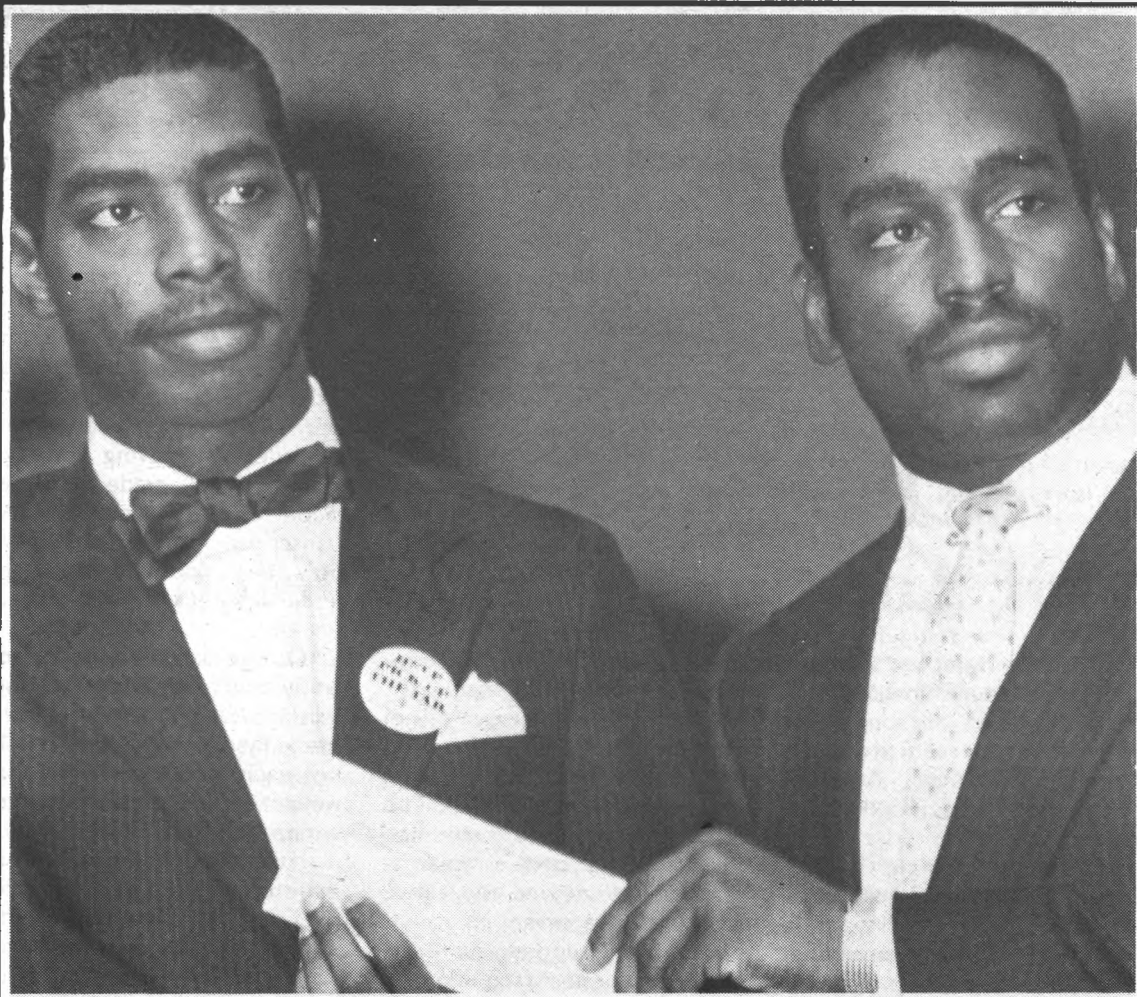
from every discipline are welcome to apply. Applications are available from:

Conference Director
Student Pugwash (USA)
505B 2nd St., NE

Washington, DC 20002

Student Pugwash, founded in 1979, takes its name from the village of Pugwash, Nova Scotia, where eminent scientists and world leaders met in 1957 to consider the role of science in

world affairs. The senior Pugwash Conferences, which have been held each year since 1957, were inspired by Bertrand Russell and Albert Einstein's "Pugwash Manifesto," which called upon all citizens to fulfill their moral obligations of use science and technology responsibly. Student Pugwash is a non-profit, non-partisan educational organization that does not adopt a political position on any issue.



Representatives of Disco Sounds Inc., a mobile disco formed by four A.U.C. Students, presents Red Cross Rep. Adam Smith with a \$1,000 check for the Ethiopian Relief Fund.

Disco Sounds originally had only a small array of entertainment hardware. Today, the company can boast of its strength in the entertainment industry, because of the quality of equipment it uses and its unlimited library of music — classical, jazz, pop, disco, and soul. Within the last two years, Disco Sounds has expanded into other larger sound and lighting reinforcement systems.

Morehouse Men Make Who's Who

Thirty three Morehouse men, who have been selected as national outstanding campus leaders will be listed in the 1985 edition of WHO'S WHO AMONG STUDENTS IN AMERICAN UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES. Campus nomination committees and editors of the annual directory have included the name of these students based on their academic achievement, service to the community, leadership in extracurricular activities and potential for continued success.

Published annually since 1934, this year's students will join an elite group of students selected from more than 1,500 institutions of higher learning in all 50 states, the District of Columbia and several foreign nations.

Students named from Morehouse College are: Freddie A. Asinor, Rahn Bailey, Waldo Banks, Clifford A. Bryant, Richard Burks, Charles A. Carpenter, Steven Carson, Johnny Crawford, Paul Dillard, Kevin Hardison, Eugene Maxwell, Jr., Vernon R. Morris, and Joel Prim. The rest are Adam L. Smith, Mitchell M. Smith, David R. Anderson, Hillary R. Sylvester, Kallan Thomas, Gregory Lambert, Phillip Thomas and Charles Walton. The others are Robert W. Holland, Renaldo A. Jarrell, Michael P. Johnson, Kimblin E. Nesmith, Robert E. Rhodes, II., Quinton S. Seay, Ralph H. Smith, Todd D. Stokes, Kyal B. Strozier, Kevin W. Washington, Clyde Watkins, Jr., and Sanford E. Watson, II.



Mens Fashion Spring 1985

The emphasis is on a conservative but comfortable look.

□**Suits:** More generously cut, with widened shoulders, well-marked waists and side vents. Double-breasted suits are more important than ever, particularly for the slim, tall man. Patterns are traditional checks, plaids, pinstripes of brightly flecked tweeds and chalk-striped flannels.

□**Overcoats:** Fully cut, ample, often with quilted linings.

□**Vests:** Either of contrasting fabrics, knitted, or as part of a suit.

□**Sweaters:** For casual wear, thick cables or argyle plaids.

□**Colors:** Walnut brown, navy, gray flannel, some burgundy for accessory touches.

□**The country-gentleman look:** Tweedy fabrics, checked suits and strong, serviceable trousers.

□**Other fashion notes:** Knit ties, striped shirts with white collar and cuffs, paisley or corduroy vests, plaid shirts, high turtleneck sweaters, reversible jackets for sports.

Bottom line: A well-dressed man's most important wardrobe items are still a well-cut, well-fitted navy blazer jacket and gray worsted wool or flannel trousers.

by Gregory Powell
News Editor

Charles Trammell, United States Army Veteran, spoke at Morehouse College thursday Jan. 11, addressing the issue of black Alcoholism.

Trammell stated he felt it was a need to talk to Morehouse students, because at the Homecoming '84 Tiger Football game he noticed a large number of students were "under the influence."

"Alcoholics go beyond social, racial, and economic barriers," he stated. "Students and professionals make up ninety-seven percent of the alcoholics. Fair Street alcoholics make up 3 percent."

After stating that drinking socially was fine and accepted, Trammell said that black male college students drank until they were "toilet hugging drunk." Trammell then rifled off a staggering number of alcoholics in the Atlanta area.

According to the Metropolitan Atlanta Council on Alcohol and Drugs (Macad), where he does extensive research on the topic, there are

Blacks Hooked Up To Alcoholism?

over ten-million alcoholics in America. Dispelling the myth that alcoholics are homeless, Macad reported that ninety-seven percent of all alcoholics have jobs and families.

"It is a society, family, school problem," commented Trammell.

There are over 3.3 million teenage alcoholics between 14 and 17 in the nation and more than 90,000 of these teenagers live in Georgia, reported Macad.

Are these teenagers destined to become alcoholics? According to Trammell, certain cases of alcoholism has been proven hereditary. Individuals who drink excessively have a genetic trait passed on to them from an ancestor or parent who drank.

But for those students who do not have the genetic trait their basic problem is over consumption.

"We (black male students) loose control. We don't know our limits," stated Trammell. "We have it really bad in that we go to the extreme."

The students inability to put a tab on his alcohol consumption leads to many dangerous

situations, reported Macad:

#Driving under the influence of alcohol is the leading cause of death for people between 15-24.

#Seven percent of all black males in Georgia's prison system are there due to crimes they committed while intoxicated.

#Liver disorders and heart attacks have been linked directly to the over consumption of alcohol.

#A majority of the Black on Black crimes are committed by individuals intoxicated.

#Among black males, this ailment destroys the individual's sex drive.

The road back, stated Trammell, is rough and very expensive, especially for blacks.

Alcoholic treatment centers, like Ridgeview Hospital, range in price from ten to fifteen thousand dollars a month.

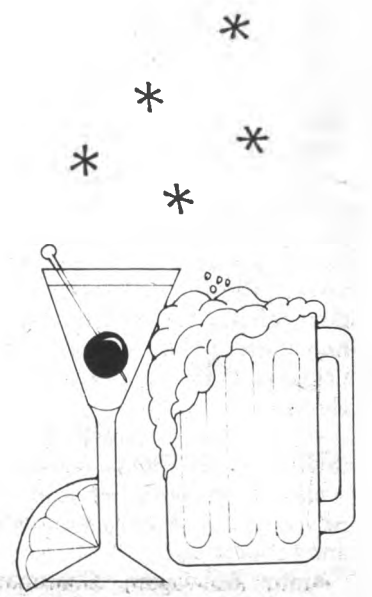
The parent's of black college students cannot afford to pay the high insurance rates that medical institutions call for," stated Trammell.

"The State of Georgia makes 100 million dollars in tax revenue from the sale of alcohol. Five dollars is taken out for each

person who is placed in government funded hospitals," said Trammell.

Grady Hospital, where a majority of Atlanta's black alcoholics turn to for help, treats each alcoholic for twenty-eight days. When the period is up, stated Trammell, the alcoholics are released.

"If you have no money, you receive no treatment," he stated.





The Maroon Tiger is published each month of the academic semester by the Morehouse College Student Government Association-Kevin Green, Acting 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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EDITORIAL

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"... If there's a wrong, we right it..."
Hugh M. Gloster, Ph.D.
Founder's Day, 1985

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Guest Editorial . . .

Building A Doctrine Of Anticipatory Self-Defense?

by Charles Hampton Savage
 Charges against him have now been reduced to unlawful firearms possession, but Bernhard Hugo Goetz's appearance in court is likely to stir public emotions to a higher pitch yet, by the time the jury delivers its verdict. Convicted or acquitted, it will be the public reaction, not his isolated act, which makes the most forceful imprint on law and order in the United States.

Bernhard Hugo Goetz's case is the ideal test, too, for the new spirit of vigilantism at large in American society. Young people Goetz shot all had criminal records; three of the four carried concealed screwdrivers; and they made progressively more insistent demands upon the man. First, it was a request for a match. Second, it was to know the time of day. Third, they wanted five dollars. Next, they would make the ultimate de-

mand upon the subway commuter, correct? The man only acted in self-defense? The youths had the intent to assault him and rob him?

But how was the so-called Subway Vigilante to know that these young people had a criminal past, carried concealed weapons, and meant to cause him harm? Would any of us really be willing to entrust the safety of friends, much less family members, to the judgment of strangers? When mankind's tendency to misread human nature and to over-react to situations is notorious, can we sincerely encourage Goetz's response to an arguably murky situation? Indeed, in approving the stranger's violent action, do we make adequate allowance for the disposition of children? All that is required, after all, to dash easy suspicion is a hyperactive youth who talks incessantly and who seeks a multitude of favors.

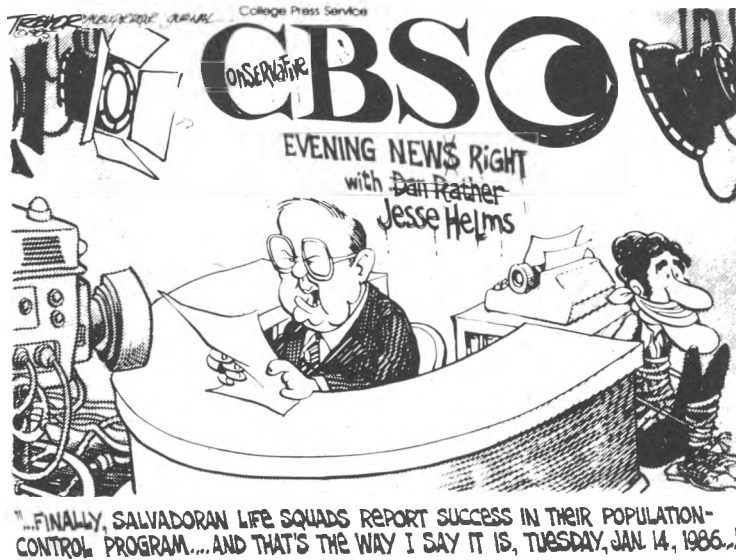
Still, the armed commuter's conduct is not blemish-free. The Assistant District Attorney insisted that he "methodically" shot each of his victims — the two he shot in the chest and the two he shot in the back. "By his own admission," she said, the self-employed electronics specialist "intended to kill each of them." She also found "indications of premeditation" and added, "I didn't see anything to indicate Goetz was in fear for his life at the time." There is something gravely wrong when society takes vacarious delight in one man's outburst, acclaims him a hero, and spends its hard-earned cash on his legal defense fund.

Of course, Goetz's act can have a positive effect despite all the controversy. On account of the groundswell of public support for what he has done, the act can give the potential aggressor pause, and fear of a repetition of the shooting could serve to reduce the rate of crime elsewhere. Just the same, what kind of precedent does it set for the noncriminal, the person apt to be mistaken for an assailant? If the Subway Vigilante's act works to fortify some with a sense of power or control over the criminal, what does it do to relieve the concern of most about the repercussions of their own ambiguous, but innocent and spontaneous, acts?

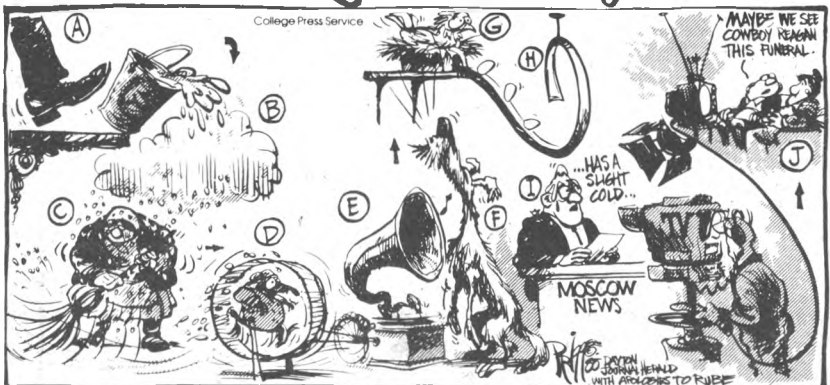
Yes, it is well to remember that defense attorneys videotape and play back for clients scenes showing their poor performance in low-pressure and high-pressure situations alike. Corporate executives who anticipate having to answer embarrassing questions from the news media or Congressional investigating committees are coached, themselves, on how to present a favorable public image. Otherwise, some people just naturally appear guilty, merely being themselves. It is impossible for them to appear completely trustworthy and no threat to others unless they feign an unfelt joviality or project the image of a simpleton.

But involuntary personality adjustments are not an inexpensive cost of relieving the unreasonable fears of the suspicious. On the contrary, they are a forfeiture of basic personal freedom. Before we declare

(Continued, pg. 16)



When Big Brother Says...



(A) SOVIET LEADER KICKS BUCKET KNOCKING WATER INTO (B) FROZEN SOVIET AIR CAUSING IT TO SNOW ON (C) RUSSIAN BROOM LADY. SWEEPING BROOM SCARES RAT (D) TO RUN ON WHEEL WHICH POWERS VICTROLA (E) TO PLAY TCHAIKOVSKY'S 1812 OVERTURE. CANNONS SETS RUSSIAN ELK HOUND (F) HOWLING WHICH SCARES HEN (G) TO LAY EGG ON RAMP (H). EGG LANDS ON FACE OF TASS REPORTER (I) TELLING RUSSIAN PEOPLE (J) EVERYTHING IS HUNKY-DORY.



STEIN '84
ROCKY
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NEWS
NEA
College Press Service

Olympic Medalist Moses Is Cleared Of Sex Charge



Edwin C. Moses '78

LOS ANGELES - Olympic gold medalist Edwin Moses may have cleared the biggest hurdle of his career, a charge of soliciting prostitution that threatened to tarnish his reputation as a highly respected athlete with lucrative commercial endorsements.

Applause filled the courtroom last week as Moses, 29, gold medalist in the 1976 and 1984 Olympics in the 400-meter intermediate hurdles, was acquitted of a charge that he solicited sex from an undercover policewoman.

Moses, who left the courtroom without commenting, smiled widely and hugged one of his attorneys, Edward Medvene, when he heard the decision. The courtroom filled with applause.

Another attorney for Moses, Harold Lipton, said, "We couldn't be happier."

Moses smiled and joked with his wife, Myrella, and his mother as he walked to his car. Several people approached and congratulated him.

After the verdict was read in Municipal Court, jury foreman Harvey Adelman said the phrase

"beyond a reasonable doubt" was a key in the panel's unanimous verdict. The jury deliberated for 2 hours, 20 minutes.

"There were doubts about the solicitation, and doubts about the intent," said Adelman, 58, a professor in research and statistics at Pepperdine University in Malibu.

If convicted, Moses could have faced a six-month jail sentence and a \$1,000 fine, although first-time offenders usually are given a small fine and placed on probation.

But Medvene said a conviction could have tarnished the athlete's image in the eyes of companies that seek his endorsement for their products.

"It's a misdemeanor charge, but this is a felony to Moses in terms of importance," Medvene

said.

Moses has a major promotional contract with Adidas, maker of sportswear. Adidas spokesman Dave Fogelson said the company was "delighted with the verdict," but would have stuck by Moses had he been convicted.

Last year, Moses was named winner of the Prestigious Sullivan Award as the nation's outstanding amateur athlete for 1983, and has been a spokesman for the United Way and the American Cancer Society.

At the 1984 Los Angeles Olympics, he was chosen to recite the Athletes Oath at the Opening Ceremonies. He also has been selected to represent his country on the International Olympic Committee; the International Amateur Athletic Federation, the world governing body of track and field, and the U.S. Olympic Committee.

Deputy City Attorney Edward J. Guarino said Moses' popularity might have affected the outcome of the case.

REAGAN'S NEW BUDGET ASKS GIANT CUTS IN STUDENT AID

SOME "WORST FEARS" COME TRUE; 2.5 MILLION STUDENTS COULD LOSE AID

(CPS) — As many as 2.5 million college students could lose their financial aid funding next year if the education budget President Reagan sent to Congress February 4th passes, education proponents warn.

The budget proposals incorporate many of the worst fears expressed by educators since the November election.

And while education groups last year succeeded in pressuring Congress to overrule most of the president's education cuts, officials worry they may not be as lucky this time.

Reagan wants to cut next year's student aid budget by \$2.3 billion, a 27 percent decrease from the \$9 billion appropriated for the current funding year, according to Education Department spokesman Duncan Helmrich.

Under Reagan's plan, the entire education budget would be slashed by nearly \$3 billion — from \$18.4 billion to \$15.5 billion — for the upcoming fiscal year.

"But the current \$18.4 billion budget) includes a \$750 million appropriation for payment of prior Pell Grants and Guaranteed

Student Loans (GSLs) debts, so we're really only talking about a little over a \$2 billion cut," Helmrich says.

Student aid will suffer most of the decrease.

Under Reagan's proposal: +Students with family incomes over \$32,500 will be cut from the GSL program, beginning with the 1986-87 school year.

+Those with family incomes above \$25,000 would be denied Pell Grants, National Direct Student Loans (NDSLs), or College Work-Study funds.

+The State Student Incentive Grant and Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant programs will be eliminated.

+Assistance programs for international education, foreign language study, and the Fund for the Improvement of Post Secondary Education will be cut drastically or eliminated.

+Funding will be frozen for remedial education, block grants, handicapped education, bilingual learning programs, and vocational and adult education programs.

Needless to say, Reagan's proposals are drawing harsh criticism from education groups.

"We see (the proposals) as a very major assault on education and student aid," says Dallas Martin, executive director of the National Association of Student Financial Aid Administrators.

"More than one million students will be made ineligible by the \$25,000 ceiling on the Pell Grant, NDSL, and Work-Study



Harold Heinen (Germany), Petra Lemmens and Anders Morgensen (Netherlands).

EXPRESSIONS OF GRATITUDE

Three expressions that joyfully sum up these high school students' feelings about their exchange year in America. Educational Foundation for Foreign Study, a non-profit organization, brought these and over 2100 other European students to spend 1984/85 living and studying in towns across the United States. EFFS offers 1985/86 high school exchange programs for European, Mexican, Japanese, Philippine and

American students.

Harold, Petra, and Anders have changed the way they view the world. Let EFFS help you, your family, and your community share in this exciting, cultural experience. To find out about becoming a host family, Area Representative, or an exchange student, please call Jim toll-free at 800-447-4273, or write, EFFS, Box M, 1528 Chapala St. Santa Barbara, CA, 93101... and start smiling.

programs," Martin contends.

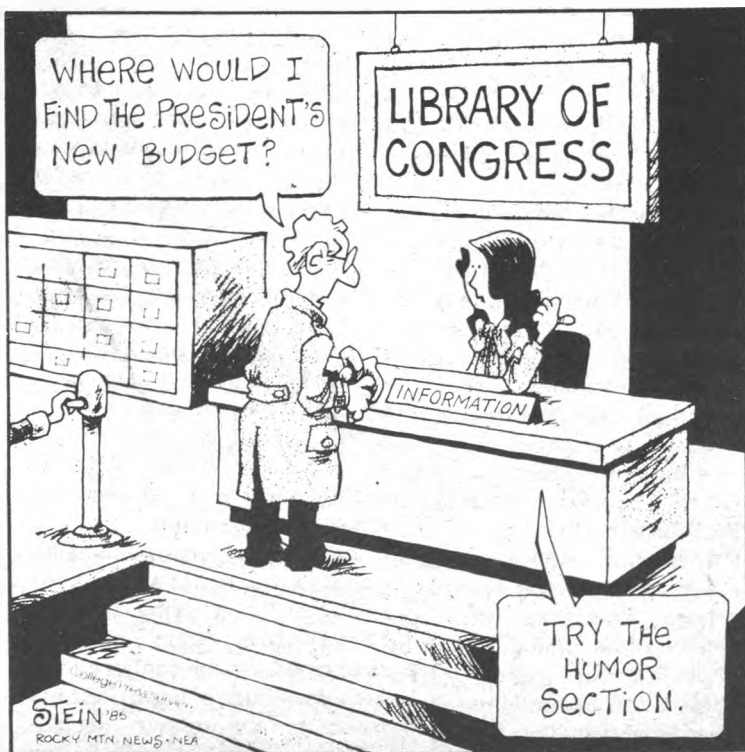
"Roughly one million more will be displaced by the \$32,500 cap on GSLs, and another 300,000 will be affected by the cuts in state grant programs," he predicts.

Congress must still review and approve Reagan's proposals, or pass its own version of the education budget.

Martin feels he and his colleagues face a hard battle to beat back the proposed cuts.

"We're in a totally different environment this year," he explains. "Last year was an election year and no one wanted to do anything too unpopular."

This year, he says, "because of the tremendous pressure to control the deficit, we should not assume that Congress will automatically step in and reduce the cuts."

Senator Robert Dole
Senate LeaderSTEIN '85
ROCKY MTN. NEWS-NEA

"Don't work for the Federal Government"

A Former Civil Servant Writes To Editors

I have a Bachelor of Arts degree from Columbia University and am retired after having worked for many years for the Federal Government's Social Security Administration and Health Care Financing Administration. I very strongly urge all college graduates **not** to work for the United States Government, because:

1. Wages and salaries for Federal Government employees are on the average 18.3% below the pay that employees in private enterprise receive for essentially the same jobs. The most pay that a Federal Government employee can receive is \$66,000 a year (very few of them reach that or get anywhere near it), which is very small compared to the yearly salaries of many private company executives which are in the hundreds of thousands of dollars and which in some cases are in the millions of dollars.

2. Federal employees have to pay a high percentage of the premiums for their health and life insurance, whereas, many employers in private enterprise pay all of such premiums for their employees.

3. Federal employees have to pay into Medicare's Hospital Trust Fund, and effective with January 1, 1984 new Federal employees must pay into Social Security's other trust funds. This is in addition to paying into the Civil Service Retirement System. These mandatory payments constitute just a sneaky way by which the Reagan Administration and its reactionary allies in the Congress have taken the money of Federal Government employees to shore up Medicare and Social Security. Federal employees have their own health insurance and retirement systems and cannot bear any additional expense.

