



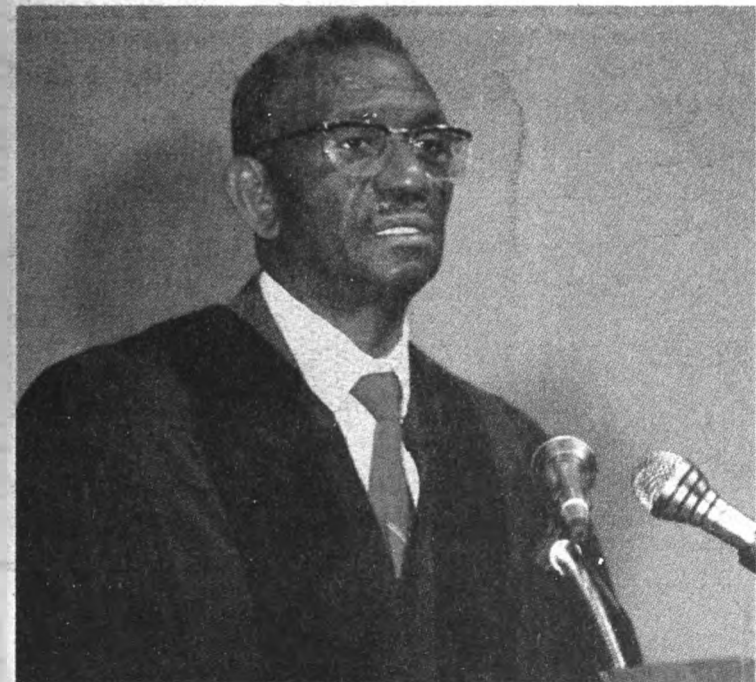
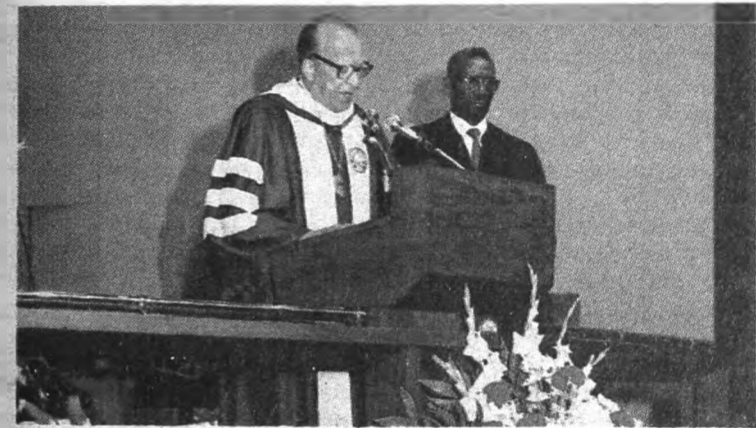
The Maroon Tiger

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May 7, 1985

Cheikh Anta Diop Honored



On April 4, 1985 the honorary degree of Doctor of Humane Letters was conferred upon Professor Cheikh Anta Diop, director of the Radiocarbon Laboratory at the Fundamental Institute of Black Africa (IFAN) at the University of Dakar in Dakar, Senegal. The convocation was held in the great nave of the Martin Luther King, Jr. International Chapel at Morehouse College before over two thousand students, faculty, staff and citizens of greater Atlanta.

Dr. Diop's eight-day lecture tour in Atlanta and Washington, D.C. was made possible by Delta Airlines providing a complimentary ticket on their inaugural flight from Paris to Atlanta on April 2nd. Dr. Hugh M. Gloster, president of Morehouse College, Mayor Andrew Young, Dr. Joseph E. Lowery, SCLC president, and Dr. Lawrence E. Carter, dean of King Chapel, extended the invitation to Dr. Diop in January through Dr. Charles S. Finch, of the Morehouse School of Medicine who met with Dr. Diop in London, England. Ronald Allen, president and John W. Cox, vice president of Delta Airlines, both arranged Dr. Diop's flights from Dakar to Paris, to Atlanta, to Washington and return via Delta.

Professor Diop addressed the black College presidents in D.C. on April 3rd at their annual National Association of Equal Opportunity and Higher Education meeting. His topic was "The New Renaissance: Black Colleges In The Rediscovery of Africa's Contribution to World Civilization."

In his honorary degree citation, President Gloster said, "Cheikh Anta Diop: Man of many talents, you are not limited to one profession. You have climbed to the heights in physics,

history, anthropology, sociology, linguistics, and politics. In this period of specialization you are a Renaissance man with an outstanding record of achievement in many fields.

"As a young man in Senegal, you demonstrated great genius in physics and went to Paris at the age of 23 to do advanced studies in that field. Within a short time, however, you became interested in studies of the origin of African civilization. Eventually you became convinced that only through restoration of Africa's importance in world history could the cultural shackles of colonialism be removed. Your first doctoral dissertation, showing that Egypt was a black African civilization, was rejected but was later published under the title of **Black Nations and Culture** in 1955. This book won wide acclaim, but two additional attempts to receive your doctorate were turned back. Eventually, in 1960, you defended your dissertation, received the degree of *Docteur es Lettres*, and published **The Cultural Unity of Black Africa and Pre-Colonial Black Africa.**"

"But as a young man you were more than an investigator working in libraries and among ruins; you were also a fearless activist fighting for the liberation of French colonies in Africa. From 1950 to 1953 you were Secretary-General of the Democratic African Assembly, and you helped launch the first Pan-African Student Congress in Paris in 1951. You also participated in the first World Congress of Black Writers and Artists in Paris in 1956 and in the second such Congress in Rome in 1959. After returning to Senegal in 1960, you participated in the first World Black Festival of Arts and Culture held

in 1966 in Dakar. In 1974 your principal books were translated into English, and since then you have published two additional books including **Civilization or Barbarism.**"

"You are currently Director of the Fundamental Institute of Black Africa at the University of Dakar, you sit on numerous scholarly committees, and you are recognized as one of the outstanding researchers of the world. One writer has hailed you as the "Pharaoh" of African studies.... you have established yourself along with W.E.B. DuBois as one of the two outstanding black scholars of the 20th century."

Dr. Diop's most famous book in the United States is **African Origin of Civilization: Myth of Reality** translated by Dr. Mercer Cook.

In his address, Dr. Diop contends that "as far as science knows today, before 30,000 B.C. there were no whites in existence. Yellow appeared even later, around 15-20,000 B.C. Today, science can rely on irrefutable material evidence of illustrate these facts."

"Considering that mankind developed in Africa and that this first mankind was black-skinned, blacks had to be at the origin of the world's first civilizations. Their domination extended over the entire globe. The overall supremacy of the blacks extended right down to the Assyrian period."