4. The Reagan Administration has raised Federal employees' and retirees' health insurance premiums to exorbitant levels and cut their health insurance coverage drastically.

5. According to the Congressional Budget Office Federal Government employees receive less vacation and holiday time than do many people in private enterprise. For example, for many years steel workers have been given 13 week vacations every 5 years (in addition to their regular vacations during the intervening years) upon attaining a certain seniority.

6. The Congressional Budget Office also states that employees of the Federal Government receive less sick time than do many private enterprise employees.

7. Federal employees work a 40 hour week while many private

enterprise workers have work weeks of less hours. For example, the electricians in New York City obtained a 25 hour work week many years ago.

8. For many years Federal employees have paid 7% of their total pay into their retirement fund. They have had to pay into their fund far more than people covered by Social Security have been required to pay into the Social Security trust funds. The vast majority of private enterprise retirement plans are fully apud for by the employers with no employee contributions required, and private plans are protected by a Federal law, the Pension Benefit Guarantee Statute.

9. Federal Government employees do not receive Christmas or any other bonuses, or have profit sharing plans, stock option plans, etc.

10. Federal employees are forbidden to engage in politics. This is a complete violation of their Constitutional rights of free expression and association.

11. Federal Government retirees formerly received 1% of their pensions added to the pensions at the time of retirement and 2 cost of living increases each year in order to at least fractionally compensate

them for the low pay that they had been given while working. Now they do not get the 1% add-on, and they only receive 1 cost of living increase per year.

12. Federal retirees have to pay income tax on every cent of their pensions once they get back what they paid into their pension fund. The money that they paid into the pension fund is not taxable, because taxes were paid on it by the retiree, when he/she was working.

13. In order to provide a survivor's pension for his or her spouse, the average Federal retiree must accept about an 8% reduction in his or her pension from its inception.

14. In the past college graduates sought employment with the Federal Government mainly because of job security and retirement at a comparatively young age on a good pension. Recent legislation has cut down Federal job security, job security has been increased in the private sector by law and recent court decisions, and many private company pension plans provide benefits (including early retirement) that are equal to or more generous than those that are given by the Federal Civil Service Retirement System. J. Peter Grace, Chairman of the Board of

W. R. Grace and Co., receives a pension of \$357,500 per year! He is also chairman of the commission which was supposed to make recommendations to eliminate waste in the Federal Government (almost all of which is due to enormous overcharging by private enterprise defense contractors). That commission produced the ridiculous Grace Commission Report, which, almost entirely, instead of revealing instances of waste, called for the elimination of efficiently run programs that do not suit the reactionary ideas of the commission.

Therefore, college graduates are much better off working in private enterprise with the chance of becoming one of the \$1,000,000 (or more) a year corporation presidents or a quarter of a million a year vice president than working in the Federal Government's Civil Service Retirement System. J. Peter Grace, Chairman of the Board of W. R. Grace

Therefore, college graduates are much better off working in private enterprise with the chance of becoming one of the \$1,000,000 (or more) a year corporation presidents or a quarter of a million a year vice president than working in the

Federal Government's Civil Service for cheap pay and second rate fringe benefits.

If a college graduate cannot find a good job in private enterprise upon graduation, he/she would do far better to work in a menial job in private enterprise until such time as he can obtain a position in the private sector that is commensurate with his education than take a job with the United States Government while looking for a good occupation with a private business. Otherwise, he may ruin his future by tainting himself with Federal employment, since it is looked upon with great disdain by the business community and the public in general. In fact, for a number of years people have been thought to have disgraced themselves, if they have worked for the Federal Government.

Sincerely yours,

Frederick C. Stark, Jr.

P.S. Besides getting the \$357,500 a year pension J. Peter Grace who is still working, also receives his regular salary and benefits.

CLEOPATRA'S

AFRICAN LOVE NEST



by Richard McMillan

THE first sight you obtain of this African paradise – the oasis of Siwa, where the great Queen Cleopatra loved and sang with her soldier lover Mark Anthony – occurs when you reach the summit of the last sand dune in the vast Sahara.

Away in the shimmering sunlight casting splinters like scattered diamonds on the illimitable and tumultuous 'sea of sand', palm trees wave above green swards bordering glittering pools in which the immortal courtesan and her paramour splashed and played discreetly screened from the probing eyes of a curious world.

The Queen of Egypt had enticed her Roman swain to this remote oasis in the desert purposely to avoid the inquisitive gossipers. She knew, at the same time, that this was a pearl of unsurpassed African beauty, one of the jewels of her crown, noted for the coolness of its balmy airs under the blistering sun.

One can picture the great mistress of the art of seduction setting the scene under the palm trees – gaily coloured tents, musicians and dancing girls all selected for their skill and

enchantment, troubadours, clowns, orators reciting erotic poetry to stimulate Anthony's erogenous ideas, with a backdrop of brightly caparisoned camels, prancing Arabian steeds, soldiers in shining armour, court followers and the hoi-polloi of camp attendants who were for ever discreetly in the background of the fabulous royal entourage.

I speak from personal knowledge of this trysting place. Siwa is situated not many miles from the swift-flowing Nile and about 300 miles south of Mersa-Matruh, on the Mediterranean coast between Alexandria and the frontier of Libya and Egypt, incidentally a halting place for the lovers as they travelled towards their desert oasis. My visit to Siwa was in the spring and my first glimpse of the alluring scene was a short time before the golden coin of the sun slipped beyond the distant horizon. Before it departed to herald the coming of the curtain of night it laid a patina of warm gold over the desert which shone with a beauty such as never before witnessed on land or sea!

To try to recapture the gorgeous spectacle of Cleopatra

holding court in her royal tent beside the pools of Siwa we must remember the immortal description Shakespeare painted of her as she sailed in her shimmering barge down the Nile for her first meeting with Mark Anthony. These are his immortal lines:

'The barge she sat in, like a burnished throne,
Burned on the water; the poop was beaten gold,
Purple the sails, and so perfumed that
The winds were love-sick with them;
The oars were silver
Which to the tune of flutes kept stroke and made
The water which they beat to follow faster,
As amorous of their strokes. For her own person
It beggar'd all description.'

Even the immortal Swan of Avon, master of the magic phrase, admitted that he was 'beggared' of imagery to describe the beauty of the royal Ptolemy, of whom it was said that if her nose had been an inch longer the history of the world would have been changed, meaning of course with such unparalleled beauty as that with which she had been gifted she had moulded destiny enough, since two men whose might bestrode the universe - both Caesar and Mark Anthony - had been enslaved by her enchantment to become her 'boy-friends'!

To this day the pools of Siwa are as inviting as ever, as I can testify from my own experience, as I have bathed in them and swum from one to another along the connecting channels which Cleopatra had specially constructed for her idyllic dalliance. The water is clear and warm, gently heated by the brilliant source which springs from the depths of the Sahara.

There is a military history spanning many centuries associated with Siwa. We are told by the 'father of history' Herodotus, as we can learn from any erudite young student, that the Persians sought to reach the oasis in order to destroy the Oracle of Zeus Ammon. In 525 B.C. King Cambyses, the Persian conquerer of Egypt, marched from the temple of Luxor on the Nile because the Oracle had prophesied his early death. The army, totalling 50,000 men, were overtaken by the Harmattan which swallowed them up, so that they were all lost. There are still traces of the castellated shrine of the Oracle in the sands at Siwa. Herodotus tells us that the origin of the Oracle was a girl captured at Thebes, in Greece, by Phoenician merchants, then taken to Siwa where the inhabitants mesmerised by her loveliness and strange language looked upon her as a goddess. The other link in the military chain was provided during the last war when Siwa became the secret headquarters of the Long Range Desert Group which sent out patrols hundreds of miles behind the German lines to attack vital targets - airfields, petrol storage tanks and communications.

What do we learn from the love idylls of Cleopatra? It is evident that she felt her beauty was not enough. The incarnation of the Eternal Eve, she wove her enchantment in every way possible. The pomp and ceremony and brilliant display of her court in Alexandria and Cairo were not enough; she sought out scenes of surpassing beauty like Siwa, with its waving palm trees, sweet-scented air from its date groves and desert flowers, its bubbling streams rippling into the shaded pools to induce the euphoria of romantic love. And to add a final touch she had marble pillars, glittering white, constructed around the bathing pools which the tourist can see to this day. One marvels both at their enduring symmetry as well as the ingenuity and resourcefulness of the dazzling queen who installed them.

In travel in many countries in Africa, I have set eyes on many lovely scenes - the swift flowing River Niger under the heights of Niamey as it gurgles and splashes its way from Timbuktu to the illimitable Atlantic ocean at Port Harcourt, the imposing peak of Table Mountain, the almost incredible, imposing majesty of snow-capped Killimanjaro in Tanzania, the broad sweep of the coffee-coloured Congo as it tumbles and ripples to the sea from the rapids below Stanleyville - but I do not think anything stays in my memory as that first sight of Siwa in the glow of the setting sun beyond the Saharan dunes.

One thing is missing in our story of the erotic Egyptian Sappho. We have never been told her age, but then she was so enticing, so matchless in her intoxicating beauty that years did not seem to matter unless of course she felt that her glamour needed something more, such as the delights of Siwa. When all these failed and, bereft of her last great love, she put the asp to her bosom and she exclaimed 'Peace, peace, the baby at my breast sucks the nurse asleep' and closed her wondrously enslaving eyes for ever!

What a fabulous scene must have set the oasis aglow by night, transforming it into a fairyland of enchantment! In the mind's eye we can see it: a thousand torches gleam like fireflies, the music of a myriad lyres intone songs of love as the paramours in their gayly coloured incense-scented tent carouse, drinking rare wines and eating the choicest delicacies, while their servitors attend to their every wish. (Cleopatra's faithful, ever-present maid is Charmian, who described her courtesan-mistress in three deathless words 'A lass unparalleled'). The lights grow dim; the enamoured couple retire to their perfumed couch to be lulled to sleep in each other's arms - in the arms of Eros, too. A little more imagination and we can perceive the ghostly silhouette of the Theban maiden tip-toeing in the sands enviously comparing the blissful idyll of the immortal lovers to her lonely vigil under the yellow moon!

WOMEN ONLY

American women of the 80's are more prominent in the workforce today - - - 44.7 percent in Metropolitan Atlanta. Issues relevant to enhancing their careers and personal lives range from career counseling and placement, planned childbirth and child care, to physical fitness, battered women's rights and legal rights.

The United Way agencies listed below offer social programs and services for women such as career counseling and placement, physical fitness, child care and other pertinent programs.

YMCA - Atlanta (404) 522-9922
YMCA - Marietta (404) 427-2902

Council on Battered Women, Inc. - (404) 873-1766

Odyssey: Family Counseling Center - Hapeville (404) 766-1616

Bedford Pine Child and Family Resource Center - Atlanta (404) 875-9668

Scottsdale Community Daycare - Scottsdale (404) 294-8362

Gate City Day Nursery Association - Atlanta (404) 753-1172

For more information, contact United Way's HELP LINE, (404) 522-7370.



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- Any student is eligible to submit his or her verse.
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- All entries must be typed, double-spaced, on one side of the page only. Each poem must be on a separate sheet and must bear, in the upper left-hand corner, the NAME and ADDRESS of the student as well as the COLLEGE attended. Put name and address on envelope also!
- There are no restrictions on form or theme. Length of poems up to fourteen lines. Each poem must have a separate title. (Avoid "Untitled"!)
- The judges' decision will be final. No info by phone!

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- There is an initial one dollar registration fee for the first entry and a fee of fifty cents for each additional poem. It is requested to submit no more than ten poems per entrant.
- All entries must be postmarked not later than the above deadline and fees be paid, cash, check or money order, to:

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REAL POLITICS

The Parable of the Deficit

by David S. Broder

The text for today's sermon comes from the Book of David and Donald, Chapter '82. Read, brothers and sisters:

"It was the year of 1982, the month of February, in the second year of the glorious reign of King Ronald of Hollywood. And the kingdom was troubled. The Great Congress had decreed that taxes should be cut for three straight years and domestic-spending waste ended and the Pentagon enlarged, all good things. But the recession had come down like a lion on the flock, and the deficit was growing, not disappearing, as the King had promised.

"Now on the day the new budget was released, David the Stockman came before the

scribes to explain what had happened in the year since King Ronald had promised the budget would be balanced by 1983, possibby, and if not, for sure by 1984. In all the kingdom, no one knew more about the numbers than David the Stockman. People said it was as if he made them up from his own head.

"And David said on Feb. 6, 1982: 'The point we are making here is that these deficits have a different cause and a different significance. They arise from a different fiscal environment. The deficit is largely a product of the transition from past fiscal policy and economic conditions to a wholly new economic environment in which inflation will be declining steadily and growth will recover; in which financial

markets will slowly adjust and interest-rate premiums will slowly come down; and in which past spending commitments will steadily shrink.'

"And David added: 'I keep reading descriptions of the expected deficits with words behind them like staggering, towering, gigantic, huge, etc. But those terms are accurate only if you ignore the fact that there has been enormous change in the scale of numbers that we worked with over the last four or five years. They are not huge in the context of the \$3.3 trillion gross national product....'

"Lo, the scribes heard these words and were amazed. Some shook their heads in wonder. And some were skeptical. But David had studied at Harvard,

and David had stood the Congress on its ear, so David must know.

"But one of the scribes was a hard case, and he asked, 'How do you justify continued deficits in the \$90 billion range when you are at peace and you have a robust economy?'

"And Donald the Regan, the sage of Wall Street and keep of the exchequer, came forward and spoke in reply: 'The answer to that is that we have other programs that we are trying to put in place. WE have let our defense establishment run down over the last seven years or so. As a result, we have to build up these defense establishment. That is the area where we will be spending money.'

"The scribes looked perplexed, so Donald the Regan spoke again: 'The additional cuts in the budget, as David pointed out, merely slow down the rate of growth in outlays for social purposes. So we will be spending more on social purposes. Those

two items we consider to be necessary at least for the good of the United States. Accordingly, we are willing to take those deficits in an effort to do both at the same time.'

"The scribes still looked dubious, so Donald added: 'It is preferable to close the transitional recession deficits of the sort now being experienced by borrowing rather than taxing.... Some have urged us to revoke the incentive-creating tax cuts already in place. The result would have been lower real growth for many years into the future.... That alternative was not seriously considered.'

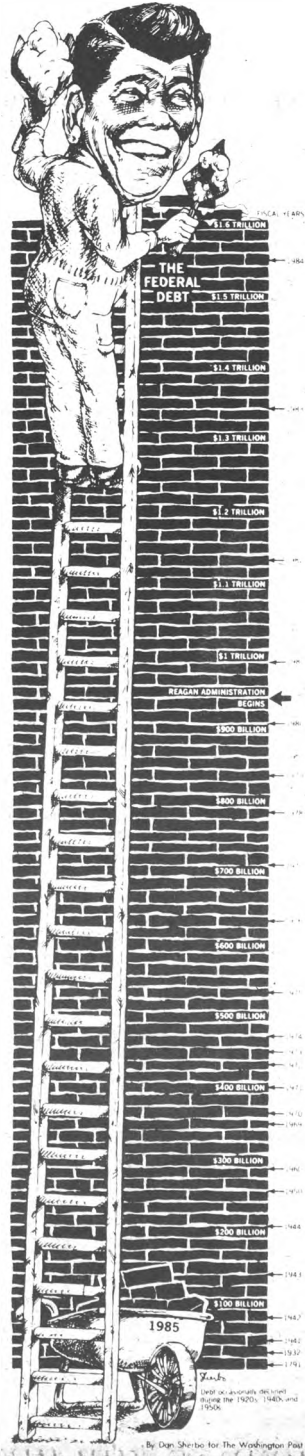
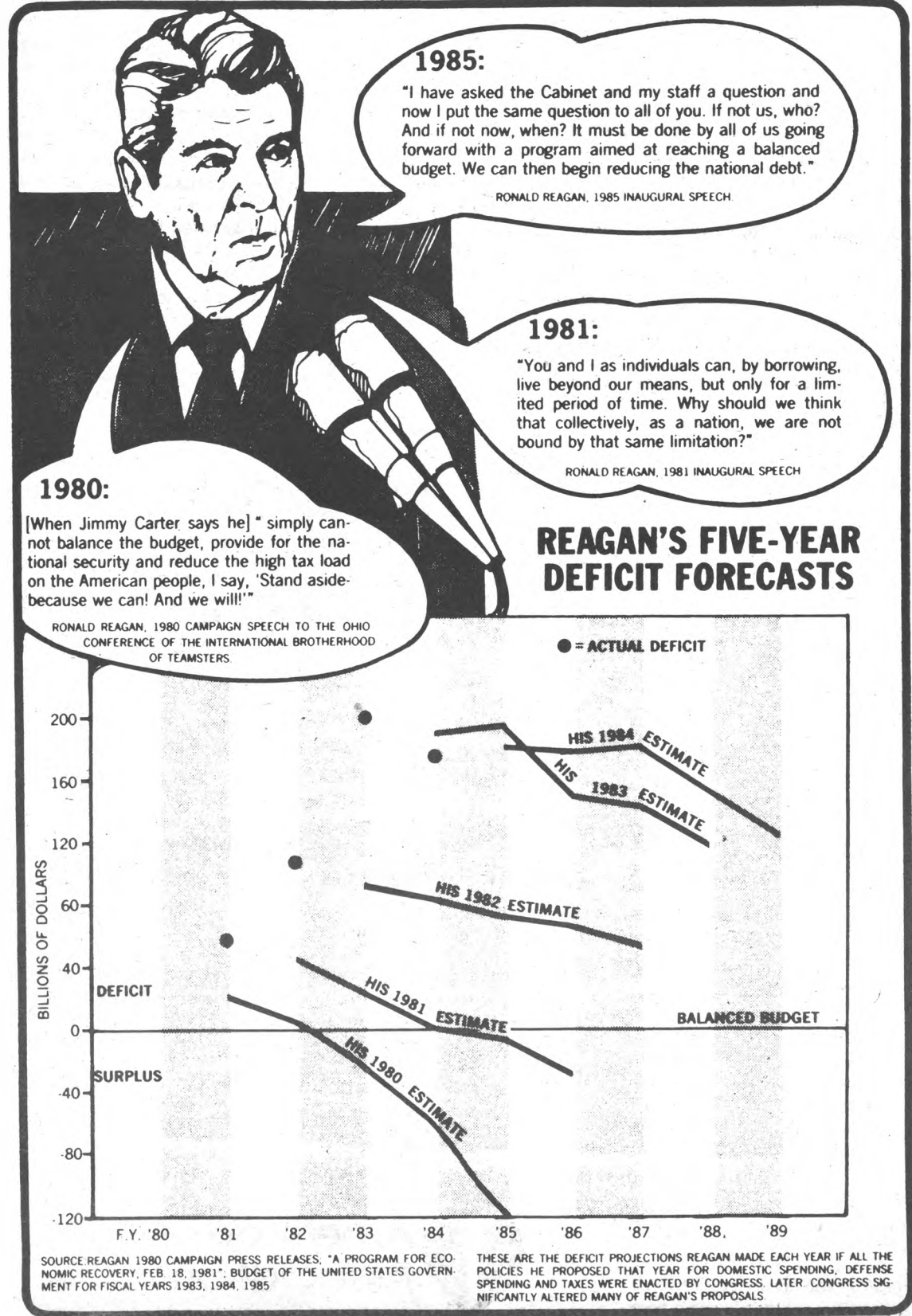
"And now it is 1985, and just as David and Donald had said, the tax cuts were continued, and the defense spending did increase, and so did the social spending, for King Ronald was loath to take away from those his age and those who vote.

"And just as David and Donald had said, the economy did flourish, and the stock market soared, and the people acclaimed King Ronald with his favorite change, 'Four more years.'

"And once again, it is February, and once again, the scribes have gathered, and once again, David the Stockman, who knows more about eh numbers than anyone in the kingdom, has come forward to explain why the deficits have not gone away but have grown like weeds.

"And now, Donald the Regan, prmoted for his excellence in story-telling to be the King's first lord of the bedchamber, joins David the Stockman in telling the whole country that the deficits are a terrible danger; that King Ronald despises them; that he and David have fought those deficits just as hard as they could from their first day in office; and that the Awful Congress, ruled over by the Terrible Tip, is to blame for the deficits being out of control.

"And, sad to say, some of the scribes will still be skeptical."



BUSINESS

Banking Focus: Three Morehouse Men

by Veronica Green
Business Affairs Editor

A productive summer in an internship position as Staff Accountant at Chemical Bank in New York City has started Clifton Eugene Strain propelling toward upward mobility prior to graduation. This California native is presently holding down a position with International Business Machines (IBM) while awaiting graduation this May.

Rising at 6:00 a.m. allowed Strain to be on the subway by 7:00 a.m. "Those individuals that did not read *The Wall Street Journal* started the day off behind. The daily discussion centered around the newspaper. If one had not read *The Wall Street Journal*, that person did not have the advantage of prior knowledge, and he was left out of the day's discussion."

Strain spoke of his position in New York as satisfying. He had a heavy load placed on his shoulders and many challenges to overcome. There were opportunities to interact among the strong network of black executives in New York. These professionals were cited for their consistent availability to render assistance.

Advancement, at Chemical Bank, from Strain's point of view deals with "the ability to a person to play politics. In most cases, there are no set standards. Quiet people that do a good job are behind because they do not make it known. The only way to make leaps and bounds is by taking risks. I quickly found that there were advantages and rewards for aggressiveness."

Remembering the many oral and written reports he completed, Strain said banking is extensive. Presenting his findings and the basis for his conclusions became habit.

Managing himself and limited time became more important than ever before. "I sat down and wrote out weekly objectives. Making an allowance for personal time was essential. I also had to maintain a sense of individualism. In New York City, it is easy to get caught up with being someone else. Some people are lost in the corporate culture. They do not know who they are. Some may appear to be successful, but personal happiness is lacking."

Success means many things to Strain. It involves economic independence and the ability to use that money to make more. "Being happy with the nature of your duties can be beneficial. Beyond the work world, personal happiness that includes family and friends is critical. Success is an ongoing process. You can never be satisfied. Be willing to take a chance. Try to

find out and learn as much as you can. Do not be afraid to do anything. Do not settle for what you consider to be the best. Always look to improve yourself. There is always tomorrow. Remember, keep striving for more."



Clifton Eugene Strain graduating in May.

Long hours and planned career objectives are only two of the factors that catapulted Darryl Uvoyd Gordon into his livelihood as a younger black banker. A Management Development Associate for Mellon Bank, one of the nation's top twenty money center institutions, Gordon said he is in the "most diversified field of banking."

Remembering his interview with Mellon, Gordon explained, "It was tough. I interviewed with the regional area vice president and six different department heads." He cautioned others to "set yourself apart from the crowd and be keenly aware of your body language. Do your homework. Know more about the company than the information presented in the placement center brochures. Do not make the conversation one sided. By asking well thought out questions, the interviewer will recognize your interest in the company. Never get defensive in an interview. Be aggressive and confident, but not arrogant."

At Mellon Bank, there are not "typical" work days. Everyone has a different problem. Gordon strives to satisfy his clients to the best of his ability.

Networking is basically a corresponding relationship between two or more people. "Get to know as many people as possible. It is instrumental in reinforcing an informational exchange, and facilitating administrative input. Gordon pinpointed social networking as interaction with his colleagues outside the normal working hours. Hitting a few holes on the golf course and having dinner are two typical activities that he enjoys.

Gordon said finding mentors

in key positions within the corporation will help a person learn the ropes easier and faster. He encouraged black men to look for a mentor that would be knowledgeable and honest enough to address their concerns.

Gordon spoke of fast tracking as "rapid advancement up the corporate ladder. Students should be willing to relocate. Flexibility and a thirst for mobility are requisite factors for quick advancement. Fast trackers work long and hard hours. Given a certain task or project, you should go beyond what is expected. Maintain a good rapport with your manager. If you are going to do the work, why not do it well and receive realized gains, recognition, and financial rewards."

A few years ago, Stephen Elmore was on his way to becoming a partner in a big eight public accounting firm when he was "approached by the First Atlanta Corporation" where he presently acts as auditor of First Atlanta Corporation and The First National Bank of Atlanta.

Flipping through the pages of First Atlanta's annual report, Elmore can be seen as the only black face in the General and Senior Management Group. Elmore spoke favorably of First Atlanta, stating that they are not concerned with "what color or sex you are but if you can get the job done."

Elmore's climb to the top was not an easy one. After graduating from Morehouse College, he set his priorities. On a short term basis he wanted to obtain his CPA which he felt would be more valuable than an MBA. His long range goal was to make use of his certification. He spoke of his work in public accounting as a storehouse of experience, however, admitted that the hours were long with no overtime compensation once he became manager.

In his present capacity as auditor, the monetary rewards are great. In addition to his base



Darryl Uvoyd Gordon, a recent Morehouse graduate is a Community Banking Representative at Mellon Bank in Pittsburgh. He is a native of Texas.

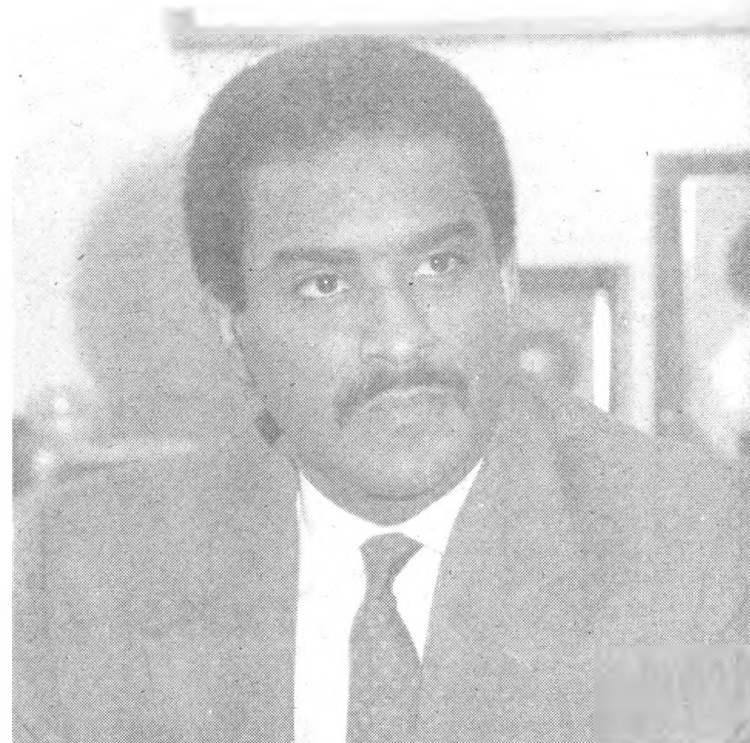
salary, Elmore receives the other employee benefits that accompany executive positions like bonuses, stock options, grants, and the opportunity to borrow at a lower than normal rate.

From his high-rise office overlooking the city, Elmore spoke of the mistakes many young professionals make. Some are "too concerned about the mechanics of documenting work before understanding why. There is also a lack of assertiveness existing at the bottom of the totem pole. You have the right to voice concerns and be responsible for your own careers. Without self confidence, you increase the probability of failing in this

competitive environment."

Elmore offered this advice to interested students. Individuals interested in banking should possess "excellent oral communication skills and an ability to tactfully respond to negative feedback because you will hear about your mistakes. Auditors, particularly need a certain amount of assertiveness to obtain information that is not readily volunteered." Another important trait is the "ability to remain calm when everyone is blowing up."

According to Elmore, "the opportunities are tremendous. Job opportunities are there in spite of economic conditions."



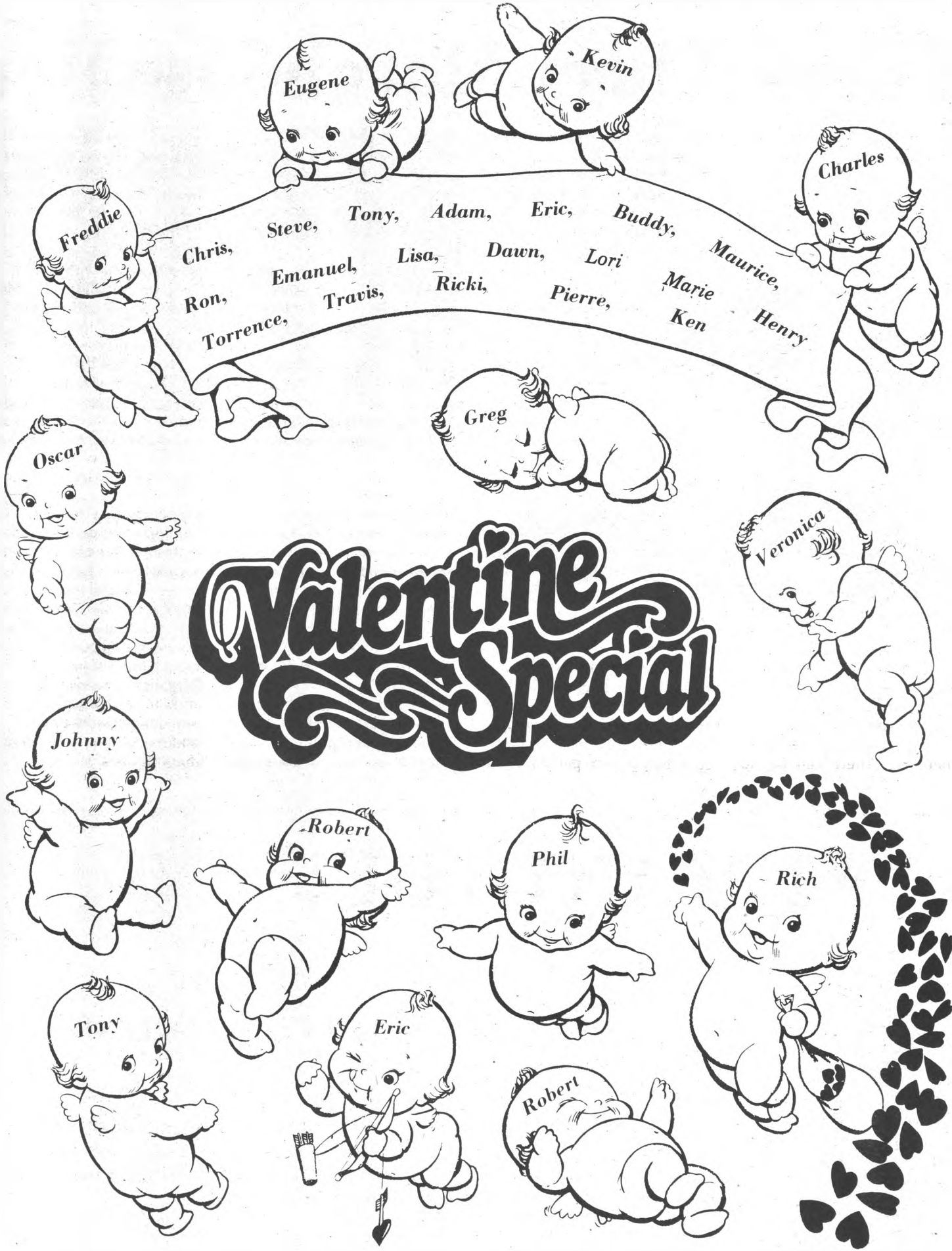
Stephen A. Elmore, CPA, auditor of The First Atlanta Corporation and The First National Bank of Atlanta. He is a Morehouse College graduate.

Photo by Johnny Crawford

WE'RE FIGHTING FOR
YOUR LIFE



American Heart
Association

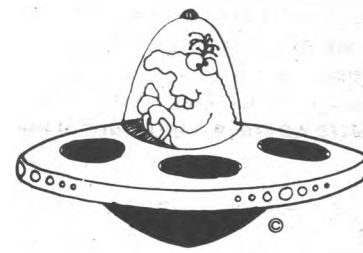


from the staff of
Atlanta University Center's Best
The Maroon Tigers

(SADE, from p.5)

saw good young musicians, a good singer and above all a brace of good songs. 'It was all there, my job was just to bring it out.' There first two songs they created together was the old Pride number "Smooth Operator" and a new number written just two days before entering the studio, that was called "Your Love Is King." On the strength of those two tracks Sade signed to Epic records on a major international deal which most importantly gave the band complete artistic control. They used that to create an album which reflects the whole band, their life-long love of soul music, their respect for the emotion and precision of jazz, their rejection of both and the blandness of disposable computer pop. The result was **DIAMOND LIFE**, shining hard and made to last.

And Sade the band is also a long-term project, growing with every performance every new song. **DIAMOND LIFE** has proved powerfully successful throughout the world, but it's only a beginning. There's a long way to go because there's a lot to give. Sade is about the pursuit of fine things.



(Moses, from pg. 11)

"We can't deny in this case the tremendous amount of sympathy for Edwin Moses," Guarino said. "I'm proud of the effort we put on."

Juror Albert Moreau said the first poll of the 12-member jury was 10-1, with one abstention, in favor of acquittal. The second ballot was unanimous.

During the trial, Moses denied that he offered Officer Susan Gonzales \$100 for sex. He said he struck up a conversation with her because he thought she was a fan who recognized him.

(Editorial, from p. 10)

Goetz's act a desirable development, then, let us consider what kind of an impression we make, our family members make and our friends make on total strangers and whether we are willing to suffer the awful consequences of casual interaction with even one person who dislikes or distrusts us. Which one of us is so absolutely secure in the impression we leave complete strangers that he is willing to stake his life on a single failure, within the atmosphere of suspicion the Subway Vigilante's act inspires?

Looking For The Black Identity

by Rudolph Small
Staff Writer

"Our identity is the key to our survival and development as a people—a black nation." Those were the words spoken by Michael Samanga, chairman of the New Justice Movement. Samanga who hails from Detroit, Mich. likes to be described as a 'Spiritual Politician.' Apart from being a preacher, an activist, an organizer and a politician, he is also an excellent orator. Morehouse had the distinct privilege and opportunity of having Samanga as the guest speaker at 'Vesper Hour' at the Martin Luther King International Chapel.

The question that unlocks the door to our identity as a people is, "Who are we?" This question, as simple as it may appear, has baffled many scholars, theologians and political leaders of the past. It continues to be the "stumbling block" in our path, denying us the opportunity of being as effective and dynamic a people, culturally as well as economically, as we could be.

A people approximately 30 million in number with no 'real' heritage to call their own can really be equated to "a tree without roots." Are we Africans? Negroes? Coloreds? Blacks? The mere fact that such a question needs to be asked tells us the state we are in. The United States

Congress classified 'blacks' as 'Afro-Americans'; although the classification may sound or look good, it really has no meaning. Afro is a general term used to described people of African descent, who may have similar features. The problem that rises is: Africa is not a country, it is a continent, which consists of many nationalities whose cultures, customs and languages are different. Children born to Italian immigrants are not termed 'Euro-Americans' but rather 'Italian-Americans'. So too is the case of children born to Chinese immigrants; they are not classified as Asian-Americans but rather Chinese-Americans. "Why then should we as black Americans be given a classification that has no apparent meaning?" asked Samanga.

If the U.S. government refuses to grant us our rightful heritage, is it not logical for us as a people to actively pursue a course of self-determination? This would ultimately lead us to the realization that we are a nation and a proud people with a glowing past and a bright future. With a course of self-determination we would not only hope for equal rights and justice, we would find ways and means to make them both attainable. There can be no quality if there is no identity; for "nothing cannot be equal to something." There can be no

equality and justice when our 'oppressors shape and mold our concept, our vision of our identity as Black Americans. It is indeed a great shame and pity to have many Black stars (role-models) spend huge sums of money in an attempt to become "white" (nose jobs, straightend hair, etc.) This, unfortunately, is our present condition today, which can be attributed to a lack of understanding of who we are as a people. Four hundred years of indoctrination has left an 'indelible' mark on our psyche, having us believe that nothing black is good. The time has arrived for us to do away with that "Slave Mentality" and begin to look up to and respect our own kind and more particularly ourselves; were the words of Samanga to an attentive audience comprised of Morehouse men and community residents.

If we are to gain respect as a people we must give respect where respect is due; in so doing we will then be able to demand respect. A story told of an imminent cardiologist who practices in North Carolina, depicts our plight accurately. This is the case of a black doctor who served and continues to serve the black community diligently and faithfully, his charges tailored to suit the economic condition of each patient. To his

dismay when his patients moved up on the economic scale, they also moved on to the white physicians.

This is a classic example of how ungrateful and insensitive we can be towards our own, this feeling that nothing black is good is quite evident. It is of the utmost importance that such attitudes be eradicated from our community as soon as possible.

The time has come for us to wage a "Holy Struggle." Now is the time for us to commence a struggle with the active participation of all 'Black Churches' uniting for the benefit of the people: A struggle against anything or anyone that denies us our rightful place in this society and the international community. If black people were to unite, pooling their resources together, that would be \$190 billion worth of buying power annually, making us the eighth richest nation in the world. Now is the time for us to come up with a set of clear defined goals, statements and practices that would identify us as a people nationally and internationally.

According to Samanga, "had we our own identity, culture and heritage we would not be a poor, powerless, and impoverished people." We need to know our past history, understand our present condition (plight) and plan for the future. No longer

would it be necessary for us to look to Europe or anything European in nature to guide us. In years gone by when we were a people with our identity we built civilizations that to this day have been unparalleled. The pyramids of Egypt have been known to us as 'one of the seven wonders of the world.' My brothers and sisters, do we not have what it takes to better the accomplishments of our forefathers? Do you not think, we as a people with an identity of our own can have in place the eighth wonder of the world on or before the turn of this century? The power is in our hands to stand tall as a 'mighty People' or bury our heads in the sand like the ostrich does. The choice is ours.

The eloquent Samanga ended his speech by reiterating the need for the black community to continue the struggle that would ultimately lead us as a people to complete 'liberation.' He also stressed the need for the black community to be well informed of events that are having an impact on their lives and well being. He also challenged the community to unite in order to defeat the system that seeks to keep us enslaved mentally. "Unite behind a common goal; by so doing, success in gaining our true identity as a people would be more feasible."

WE WANT YOU!

We need a cartoonist

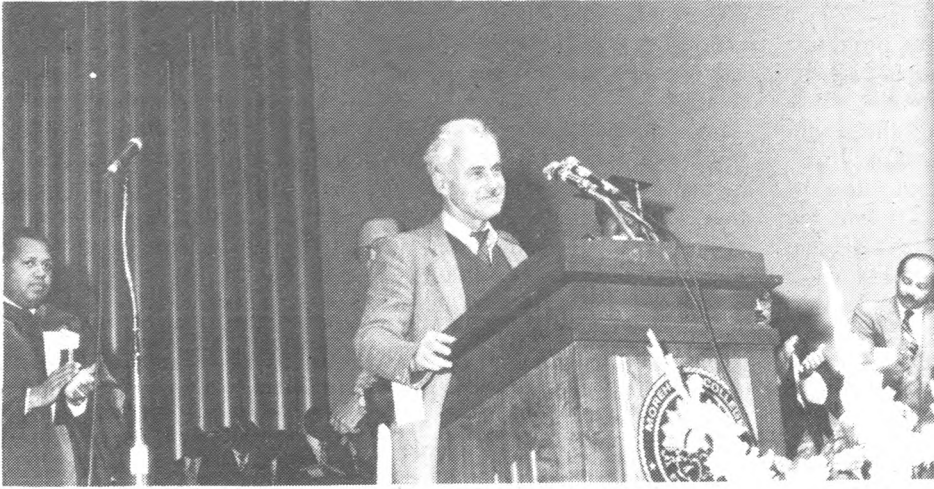
Michael Thierry, our cartoonist left us at the beginning of this semester to take up a highly lucrative job as staff cartoonist with **The Boston Globe**. If you want to be part of this winning team, you may contact:

Charles Carpenter
Assistant Editor

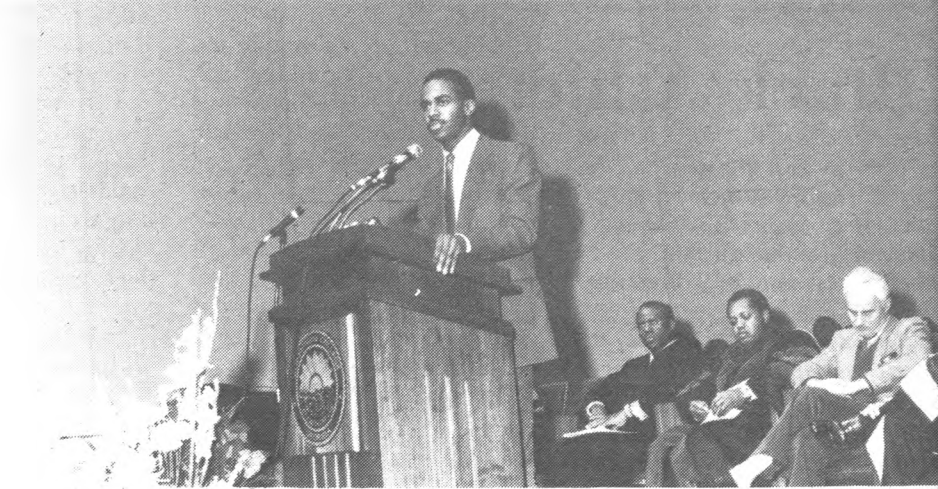
Johnny Crawford
Associate Editor



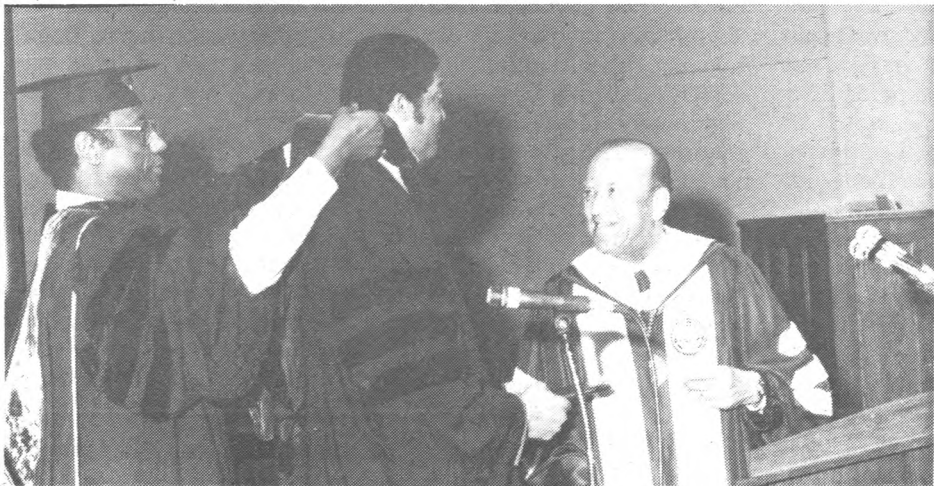
Founder's Day '85-In-Pictures



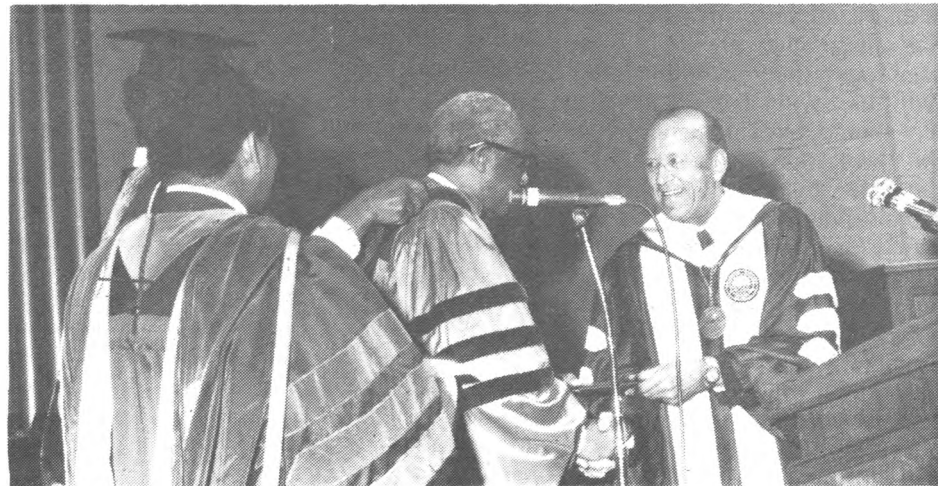
Dr. Charles Merrill brings greetings from the Board of Trustees.



Acting SGA President Kevin Green speaks on behalf of Student Body.



Solomon Walker being hooded by Dr. Abraham Davis.



Butler Henderson accepts his Doctorate from President Goster.



Platform guests include Vice President W.A. Perdue and Dr. Roswell Jackson.



Alumni and friends at convocation.

Stuart Speaks to MAC Majors

by Gregory Powell
News Editor

Reginald Stuart, New York Times Reporter—Washington Bureau and chairman of the National Minority Affairs Committee, spoke Wednesday Feb. 13 at Clark College's Mass Communication Building.

Stuart, CBS' Bill Boyers, and *Roots* author Alex Haley are touring the nation publicizing the Society of Professional Journalists' (SPJ) new "Out Reach Program."

The purpose of the Out Reach Campaign is to solicit those people working in other fields, who are not journalist, stated Stuart, but interested in the industry.

"Our challenge in 1985 is to desegregate the newsroom," he commented. "The process of desegregation in the newsroom had been going on for twenty

years, but going at a snail's pace."

By implementing what Stuart called peer pressure, SPJ's job will be to keep tabs on the number of minorities and women newspapers around the country hire in 1985.

"Too many excuses are being giving for not hiring minorities. You learn this job by the seat of your pants," stated Stuart.

When asked about Pre-professional Journalism training, he stated that that form of training merely gets you ready for the newsroom. But that on the job training, throwing you into a sing or swim position, gets you started.

Six percent of the professionals are minorities; 61 percent of the nation's newspapers employ no minorities; eleven percent of the broadcasting media hire

minorities; and ninety percent of the nation's newspapers do not hire minorities in executive positions, Stuart reported.

"The Society of Professional Journalists is going to take its stand in 1985," he announced.

For those people interested in a news career, SPJ will give them a toll free number to call 1-800-331-1750. The caller will be mailed a detailed list of a group of organizations, who will inturn give the caller insights into the journalism field. Also, the caller will be given scholarship and internship information.

"They (the nation's Mass Communication's world) don't think minorities are up to it," Stuart said.

He urged students to turn to the **Black Belts** in their hometowns. Here is where you'll learn your greatest writing. Although the pay will not be

good, Stuart assured, getting one's foot in the door and demanding a chance is most important of all.

"It's a tough business, because people know it is a powerful business," Stuart said.

He went on to give students the three essential tools every reporter must have in order to function as a professional reporter.

"It's crucial that you keep a dictionary, thesaurus, and world atlas," he stated. "Language, history, and geogpahy are things you need in the business."

Stuart and the Society of Professional Journalists would like the World of Mass Communications by 1990 to reflect the large number of minorities in the nation.

Journalism needs minorities, because they need those special insights that a minority reporter

brings from his community. And minorities needs journalism as a voice to air the special concerns of their communities, Stuart backed.

When asked what writing markets are readily accessible to minorities, he said minority journalists should channel their interests into Economic/Business and Urban Affairs.

When asked if minorities could realistically expect large papers to hire them, Stuart answered yes. "If and only if you don't run."

"I'm always hopeful, an eternal optimist," he said.

The Society of Professional Journalists has three-hundred local branches around the United States.

SPORTS

SPORTS

Black Athletes To Receive Marketability In The Future

by Lori Boyer
Sports Writer

When George Orwell entertained questions of the conditions that would inevitably come about by the year 1984, he neglected to raise a very pertinent issue; the situation of the black athlete. We pardon Orwell for his negligence, and in recognition of Black History Month, we will address the question concerning the future of black athletes. In doing so, one outstanding note of interest gains our attention — money. With the advent and infiltration of talented black athletes into the professional market, the future for them almost certainly promises megabucks!

It is no secret that black athletes are becoming fast commodities in a society versed on competition and excitement. For example, in the world of boxing, former Olympian Sugar Ray Leonard's debut as a professional boxer in 1976 earned him ap-

proximately \$40,000. Eight years later, along comes another Olympic hero by the name of Mark Breland, who collects over \$100,000 in his first professional fight.

College athletes with the potential to turn pro are expected to reap large benefits for themselves as well as their investors in the near and distant future. Karl "the mailman" Malone, at 6'9", 225 lbs., plays center and forward for the Bulldogs of Louisiana Tech. A junior, Malone led his team to a surprising 26-7 record last season, and a first round tournament upset win over Fresno State. Appropriately nicknamed "the mailman" because of his constant delivery, Malone is predicted to earn both marketability and respectability in the NBA.

Black women also have a bright future ahead in sports. A precedent has already been set by women athletes that could

change the game of basketball. Georgeann Wells of West Virginia was the first American woman to dunk in an official game. The 6'7" junior stuffed the ball and helped her team to a 110-82 win over Charleston on December 21, 1984. She made an encore performance the following week in a 109-76 victory over Xavier of Ohio.

Back to males, Freddie Johnson could very well be the

dominant figure in collegiate track and field competition. The Hampton Institute junior ran the 60-yard dash in 6.08 seconds at the NAIA Indoor Track and Field Championships in Kansas City. This was the fastest 60-yard dash recorded in NAIA history.

Blacks have shown potential in other sports, such as bowling. Ninth grader Marcus Hall of Warner Robins, Georgia became the first junior bowler in the state

to bowl a perfect 300 point game. His average had been 159, but during a Young America Bowling Alliance Tournament in his hometown, he was, shall we say, "on the ball!"

Indeed, the future looks promising for blacks in sports. Blacks will undoubtedly gain the overdue marketability they so "richly" deserve.

S.I.A.C. Tournament To Feature AUC Talents

by Marie Roberts
Sports Writer

The Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Conference (SIAC) will hold its Division II Basketball Tournament at Morehouse College in Archer Hall March 1-2. Participating teams will be announced after the league's playoffs at the end of the season. All of the teams within the

Atlanta University Center (AUC) are good prospects for the tournament.

Ernest Lee, a Clark College squad member, continues to average 33.8 points a game and lead Division II in scoring.

"Lee's the most consistent ball player that we've had at Clark College, both mentally and

physically," said Robert Pritchett, Clark's coach.

Insisting that his talent did not come easy, Lee tells of long and hard practice. "I've been playing since the sixth grade. I wasn't good at first, but I liked it. It was a challenge and I just kept working. I used to play a lot at home. "Now, it's kinda of natural."

pg. 20

Well-Known and Unknown Firsts By Black Athletes

by Maurice Haywood
Sports Writer

Two words that have become synonymous over the years are blacks and athletics. The overwhelming praise given to today's black athletes did not become prodigious overnight. Credit must be given to those great black athletes who severed the bondage of segregation and broke the color barriers imposed on them by their white counterparts. In retrospect, let us acknowledge those black athletic greats who later became household names not only in the black homes but the white abodes as well. In doing so, we can ill-afford to ignore those unpopular athletes who did not receive their deserved recognition, but under adverse conditions made significant contributions in cementing the foundation for other prominent black athletes.