Dr. Diop stated that, "The Greeks were forced to come humbly and drink at the fountain of Egyptian culture. Therefore, the respect paid the black man at that time was immense, of course, we witness the inordinate hatred of the Assyrians,

(Continued, pg. 6)

Ending Our 60th Anniversary



Adam Smith

Photo by R.T. Cary

SMITH WINS PRESIDENT'S AWARD

By Wendy Jackson

Special to the Maroon Tiger

Darryl Smith a senior from Miami, Florida, was one of 14 campus representatives chosen nationally to receive Miller Brewing Company's top college marketing award for the 1984-85 school year.

Miller's President's Award is designed to recognize superior performances in college marketing and to honor the campus representative in each region who strive for business excellence based on their job responsibilities. The award consists of a \$1000 cash prize and a commemorative plaque and is awarded to the top campus representatives in each of the 12 regions throughout the United States.

Smith received the President's Award for the Southern region which included the states of Georgia, Florida, Alabama and South Carolina. The majority of his responsibilities requires him to work closely with the sales and marketing department at Better Brands of Atlanta, Miller's local

distributor, in the planning and coordinating of special events on campus.

A two-and-one-half year representative at Morehouse, he will graduate with a bachelor's degree in Business Management and a marketing minor this month. Other involvement during his years at Morehouse include being a member of the football team and the Florida Club, President of the Morehouse BACCHUS (Boost Alcohol Consciousness Concerning the Health of University Students) chapter and academic achievement awards.

According to Miller's Senior Vice President, Thomas Shropshire, the awards are given to celebrate accomplishments and to reward the hard work given by the students. As a campus representative, the students work closely with the distributor and the Miller regional college coordinator in the responsible marketing of Miller Brewing Company products, and with that student's university's BACCHUS chapter.

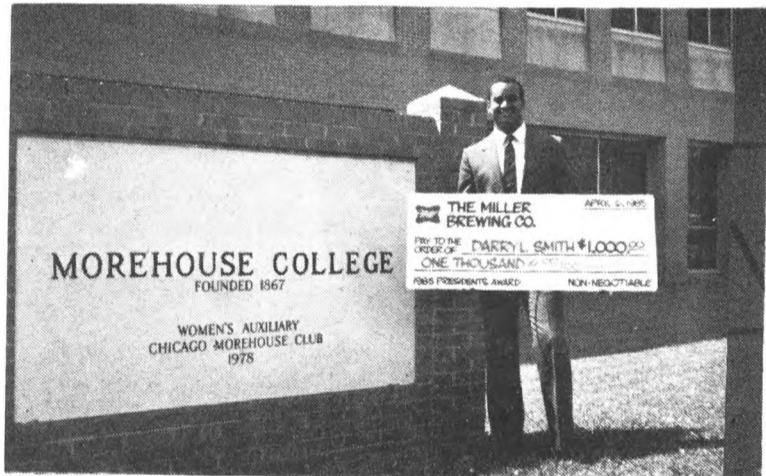
Adam Smith *winner* James Johnson *loser*

In the toughest battle ever for the position of the presidency of the Student Government Association at Morehouse, Adam L. Smith, a junior pre-med major and *The Maroon Tiger's* Student of the Year, 1984/85 came out victorious, against James J. Johnson, a senior Religion major.

The winners of the other positions are:

- Vice President-Keith Cutler
- Secretary-James Shaw
- Treasurer-Phillip Howard
- Board of Trustee-Michael Bryant
- Student Representative-Landris Williams
- Editor-In-Chief, *The Maroon Tiger*-Robert Drummer
- Editor-In-Chief, *Torch*-Randall Childs

In another development, a five page petition filed by Johnson for "numerous infractions of the rules and irregularities" was rejected by the Elections Committee as baseless and without foundation.



Darryl Smith is the winner of Miller Brewery Company's 1985 President's Award.

Photo by Allen S. May, Jr.

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That's what Adia temps say about the summer work we get for them. Because Adia's got great opportunities with top companies, at top pay scales - right in your area.

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Come in or call today for a great summer job - tomorrow.

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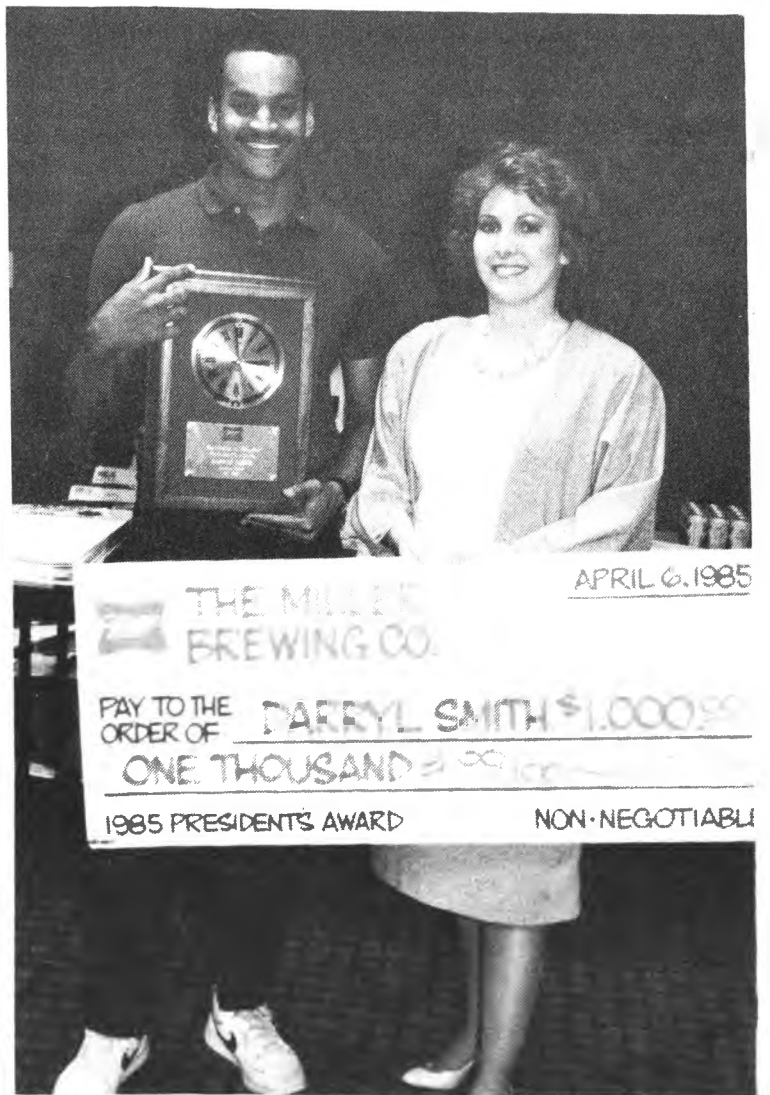
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SINCE 1935

Miller Brewing Company salute the Morehouse graduating class of '85

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AMERICAN WAY

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Darryl Smith (l) receives his President's Award from Rochelle Kelly, College Marketing Brand Manager for better brands.

congratulations...
to Darryl Smith,
winner of Miller's
annual President's Award

The Arts The Arts The Arts

Meet Ellen Stewart

She speaks of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. as man of "who saved us from the era of racism," and the men and women from the artistic world who spoke at the Luncheon in her honor praised her for her contribution to the world of theater. It is this contribution that the Martin Luther King Jr. International Chapel inducted Ellen Stewart into the King Chapel International Board of Sponsors as a cultural and artistic consultant.