Most of us are aware that when Jackie Robinson played with the Brooklyn Dodgers in an exhibition game against the New York Yankees on April 11, 1947, he became the first black person to play major league baseball. Unfortunately, many blacks are unaware of the fact that prior to Robinson's entrance into the big leagues, the Cuban Giants reserved the distinction of being the first Negro professional baseball team. Managed by S.K. Govern, the team was organized in 1885.

Many of us also knew that Bill Russell was the first black coach of a National Basketball Association team. But on the collegiate

level, fewer blacks realize that in 1970, Will Robinson "desegregated" the NCAA coaches when he was named head coach at Illinois State University. Probably more of a surprise to most blacks is Charles Henry Cooper's debut on November 1, 1950 in his first professional basketball game with the Boston Celtics as they took on the Fort Wayne Pistons. This marks the beginning for blacks in professional basketball.

In the boxing ring, Jack Johnson and Joe Louis head a list of perennial black boxers who helped to establish a respect and market for black fighters. Johnson began the barrage of eventual black heavyweight champions when he TKO'd Tom Burnes in the fourth round of their December 26, 1908 fight in Sydney, Australia. Louis also collected a first by holding the heavyweight title longer than a decade. Although it is more than fair to pay homage to Mr. Johnson and Mr. Louis, it would be equally unfair if we disregard such men as Tom Molineaux, a Virginia slave who was the very first "American" heavyweight contender for the world championship. Another first for black boxers was Henry Armstrong's ability to hold three titles at one time, those being in the featherweight, welterweight, and lightweight class divisions.

Arthur Ashe and Calvin Peete cancelled any remaining myths that blacks could only excel in physically aggressive sports when they gained respectability on the tennis court and the

putting green. Ashe set the example for aspiring black tennis players when he became the first Negro to win the U.S. Amateur Tennis Singles Championships at Forest Hills in 1968. Likewise, he also became the first Negro male to win the coveted British Singles competition at Wimbledon in 1970. Laurels are also in order for Dr. Reginald Weir and Althea Gibson. Weir was the first Negro tennis player to participate in a U.S. Indoor Lawn Tennis Association Championship tournament. Gibson is considered to be the first Negro woman to participate in the National Tennis Tourney of the U.S. Lawn Tennis Association. She also became the first "Negro" to play at Wimbledon and the first to win the singles and doubles crown in England. Peete proved that blacks could do more on golf courses than just serve as caddy. Today, Peete is respected as one of the best and highest-earning golfers on the professional circuit.

Black America, please appreciate the strides made by our black athletes who helped alter the downward flow of segregation. Remember to show gratitude and tribute not only to those that, seemingly White America chose to elevate, but also to those individuals who never or seldom received the glory granted to their contemporaries. We must continue to sustain the flame of praise under the ineluctable contributions made by our black athletes!

Maroon Tigers Honored at 28th Annual Awards Banquet:

Cross-Countrymen

Runner-Ups In Conference

by Henry Thurston II
Sports Writer

On Thursday, Jan. 31, 1985, the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Conference recognized eighteen members of the 1984 Morehouse College "Maroon Tigers" Football Team at their 28th Annual Awards Banquet honoring student-athletes in the five state conference.

Named to the All-Conference first and second teams were offensive players Floyd Hodoh, Tamlin Antoine, and Elvernie McGhee. Defensive personnel selected were Keith Stroud, Joel Prim, Mack Daniel, Quinton Tookes, and Henry Thurston II. Ronnie Sparks, Reuben Green, and Andrew Samuels received Honorable Mention recognition.

The S.I.A.C. also released its 1985 All-Academic Team. Representing Morehouse are Danny James, Tommie Arnold, Jeffrey Lewis, Darryl Canady, Tarrell Hagen, Harold Duhart, Kelvin King, Tookes, and Thurston. In recent years, Morehouse has placed the vast majority of athletes on the All-Academic Team.

In a special presentation, offensive guard Floyd Hodoh was voted as the Division II Lineman of the Year. Hodoh, a 6'0", 250 lb. senior from Akron, Ohio received the award named for W.S.M. Banks, along time officer and supporter of the conference. Hodoh's perfor-

mance during the year merited his selection to the South West Athletic Conference roster for the 2nd Annual Freedom Classic against stars from the Mid-Eastern Athletic Conference. Joel Prim, a 6'1", 215 lb. line backer also from Akron, Ohio likewise participated in the tabbed "Black College All-American Game." Both players shared similar sentiments towards the experience, citing the All-American atmosphere during the week of preparation for the ballgame as a memorable and rare opportunity.

The 1984 Morehouse Cross-Country Team finished in 2nd place of the Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Conference Finals. Coach Napoleon Cobb's team finished the season with a 12-2 record, losing only to Tuskegee Institute and eventual, reigning champions, Albany State. This makes the second season in a row that Morehouse has ended the year behind Albany.

Sophomore Carey Bacon was named the Cross Country team's most outstanding runner for the second consecutive year. Winston Spencer, a second year letterman, was named the most-improved runner. Other lettermen for the 1984 Cross Country season were two-year letterman Gary Rushin, and four freshmen; Michael Cunningham, Packey Clement, Dave Burton, and William McKenzie.

SPORTS

TIGERS TRIP PANTHERS 77-76

by Robert Drummer
Associate Editor

Morehouse ended Clark's dominance in their basketball rivalry by upending the Panthers 77-76 before a packed "House" at Archer Hall Gymnasium on the Morehouse campus. The win put the Tigers within grasp of first place in a very competitive Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Conference.

Coming into the game, the Tigers were burdened with the task of defending the nation's leading scorer in Ernest Lee, who averages over 33 points a game for the Panthers. Coach Arthur McAfee's strategy of alternating defensive assignments between Bryant Russell and Richard Burks proved effective in holding Lee to a season low of 25 points, and

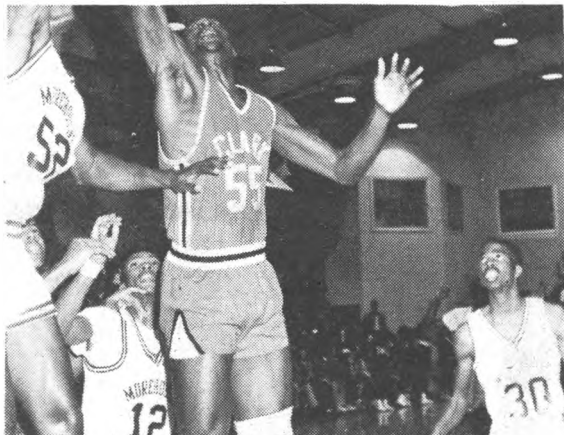
forced him to foul out of the ballgame with 2:38 remaining in the contest.

Morehouse was able to get their transition game in gear midway through the second half by forcing Clark to turn the ball over. The Tigers made the front ends on one-and-one free throw opportunities down the stretch, enabling them to hang on for the victory. The Tigers are currently flirting with one of four home court advantage spots for the tournament. Albany State, defending conference champions, have defeated the Tigers twice, while Clark and Tuskegee have gained splits with the Tigers. Morehouse has recorded big conference wins on the road against Morris Brown 79-75, and an impressive 110-89 blowout of

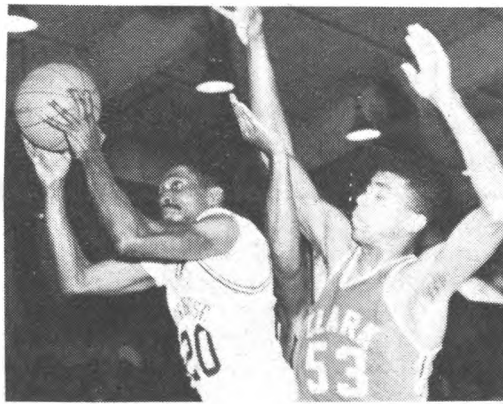
previously top-ranked Alabama A&M in Normal, Alabama. Coach McAfee however cites inconsistency as one of his teams woes.

"There are about four guys who are ready to play every night. Our bench isn't that strong, and our lack of height is a slight disadvantage. Sometimes we have those momentary mental lapses which we can not afford going into the tourney."

McAfee relies heavily on the consistency of Burks, Russell, and Ernest Glover to compensate for the uncertainty of his other ballplayers. He hopes that by tourney time, his Tigers will have jelled into a cohesive, consistent, and competitive ball club.



Darrin Morris (52) battles Clark player for rebound as Marcus Lee (12), Ernest Glover (30) look on.



Richard Burks (20) catches Clark defender sleeping under basket.

(S.I.A.C., from pg. 19)

But Lee, a native Californian, does not take all the credit for his skills; as a religious person, he thanks God. "I think it's just a God-given gift. I believe he had

everything to do with my coming down here," he says.

Majoring in Mass Communications, Lee wants to play professional basketball and then

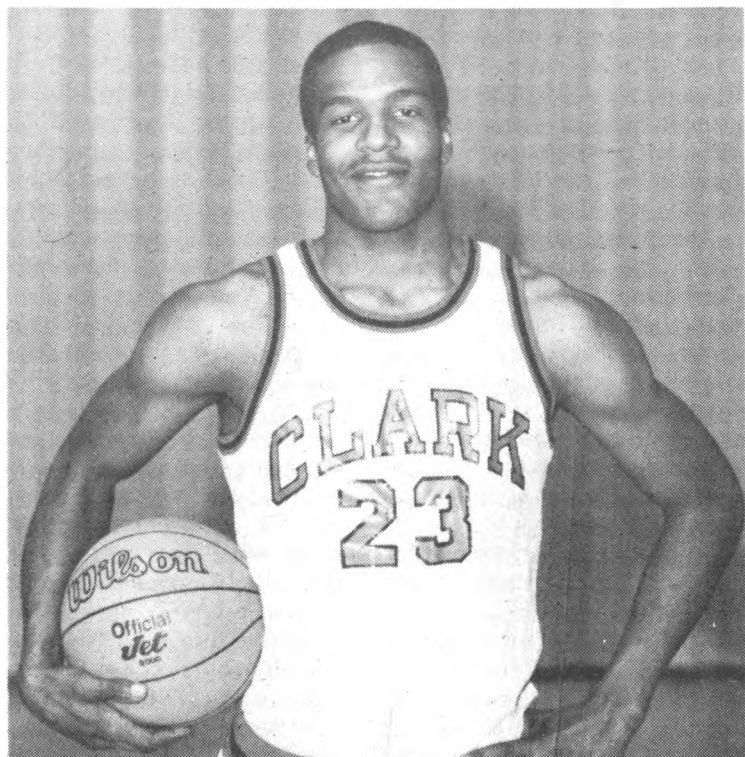
go into broadcasting. "I think I'd like to play overseas in Europe, they like physical play. Then I will come back and deal with broadcasting."

Bernard Tittle, '64", 194 pound guard for Morris Brown, is one of the best rebounders and scorers in the SIAC. In just two games he scored 50 points, pulled down 28 rebounds, dished out 4 assists, made 4 steals, and blocked 5 shots. Tittle was also chosen as one of the players of the week" this season.

The Morehouse Tigers, led by team captain Richard Burks are tied for first place in the SIAC after a big win over Clark College, but have been in a slump as of late and are fighting for one of four home court advantage spots entering into the tournament.

Leading the men's division is scoring, Alabama A&M is also a top contender for the upcoming tournament. With players like Calvin Statten and Donald Redus, it is not hard to see why.

At 6'2" and averaging 16.1 points a game, Statten is predicted to hit over 1000 points this season. Redus, also



Clark's Ernest Lee: Main attraction in S.I.A.C. Tournament.

Tennis Team Gears Up For '85 Season

by Dawn M. Lewis
Sports Writer

As you may have observed, the courts, on the corner of Ashby and Westview, are again occupied by a group of tennis enthusiasts with a particular aptitude for the game. The 1985 tennis season has descended upon us, and as always, the Tigers are in superior form. Having finished in the number one position nine of the past ten seasons, their record not only speaks for itself, it resounds to the surrounding areas that Morehouse is the dominating force in Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Conference tennis.

The team's current roster appears to be as strong as their previous record. Nine top-notch players constitute Morehouse's hopes for 1985, beginning with the number one player, Lino Armando Miguel, from Bronx, New York. Miguel, in addition to being the top ranked player in the S.I.A.C., is ranked #15 in the N.C.A.A., Division II. He also played in the United States Tennis Association circuit this past summer in which he emerged in eleventh position. Michael Currie from Washington, D.C. is the team's number two player and is a formidable weapon. Co-captains Keith Lanier, also from D.C., and Lew Smith, from Boston, are the third and fourth players, and the team's top doubles paring. Freshman Kevin Belcher from Roosevelt, N.Y., another talented addition to the team, displayed his skill by winning the Annual Freshman Newcomer's Tournament held at the college each fall. Finally, rounding out the team with their

enviable techniques are Aaron Pugh from Detroit, Joseph Holmes from Roosevelt, Aaron Earley from the D.C. area, and Chris Johnson, the only senior on a team consisting wholly of freshman and sophomores.

The opening match, February 25th against Emory University and Henry College (Va.), marks the opening of a season coach Dr. James Haines describes as "suicidal." According to Haines, the schedule is the result of a conscious decision to upgrade the quality of their opposition. This is an effort to gain respect in the league, which will ultimately heighten Morehouse's chances of being invited to play in prestigious tournaments. Emory University, George Washington University, Howard University, and Akron University (Ohio) are a sampling of the tough competitors the Tigers will face in March. The April line-up includes the University of Wisconsin, F.A.M.U., West Georgia College, and Jacksonville State University, and allows little slack in competitive intensity. In spite of the pressures facing his team, Coach Haines is confident that the men will hold up well. "Candidly, in (the) conference, we'll do okay," he predicts.

Meanwhile, the Tiger's are eager to get started. A problem with torn ligaments in his knee may postpone Co-Captain Keith Lanier's season a while, or possibly detain him from competition until the '86 season. In this case, it is a possibility that Brian Crump from Oakland, California, will be available to fill in the gap.

predicted to score over 1000 points, is expected to lead the team in rebounds and scoring at seasons end.

Though players do not often see eye to eye, there is one thing which Tittle, Lee, and Burks all agree upon, the that is the animosity that exists between the AUC schools. Often after athletic events within the AUC there are fights, usually brought on by the outcome of the game. Some of the fans are frightened to attend games away from their campuses.

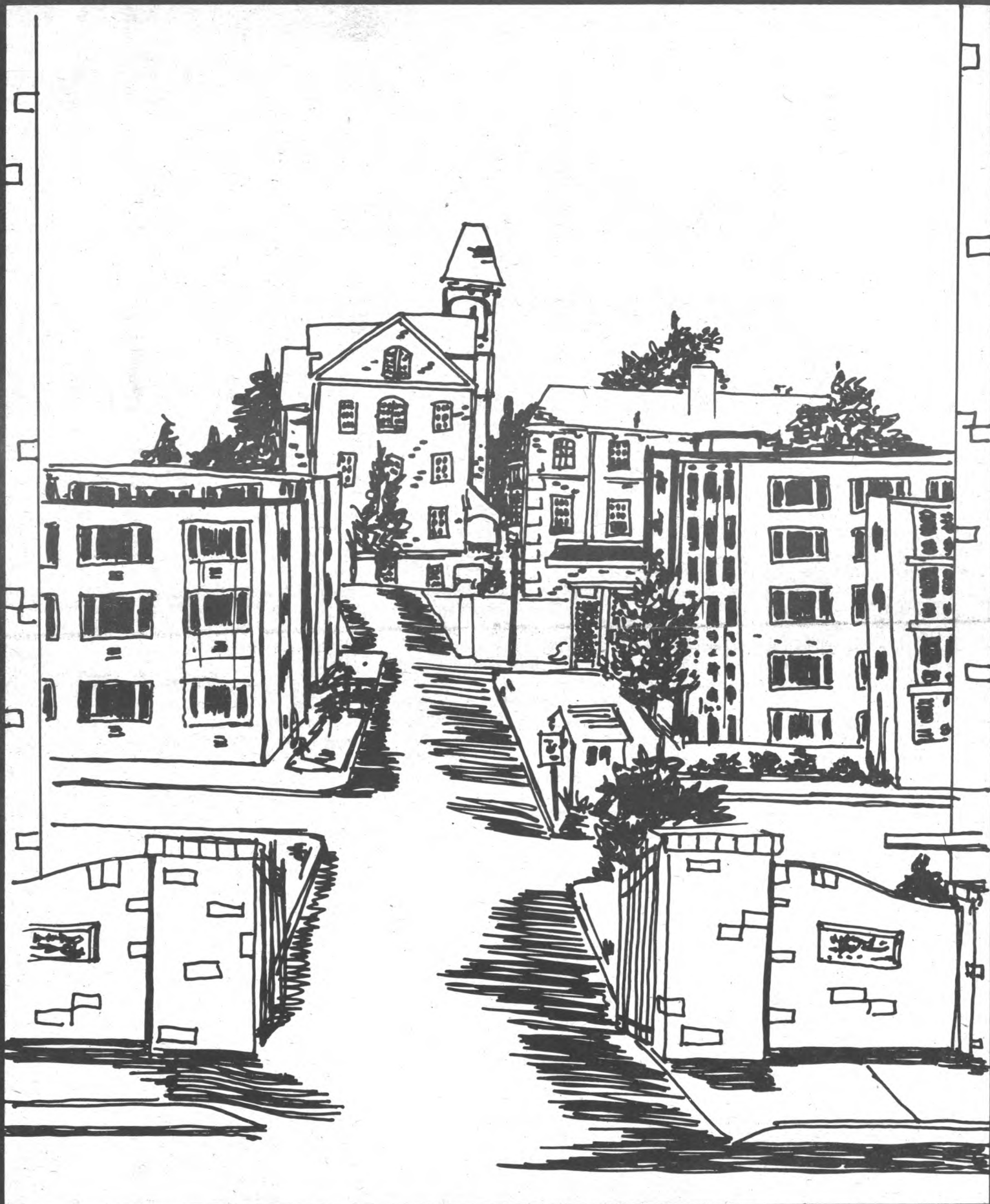
"We try to get everyone to come out," says Tittle, who also explained that there was no true animosity among opposing team members. "They might see Lee and I going at each other on the court, but it's not personal, and after the game we shake hands."

All three of the players are hopeful that the communication gaps within the AUC will decrease. Each feels that he has a social and academic advantage by attending a Black college, however, they feel that lack of coverage puts them at an athletic disadvantage.

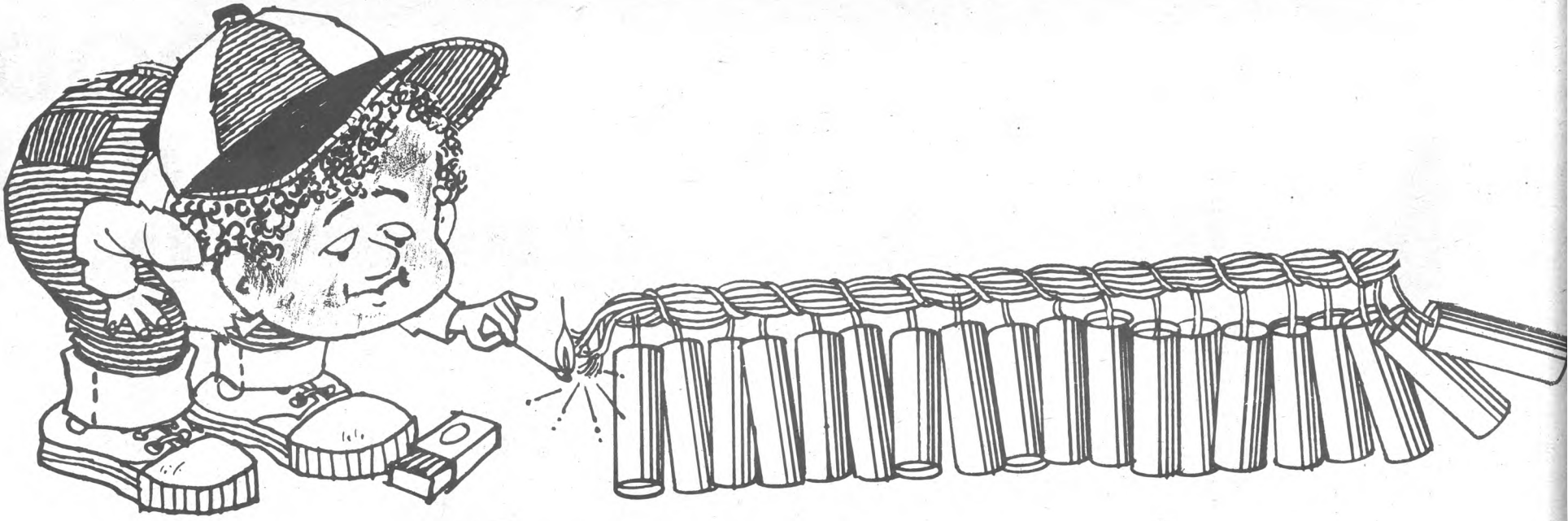
"You don't get as much exposure, but you get more out of it," says Burks. "You get your degree and you get the experience of traveling to other Black colleges where you meet people you can relate to."

"Whether we get the coverage or not," says Tittle, "I feel you can take the top players of the SIAC and put them into any other conference in any other school in the nation, and they will still be some of the top players."

Founder's Day '85



**Happy 118th Birthday
Morehouse**



Morehouse College

“A CANDLE IN THE DARK”

by Freddie Asinor
Editor-In-Chief

At the end of the American Civil War in 1865, Richard C. Coulter of Augusta, Georgia, the Reverend Edmund Turney, who organized the National Theological Institute for freed slaves in Washington, D.C., and William Jefferson White, an Augusta Baptist Minister, began what was then known as Augusta Institute in the basement of Augusta's Springfield Baptist Church. The main task was to build men "first by enlightening their minds, then by freeing them from the shackles of psychological conditioning brought about by nearly two hundred and fifty years of slavery." It was also to prepare the Black man for teaching and the ministry. The first classes were taught at night and Reverend White was delighted to see his project successfully launched. But it was not too long when Rev. White had to leave to assume duties with the Bureau of Refugee Freedom and Abandoned Lands with the specific duty of traveling all over Georgia to oversee the Bureau's work among Negroes.

According to Dr. E.A. Jones, the Institute's active operation did not come until the latter part of February, 1867. The initial enrollment was forty, mostly adults but the exact figure could not be determined because there were people who enrolled and did not register and vice-versa. Two unexpected developments precipitated the first crisis of the Augusta Institute which forced the Institute to suspend its operations briefly. The United States Government was setting up free schools for the education of freed slave and had chosen Augusta Institute as one of its locations in Georgia. This meant that the normal curriculum of the Institute had to be merged with that of the Freed slaves under Uncle Sam's program. It was also at this same time that the deterioration of Mrs. Hayden's health made it necessary for Dr. L.C. Hayden who had taken over after the departure of Rev. Coney "to give up the work after one term of service." But the efforts of people like Rev. W.D. Siegfried and Dr. Joseph Robert, a Southern white man who became the president from 1871-

1877, brought the School back to its feet. The Institute had 245 men, 150 of whom were ministerial students. Only residents of Augusta attended the School, but, in 1877, out of two students were admitted. The courses at that time covered more advanced areas of algebra, botany, geometry, Greek (New Testament Greek), Latin, Philosophy and rhetoric. Confidence began to be built in the school and as money came into its offices, President Robert decided to move the School to a more permanent place. In 1879, the School moved to Atlanta. With the assistance of Reverend Frank Quarles, the pastor of Friendship Baptist Church, it was incorporated as Atlanta Baptist Seminary and given temporary quarters in the basement of the Friendship Baptist Church. There and then, the land for the present site was purchased for \$600 and the first building (Graves Hall, named after Reverend Samuel Graves, President from 1885-1890) was completed in 1879. The institute underwent a name amendment in 1897 substituting the word

COLLEGE for SEMINARY with full powers to operate as a College. Progress continued to be made despite the obvious difficulties that faced this young institution and on its thirtieth year of operation (1895-96 academic year) the school's motto AND THERE WAS LIGHT was adopted (the motto now appears in Latin—ET FACTA EST LUX).

An era of hope characterized by different academic opportunities and increased physical facilities dawned with the appointment of Dr. John Hope as President in 1906. In 1913, the College received a new charter and a new name, substituting **Morehouse for Atlanta Baptist**, in appreciation for **Henry Lyman Morehouse** who had helped the College's growth to that level. Morehouse College sailed through the first world war and afterwards, in 1929, witnessed what has now come to be known as the Atlanta University Center—(comprising first Morehouse, Atlanta University, and Spelman College. It was later expanded to include Morris Brown and Clark Colleges)—a

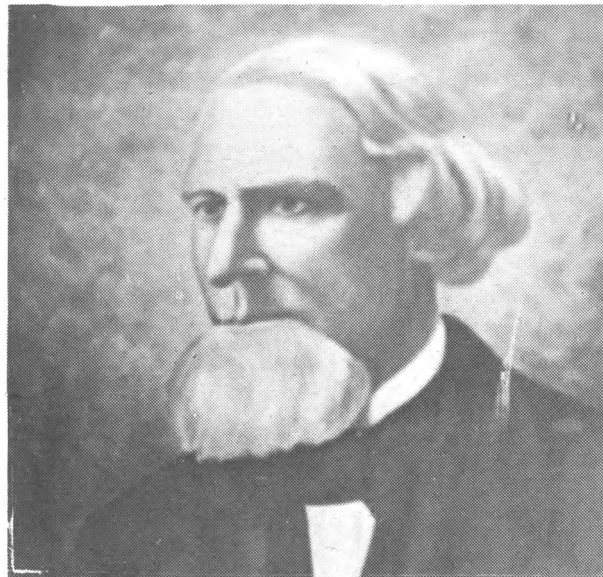
co-operative organization drawn up to increase the offerings and facilities of the member institutions. Morehouse President Hope was one of the initiators of this affiliation. The college entered the forties with a new and highly significant era in its history as Benjamin Elijah Mays, who had taught mathematics, returned to Morehouse as president. President Mays is said to have increased the number of faculty members from 23 to 65, increased the percentage of faculty members holding the Ph.D. from 8 to 25 in 1957, and received for the College full accreditation by the Southern Association of Colleges and Schools.

Dr. Hugh M. Gloster, a Phi Beta Kappa and the first alumnus to become the president of the College succeeded Dr. Mays in July, 1967. His is years at the helm of affairs at Morehouse have been eventful years of progress with increased funding for academic innovations and the construction of 12 new buildings including the unique Martin Luther King, Jr. International

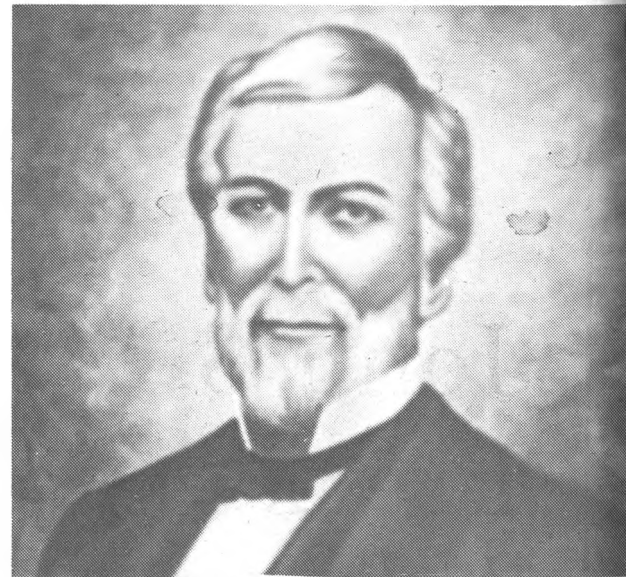
(Continued, pg. 9)



William Jefferson White
Founder of Morehouse College



Samuel T. Graves
First President



Joseph T. Robert
Second President



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MOREHOUSE COLLEGE

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MOREHOUSE MYSTIQUE

By Hugh M. Gloster, Ph.D.

Editor's Note: Below is the text of address at the President's convocation - January 24, 1985.

One of the miracles of our time is how a small college like Morehouse can enjoy such wide recognition and great respect. Go to the major cities of the United States and foreign countries, and you will find that Morehouse is well known and high regarded. I doubt that there is another American college, white or black, with an enrollment of around 2,000 and with such general recognition and such a good reputation.

Because of the high standing and recognized importance of Morehouse, this College has become a focal point in American history and especially in black American history. Presidents of the United States and heads of state of other countries have spoken here. Among leading political figures who have appeared here are President Jimmy Carter, Vice President Hubert Humphrey, Chief Justice Earl Warren, United Nations Ambassador Andrew Young, Presidents Leopold Senghor of Senegal and William Tolbert of Liberia, and Prime Ministers Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia and Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe. Numerous Senators and Congressmen and all the black civil-rights leaders have spoken in this chapel. Funeral services for Martin Luther King, Jr. were held on our north campus, and final rites for Benjamin E. Mays and Martin Luther King, Sr. were conducted in this great nave. It was here that Jesse Jackson first announced his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for the presidency of the United States. Local politicians with national reputation like honorary alumnus Andrew Young and alumni Julian Bond and Maynard Jackson speak to us each year from this platform.

What is the reason for the greatness of Morehouse? The answer to this question is very simple. It is that outstanding teachers have produced outstan-

ding students who have become outstanding alumni who have made great contributions as professional men and responsible leaders. I have frequently stressed that the main goals of Morehouse are to provide an education which will prepare young men, first, to succeed in graduate and professional schools and later in their employment and, second, to contribute to the solution of human problems and especially those of black people in this country and abroad. I hope that you will always keep two important goals of Morehouse in mind as you assume your responsibilities in the classrooms, the laboratories, library, chapel, gymnasium, and stadium of the college. Remember that a Morehouse man does not fully succeed if he merely reaches the heights in his profession: he will not be a true success unless he helps to lift the downtrodden and disadvantaged people of this world.

Over the years Morehouse men have developed certain qualities which have been identified as the **Morehouse mystique**. What are the elements of the **Morehouse mystique**? What are the characteristics that have made Morehouse men so distinctive and so admired in this country and abroad?

The first component of the **Morehouse mystique** is good scholarship. A true Morehouse man tries to make the best possible academic record in college because he knows that this is the direct road to fellowships and assistantships in graduate school as well as to attractive opportunities in the world of work. Education is the main business of a college and the chief responsibility of a student. I am proud that good scholarship is still a goal of most of our students. In 1983 the recipients of the B. S. degree had a group average of 3.35 and 48 graduates went on to medical and dental schools throughout the United States. We are especially proud of the academic records that most of our alumni

make in graduate and professional schools. This is why Morehouse leads all other black liberal-arts colleges and most other American colleges in the percentage of alumni who have become educators, physicians, dentists, and lawyers. Despite her small size, Morehouse has produced more Ph.D.'s, M.D.'s, D.D.S.'s and J.D.'s than all the other black colleges in Georgia combined.

The second component of the **Morehouse mystique** is self-confidence. Sometimes this self-evidence develops into conceit which in turn becomes pomposity. There are some Morehouse men who have egos as big as Stone Mountain, but inculcation of self-confidence at Morehouse has meant a great deal to many students who were originally retiring and withdrawn. In the early 1930's Dr. William Holmes Borders, who was then a member of the Faculty and is now Pastor of the Wheat Street Baptist Church of Atlanta, wrote a poem called "I Am Somebody," which inspired many Morehouse students of that period. At the same time President John Hope, Dean Samuel Archer, and Chaplain Howard Thurman were urging Morehouse men not to let segregation and discrimination make them feel inferior. In speaking of Jim-Crow transportation, Dr. Hope used to say, "I ride in the back of the streetcar because a law forces me to, but my spirit rides up front." From 1940 until 1967 Dr. Benjamin E. Mays urged Morehouse men to compete for the highest rewards; and on one occasion he said, "He who starts behind in the great race of life must forever remain behind or run faster than the man in front." In my talks to students I have also tried to motivate them to achieve and serve. For example, in my farewell to the Senior Class of 1976 I said:

Every Morehouse man must travel the unchartered highway from the womb to the tomb, but the important thing is how he travels. Does he get an educa-

tion that prepares him for a successful career, or does he drop out of school and follow a course that leads to certain failure? Is he interested in the welfare of others, or does he think only of himself? Does he contribute to the promotion of peace and brotherhood, or is he involved chiefly in the quest for personal pleasure and profit? The answers to these questions determine the record that we make between the cradle and the grave.

I have also reminded students that their success is Morehouse's success and that their failure is Morehouse's failure. For example, in a farewell to the Class of 1973 I commented:

...remember that whatever you do with your life will affect Morehouse. If you achieve, Morehouse will benefit. If you fail, Morehouse will suffer. You and Morehouse are one. Your record is Morehouse's record.

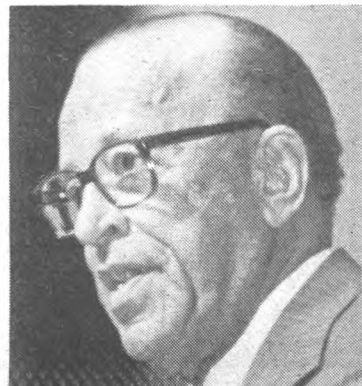
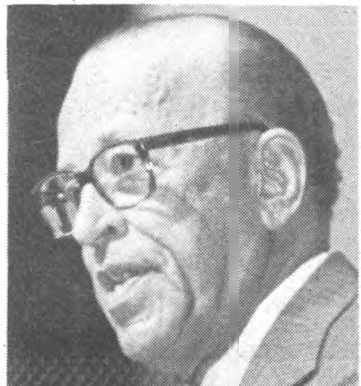
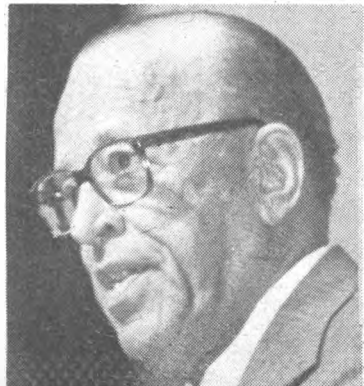
Messages such as these have had a strong impact on students and have developed self-confidence and high achievement in Morehouse men through the years.

The third component of the **Morehouse mystique** is speaking ability. Through the years Morehouse has attracted and developed outstanding speakers, and to support this process the College has always required a course in speech. That this talent is still very much in evidence at Morehouse was illustrated last week when Paul Dillard eloquently introduced Adam Smith, who eloquently described human starvation in Africa. Yes, speaking ability is a mark of the **Morehouse mystique**; and it reached its zenith in the genius of Howard Thurman. Like John Milton, Dr. Thurman had a sonorous "voice whose sound was like the sea, Pure as the naked heavens, majestic, free"; and he used that voice as if it were a musical instrument capable of reaching all the ranges of crescendo and diminuendo. Possessing full mastery of his body, he employed facial expressions and

physical movements to support his oral fluency and power. He also had a mind which was not only a huge storehouse of knowledge but also a marvelous instrument of celebration. But, best of all, he had a soul that worshipped God, loved humanity, and sought to understand the mystery of life. This, then, was Howard Thurman's significant combination of voice, gesture, mind, and spirit. When will there be another to match him in the elocutionary arts?

The fourth component of the **Morehouse mystique** is democratic commitment. Though brought to this land as slaves in chains, blacks have approved in principle and sought in practice the democracy enunciated in 1776 in the Declaration of Independence:

We hold these truths to be self-evident that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, and that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness." The problem with the Declaration of Independence for blacks, however, was that it viewed slaves as property and not as men and that it failed to renounce either the slave trade to the American colonies or slavery in those colonies. For this reason Frederick Douglas and many other Abolitionists regarded the Declaration of Independence as a white man's manifesto and the Fourth of July as a white man's celebration. After the Revolutionary War Americans adopted a Constitution that laid a firm foundation for the protection and extension of slavery. Then began the long struggle for freedom that culminated in the Civil War and the Emancipation Proclamation. After the Civil War blacks were liberated by the Thirteenth Amendment, given citizenship by the Fourteenth, and granted the right to vote by the Fifteenth; but between 1890 and 1910 the Southern states disfranchised blacks, and in 1896 the Supreme Court approved



segregation in the famous "separate-but-equal" decision in the Plessy-versus-Ferguson case. Thereafter followed the long struggle against second-class citizenship which saw the overthrow of the Grandfather Clauses in 1915, the banning of public-school segregation in 1954, the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, which forbade discrimination in public accommodations and employment, and the passage of the Voting Rights Act of 1965, which eliminated tests that abridged the right to vote on the basis of race and color. In this country we are still campaigning against unequal education, and unequal employment, which remain the most visible forms of racial discrimination in the United States. Since the founding of Morehouse in 1867 Morehouse men have played a leading role in the campaign against segregation, disfranchisement, and discrimination; and Martin Luther King, Jr. contributed more than any other individual to the overthrow of segregation. Morehouse graduates like Maynard Jackson and Julian Bond and honorary alumni like Andy Young, Jesse Jackson, and Benjamin Hooks are in the forefront of the struggle against discrimination. I am sure that every Morehouse man in this audience opposes discrimination and will fight it whenever the opportunity presents itself.

The fifth and last component of the **Morehouse mystique** is Christian faith. More Morehouse men take very seriously the two commandments of Jesus which read as follows: **"Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart and with all thy soul and with all thy mind. This is the first and great commandment, and the second is like unto it. Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself."** These two Christian principles have permeated the teachings of the College since its founding; and they are promoted today by Dean Carter and his Chapel Assistants, most of whom are planning to enter the ministry. As a result of this emphasis on religion, Morehouse has produced a long line of outstanding ministers who have advocated freedom, justice, brotherhood, and peace and are well-known throughout the United States and abroad. The most distinguished of these Morehouse ministers are Howard Thurman and Martin Luther King, Jr.

It is my opinion that Martin Luther King, Jr. best embodies the qualities that constitute the **Morehouse mystique**. In the first place, he was a serious student who sought the best possible education to prepare himself for his profession. As all of us know, Martin went on from Morehouse to obtain the B.D. degree at Crozer Theological Seminary and the Ph.D degree at Boston University. Second, during the course of his life he developed great self-confidence. It was this self-confidence which enabled him to lead the Montgomery bus boycott and to confront dangerous mobs and endure frequent imprisonment during his campaign against discrimination and segregation in Atlanta, Albany, Birmingham, Selma, Chicago, and Memphis. Third, starting at Morehouse, where he won first prize in the annual oratorical contents, Dr. King developed his talents as a public speaker. Later he became a nationally recognized orator whose **"I Have a Dream"** speech has gained recognition as the most popular oration in American history. Fourth, he had democratic commitment; and this commitment inspired him to use non-violent protest in an effort to remove segregation, disfranchisement, and other forms of injustice from the American scene. Fifth and finally, he was a Christian who firmly believed in the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man; and he used the teachings of Jesus in his campaign against prejudice and persecution in the United States. He lost his life while trying to get better pay for garbage collectors in Memphis.

During a sermon at Ebenezer Baptist Church on February 4, 1968, around two months before his assassination, Dr. King revealed what he wanted someone to say at his funeral about what he tried to do in life; and in the process he showed that he was a dedicated Christian. There were his words:

I'd like somebody to mention that day that Martin Luther King, Jr. tried to give his life serving others. I'd like for somebody to say that day that Martin Luther King, Jr. tried to love somebody. I want you to say that day that I tried to be right on the war question. I want you to be able to say that day I did try to feed the hungry and clothe the naked. I want you to say that day that I did try n my life to visit those who were in prison. I want you to say

that I tried to love and serve humanity.

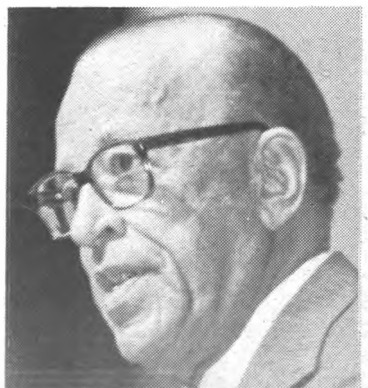
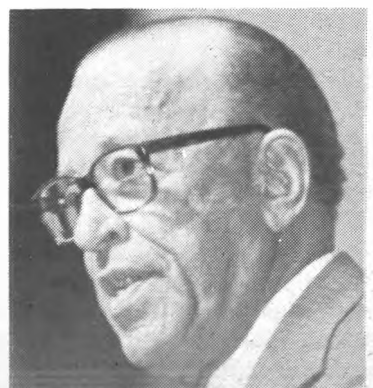
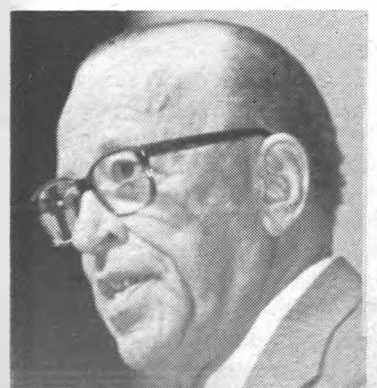
I have said before and I will say again that Martin Luther King, Jr. best embodies the qualities that we are trying to develop in our students and that he is the consummate Morehouse man. As all of us know, Morehouse is the mother of many great men. She is the mother of great educators, great scholars, great preachers, great doctors, great businessmen, great politicians, great judges, great lawyers, and great journalists; but the greatest of all the sons of Morehouse is Martin Luther King, Jr. We Morehouse men differ on many things, but we agree that Martin Luther King, Jr. is the finest and best product of this distinguished institution. In my opinion, Martin Luther King, Jr. and Mahatma Gandhi are the two greatest leaders of the twentieth century; and I am glad that our government has finally recognized his greatness by making his birthday a national holiday and by giving him an honor that only George Washington has previously received.

Martin Luther King, Jr. is also the man who brought the greatest national and world attention to Morehouse. His funeral, which was held on our north campus between Graves Hall and Harkness Hall on April 9, 1968, attracted more than 200,000 people, major television and radio networks of the country, and representatives of the leading magazines and newspapers. All those who did not know about Morehouse before this funeral knew about it afterward. Last September the special issue of **Parade Magazine** that listed Morehouse as one of the ten leading colleges in the United States referred to Martin Luther King, Jr. as the outstanding "role model and inspiration" of Morehouse men and as the best recruiter of the College.

In this presentation I have tried to explain the greatness of Morehouse and describe the five main components of the Morehouse mystique: good scholarship, self-confidence, speaking ability, democratic commitment, and Christian faith. I have also expressed the opinion that Martin Luther King, Jr. best exemplifies and embodies the five qualities of the Morehouse mystique. Several years ago, while reflecting on the greatness of our Alma Mater and the elements of the **Morehouse mystique**, I wrote this paraphrase of Shakespeare which I wish to

read in conclusion and which refers to Morehouse as

**This splendid school for men,
this pleasant place,
This home of wisdom, this
abode of truth,
This other Athens, shrine of
Academe,
This mecca, planned by
Freedom for her use
Against oppression and the
threat of force;
This noble tribe of youth, this
mighty band,
This shining beacon on a
Georgia hill,
Which keeps before mankind
such lofty aims
And lights the pathway to a
better world
Against the social ills that
cause decay This favored seat,
this place, this school, this
Morehouse,
This Alma Mater of a noble
breed
Known for their faith and
honored for their truth,
Far-famed for courage and for
manly deeds,
For deep devotion both to
God and state,
For Christian service to their
fellow men,
For firm commitment to
democracy;
This school of such rare
schools, this dear, dear school
Known for her worthy sons
throughout the world.**



THE GREAT

Martin Luther King, Jr.

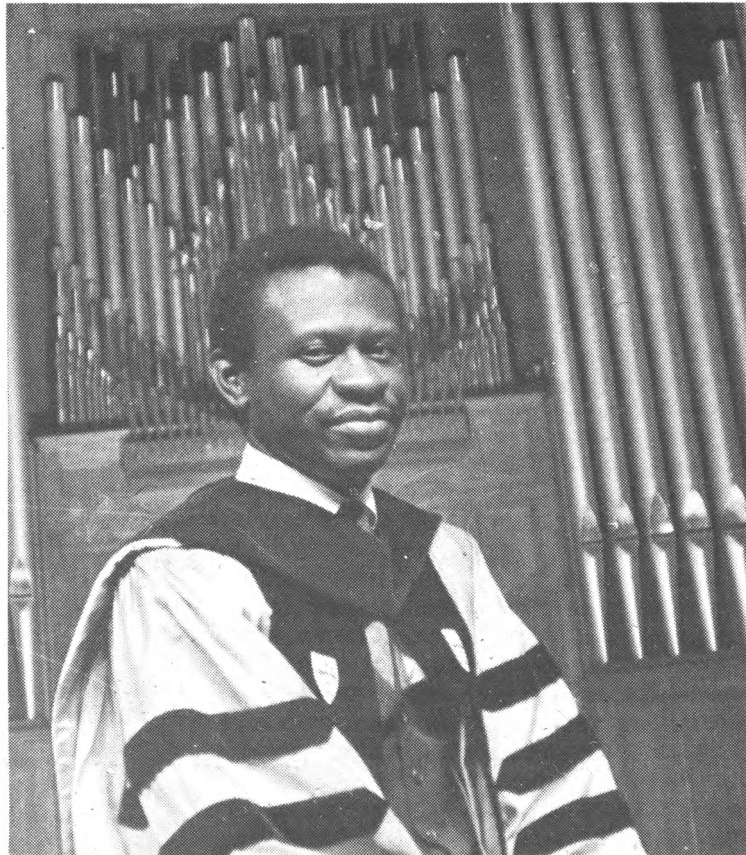
By Lawrence E. Carter

In the history of the Chapel at Morehouse we have seen and experienced a Force at work that equips men for authentic living, clarifies vocational callings, changes lives, unites families and causes students to respond seriously to God's activity in the world. This has been the case at Morehouse since 1867. This Force was recognized in a special way in 1910 when Sale Hall Chapel was built, which today is listed on the Registry of Historic Sites of National Interest. In this chapel excessive departmentalism was overcome, and knowledge was understood as having a unitary nature with integrity, honor, compassion and service as its end. Here, students were reminded that they had a moral responsibility to be intelligent.

Twenty five years ago Morehouse outgrew Sale Hall Chapel and on February 18, 1978 the Martin Luther King, Jr. International Chapel was dedicated by Ambassador Andrew Young. This full-guidance ministry is now in its sixth year at King Chapel. We invite you to become an active part of our Christian fellowship. The Morehouse ministry is not a ghetto to which Christians can retreat "to lick their wounds and damn the pagans." Nor do we want to create an "elitist club" to substitute for healthy social life on campus. Nor do we operate an underground railroad for escapees from education. As a Christian community we are concerned with motives as well as intellect. "Whom shall the educated serve?" and "What use shall a person make of his education?" are questions which occupy a sizeable block of our attention. There is no attempt to steal students away from the faith of their parents; but rather to deepen the authentic lines along which their quest for spiritual reality has led them.

President Hugh M. Gloster said he "had a dream of a Chapel where we could help to solve the problems of our people and our world." Chairman Thomas Kilgore, Jr. indicated "that the multi-purpose building was conceived and developed chiefly as a chapel or a place for religious services and that it will be used as a facility for the religious, cultural, educational, and social development of our young people."

The Martin Luther King, Jr. International Chapel is a multi-



Dean Lawrence E. Carter of The Martin Luther King, Jr., International Chapel.



Statue of Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., located in front of the chapel.

purpose religious memorial. It is a transcontinental religious edifice, which affirms in its architectural design that religion permeates all of life and that Christians must never segregate their moral conscience. Life is interrelated or ecumenical; hence, the Chapel is directed towards the whole person. Its monumental cornerstone-statue was dedicated May 20, 1984, and made possible by the National Baptist Convention, U.S.A., Inc., under the presidency of Dr. T.J. Jemison, '83 (honorary). Jemison is a member of the Morehouse College Board of Trustees. The Chapel Sculptor is Edward J. Dwight, Jr. King Chapel is the long shadow of Sale Hall Chapel founded in 1910 by Dr. John Hope. It seats 2,501 persons and is the site for the Wendell P. Whalum, Sr., '52 organ which contains 6,000 pipes. Its new pulpit was named February 28, 1985, in honor of The Reverend Dr. Cornell Everett Talleg, '32. This event commemorated the 75th anniversary of the founding of the Morehouse Chapel. The pulpit is a gift of the Hartford Memorial Baptist Church, Detroit, Michigan, whose pastor is Dr. Charles Gilchrist Adams, '84 (honorary). The Chapel's ecumenical programs and services are indicative of the college's ideological tradition of building future leaders, by teaching them to think analytically, synoptically, and synthetically on the great issues which are the basis of our common humanity. The religious activities are interdenominational, interracial, interfaith, interdisciplinary and international. There is a growing library of materials on war, peace, the nuclear arms race, and the ministries of the World and National Councils of Churches. This new Chapel library also contains over 1,000 books which are a gift from the private library of Dr. Lucius Miles Tobin who was a professor at Morehouse in the Religion Department from 1942 to 1969, and from the library of Dr. Edward Allan Jones, the author of the College's history, *A Candle in the Dark*. The library walls are a picture gallery of the history of Morehouse College and its academy. Albert N. Wardlaw, '48, Nelson T. Archer, '29, and Dr. Charles N. Hawk, '79, form the Historical Photo Committee for the Chapel. The founder of King International Chapel is the college's seventh

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T HOUSE

International Chapel

Journal of African Civilizations, titled "African Civilizations as the Cornerstone of the Oikoumene." This particular issue of the Journal is dedicated to Dr. Gloster who made possible the first Nile Valley Conference ever to be held in an American institution of higher education. The Nile Valley edition of the Journal may be purchased for \$10.00 in the College's business office. In preparation for hosting this conference in King Chapel, Dean Carter spent two weeks studying in six Egyptian cities this past August. Dean Carter is married to Marva Griffin Carter who will receive her Ph.D. degree in Musicology this year from the University of Illinois. The Carters are expecting their first child in May.

Dean Carter is assisted by a full time Dramaturge in Residence, Lamar Alford, '81, who is in charge of the Performance Ministry; an Artist in Residence, Michael D. Harris who has created two decorative tapestries which hang in the Chapel's Afro-American Hall of Fame; and Administrative Secretary, Ms. Barbara O. Wardlaw; and an Organist, Dr. Wendell P. Whalum, Sr., '52. There are over 60 Morehouse College men, Spelman College women, and Clark College students who serve as Chapel Assistants each year, and plan to attend seminary upon graduation. Seminarians from the Interdenominational Theological Center are also active with the Chapel Assistants. The Chapel Assistants program was established in 1979 by Dean Carter as a life advising system, (1) academic: the world of knowledge; (2) Personal: the world of life-style/values; and (3) occupational: the world of work. The program is financially supported by Harvard University Divinity School, Yale University Divinity School, Boston University School of Theology, Union Theological Seminary, NYC, Andover Newton Theological Seminary and others. All of the students are encouraged to live by the 17 ecumenical moral laws by which Dr. King led the Movement and lived his life. This month, Alvin Cook, '82, joins the Chapel Staff as Assistant Dean for Program Development. His one year tenure is sponsored by the Board of Global Ministries of the United Methodist Church. Cook recently returned from a one year mission internship in Africa,

where he was commissioned as the Chapel's first missionary.