Ellen Stewart came to New York in 1950, and worked as a fashion designer. She founded La Mama Experimental Theatre Club, Inc., in September 1961.

As its continuous executive director, La Mama Theatre has produced over 1100 different plays of which 340 had original music scores. As well as the heart and driving force of La Mama, Ms. Stewart has served on many board and committees, including several terms on the Theatre Panel of the New York State Council on the Arts. La Mama troupes have performed in 21 different countries. La Mama is an international theatre through cultural exchange in the arts.

ELLEN STEWART

Ms. Stewart serves as a member of the board of directors of U.S. Center of The International Theatre Institute, Pan Asian Repertory, Committee For Astor Place, Hsueh-Tung Chen Dance Company, The Bridge American Theatre Festival, The Capoeira Foundation, and The Greek Theatre of New York. She also sits on the board of Support Services Alliance, Inc., and The Phillipine Educational Theatre Arts League (PETAL)

ELLEN STEWART - HONORARY DEGREES:

For her contribution to the development and maintenance of the arts Ms. Stewart holds honorary degrees from Baldwin-Wallace College, Berea, Ohio, Colby College, Waterville, Me., Bard College, Annandale-on-Hudson, New York, Russell Sage College, Troy, New York, Brooklyn College of the City of New York, Bucknell University, Lewisburg, Pennsylvania and Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey



Ellen Stewart

Reggae: A Jamaican Musical Phenomenon

By Wendy Jackson

Special to the Maroon Tiger

REGGAE is a Jamaican musical phenomenon that has a history as peculiar as the birth of most modern black music in the western world. The music has evolved out of the special genius of the urban poor, the 'sufferers' of Jamaica's capital, Kingston, and made an immediate impact internationally with Millie Small's 'My Boy Lollipop' in 1964. Born out of the spiritual resources of the sufferers, the music contains a stridency and simultaneous chant-like incantative magic that captures the minds and bodies of people all over the world. In its most pervasively strident recall, it embodies the hopes and tendencies for social rejuvenation of Jamaica's poor. Singers like the late Bob Marley in his 'Slave Driver' states the brutality that the Afro-Jamaican came out of, and Burning Spear, who is dedicated to revitalising the memory of Marcus Garvey in his music/songs, sings about the revolting condition of slavery: "Do you remember the days of slavery?/Man, they beat us/And they worked us so hard/And they used us 'til they refused us..." Thus placing slavery in its true historical context from which we can unravel the meaning of that experience to the formation of today's Reggae.

Jamaica, like the rest of the Caribbean islands, was initially populated by Caribbean Indians, Caribs and Arawaks. They had devised, before the arrival of Columbus, a sophisticated social, religious and cultural system and were living quite easily with the natural land and food resources of the region. When Columbus arrived in 1492 in his quest for a new route to India, the indigenous populations were systematically decimated: This was part of a wider plan of 'settling' the islands, and of creating plantations that would allow struggling European countries to multiply their national and individual wealth.

When the Caribs and Arawaks were seen not to have a natural disposition to the imposition of forced labour, the Spaniards quickly sought out new replacements. Africa had an abundance of people who lived under similar climatic conditions as that in the Caribbean. With the collaboration of the notables and with superior weapons of destruction, the Europeans soon started shipping Africans to the so-called 'New World.' The first batch arrived in Jamaica in 1509. Although the Spaniards reaped a

great deal of economic benefits from the island, it was not until the arrival in 1655 of a force, under the command of Oliver Cromwell, to wrest "all the vast territories held by Spain in the Caribbean," that the economic foundation of the island was completely transformed. The British found the island underpopulated and underdeveloped. Jamaica was thus easily conquered by the British from the Spanish with the aid of Africans.

One must recognise that although the Africans were indeed enslaved their will for resistance and rebellion was not broken. Thus rebellions characterised the history of Jamaica. Those who escaped, ran to the hills and established the type of social, cultural, political and religious systems that they were accustomed to in Africa. These were known as Maroons. They fought against the British and created havoc and fear in the minds and on the properties of the slave-master. Thus the British, failing to make meaningful inroads in destroying the Maroons, despite the presence of great numbers of British military officers, finally pacified the Maroon through the signing of peace treaties and giving rights to stay on their land provided they did not harbour slave fugitives.

By the end of the 18th century, the Maroons were finally broken as a dissident and united opposition force. The Africans, however, in spite of the abject condition of slavery, still retained large elements of their cultural history. They evolved means of communication through the invention of *patois* language: a combination of English and African languages, but phonetically spoken within the context of African languages. They sang songs about their conditions, played games on special occasions, Christmas, for example, beat their drums, dressed up in elaborate African-derived costumes and danced. A great deal of their religious forms of worship remained unchanged. This was due to the fact that the orthodox religious denominations had no real interest in converting Africans. The priests conducted baptisms *en masse*, and for money. However, in 1784 the setting up of the Ethiopian Baptist Church under George Liele, an Afro-American preacher and a former slave, created a great deal of attraction for Africans because the manner of worship was similar to their own and the offer of redemption and salvation was a way out of

slavery after death.

In the 1860s there was a great religious revival in Jamaica, and it was centered in the parish of St. Thomas where George William Gordon, a coloured Baptist preacher and member of the local council, along with Paul and Moses Bogle, played a great role. Not only did they contribute to rekindling the flame of religion, but they also stood for justice for the poor. This led directly to what is now known as the Morant Bay Rebellion of 1865. By protesting the treatment of the poor the might of the British militia was invoked, and both Gordon and Bogle killed. It is important to recognise the significance of this event in the lives of the people from this area, because it was from this parish that Rastafari, both as a religious and political phenomenon, originated.

Marcus Garvey was born in the parish of St. Ann and early demonstrated an interest in bettering the lives of the poor. He was once an assistant secretary to the National Club, Jamaica's first nationalist organisation. Garvey read a great deal, and had heard of Booker T. Washington, an Afro-American who was dedicated to the cause of the upliftment of the black man in the United States. Garvey wanted to meet him and travelled to the United States in 1916, but when he had arrived Washington was dead. Garvey did not allow that to deter him and started to build a formidable organisational base from which he attempted to tackle the problems of black people, not only in the United States, but world-wide. His organisation was called the Universal Negro Improvement Association. Garvey's impact was universal: his message reached black people in North, South and Central America, the Caribbean, Africa, and as far as Asia. The American government, in an attempt to stem the influence of Garvey, engineered jealousy and dissension in his movement and had him jailed and then deported for fraud. Garvey rebuilt his movement in Jamaica and at one of his conventions was supposed to have said to his followers. "Look to Africa where a black king shall be crowned, for the day of deliverance is near."

People consulted their Bibles for confirmation and found it in relation to passages with mention of Ethiopia and the breaking of the seven seals, and especially to "the Lion of Juda, the Root of David..." etc. When Ras

(Continued, next page)

The Arts The Arts The Arts

Mankonnen was crowned in 1930 he revived the titles of old, 'The Conquering Lion from the tribe of Juda, King of Kings, Lord of Lords', etc. But even before the coronation of Haile Selassie, the concept of Ethiopianism had contributed greatly in persuading black people to reject European attempts to project that Africans were savages before the coming of the European, and that they had made no contribution to world culture and civilisation. They also rejected the Bible as a weapon devised by the European to keep blacks in mental bondage and affirmed that blacks ought to create new religious systems from that of ancestral Africa. Not surprisingly, a great deal of literature was written and people sought them out. This expanded the debate of African culture and gave indications that black people were prepared to govern their own lives.

The coronation of Selassie was the sealing point in the acceptance of a new religious faith. Early pioneers of the religious faith were Leonard P. Howell, Joseph Nathaniel Hibbert and H. Archibald Dunkley. In varying degrees they received the wrath of official society. They were harassed, hounded down, locked up, physically attacked, and their locks, the long plait-like strands of hair they sometimes wore, shaved off their heads. In the early days of Rastafari, the philosophical input was not confined solely to Jamaica. Black churchmen, with the concept of Ethiopianism and Garvey's philosophy, from Afro-America, South Africa, Antigua and Jamaica itself wrote important documents that contributed meaningfully to the articulation of Rastafari.

In its philosophy Rastafari was in the main anti-colonialist and an affirmation of African cultural and social history. In this quest for cultural authenticity, it would have been contradictory for Rastafarians to be singing European created songs and in the context of European music. They thus fashioned their own songs, adapting the Psalms from the Bible, as well as creating new religious songs out of their own religious experience. The Burru people, descendants from the Ashanti of Ghana, was one such people in Jamaica who survived with their drumming intact. Rastafarians thus gave the Burru their new religion and accepted the Burru African drumming in exchange. All this occurred in the slums of West Kingston which was a refuge for the poor and outcast.

In the 1940s Afro-American music was popular amongst Jamaicans. This continued in the 1950s with Rhythm and Blues (R&B) and Boogie Woogie (an outgrowth of musical styles born out of similar deprivation as Jamaicans, and sharing a similar

ancestral base — Africa). The music was played on sound systems (modern-day discos) as well as on the radio. People also had short wave radio that could pick up radio stations in the American South (Jamaica is about 100 miles from Miami). Young singers like Owen Grey, Winston Jackie Edwards, Laurel Aitken and Alton Ellis used to imitate the styles of the Afro-American music. The dominant element in Boogie Woogie was the rhythmic impression of the piano. It played a specific rhythmic style that Jamaican musicians liked. When, in the early 1960s, Afro-American R&B was being superseded by Rock & Roll, Jamaicans could not feel any great emotional attachment.

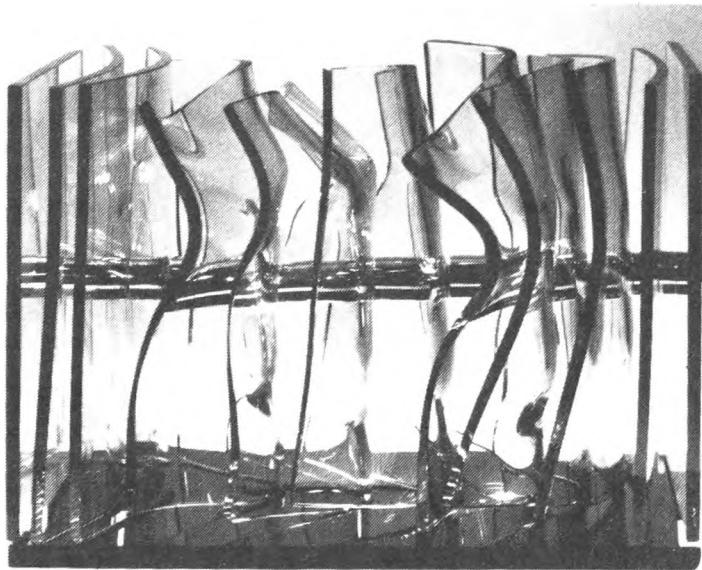
By retaining the element of the piano rhythm they then began to devise new ideas to blend with it. They initially continued in the R&B idiom, then they moved gradually to create their own music. This acknowledged manifestation occurred around 1962, significantly the same year that Jamaica achieved its independence. The musicians, because they came from the urban poor from whom the philosophy of Rastafari issued, were obviously politically and culturally aware. Thus compositions were sometimes titled after events that were occurring both in the society and in the world. 'Independence Ska', for example, was composed by the Skatalites, the foremost Jamaican musical backing band; a band which performed on the majority of the recordings in Jamaica between 1962 and 1965 for the two major producers of early Jamaican music, Clement Dodd of the Studio One/Coxsone labels, and Duke Reid of Treasure Isle.

As early as 1958, Rastafarian music, i.e., drumming, was placed on a popular record by the Folkes Brothers, 'Oh Carolina' (an old Afro-American tune). The record was produced by the legendary Jamaican artist Prince Buter who imitated the sound of a saxophone with his mouth because he could not have afforded the use of a real saxophone, and the drumming was done by the late Count Ossie, the foremost purveyor of this sound, and the man most responsible for its popularity. The song was recorded in a mono studio hired out by the Jamaica Broadcast Corporation.

After Jamaica received its independence, opportunities for local Jamaicans to control power and reap financial reward were greater. Political rivalry was already part and parcel of the Jamaican political scene since the inception of the two parties; the Jamaica Labour Party and the People's National Party in the late 1930s. It was under these conditions that inter-party war-

(Continued, pg. 6)

Littleton Glass At High



"Distortion Box"
by Harvey K. Littleton

HARVEY K. LITTLETON: A RETROSPECTIVE EXHIBITION at the High Museum of Art from April 28 through June 16, 1985 shows more than 100 glass sculptures from all phases of the career of a man often regarded as the father of the modern studio glass movement. More than 30 years of Littleton's art, from his early functional pottery to large glass works executed in 1983 are included in the exhibition. The traveling exhibition has been organized by Gudmund Vigtel, director of the High Museum of Art, Atlanta, Georgia, with partial support from the National Endowment for the Arts.

From an early age, Littleton was interested in glass. His father was director of research at the Corning Glass Works in Corning, New York. While in school, he

often visited the works on Saturdays and through college he worked there during the summer.

He briefly studied sculpture at the Cranbrook Academy of Art and (at the end of his service in the Signal Corps in World War II) at the Brighton School of Art in England. While working as a designer in the 1940s, Littleton was commissioned to design potters' wheels. His interest in ceramics emerged and he returned to Cranbrook where he earned his MFA. He began teaching at the University of Wisconsin in 1951. As a potter, Littleton received national recognition and his functional pieces were widely collected and exhibited.