Sunday Vesper Hour is in the protestant tradition of our African-Judaeo-Christian faith, and is held at 6 P.M. to permit students to attend the church of their choice in the morning. Vesper Hour addresses itself to the deepest needs and aspiration of the human spirit. In so doing, it does not seek to undermine whatever may be the religious preference which gives meaning and richness to a particular person. Rather, the Chapel service is motivated to deepend awareness of the global crises of faith, environment, employment, liberty, money, militarism, and the words of Martin Luther King, Jr.: "Every nation must now develop an overriding loyalty to mindkind as a whole in order to preserve the best in their individual societies. This call for a world-wide fellowship that lifts neighborly concern beyond one's tribe, race, class, and nation is in reality a call for an all-embracing unconditional love for all men." It is our hope that the King International Chapel will come to be regarded as a place of stimulation, challenge, and dedication, but also as a symbol of the intent of the Atlanta University Center to recognize religion as fundamental in the human enterprise.

The services provided by the Chapel are Sunday Vespers, communion services every first Sunday, weddings, funerals, baptisms, dedications, prayer and meditation services, Bible study, humanity lectures, religious emphasis week annually, faculty on faith lectures, community outreach programs, the Chapel food closet, weekly all-college assemblies, weekly orientation programs for freshmen, a concert series, the performance ministry events, the annual traditional convocations, pre-marital counseling, and a tape cassette ministry. We welcome visitors and members to our worship services and programs. If you are looking for a religious home in the city of Atlanta, you are invited to talk with the Dean of the Chapel or one of our Chapel Assistants.

It is our dream that this "World-House," the King International Chapel, signify forever, inspirational, intellectual, ecumenical, experimental, practical, and prophetic religion in education and devotion to God's ethical, messianic and transcendent rule in human lives. The

Chapel is the keeper of the keys of our cultural heritage, and is programmatically post-denominational in the tradition of our apostolic faith.

The purpose of the Chapel is to conscientize our students. Our aim is to help them see that morality permeates all of life, and that when they separate any of their activities from ethical values, they are prime candidates for corruption.

King Chapel is affiliated with the Christian Council of Metropolitan Atlanta, the National Baptist Convention, U.S.A., Inc., the Progressive National Baptist Convention, and cooperates with the National and World Councils of Churches, the Martin Luther King, Jr. Center for Nonviolent Social Change, Clergy and Laity Concerned, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, the American Friends Service Committee, Amnesty International, Global Ministries of the United Methodist Church, the International Council of Community Churches, Operation Crossroads Africa, and the United Nations.

On October 24, 1985, the day the United Nations will celebrate its 40th anniversary, two new executive flagpoles will be raised in front of the King Chapel. One will fly the American flag and the other will fly the United Nations flag. Each pole will be crowned with a gold eagle to symbolize every nation under God. There will be 158 poles and flags of the member nations of the U.N. to



Martin Luther King, Jr., International Chapel

be installed later creating the International Peace Plaza around the Chapel.

The following endowments have been created for the King Chapel:

David V. and T.J. Jemison Chapel Assistants Scholarship Endowment Martin Luther King, Jr. Endowed Professorship in Christian Ethics

Solomon David Ross Preaching Endowment for the Cornell Everett Talley Pulpit

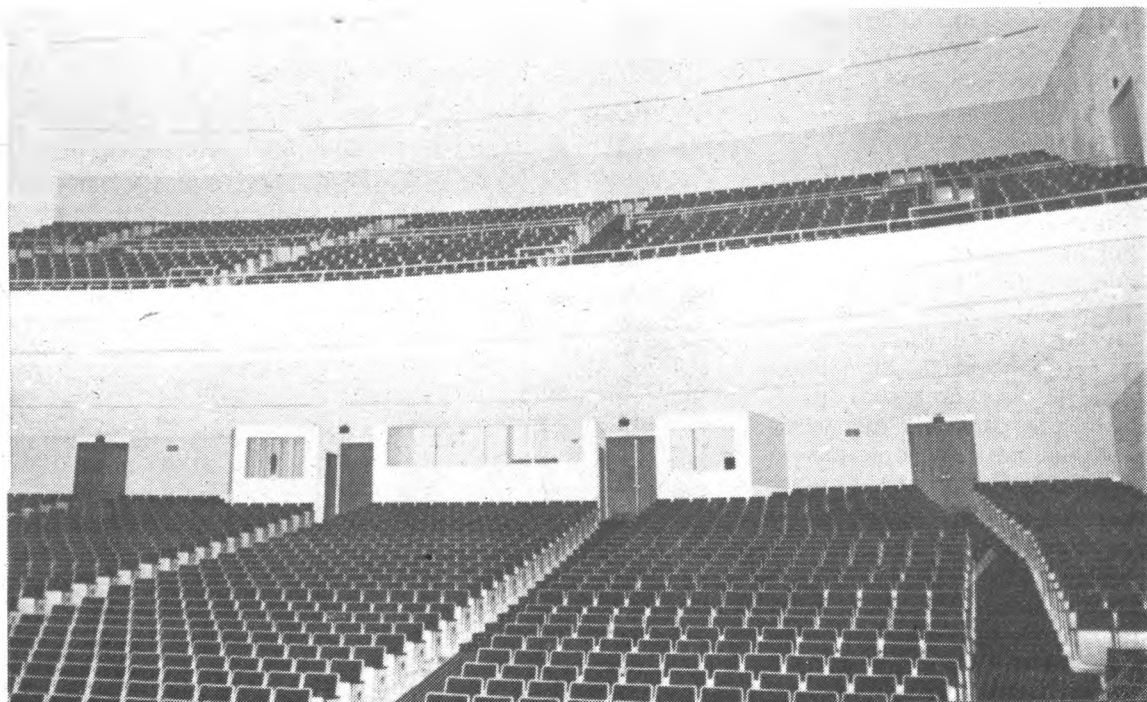
Performance Ministry Endowment

The Martin Luther King, Jr. International Board of Preachers and Sponsors

Our nation, along with most of the world, is largely preoccupied with secular and finite concerns, which are inevitably superficial. It stands in need of a profoundly religious critique from a

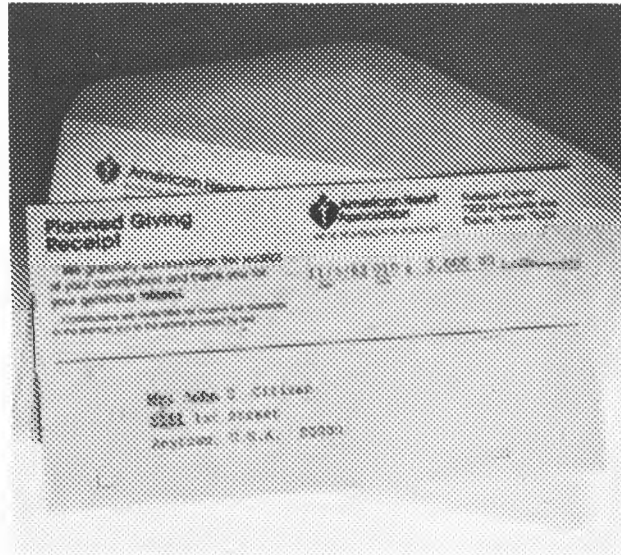
transcendent tradition. The trustees of Morehouse College have always believed that tradition should be Christian, because Christianity has been set free for genuine adaptability, continuity, and universality. The Chapel's program will provide leadership toward the great Christian ethical strategic objective, worldwide ecumenism. We are at a significant point in rebuilding the Chapel's influence on students and anticipating the next fifty years.

*Dr. Carter is the first dean of the Chapel. He is also an Associate Professor of Religion and Philosophy. He is the only professor at Morehouse who uses **The Maroon Tiger** as a text for his class.



Inside view of Martin Luther King, Jr., International Chapel

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By supporting the American Heart Association you may:

- reduce current and future income taxes
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It may pay you to inquire about the American Heart Association's Planned Giving Program by contacting your local American Heart Association.

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**American Heart
Association**



Black College Grads Are Better Prepared

By Sally Ann Stewart
USA TODAY

Black colleges do a better job of motivating and preparing black students than integrated schools, according to a new study.

Students at black colleges also gain more intellectually than peers at integrated schools, say Jacqueline Fleming, a New York City psychologist and adjunct professor at Barnard College.

During the past seven years, Fleming studied 2,500 black and 500 white freshmen and seniors at 15 colleges - including Spelman College in Atlanta, Ohio State University in Columbus and the University of Houston.

"Black colleges have so few resources, a lot of them have severe financial difficulties you don't find at white colleges. But the interaction of students and

faculty produces the motivation for students to achieve.

"That motivation lasts a lifetime and enables students to successfully compete in the real world," Fleming says.

Her research shows that many black students at mostly white colleges feel alienated and can't develop mentor relationships with professors.

"The mentor relationship is one of the most important things students get out of college," she says.

Blacks at black colleges also gained more confidence by their senior year than blacks at integrated colleges, Fleming says. This increased confidence makes these students more eager to compete against whites in academics and the business world, she says.

Transition

Mrs. Rosalie May, the mother of Dr. Allen S. May, Jr., director of Public Relations and advisor to The Maroon Tiger, passed February 25, 1985. Funeral services for Mrs. May were held at 11:00 a.m. on Wednesday, February 27, at First United Methodist Church, Main Street, Warrenton, Georgia 30828. Telephone No.: (404) 465-2103.

In lieu of flowers, Dr. May has requested that contributions should be sent to the First United Methodist Church, Main Street, Warrenton, Georgia in his mother's name.

Morehouse College

“A Candle In The Dark”

(Continued from pg. 2)



Graduating Class of 1931



Paul Robeson besieged by autograph hunters, 1943 Commencement.



Miss Maroon and White 1967

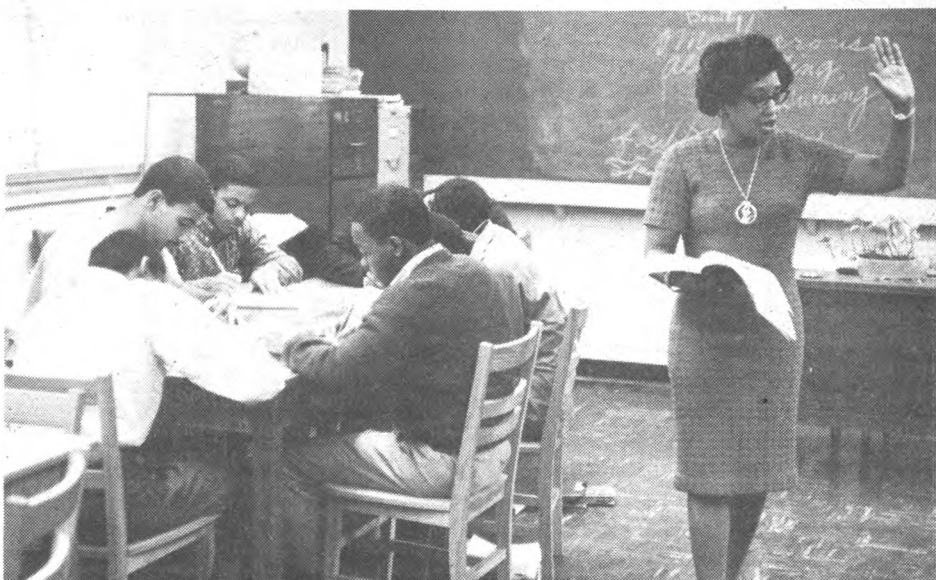


Mrs. Flora Lamar, postmistress distributing mails to students in the 50s.



B. T. Harvey - 33 years of service
N. P. Tillman - 27 years of service
W.R. Chivers - 25 years of service

C. B. Dansby - 27 years of service
Kemper Harrled - 38 years of service
T. J. Curry - 29 years of service



In Dr. Stephen's English Class.

Memorial Chapel. Gloster has strengthened the Board of Trustees, added new majors to the curriculum and made the biggest stride be setting up the first ever, black independent medical school in 1978, The Morehouse School of Medicine. Now in its 118th year, Morehouse College stands firm on the foundation of building great leaders for over a century and it will, without doubt, continue to be a light that shines for the future.

Presidents of Morehouse College
Joseph Robert 1871-1885
Samuel Graves 1885-1900
George Sale 1900-1906
Dr. John Hope 1906-1930
Dr. Samuel H. Archer 1931-1938
Dr. Benjamin E. Mays 1938-1967
Dr. Hugh M. Gloster 1967-



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The long standing relationship between blacks and jews was beset by distrust and ignorance. It had been built through common cause, maintained through adversity and based on the self interest that we shared. When in the 40's and 50's, it was time to stand up against those who would deny us our basic rights,

against who would treat black people as invisible nobodies, who would deny them, and to a lesser extent jews, housing, education, employment or safety from physical attack because we were minorities, we marched together. Blacks and jews gained much from the civil rights movement.

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heartbreaker

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regularly.



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smoking.



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OF MOREHOUSE COLLEGE

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men, this pleasant place
This home of wisdom, this abode
of truth,
This other Athens, shrine of
Academe,
This mecca, planned by Freedom
for
her use
Against oppression and the
threat
of force;
This noble tribe of youth, this
mighty
band,
This shining beacon on a Georgia
hill,
Which keeps before mankind such
lofty aims
And lights and pathway to a
better world
Against the social ills that cause
decay;
This favored seat, this place, this
school, this Morehouse,
This Alma Mater of a noble
breed
Known for their faith and
honored
for their truth,
Far-famed for courage and for
manly deeds,
For deep devotion both to God
and state,
For Christian service to their
fellow men,
For firm commitment to
democracy;
This school of such rare souls,
this
dear, dear school,
Known for her worthy sons
throughout
the world.

Hugh M. Gloster, Ph.D.

CELEBRATING AFRICAN-AMERICAN HISTORY MONTH



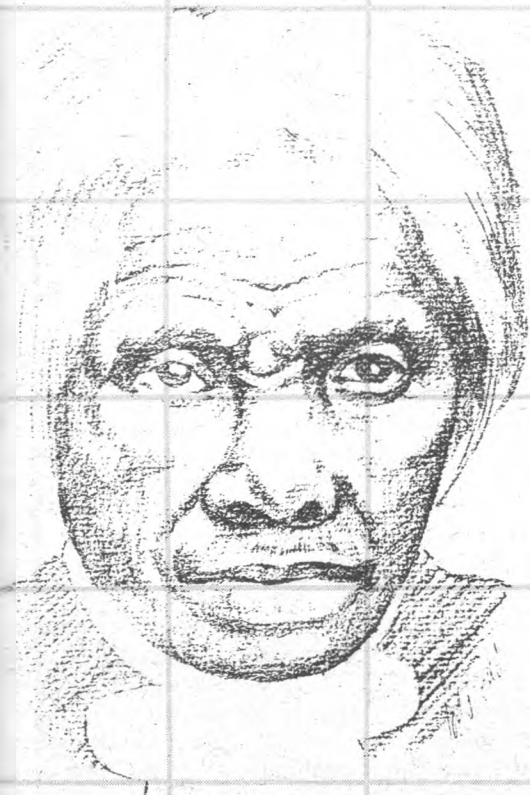
SOJOURNER TRUTH



BOOKER T. WASHINGTON



FREDERICK DOUGLAS



HARRIET TUBMAN



MARY McLEOD BETHUNE



SHIRLEY CHISHOLM

SALUTE TO DADDY KING

By Senator Gary Hart (D) Colorado

Mr. President, on Sunday, November 11, 1984, with the death of the Reverend Martin Luther King, Sr., America lost one of its most profound and creative thinkers. "Daddy King" was a voice of sanity and reason in the midst of a world often caught up in turmoil and chaos. This Nation, and the world, are diminished by his loss.

Daddy King was one of those rare spirits that God sends us but once a generation. After God made him, he threw away the mold. We shall hardly be blessed with his likes again.

Mr. President, Daddy King's unselfish contributions to his church, his city, his Nation, and the world were numerous and significant. He produced and inspired his namesakes on — a 20th century prophet and the peaceful warrior who forced America to confront and deal with our racial hypocrisy. But the meaning and importance of the life of Martin Luther King, Sr., was far greater than that.

In an age in which it was not only philosophically revolutionary — but physically dangerous as well — for a black man to demand the simple respect of being addressed as



"sir" and not as "boy;" when it was uncommon for black children to attend more than 3 months of school per year; when discrimination and segregation were sanctioned by law and enforced by mob violence; and when the political aspirations of black people were frustrated, ignored, and denied, Daddy King was, above all else, a man.

And therefore, it was no mere coincidence of history that, years later, the protest signs of marchers led by his son often carried the powerful political message: "I Am a Man."

Daddy King was strong, tall, and proud. His walk showed it. His rich baritone voice boomed it. He inspired his flock to achieve beyond the limitations imposed by a racist society. And as he himself said so often, he never stooped low enough to hate anybody.

Rev. Jesse Jackson said, in eulogizing him:

...When he stood, he was the message...When he stood, a man stood who once picked cotton but then picked Presidents...When he spoke, he spoke not as one with a political mandate, but one with moral authority.

Before black people in Atlanta

had access to city hall — much less occupied it — Daddy King was a voice for the voiceless. He made a way out of no way and represented hope in hopeless times. He led, taught, and fought by example, and the world is a better place in which to live because of his life.

In the last few years of the 20th century, as this country grapples with the challenge of doing right by those whom Jesus called "the least of these," the wise and patient counsel of Martin Luther King, Sr., will be missed.

I am thankful that he leaves us as a small part of his rich legacy, a generation of political, social and religious leadership tutored by his magnificent example, and determined not to be turned around.

Surely, he will rest in peace. He earned it.

United States of America
Congressional Record
Proceedings And Debates Of
The 99th Congress, First Session
Washington, Thursday, January
3, 1985



The unseasonable snowstorm of February 12th froze Morehouse College and Atlanta in their respective tracks.

(Photos by Freddie Asinor)



Working Together Is Working Wonders

—United Way

(Ex-militant, from pg. 9)

UMass Arts Council.

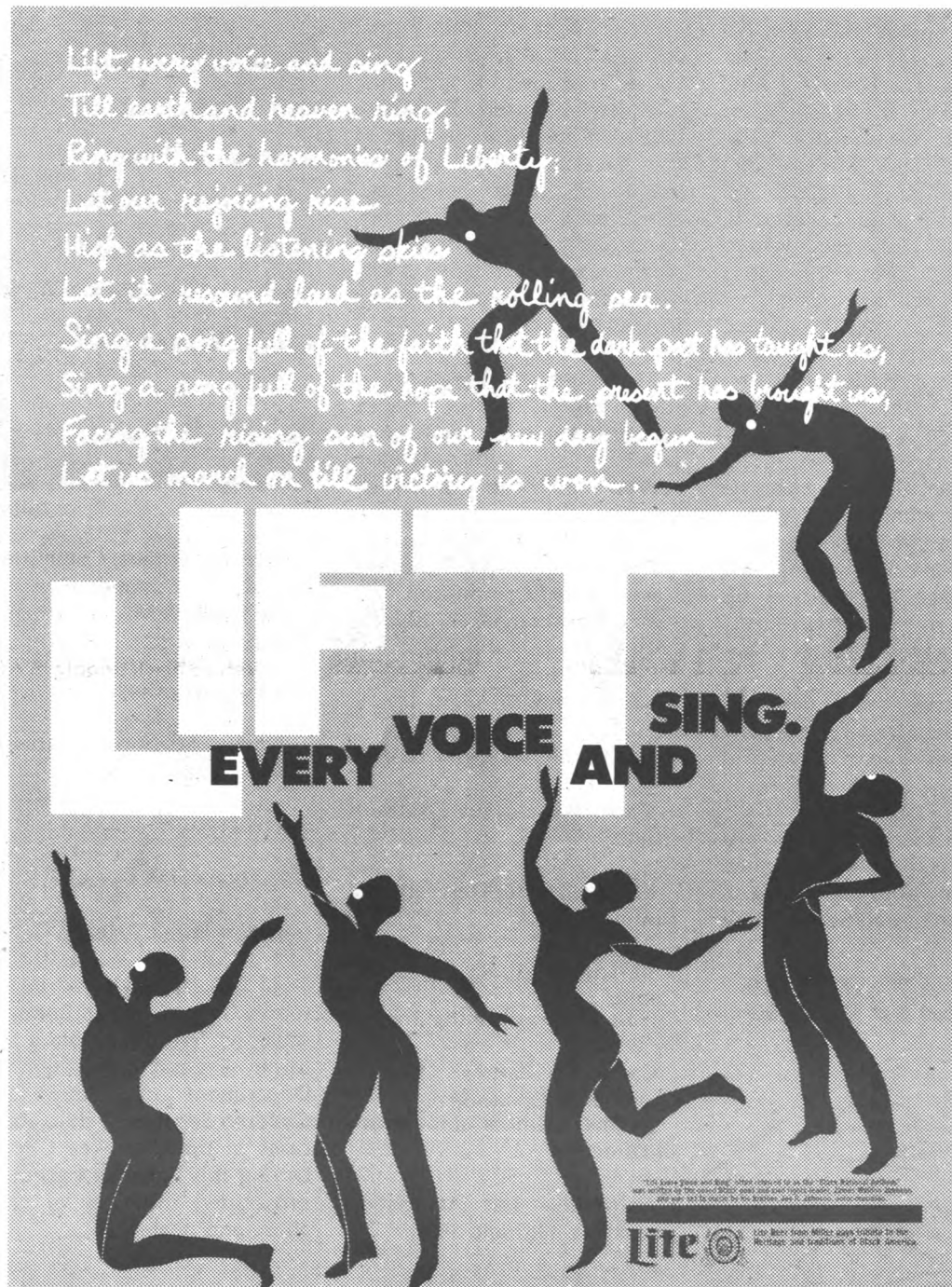
The figures Meade portrays in the film include Agrippa Hull, a Stockbridge resident born of free parents in Northampton. Enlisting in the Revolutionary militia in 1777, he served under Gen. Thaddeus Kosciusko at Saratoga and West Point. His portrait now hangs in the historical room of the Stockbridge public library. During the film, his descendant David Gunn, chairman of the board of health in Stockbridge, relates an anecdote about him. Supposedly Hull was once accosted by a white man after both had listened to an itinerant mulatto preacher and asked: "How did you like the nigger preacher?" Hull reminded the questioner that the man was half black, half white and replied: "I liked my half. How did you like yours?" Also shown is film footage from the UMass Archives of Du Bois on his international travels, and scenes of archeological field work begun last summer at the Du Bois home site in Great Barrington under the direction of UMass

anthropologist Robert W. Paynter.

Meade believes that the film, which has already had numerous showings in western Massachusetts, will inspire New England families to locate and preserve family papers, artifacts, and period pieces. This summer, he hopes to add a further 10 minutes' material to the film in order to offer it for a 26-minute time slot on local cable television networks. (Teachers, historical society members, club officers, etc. interested in showing the film should contact Meade at the Dept. of Afro-American studies, New Africa House, UMass/Amherst, Amherst, 01003. Tel: 413-545-2751.)


Meade still keeps a copy of the May 5, 1969 issue of *Newsweek* in a drawer in his office desk to remind him of the desperate remedies to which blacks resorted just 15 years ago. It also reminds him of a personal responsibility: "I want to provide kids with the tools to avoid the circumstances that put me on the cover of *Newsweek*."

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Spotlighting Our Excellence

Robert Benham—Making It In A White World

In a bipartisan elections last year Robert Benham was elected to the Georgia Court of Appeals, making him the first black man to win a statewide election. This is after he had been to the same court and becoming the first black to serve in a statewide position since Reconstruction.

Judge Benham is one of three children born to Clarence and Jessie Benham of Cartersville, Georgia. He is 38 years old and is married to the former Nell Dodson of Cartersville. They have one child, Corey, age 11, who is a 5th Grade honor student.

Judge Benham's father is serving his second term on the Cartersville City Council and is employed by Lockheed-Georgia. His mother is owner-operator of Benham's Beauty and Boutique, in addition to being the resident agent for Afro-American Life Insurance Company. The Benham family has maintained a business in downtown Cartersville for the past 14 years.

Judge Benham's oldest brother, Clarence Benham, Jr., is presently stationed in Alexandria, Va., where he serves as a Lt. Col. in the U.S. Air Force. His older brother, Billy Benham, served in the U.S. Army for a number of years where he

attained the rank of Major. After leaving the Army, he operated a business in Columbus, Georgia, for a brief period and then left to serve as an advisor to the Saudi Arabian Military.

Judge Benham's career has been long and distinguished. He is not a stranger to the world of trailblazing. His life was greatly influenced by the teachings of Booker T. Washington, the founder of Tuskegee Institute, and an outstanding leader and humanitarian who believed in the basic principles of hard work, community pride, religious dedication, and patriotism.

He received his early childhood education in the public schools of Cartersville. He received an academic scholarship to Tuskegee Institute of Tuskegee, Alabama, where he graduated with honors with a B.S. degree in Political Science in 1967. Immediately after leaving Tuskegee, he continued his education at Harvard University at Cambridge, Mass. He later enrolled in the University of Georgia School of Law, where he was a student leader. He received his Juris Doctor Degree in 1970.