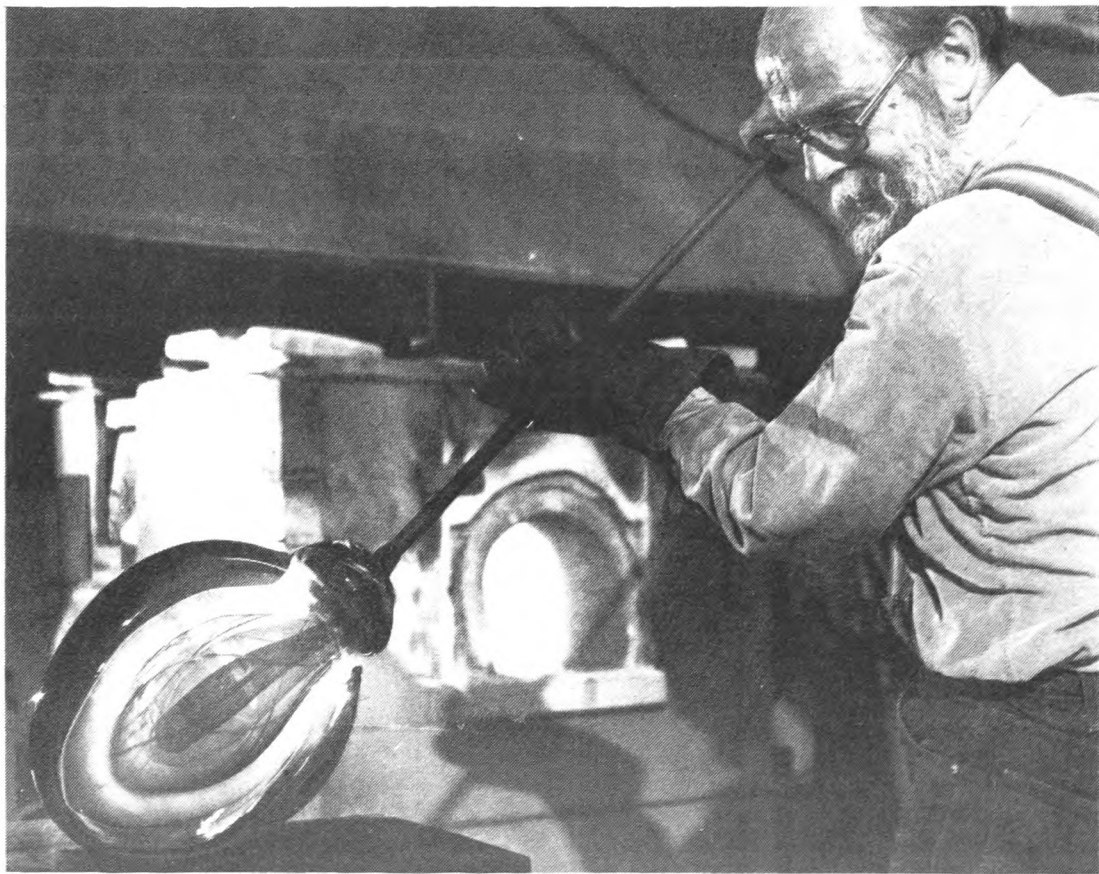
On a 1957 research trip to Europe, Littleton's interest in glass as an expressive medium

was sparked. He saw glass pieces sculpted by Jean Sala in Paris and visited small glass factories in Italy.

"Before," explains Littleton, "I had thought that glass was an industrial material and had to be made with a team of workers rather than in a studio working alone." On his return, he began to work with glass in his Wisconsin studio.

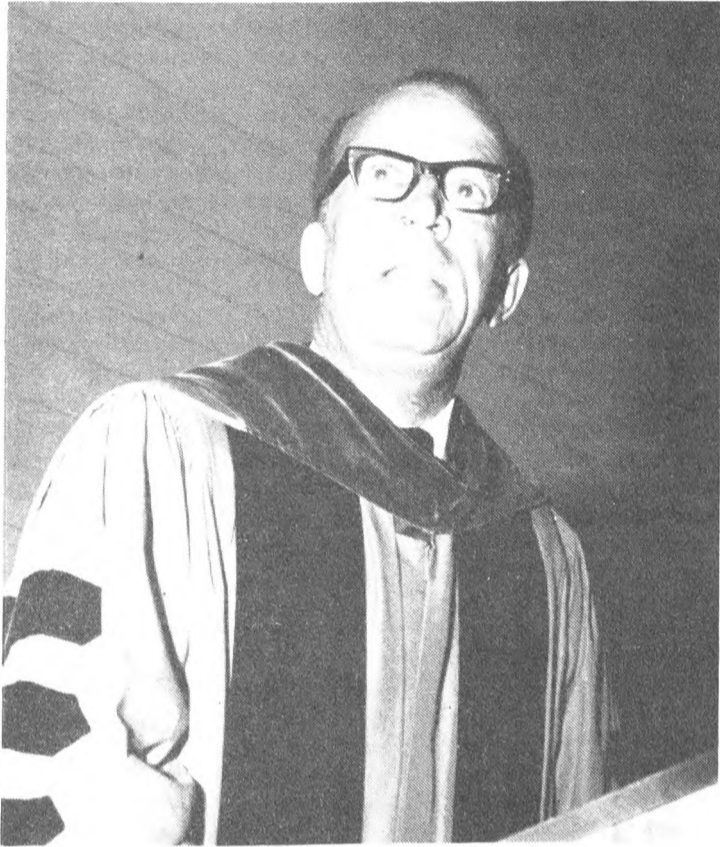
In 1962 he met Bavarian glass sculptor Erwin Eisch, whose work and collaboration proved a powerful influence. Littleton's own influence in the studio glass movement became widespread as he lectured extensively on the potential of the medium and established a hot glass program at the University of Wisconsin, the first of its kind in the United States.

(Continued pg. 6)



Harvey Littleton at work in his studio.

President Serves As U.S. Representative At Opening Of New College In Zimbabwe



Dr. Gloster

Dr. Hugh M. Gloster, president of Morehouse College, has just returned to the United States from Zimbabwe, where he served as the American representative at the formal opening of Belvedere Teachers College, a new teacher-training institution in Harare, the capital of Zimbabwe in Southern Africa. The invitation to Dr. Gloster was extended by Dr. E.J. Chanakira, Secretary for Education in Zimbabwe.

Belvedere Teachers College — which was constructed, furnished, and equipped with a contribution of \$15 million by the U.S. Agency for International Development — was formally opened during a program at 10:30 a.m. on March 30. The main speaker was Prime Minister Robert Mugabe; and other speakers included U.S. Ambassador David Miller, Belvedere Principal K.A. Youds, and Dr. Gloster.

In his remarks Dr. Gloster

commended A.I.D. for providing such a beautiful and well-planned teacher-training school for the people of Zimbabwe and predicted that the institution would serve an important function in training future citizens of the country. Pointing out that a strong educational system is the stable foundation of a progressive nation, Dr. Gloster said that Belvedere would contribute to the advancement of Zimbabwe by training first-class teachers. Referring to the growth in the number of primary and secondary schools and teachers in Zimbabwe since 1979, Dr. Gloster said that universal primary and secondary education would prevail in Zimbabwe. In conclusion, Dr. Gloster stated that Prime Minister Mugabe deserves the major credit for the great improvement in Zimbabwean schools during the past five years.

While in Zimbabwe Dr.

Gloster was the guest of honor at several social affairs. On the evening of March 30 he was the guest of honor at a reception hosted by Education Secretary Chanakira, and on the next evening he was the guest of honor at a reception hosted in the Prime Minister's mansion by Prime Minister and Mrs. Mugabe. On March 31 he was also the guest of honor at a dinner hosted by Mr. John Hicks of the A.I.D. Staff in Harare. Mr. Hicks is a member of the Morehouse Class of 1971.

Dr. Gloster's visit to Zimbabwe was coordinated by the following A.I.D. officers in Harare: Roy Stacey, Director; Richard L. Shortlidge, Education Officer; and John Hicks, Deputy Director. Also participating in the planning of the visit of the Morehouse President was Rudi Klauss, Field Office Coordinator of the Academy for Educational Development.

Reggae, from pg. 5

fare escalated. In the 1960s the use of guns was introduced, and this grew worse in the 1970s. The use of the urban poor by both parties for political violence reached new heights. The singer/sufferer came from the same social environment as these gun men. Consequently the political nature of songs always thematically a part of the music from the early 1960s, expressed the nature of the environment.

Rastafari, as a result, because it had no political affiliations with any of the orthodox political parties, became even more the organization for young people to belong to. It offered both religious and political alternatives to the society, and it was based upon the focal point of Africa, Haile Selassie as a man of divinity because of his ancestral connection with the King Solomon-Queen Sheba union and the long line of unbroken kings since then. Whether Selassie was a despot was insignificant to the movement that his acceptance has created in the psyches of the people. It is revolutionary because it overturns the notion of white kings and queens and the central focus on Europe.

Popular Jamaican music has a genetic connection with other Caribbean musics. In the 1950s the most popular indigenous music was Mento, which was a combination of Calypso and Spanish-speaking Caribbean musical rhythms. In the late 1970s

and 1980s Jamaican music has shown proclivities to connect with Calypso again. The latter provides the rhythmic ingredient which is expressed by the local Jamaican musicians as a fusion with Reggae. But what is important, however, is the thematic tendencies in Calypso to directly influence the lyrics of the Jamaican singer. Popular Trinidadian calypsoes have found their influence in the reworking of their themes, transposed with specific Jamaican cultural affinities, in now popular Reggae songs.

Today Reggae music is not limited to one musical concept or to one thematic preoccupation. There are songs that speak of love, death, destruction, war and other topical subjects. The music is, though, inextricably linked with the struggle for political liberation for black people globally. And when the music speaks of liberation it is not speaking simply of colour limitations. Garvey had always projected the notion of 'Death to black and white oppressors'. This has been taken up by Rastafarians, and consequently, the philosophy of the music is divested of a racist orientation.

The music has also been accepted by black people living all over the world as their own music. Thus black people in Europe, for example, are making significant contributions to the development of the music. They are adding new instrumental ideas to give the music colour and are welding their experiences of other musics, particularly Afro-American Soul and

Jazz, to give a new dimension to Reggae. The music is obviously an important force within the lives of the black community, whether living in Jamaica, the Americas or Europe. In the latter situation it has given strength and resolve for those experiencing the harshness of European racism and prejudice and has forced them to resist these experiences.

Stylistically, Jamaican music is changing every day. New styles of drum and bass combinations (the foundation of the music) are coming into play, and different ways of communicating a song become a characteristic of the Jamaican or black singer. Undoubtedly, the late Bob Marley has contributed largely to the world acceptance of Reggae without compromising his political vision, but the music itself transcends Bob Marley and expresses the deep spiritual resources, wishes and aspirations of the black world for eventual freedom and justice. As long as suffering is the norm of the black experience, Reggae will be highly relevant to the human condition.

Diop, from pg. 1

but look at the devotion shown by Alexander towards Egypt and Egyptian culture! After conquering the entire eastern Mediterranean basin, Alexander went as far as to set up the capital of the empire in Egypt, not in continental Greece or Macedonia.

Littleton, from pg. 5

Through his graduating students, Littleton's influence has been even more far reaching. Marvin Lipofsky, the first Wisconsin MFA in glass, led dramatic developments in studio glassmaking on the West Coast. Other outstanding graduates include Sam Herman, who has spread the movement to England, Dale Chihuly, who established the Pilchuck Glass Center and the glass department at the Rhode Island School of Design, and Fritz Dreisbach, now at the Penland School of Crafts in North Carolina. In the 1960s, glass programs were established in colleges and universities across the country and a substantial number of America's glass artists were either taught by Littleton or by his students.

Littleton's first one-man show of glass works, at the Art Institute of Chicago in 1963, contained only functional works. Soon, influenced by Eisch's sculpture, he began to smash, remelt and

twist his container forms into glass sculptures mounted on bases. In the late 1960s, he turned to simpler forms based on the tube and column, and began to make his famous "gravity loops" of blown columns swung overhead and bent by their own weight.

Littleton continued to experiment with blown glass and added cold working techniques such as cutting and polishing. In recent years, his works have grown larger and more complex and colorful. In 1976, Harvey Littleton retired from university teaching to devote himself to making art. He moved to Spruce Pine, North Carolina, where his studio is a focus for a community of glass blowers.

The High Museum opened HARVEY K. LITTLETON: A RETROSPECTIVE EXHIBITION from April 28 to June 16, 1985.

**Not
all brothers
should
be fathers.
Be careful.
Be
responsible.**

Professor Diop points to the final report of the crucial UNESCO Symposium on **The Peopling of Ancient Egypt and the Deciphering of the Meroitic Script**, which brought together at his request the most reputed specialists and Egyptologists of the world, held in Cairo from 28 January to 3 February 1974. His conclusions have gained wide acceptance in international scientific circles.

Alphas Raise \$45,000 For UNCF

During the Spring Break in the Atlanta University Center when many students returned home, the men of Alpha Rho Chapter, Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Inc. of Morehouse College assembled on two nights in the downtown office of the United Negro College Fund for a Phonothon Campaign. The Atlanta effort in the December, 1984 "Lou Rawls Parade of Stars" Telethon reported \$303,000 raised during the 12-hour telecast. As of March 1, 1985, 1,171 pledges remained uncollected totalling nearly \$56,000.

Working the telephones for four hours on each of the two nights, the men of Alpha Rho were able to contact 998 individuals who had pledged \$25 and above to remind them of their pledges and the deadline date for honoring those pledges. Donors have responded to the "friendly reminder" in the form of \$45,000 in honored pledges. Letters of commendation have been received in the local office commending the students on their mannerisms, grace, and

apologizing for the lateness in honoring their pledges.