He also received a Commission as a 2nd Lt. in the United States Army and, continuing in the military tradition of the

Benham family, entered the Army as a Small Unit Tank Commander at Fort Knox, where he fulfilled his commitment to his country, and enlisted in the Army Reserve, where he attained the rank of Captain.

Judge Benham was a trial attorney with Atlanta Legal Aid for a brief period, and then returned to Cartersville, where he began the private practice of law. During his 14 years of practice he distinguished himself as an excellent trial attorney. Recognizing his leadership ability, the Cartersville Bar Association chose him as their president for two years.

Realizing that any leader must not only work in his profession, but must also be active in community affairs, Judge Benham served on the following organizations:

Coosa Valley Area Planning Development Commission
(Past Chairman of the Board)

Bartow Primary Health Care
(Board Member)

Cartersville Tourism Council

Cartersville Development Authority

Bartow County Development Authority

Bartow County Training Center
(Past Chairman of the Board)

Cartersville-Bartow County Chamber of Commerce
(Former member of the Board of Directors)

Cartersville Bar Association
(President, 1981 and 1982)



Robert Benham

Minority Affairs Committee-
Chamber of Commerce
(Vice President)

Coosa Valley Regional Service
Development Corp.

Legal Advisor Charitable
Organizations:

New Frontier, Inc.

Tallatoona EOA

Bartow Primary Health Center

He was later selected by Attorney General Arthur Bolton to serve as Special Assistant Attorney General to represent the Department of Family and Children Services in child abuse cases in the Cherokee Circuit. During this time, he vigorously prosecuted instances of child abuse and neglect.

Judge Benham realized early in life that no man's life is complete unless he is an active participant in religious activities, so he worked diligently in his church, Mt. Olive Baptist Church, where he serves as Sunday School Superintendent.

In early 1984 the Cartersville Bar Association unanimously recommended Judge Benham to the Judicial Qualifications Committee to fill the vacancy created by the retirement of Judge Arnold Shulman from the Court of Appeals of Georgia. The Committee in turn recommended Benham to Governor Joe Frank Harris.

On April 3, 1984, Governor Harris appointed Robert Benham to the Court of Appeals of Georgia, thereby making it an historical day for all Georgians.

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Ethiopian Famine

By Pierre Carson
Office Assistant

The Student Government Associations of colleges and universities in the Atlanta University Center including Morehouse School of Medicine, will solicit funds from students, faculty and administrators to help the victims of the famine taking place in Ethiopia.

Dr. Charles Merideth, Chancellor of the AUC, has received a proposal from Ronald K. Johnson, Senator of Atlanta University Student Government Association to start this fund-raising activity next month. The

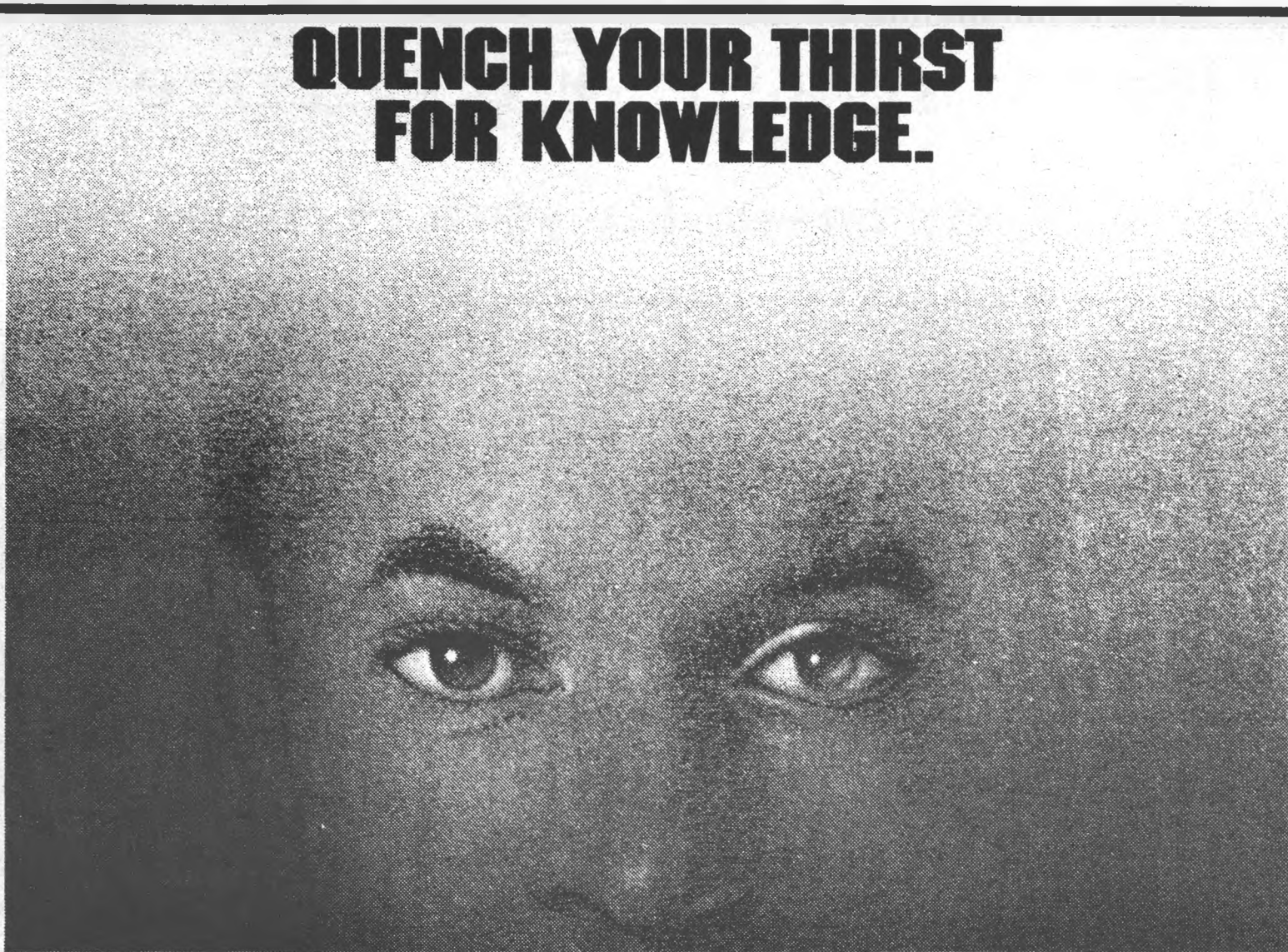
organizers feel, "this situation has touched the hearts of many concerned students. We want to organize efforts to come to the relief of these desperate people." The campaign will collect funds the entire month of March. Committees have been formed to administrate the project and Director Ronald Johnson and his coordinators will be steering the fund-raising committee. Funds will be solicited on a daily basis by organizations and student volunteers. On Morehouse, Clark, Spelman, Morris Brown, Atlanta University, ITC and Morehouse

School of Medicine Campuses.

The Famine Task Force says it will request each college to provide funds matching the amount that is raised. The proposal said funds will be remitted to Catholic relief services at the end of the campaign.

The Maroon Tiger urges you to donate. This noble cause will benefit the desperate famine victims of Ethiopia and fulfill a social and moral responsibility to mankind. It will also provide a positive exposure to the Atlanta University Center and also unite the colleges of the Center towards a common goal.

QUENCH YOUR THIRST FOR KNOWLEDGE.



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4 GRAND PRIZES:
Four \$25,000 4-Year College Scholarships.

Special coupon saves you 25¢ on Coke, diet Coke, or Sprite and makes a donation to the United Negro College Fund.

At this time next year, you could be celebrating Black History Month as a student in college. Four winners are going to win the opportunity to attend the UNCF college of their choice with a 4-year, \$25,000 scholarship. One of them could be you. So enter as often as you like and quench your thirst for knowledge.

ENTER THE SCHOLARSHIP SWEEPSTAKES. You could win a scholarship for yourself, a relative or a friend. It must be used at universities supported by the United Negro College Fund.

Four (4) Grand Prize Scholarships worth \$25,000 each will be awarded. The persons using the scholarships must meet all of the entrance requirements of the school selected.

USE THE SPECIAL COUPON. You'll save 25¢ when you buy Coke, diet Coke or Sprite. For every coupon redeemed, The Coca-Cola Company will make a donation to the United Negro College Fund. The more coupons redeemed, the more money The Coca-Cola Company will contribute to help the leaders of tomorrow.

OFFICIAL RULES—NO PURCHASE NECESSARY

1. Enter the sweepstakes by filling out the entry form below (or you can write your name, address, city, state and zip code on a plain 3" x 5" piece of paper) and mail your entry to \$100,000 Black History Month Scholarship Sweepstakes, P.O. Box 88713, Atlanta, GA 30356. All entries must be postmarked by March 31, 1985. Entries or envelopes that have been printed by machine or computer are unacceptable. Entries must be handwritten.
2. Four Grand Prize winners will be selected in a random drawing from among all eligible entries. Enter as often as you wish, but each entry must be mailed in a separate envelope. The Coca-Cola Company will not be responsible for lost, misdirected or late mail. Drawing will be conducted by Homework Fulfillment Center, 5455 Woodson Trail, Dunwoody, GA 30338, an independent judging organization whose decisions are final. Drawing will take place on April 15, 1985. The winners will be notified by mail by April 30, 1985. The odds of winning depend on the total number of entries received. All federal, state and local taxes, if any, are the responsibility of the winner. By entering, winner or assignee consents to the use of his or her name and/or likeness for promotional purposes without additional compensation.
3. Winner may assign the scholarship to someone else (assignee) who must use it in accordance with stated rules.
4. No substitute prizes. Winner or assignee may not receive cash in lieu of scholarship.
5. Winner or assignee must respond within twenty-one (21) days after being notified that they are winners; otherwise another drawing will be held and a new winner selected.
6. In order to receive the scholarship, winner or assignee is responsible for obtaining admission to his or her selected college or university. If admission is not obtained within 12 months, or winner refuses the prize, a second drawing will be held and the same rules will apply.
7. Winner or assignee must begin using scholarship no later than 16 months from winning date. The scholarship must be used at one of the 42 colleges or universities affiliated with the United Negro College Fund (UNCF).
8. Winner or assignee must deplete the scholarship fund within four years from date of beginning use.
9. The scholarship will be presented to UNCF, who will give it to the school selected by the winner or assignee. The school will pay for the winner's or assignee's tuition, room, board and books in accordance with the procedures normally followed by the college or university for dispensing scholarships to students. Total value of each of the four Grand Prize Scholarships not to exceed \$25,000.
10. This sweepstakes is open to residents of the U.S., 16 years and older, except employees and their families of The Coca-Cola Company, its bottlers, advertising agencies and Homework Fulfillment Center. Offer void where prohibited and subject to all federal, state and local laws.
11. Name of winners may be obtained by sending a stamped, self-addressed envelope to \$100,000 Black History Month Scholarship Sweepstakes, P.O. Box 88312, Atlanta, GA 30356.

UNCF COLLEGES

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| Bethune-Cookman College | Paul Quinn College |
| Bishop College | Philander Smith |
| Clatfin College | Rust College |
| Clark College | Saint Augustine's College |
| Dillard University | Saint Paul's College |
| Fisk University | Shaw University |
| Florida Memorial College | Spelman College |
| Houston-Tillotson College | Stillman College |
| Interdenominational | Talladega College |
| Theological Center | Texas College |
| Jarvis Christian College | Tougaloo College |
| Johnson C. Smith University | Tuskegee Institute |
| Knoxville College | Virginia Union University |
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To help you celebrate Black History Month you can save 25¢ when you purchase Coke, diet Coke or Sprite in a multi-pack of bottles or cans or a 2-liter bottle. The Coca-Cola Company will also make a donation to the United Negro College Fund for every coupon redeemed.

NOTE TO DEALER: For each coupon you accept as our authorized agent, we will pay you the face value of this coupon, plus 8¢ handling charges, provided you and your customers have complied with the terms of this offer. Any other application constitutes fraud. Invoices showing your purchase of sufficient stock to cover all coupons must be shown upon request. Void where prohibited, taxed, or restricted. Your customer must pay any required sales tax. Cash value 1/20 of 1¢. Redeem by mailing to The Coca-Cola Company, P.O. Box 1504, Clinton, Iowa 52734.

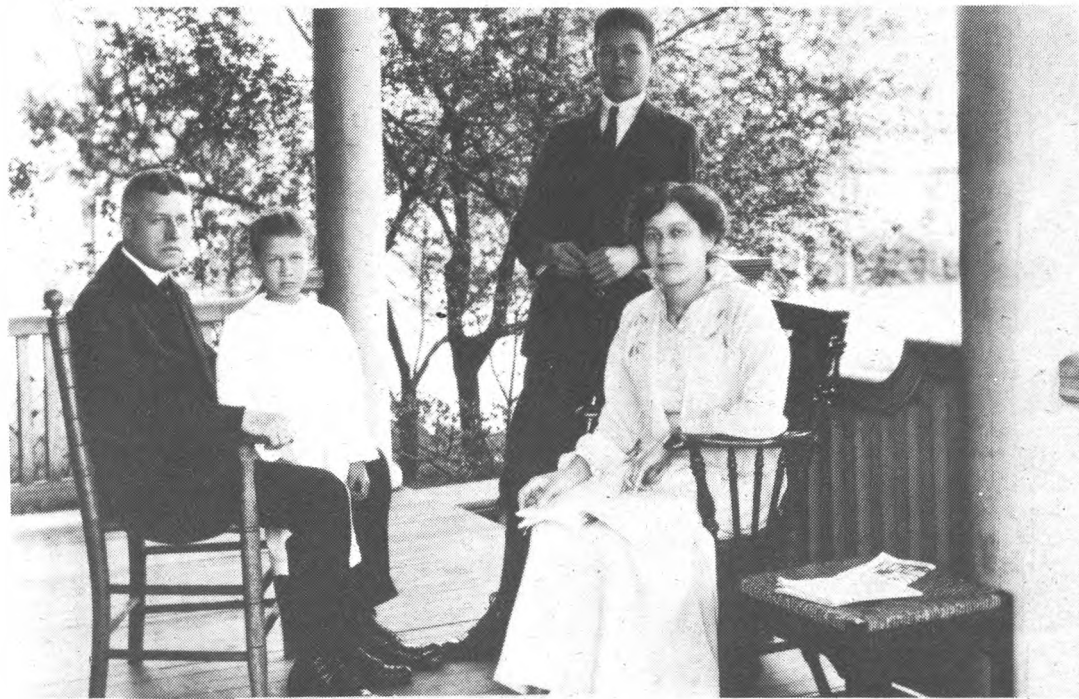
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In Our History

Lugenia Burns Hope



Lugenia B. Hope (Courtesy of Univ. of Illinois - Chicago Circle Campus Library)



John Hope, Sr., John Jr., Edward and Lugenia. Photograph taken on porch of President's House - Morehouse College. (Courtesy-Hope Family - Possession Dr. J.A. Rouse.)

By Jacqueline Rouse

Dr. Rouse is an Associate Professor of History. This piece is an excerpt from her upcoming biography of Mrs. Hope entitled "A Black Female Reformer from the South: Lugenia D. Burns Hope."

During the earlier years of the twentieth century and afterwards, Lugenia Burns Hope made tremendous contributions to the city of Atlanta, Georgia. She was an influential figure, well respected by her contemporaries and involved in social, cultural, educational, and civic affairs. She was the wife of a

leading black intellectual, Dr. John Hope, president of Morehouse College and Atlanta University. She was an example of an early - twentieth - century progressive reformer who advocated, worked for, and instituted social change. This community organizer was responsible for many of the services available to Atlanta's black communities. Indeed, Mrs. Hope was more instrumental in helping Black Atlanta attain its goals during the first half of the twentieth century than has been generally recognized.

Though Atlanta was her major base of operations, this reform

activism was a continuation of Mrs. Hope's community work that had commenced during her adolescent years in Chicago, Illinois, where she worked with several charitable agencies aiding teenaged working girls, including Jane Addams' Hull House. She carried this involvement to Nashville, Tennessee, when as a new bride she accompanied her husband, an instructor at Roger Williams University. There she conducted classes in arts and crafts and in physical education for the female students. Within a year the Hopes moved again, this time to Atlanta. Soon after arriving, she

became a member of the core of women who were working to provide recreational and day care centers for children of the community. In 1908 this core of women became the founders of the Neighborhood Union.

The Neighborhood Union, electing Mrs. Hope as its first president, sought to promote social, moral, and racial progress. The Union sought to promote child welfare; to impact cultural heritage; to establish medical, dental and prenatal clinics; to abolish slums; and, to set up a settlement house for the community. The Union organized the Social Service Institute at Morehouse College in 1918 under Mrs. Hope's direction. Out of this three-day workshop the Atlanta School of Social Work, later the Atlanta University School of Social Work, grew.

During 1906-31 Dr. Hope was president of Morehouse College, and in 1931 he was elected president of Atlanta University. As the president's wife on both campuses Mrs. Hope believed her major responsibility to be that of imparting to the students a sensitivity toward the needs of the black community and the necessity for alleviating them. She encouraged students to become involved, to acquaint themselves with the low-income families nearby, and to collect toys, fruit and food for them at Thanksgiving, Christmas, and other holidays. Once these needs were ascertained and the results tabulated into an organized plan of action, Morehouse and Atlanta University students joined the Union in mounting special projects for the com-

munity's children, while the adult members worked on others. Morehouse students tutored classes in school subjects for young children. Some conducted industrial arts classes, e.g., woodworking and cabinet-making. Others supervised playground activities; still others taught classes in Vacation Bible School during the summers and participated in intercollegiate track meets that served as fundraisers for the Union. Some of these students also worked with Mrs. Hope in making door-to-door surveys to encourage voter registration.

Other functions on the Morehouse campus extended her sphere of influence. Officially she was for many years the dormitory mother of Graves Hall. Former student and later academic dean, the late Dr. Brailsford Brazeal, remembered these daily room inspections. "We knew that she would be coming about nine or nine thirty every morning. Many of us would have our doors open waiting for her." In his eulogy of Mrs. Hope at Morehouse's Memorial Services in 1947, Dr. Ira de A. Reid of Atlanta University reiterated that her early days at the college were "seldom glamorous ones for she was called upon to supervise the cleaning of buildings and grounds; to keep the college accounts; and to make men out of the students." In addition, Mrs. Hope taught sculpture classes in her attic to those Morehouse students she saw as gifted in arts and crafts, and during the summers she taught a class in millinery at Spelman

(Continued, pg. 8)

Book Review

By Rudolph Small
Staff Writer

TITLE: I AM NATURAL
(BLACKWOOD, 1984)

By Nia Damali (Pat Stegall)
Public Relations and Business
Major at Clark College.

At a glance, the book stirs one's inner feelings and deep-rooted emotions from the inset. A sense of oneness could be felt with the book's title. The book primarily is a compilation of poems and short stories, which is skillfully sub-divided into three sections. In each of the sections some aspect of 'African' life is dealt with. The work was compiled in such a way, that it is possible that one may feel a sense of identification.

Sensitivity and sensuality are quite evident in several of the

poems. Structured as they are, one may ponder whether or not these poems were written on a 'one-to-one' basis. A personal touch is felt. The realistic tone that permeates from the lines astonishes and profounds the reader, leaving one only to marvel at the effect that is achieved. Grass-roots nationalism, patriotism and self-scrutiny are masterfully achieved in a simple but yet compelling form. It were as though the poems were messages from one who had an insight into one's dreams, fears and inhibitions.

The skillful and artistic blending of poetry and life's realities lead one to think seriously, meditate on what one's true potential may or not be. The author makes a conscious effort to impart some valuable knowledge in the last section of the book. A section that could be labeled, 'Damali's Irony.' In this

section one sees life long experiences and occurrences which could be accounted for in volumes of biographies or autobiographies condensed with great skill and ability into short story form. These short stories would undoubtedly have an effect on its readers; even more so on men of 'The House'; who would be future fathers, husbands and leaders in the black community, nation and the world as a whole.

In 'I Am Natural,' one sees a strong sense of pride, wisdom, insight and most important of all reality. Thus, for its cohesion and progression of thought, the book's practical value is great. However, I am not so sure that the format and some of its contents would be deemed fitting and suitable by all who read it in our community. Nonetheless the book makes first-rate reading.



Mother Africa

You are the mother of all that lives and reasons
 The princess of the earth, and envied by all
 My queen you are, the lover of life
 The giver of wisdom, patient, faith
 Your message is so dear and so clear so simple
 And so sincere

My love is real and abiding never wavering

Mother Africa you have endured in the homeland
 You sustain us in this land - **By any means necessary-**
 Whether as a domestic on bended **Knee**

Or maybe even as chairperson of usher-board number three
 Mother Africa who, what, and where the black man is going is
 Decided by you and acted out by him
 You will be in front and behind lifting him

My love is real and abiding never wavering

Yet your mate seeks another of paler hue
 To you this seems a slap in the face
 I wonder why my brother seeks the other
 My answer can only be that perhaps his memory of you
 Has somehow been stripped

My love is real and abiding never wavering

So now you're a doctor and a lawyer and even a chief
But you have always truly been one of these, don't be
Deceived by the thief

Wherever you find mother africa-she the life's blood
 of the flesh, just as the Nile is of Egypt

Some of my brothers are obsessed to possessed
 You have shown that it does not necessarily impress

There are forces in and out trying to take you away from your
 Children and your mate

I know some of us appreciate and love you-Mother Africa-
Seek-oh-Mother Africa-To keep us as one, even when the world says NO!
 My love is real and abiding never wavering

I love you
 I love you
 Mother Africa
 I love you

—Tony Mobley
 Staff Writer

“My Sisters”

to debra, tricia, san, jewel and
 pandora

my sisters.
 steppn in/to
 womanhood
 like their momma.
 long sound
 strides
 never lookin down
 seein only
 stars.

makin out like
 regal
 african queens
 robed in
 sun
 wind
 fire.

features chiseled jus so.
 makin a poet
 search
 deeper for words.
 black brothers
 sit back in wonder of
 real
 beauty.

my sisters?
 pearl/diamond/crystal/sapphire
 takin the reigns
 now. gettn control
 of things. steppn in/to

momma molds
 gracefully. heads
 on/straight. singing
 this song called
 love. bein real
 beautiful
 people.

by Gregory Powel
 News Editor

ent

Remember

Remember not my rhetoric,
 eloquence, or nice talk, but my
 undying need to complete life's
 most perplex tasks.

Remember not the many
 lovers entangled in the web of
 my world, but my desire to
 exhibit love in a real, honest, and
 genuine way.

When you stumble upon my
 picture be not enthralled by the
 tangible, but rather, the
 remembrance of how I could
 surgate that which cannot be
 seen—the untangible.