The United Negro College Fund has expressed its thanks to the Chapter for its volunteer work on behalf of the 45,000 students currently enrolled in the United Negro College Fund member institutions of which Morehouse College is a member. The Chapter will receive the UNCF's Certificate of Meritorious Service Award and a UNCF umbrella for each member who participated in the Phonothon. Known by its motto "A mind is a terrible thing to waste," the United Negro College Fund supports 43 private, historically black colleges. Six of the UNCF's member schools are located in Atlanta: Atlanta University, Clark College, Morehouse College, Morris Brown College, Spelman College, and the Interdenominational Theological Center. The College Fund is currently in its fortieth-first year and has raised more than \$350 million in support of its member institutions.

Jacqueline Flemming Keynotes Honors Day Convocation

Dr. Jacqueline Flemming, adjunct professor of Psychology at Barnard College, and author of book "Blacks in College," was the special guest speaker at the Spring Honors Day Program held on Thursday, March 28, 1985, in the Martin Luther King, Jr. International Chapel.

Dr. Flemming, a consulting psychologist to the United Negro College Fund told her audience, "I have some good news for black colleges and Morehouse. Over the past seven years I have studied black education under a Carnegie Foundation grant totaling \$750,000. I tested over 3,000 students in fifteen schools in four states. Eight of the schools had a predominantly white enrollment and seven had a predominantly black enrollment. No one new the major contributions of majority black and majority white schools with reference to black students. Prior to my research, most believed that black students could not do what white students could do."

"Assumptions are assumptions until you put them to the test," stated Dr. Flemming. "One assumption is that black schools cannot do what white schools can do for black students. My research indicates that black schools promote greater intellectual development in students than do white schools. Many people are upset by this research. How is this possible, they ask? Black schools have fewer resources... White schools have facilities which make input, but they do not finish the job. In black schools, there are strong friendships — peers, staff, faculty, and others who are sympathetic and willing to share burdens. Teachers in black schools encourage academic excellence. There is a give and take with faculty and students... Students attempt to become leaders in black schools. In white schools, black students have limited networks. They do not participate as leaders — this undercuts intelligence. In-

telligence is promoted by interaction with those who care."

Dr. Flemming told her audience, "I interviewed 146 Morehouse students during my research. In all sincerity, I can say Morehouse makes men. Morehouse has done what it set out to do in the development of personal, social, and professional men who have better intellectual minds with great capabilities.... The seniors are an example of what Morehouse wanted to do with students.... The environment encourages you to be the man you want to be."

She added, "At Morehouse you can be the best. You can get the essential experience. You need to practice being important here so you can go on and be important later in life. To continue, you have to create the environment for yourself wherever you are. When you leave Morehouse you must get what the environment will not give you. You must close your eyes, imagine you are at Morehouse, and do what you would do here. Make friends and learn to seek mentors who will encourage you. You have to seek these and seek to have influence and control. Success

and power in a larger society are what you are here to learn how to get."

"The value of the black experience," Dr. Flemming pointed out, "is when you leave Morehouse, the majority of you will enter a world that does not have the proper respect for you. The integrated experience revolves around mutual respect. You must learn to relate — listen to people, never criticize, support them, because that is what you are looking for yourself. You must learn to give in order to get. You know explicitly that greater intellectual experience is available for you at black colleges rather than at white colleges. There is a great deal to be learned from the white experience, but there is also a lot that the larger world must learn from the black experience. This experience has put you on the road to success and power. I challenge you to go out and achieve that."

At the outset of the program, Dr. Phillip L. Redrick, vice-president for Academic Affairs told the audience that 300 students at Morehouse were on the Honor Roll and Dean's List

(Continued, pg. 8)



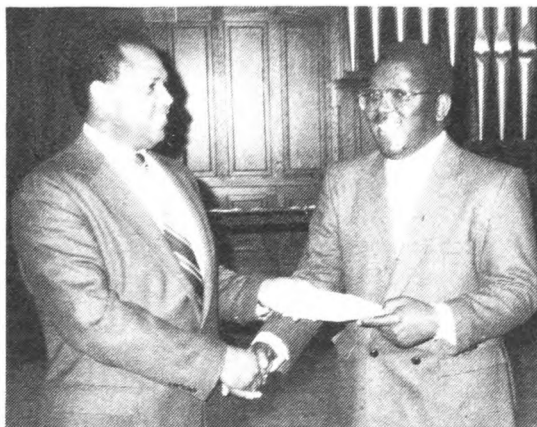
Dr. Flemming—Keynote Speaker



Question and answer session.



Vice President Redrick presents Hugh M. Gloster Award (Top Senior) to Kallan Thomas.



Vice President Redrick presents Hugh M. Gloster Award (Excellence in Journalism) to Editor-In-Chief Freddie Asinor.

TOP RANKING STUDENTS IN EACH CLASS

Senior	Kallan D. Thomas (Accounting)
Junior	Earnest M. Johnson (Biology)
Sophomore	Raymon A. Keaton (Biology)
Freshman	Robbye O. Bell (Biology)

TOP SENIORS IN MAJOR FIELDS

Accounting	Kallan D. Thomas
Art	Tal J. Norman
Banking and Finance	Charles J. Hawkins
Biology	Paschal Nyachowe
Business Administration	Jerome E. Foster
Chemistry	David A. Burns
Child Development	Edward A. Palmer
Computer Science/Engineering	Fredrick E. Denham
Drama	Morris V. Nichols-Gearing
Economics	Donny C. Jenkins
English	Kevin L. Hamm
French	Kenneth A. Cotton
History	Sanford E. Watson II
Insurance	Erastus N. Migwi
Management	Sheldon C. Bynum
Marketing	Craig A. Woolridge
Mass Communications	Freddie A. Asinor
Mathematics/Engineering	Richard Bolden III
Philosophy	Claude P. Alexander
Physics	Jerome Williams
Political Science	Quinton S. Seay
Psychology	Kevin Hardison
Public Relations	Johnny O. Crawford
Religion	Michael J. Johnson
Sociology	Lewis E. Logan

RANKING OF FRATERNITIES

- Alpha Phi Alpha
- Omega Psi Phi
- Kappa Alpha Psi
- Phi Beta Sigma

Salute To

(Photos by J)