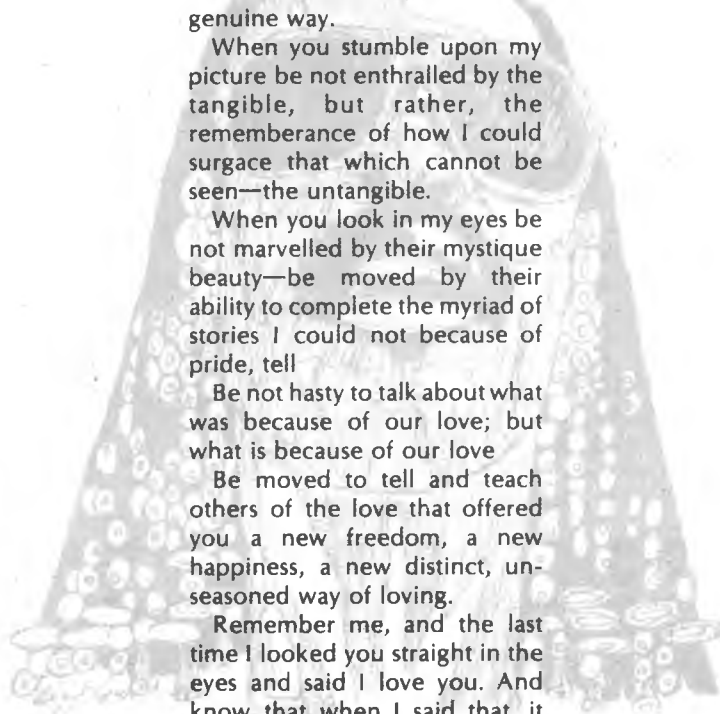
When you look in my eyes be
 not marvelled by their mystique
 beauty—be moved by their
 ability to complete the myriad of
 stories I could not because of
 pride, tell

Be not hasty to talk about what
 was because of our love; but
 what is because of our love

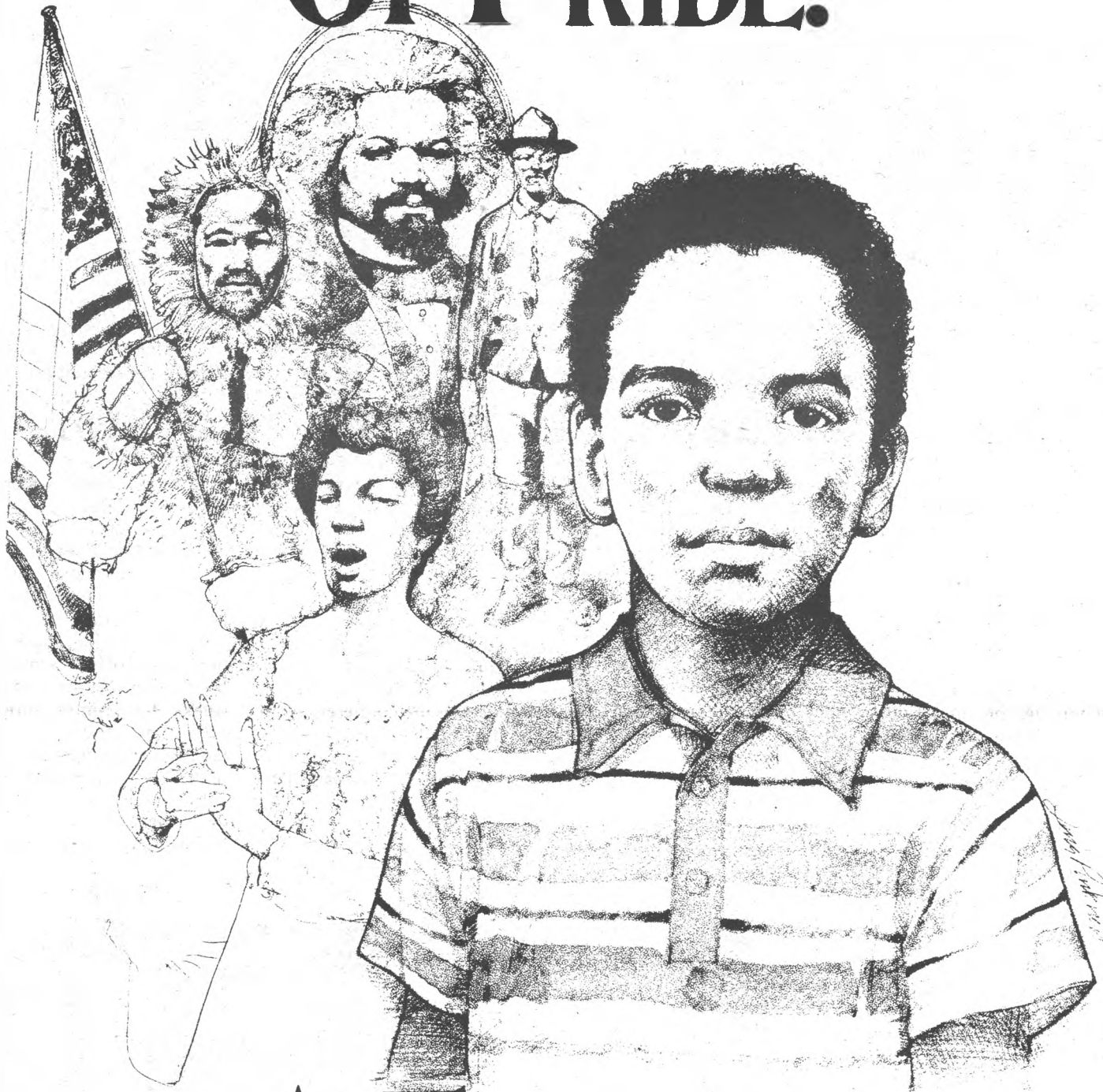
Be moved to tell and teach
 others of the love that offered
 you a new freedom, a new
 happiness, a new distinct, un-
 seasoned way of loving.

Remember me, and the last
 time I looked you straight in the
 eyes and said I love you. And
 know that when I said that, it
 wasn't to prepare for my coming,
 but instead my going.

—Darlene Jackson
 Special to The Maroon Tiger



A HISTORY OF PRIDE.



A FUTURE OF PROMISE.

Black History Month is a time to reflect. A time to look back with pride at the countless achievements made by Black Americans, and a time to look forward with hope for the future.



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(Lugenia, from pg. 6)

College. One can conclude that during the thirty-three years that she lived on the campus of Morehouse, Mrs. Hope's activities and contributions to the college took the gamut: founding of the still-extant Morehouse Auxiliary; "cultivating in students certain habits in dress and mannerism and setting a cultural in students certain habits in cress and mannerism and setting a cultural and moral tone for them"; promoting athletics at Morehouse; and, "making maroon and white colored pennant, cutting and sewing the letters on by hand."

In the city of Atlanta, Mrs. Hope continued her activism for change by petitioning municipal officials for improvements in health, educational (aiding in the opening of Atlanta's first black high school, Booker T. Washington High), and civic conditions for Black Atlanta. Regionally, she was a member of the network of southern black women who formed the Commission on Interracial Cooperation. Nationally, she chaired committees on Social Work, Citizenship, and Neighborhood Work within such organizations as the NAACP, the National Association of Colored Women, the National Council of Negro Women, and the National Colored Graduate Nurses Association. Internationally, she was a member and officer of the International Council of Women of the Darker Races. By 1930 the structure and policies of the Neighborhood Union had been adopted by Haiti in its efforts at community - building.

In August of 1947 Mrs. Hope died in Nashville, Tennessee, while visiting her youngest son, Dr. John Hope II, who was then on the faculty of Fisk University. Upon her request, following services in Nashville, her ashes were brought back to the "place she loved best in the world," Morehouse. Prior to the beginning of Morehouse's memorial services in November of 1947, again following her request, her ashes were thrown from the tower of Graves Hall over the campus.

Don't be a heartbreaker

Eat less saturated fat.



American Heart Association
WE'RE FIGHTING FOR YOUR LIFE

Leaders Are Readers

Most of us take reading for granted. Yet more than 4.2 million blacks in America cannot read traffic signs, prescriptions, letters, voting ballots, telephone books, bank statements, menus, recipes, scoreboards, comic strips, bumper stickers or newspapers.

Life without reading is hard. That's why the five Morehouse (wo)men featured here urge Georgia students to take reading seriously.

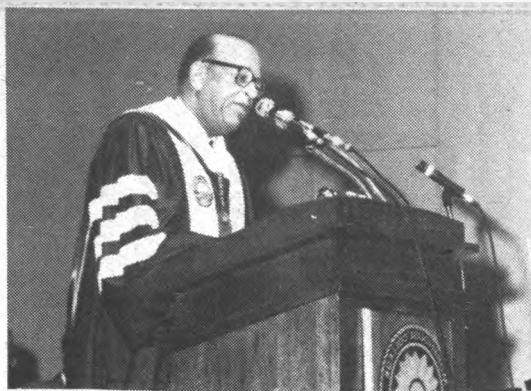
Reading is the skill of a lifetime. Learn to read today to prepare for tomorrow's opportunities.

Be a reader. Be a leader.

Sponsored by The Maroon Tiger, the Georgia Press Educational Foundation, Inc., and the Georgia Chapter, International Reading Association.



Newspaper in Education Week, March 4-8.



Hugh M. Gloster
President of Morehouse College



President and
Mrs. Carter



W.A. Perdue
Vice President for Business Affairs
at Morehouse College



Coretta Scott King
Martin Luther King Junior
Center for Nonviolent Social Change

Ex-Militant Now Persuades By Words And Film

by Helen Wise

Special to the Maroon Tiger

FIFTEEN years ago, on May 5, 1969 to be precise, Homer L. Meade appeared on the cover of *Newsweek* carrying a rifle. His shocked family learned that he was among 100 black students who'd seized the student union building at Cornell Univ. to protest what they saw as racism there. After occupying the building for a day, the protesters had marched out armed — with rifles, shotguns, and homemade spears. When a peaceful settlement came, with university officials acceding to some of the students' demands, many observers believed the protest had taught the lesson that guns prevail. On Apr. 23, 1984, *Newsweek* carried a follow-up article, "A Look Back at Anger," in which Meade and 10 other participants were asked how they became involved in the '69 protest, and what impact it had had on their lives. (Another was *Andre McLaughlin*, who became the first female dean at Medgar Evers College, a Brooklyn school of the City University of New York.)

A present-day photo of Meade in the 1984 article shows him seated at his UMass office desk, and is captioned "continuing the struggle." Today, however, the former demonstrator describes himself as "a very traditional philosopher." He teaches writing courses and a seminar on the life and writings of W.E.B. Du Bois in the Dept. of Afro-American studies. He chairs the university's new writing program, and is director of Du Bois projects for the Chancellor's Advisory Committee on Du Bois Affairs, established in August 1983. He also recently made a short film entitled "Another View: Berkshire County's Black Revolutionary Patriots." Looking back to that Ivy League protest 15 years ago, Meade says that he felt Cornell had left him no choice

but rebellion; that the university had betrayed his trust by denying blacks "a truthful education...the truth of the Afro-American experience."

Recurring Problem

Since he left Cornell, Meade says he's encountered the problem of "truthful education" again and again. Eight years as a high school teacher in various parts of Massachusetts, and five years of teaching at a small independent college (Simon's Rock of Bard in Great Barrington, Mass., Du Bois' birthplace) taught him that certain kinds of knowledge seldom — if ever — find their way into the classroom. For example, he says that teachers "know" that black people lived in colonial society — even in rural New England — and yet these same teachers seldom mention their presence in classroom discussions of history, literature, or the social sciences. A century ago, Du Bois described the same phenomenon, noting the contrast between the detailed chronicle of Western civilization he learned at school and what he came to recognize as his own ancestral past, shrouded in mystery. As Meade worked on his master's thesis in philosophy, he analyzed how Du Bois, as a philosophical pragmatist, had handled the problem in later life: Du Bois saw a continual need to keep trying to discover truths and act on them, especially in educational settings where he saw "untrue things delivered—or ignored." What better role could there be for a large state university like UMass than to try to discover truths and deliver them to those who are interested? Meade asks.

Meade hopes that his Du Bois seminar provides a starting point for such an exercise. It regularly attracts a "very interesting" mixture of students from the Five Colleges who go through recent archival acquisitions of FBI

material (obtained since 1982 through the Freedom of Information Act) to discover ways in which Du Bois' role has been distorted, he says. People tend to forget, he continues, that ideas and philosophical notions don't simply travel through the air: they have to be carried by individuals who serve as "lightning rods" of civilization. He sees Du Bois fulfilling such a role in personally carrying to China the Western — indeed American — notion of pragmatism, which he shared with the people who now lead China on what many see as a pragmatic course.

ponent, which calls on students to write fairly steadily and edit each other's work, has been in force for two years. During the past academic year, every department on campus has had to develop its own junior-year component, offering students a structured writing experience as an integral part of their majors. Meade says the cooperation has been "stunning," and the quality of proposals "outstanding." The new junior year courses will be offered for the first time in the fall.

Meade believes that the writing program is too new for faculty and students to be able to

the environment which had nurtured Du Bois.

Film Evolves

With experience in film-making going back to his student days, including a stint with a professional film-maker and many hours of high-school video production, Meade spent four weeks last winter producing "Another View." Already familiar with legendary black figures of the Berkshires, Meade tracked down photographic and documentary information in private homes, town halls, and libraries. Mainly covering the years 1776-1782, the 16-minute



Homer L. Meade displays FBI material on W.E.B. DuBois recently acquired by the University Archives.

As a longtime teacher, Meade also recognizes that seekers after truth need to acquire the skills necessary to present their ideas effectively. For this reason, he's been involved with the university writing program since the summer of 1981, when he chaired a Faculty Senate ad hoc committee to explore alternatives to the long-standing rhetoric program. Now chairing the new program, he credits its current success in large part to the "hard work" of director Charles Moran, Dept. of English. The mandatory freshman com-

assess its long-term impact. Yet, his own experience in teaching writing courses has shown him that student projects sometimes lead to other projects. Recently, for example, an anthropology major enrolled in his upper-level writing course decided to study the genealogy of the Du Bois papers. During his research, he discovered that Du Bois' great-great-grandfather had served in the Revolutionary Army. Here at last was the vital inspiration for a film Meade had long wanted to make on the lives of black families in rural New England—

film features the material he uncovered plus shots of the homesites of Revolutionary-era black residents, and interviews with some of their descendants. Prof. Fred Tillis, Dept. of music, provided specially composed background music for the film performed by the UMass Chorale and the UMass Music Ensemble. Voices of New Africa House provided additional background music. Meade received support from numerous sources, including the Chancellor's Office and the

(Continued, pg. 2)

Tribute To A Man

My Daddy was
A man
who could cry.
Not often did he
But often enough,
he did.

Clouded eyes
for him
did not mean
clouded mind.
His tears were rivulets
of love unshown;
of insults known and
buried, only to emerge
as a river free
to unburden
until we buried him
at fifty-three.

My Daddy was
A Man
Like no other.
Who, just be being,
made me believe
that all men should be
as he —
Of feeling and tenderness;
Strong enough to shed
a caring tear
for me.

My Daddy was
A Man
of strength
and substance

few understood;
Who stood where
few men stand.
My Daddy was
the epitome,
to me, Of all manhood.

(Roscoe Walker Crawl took his transition March 12, 1962.)

by janet lillian crawl
(Janet C. Shott is Assistant to Vice President for Business Affairs)



By Mitra Sammi

Black Leadership

Putting Our Country On The Right Side Of History

Many commentators in the press and some officials in the Reagan administration have looked at the demonstrations mounted by the Free South Africa Movement at the South African Embassy in Washington and at consulates around the country and have made observations that are at once strange and dead wrong.

Some black officials in the Reagan administration have made the odd—considering whom they work for—criticisms that we should be demonstrating at federal agencies against the new round of proposed budget cuts that will once again hurt America's most vulnerable citizens. Other commentators have concluded that we initiated this movement because the president drubbed blacks in the November election and in our impotence, we could think of nothing better to do. Finally, there have been those who have viewed these activities as simple extensions of the civil rights movement and as its sole current mode of expression. All of those views reveal an appalling ignorance about black people and their white allies and the movements they spawn and sustain.

The Free South Africa Movement is an expression of a black American interest in the and concern about Africa that is as old as our presence on this continent. Twenty years ago, when the leaders of the civil rights movement would take a week a year to transform themselves into the Leadership Conference on Africa and engage in a round of conferences with Secretary of State Dean Rusk and his assistants, the observation of our contemporary commentators might have had some merit, although not much. But now, though the new movement has been joined by labor, religious and civil rights activists, elected officials and unaffiliated people who abhor apartheid, it was initiated and is being led by black foreign-policy experts from TransAfrica and long-term volunteers in the Southern Africa Support Project.

TransAfrica is an eight-year-old organization, which was organized by blacks to express their historical foreign-policy interests in a sustained and professional way. The Southern Africa Support Project is composed of individuals who, because of the depth of their interest, have, over the years, worked in their spare time to give assistance to blacks who live in Southern Africa.

These people did not begin these protests because they had nothing better to do, but rather because the government of South Africa promulgated a constitution that it advertised as a human rights advance, but that, in fact, continued the total political disenfranchisement of

blacks and actually heralded the government's intention to press on relentlessly with its program of denying all political rights to blacks, stripping them of their Southern African citizenship and shipping many of them off to "homelands." Black leaders who protested this new constitutional enshrinement of racism were immediately slapped into jail and held incommunicado without specified charges being brought against them.

The leaders of TransAfrica and the Southern Africa Support Project could not stand by silently during those occurrences while their own government, under the fig leaf of "constructive engagement," supported apartheid with increased aid, trade and hardware that had military and police, as well as civilian, uses.

The idea that somehow this movement is the new embodiment of the civil rights struggle reflects the media's normal inattention to black organizational life. The NAACP, the Legal Defense Fund, the National Urban League and other organizations that do work for the poor in our society—like the Children's Defense Fund and National Urban Coalition—have neither terminated nor suspended their broad array of programs designed to improve the lives of our most helpless citizens. Many of the leaders and members of these organizations have given their support—and in some cases their bodies—to our movement. But, contrary to popular misconception, they are able to hold many thoughts in their heads at the same time and to invest their energies in several projects during the course of a single day.

Finally, the purpose of these demonstrations must be kept clearly in focus. Its goals are, by no stretch of the imagination, radical. Many of us have been to South Africa, and our conclusions are similar to those of thousands of other conclusions are similar to those of thousands of other observers who have traveled to that troubled land. The apartheid regime cannot stand. It will be changed either by bloody revolution or by peaceful political processes. Our central demand: that the true leaders of the black, "colored" and Asian communities be released from jail and invited by the government to join in a political process designed to achieve change without bloodshed.

And our demand that our government abandon its policy of "constructive engagement" is designed to put our country on the right side of history. There is no question that a government dominated by blacks will someday rule South Africa. A major issue for Americans is how that government will view the United States. As the hostile reception

accorded Sen. Edward Kennedy by a small but significant minority of activist blacks indicated, "constructive engagement" is engendering a substantial amount of hostility toward this country among people who yearn to be free. We simply want our government to abandon the cause of the oppressors and to join the moral struggle for freedom.

Randall Robinson, Mary Frances Berry, Walter Fautroy, Eleanor Holmes Norton and Roger Wilkins

Why The Ridicule? Why Not Some Respect?

By Mickey Leland

In recent weeks, President Reagan and some newspaper columnists have ridiculed black American leaders. They have chosen to conduct an orchestrated campaign of attack on individuals rather than confront serious problems.

Since 1980, Reagan has held no substantive discussions with black leaders regarding a broad range of concerns, such as a continued high unemployment rate, a deplorable civil rights record and the lack of increased business opportunities that would benefit the black community.

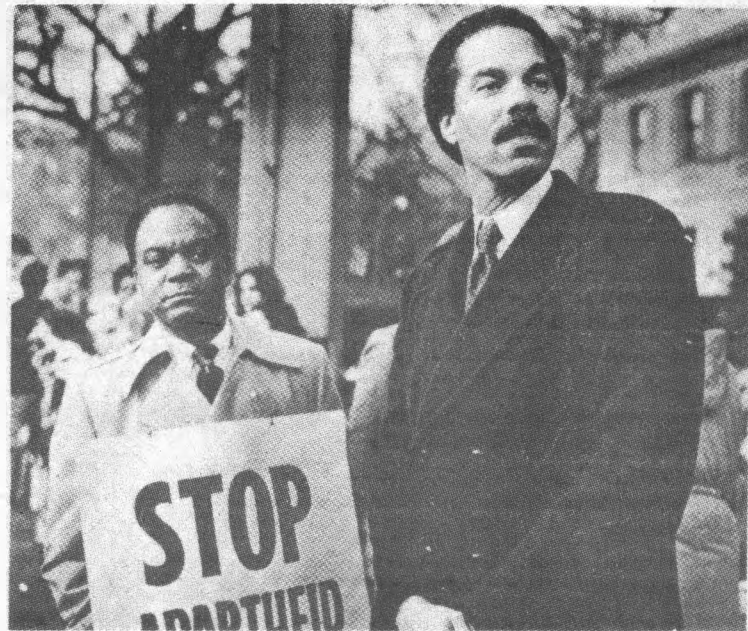
This complaint has been voiced not only by major civil rights organizations, but also by such key black Republicans as LeGree Daniels, chairman of the National Black Republican Council and head of Blacks for Reagan.

The president's recent meeting with a group of black conservatives does nothing to dispel this complaint. Reagan prefers to meet with handpicked spokesmen who support his ideas rather than with leaders who have been elected or who represent legitimate organizations.

Black leaders believe that the government that used black hands and racist laws to help build this country into one of today's superpowers is the same government that must work with the free enterprise system to help those at the bottom compete.

The facts are compelling regarding the adverse impact of Reagan's policies on black America. Since he took office, the black community has experienced: the highest poverty rate since such record-keeping began, almost 36 percent;

the economic disenfranchisement of black men, causing more than one-half of all blacks who live in households headed by women to exist in poverty; long-term and uninsured un-



Walter Fautroy (left) and Randale Robinson at the South African Embassy.

employment increases; and a disproportionate share of the federal tax burden because a greater percentage of black income was paid in taxes in 1984 than in 1980.

Progress made by blacks in the 1960s and 1970s is eroding.

In a disturbing article, columnist Nick Thimmesch recently that the black leadership has failed to look at the progress made by blacks and prefers to "wallow in the bad news." Indeed, the black leaders know well how far they have come from the days of segregation and separate but equal.

However, Thimmesch claims he is "one who has paid his dues in the civil rights movement when it really counted—a generation and more ago." So where has he been lately? Writing conservative columns in the guise of a warmed-over 1960s liberal?

In another recent column, Jody Powell, who was press secretary to President Carter, made some misguided statements on black leadership. Admitting to some hyperbole, Powell described his impression of the Congressional Black Caucus' reaction to Carter's "outstretched hand and open door" at the White House: "It was, more often than not, to spit in the hand as they tracked mud through the door." Powell charged that the caucus' "assaults were usually provoked by word that appropriations for some program, dear to the hearts of the caucus, would not grow quite as fast as the members hoped."

It is sad to say that Powell remains just as ignorant of and indifferent to the caucus' goals and actions as he was when he worked at the White House. What the caucus objected to was Carter's cuts in domestic programs, while increases were being made in the wasteful military budget.

The Congressional Black Caucus maintained its vigilance

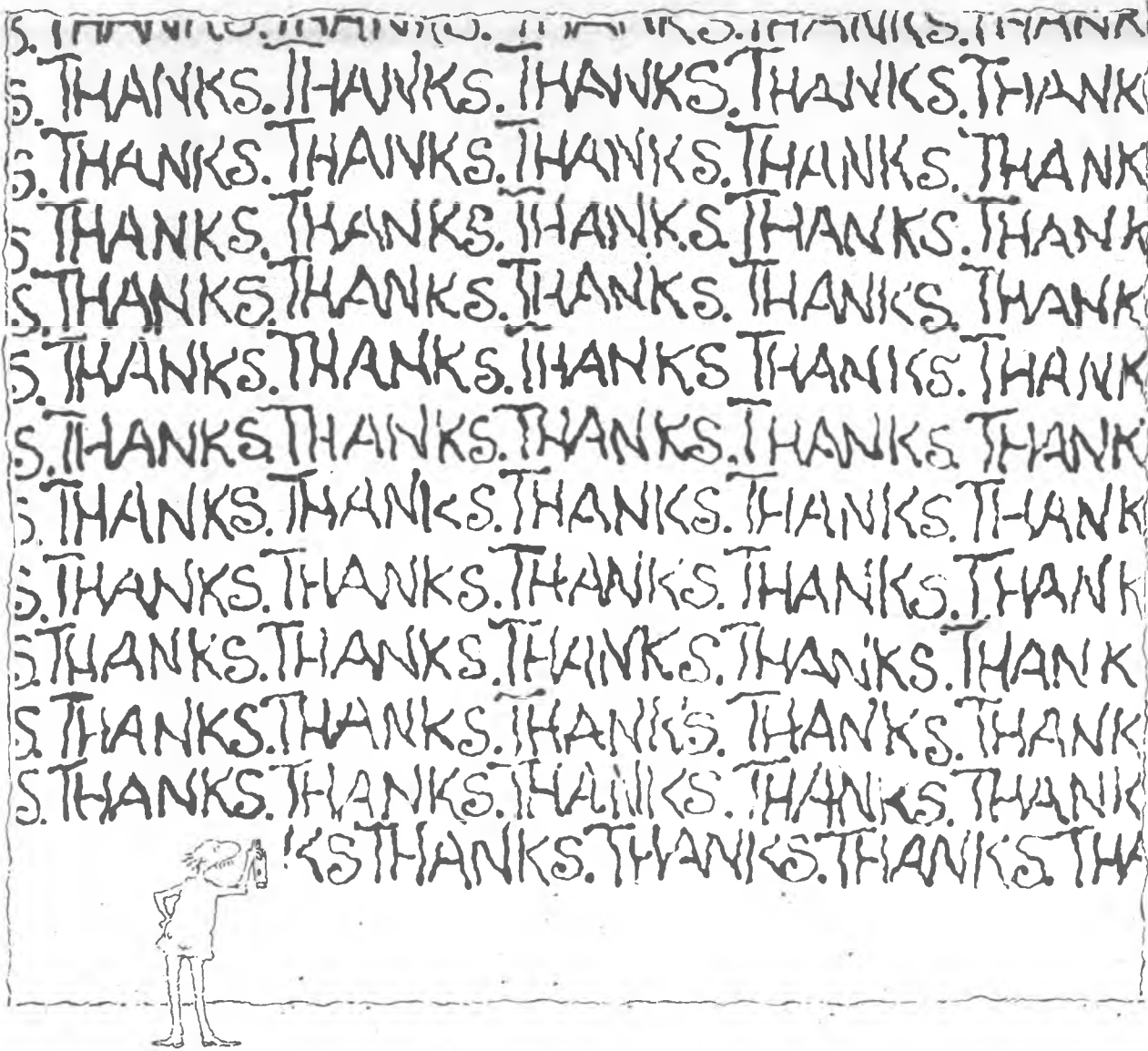
and independence then, just as it does today. If Powell and some of his colleagues on the White House staff had understood that better, Jimmy Carter would have run a better race in 1980.

U.S. Civil Rights Commission Chairman Clarence M. Pendleton Jr. has joined the attack on black leadership, saying "black leaders are a part of a race industry and... a problem for black progress" These leaders certainly have a more credible record of contributions to black progress than Pendleton—a presidential puppet.

Those who pioneered in calling for civil rights, equal opportunity, job training, income assistance and other social programs are speaking out not just for blacks but for all Americans who live in poverty or need assistance—and serious attention should be paid to their analysis of what is happening in this country.

If President Reagan is to live up to his reputation as the Great Communicator, then he must both speak to those who enthusiastically support his policies and exchange ideas with those adversely affected by his decisions. It is dangerous to develop public policy in isolation from the people those policies will affect. We cannot ignore our problems by ignoring our differences. The road to reconciliation requires respect, and that perhaps is the president's greatest flaw in dealing with black Americans.

The writer, a Democratic representative from Texas, is chairman of the Congressional Black Caucus.



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