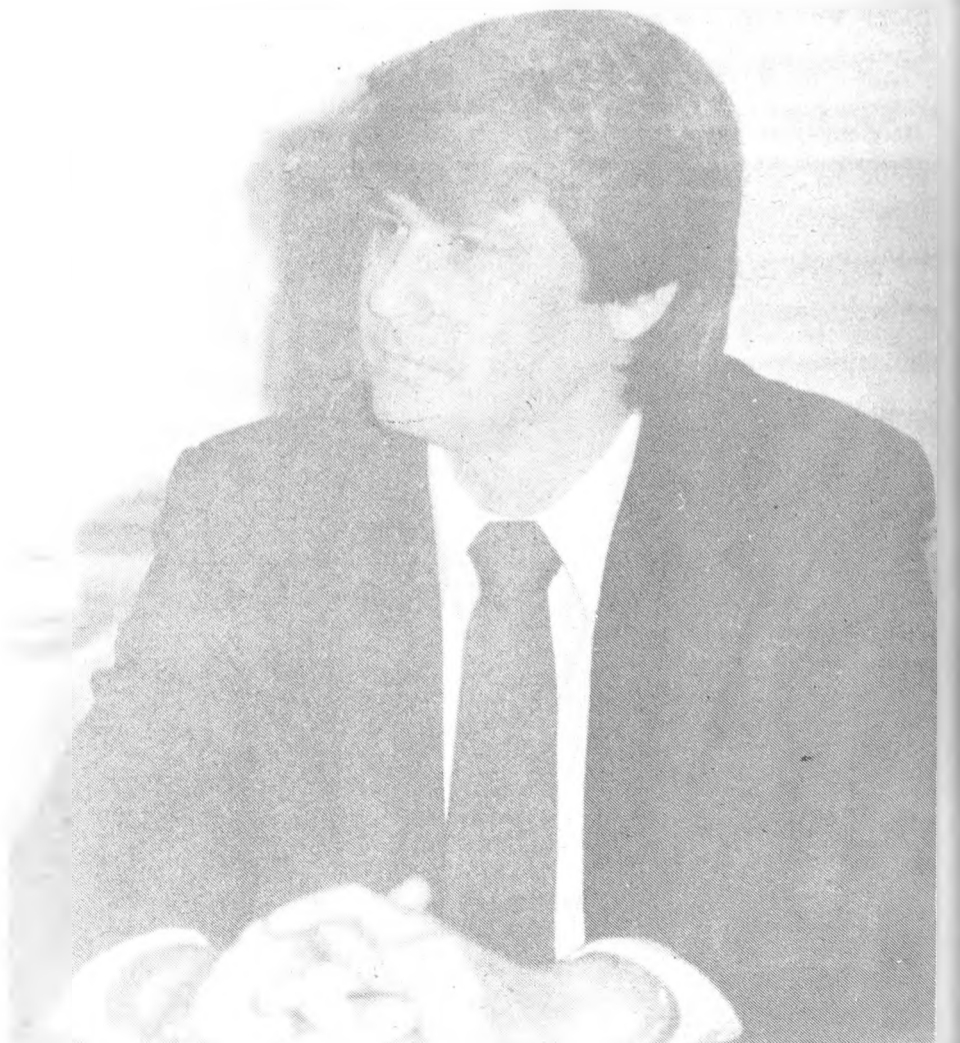
Barbara Reeder
Staff Of the Year



Charles Carpenter
Assistant Editor and M.C. for the "Salute to the Media"



Adam Smith
Newly elected SGA President honored as Student of the Year 1984/85



Mark Mayfield
Southeast Bureau Chief, USA Today—Guest Speaker

Ourselfes

awford)

— more pictures in the next issue



ster
est college newspaper I have ever seen."



Sylvia McAgee.
For outstanding technical assistance.



ts
anding Faculty Member of the Year



Freddie Asinor
A graduate of the Office of Public Relations pays tribute to its director Allen S. May, Jr.

Senator Mack Mattingly Honored At Luncheon

The Honorable Mack Mattingly, United States Senator from Georgia, was honored on Thursday, April 11, 1985, at a special luncheon for faculty, staff, and selected students in the Mazinque Dining Room on the Morehouse campus.

At the outset of his remarks Senator Mattingly praised the contributions of Morehouse alumni to all areas of American society, but added, "Although we should be aware of history, we cannot be content only to look back. We must be looking constantly forward to the future."

He reminded faculty members present that "as individuals concerned with higher education, you do not need to be told of the situation in which educational institutions find themselves as they prepare to enter the 21st century. Last year, the Blue Ribbon National Commission on Excellence in Education produced a report entitled "A Nation at Risk: The Imperative for Educational Reform."

Senator Mattingly added, "I am not an alarmist, but I believe that the report of the Commission is on target. We must dedicate ourselves to correcting the existing deficiencies in our educational system and to preparing for the future."

"The State of Georgia has already begun, and Governor Joe Frank Harris is to highly

commended for his leadership in developing an educational reform agenda for our state," added Georgia's junior Senator. He pointed out that "nothing could have been a more important initiative for the General Assembly to approve last session than the Governor's education package. I urge all who are involved to work diligently to ensure that the reform are implemented."

Turning his attention to the federal front, Senator Mattingly said, "There has been much discussion recently about the federal government and educational aid programs. Some of the rhetoric surrounding the issue has spawned fear. I want to assure you that there is no need for such fear. The federal government does continue to have a role; it will make a contribution. But no one believes that the federal government should be expected to single-handedly meet the challenges that face American education now and in the coming century because the response to the challenges will come from you and from your counterparts at other institutions throughout the country — those who have expertise in education, in problem solving, and equipping young people to face the future."

In his closing statement, the eloquent Republican Senator



Dr. Hugh M. Gloster presenting a plaque to Senator Mattingly at the luncheon.



Senator Mack Mattingly chats with students outside Mays Hall.

said, "Throughout its 118 years, Morehouse has been meeting the challenges. As the context of American education changes, the nature of the workplace and the environment in which we compete changes. I am confident that Morehouse will continue to do so. As one of this nation's premiere historically black colleges, Morehouse stands as a model for others."

In informal remarks following Senator Mattingly's formal statement, President Hugh M. Gloster praised the Senator for his assistance to Morehouse over the years and said, "This institution has a friend in the Senate. Each time I have gone to Washington, D.C., Mack Mattingly has always been very helpful to me by rolling out the welcome mat and helping find solutions to a wide variety of problems."

The Maroon Tiger Awards

Outstanding Faculty of the Year
Dr. Lawrence Carter

Staff of the Year
Barbara Reeder

Student of the Year
Adam L. Smith

Community Service Award
**Frederick Douglass
Tutorial Institute**

Flemming, from pg. 7

for the past semester (Fall, 1984). One-third of those are in the freshman class. He challenged all students to "do your best and continue to strive for excellence."

The Hugh M. Gloster Awards for the Top-ranking Senior was presented to Kallan Thomas, an accounting major. The Excellence-in-Journalism, donated annually by Charles E. Mapson, '79, was presented to Freddie Asinor, senior, Mass Communications major. The Lockheed-Georgia Management Association Award was presented to Frederick E. Denham, a senior Computer Science/Engineering major.

The Maroon Tiger

If you want to join the next year's team contact Robert Drummer at 681-2800, ext. 431.

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Suite 210
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To Whom It May Concern

Miracles can happen!

How else can one explain the fact that **The Maroon Tiger** has now become an institution in this Institution. It has been a year of hard work and dedication of over 30 Morehouse men and some pretty women from the other Atlanta University Center institutions. It has been a year of sacrifice for Drs. Kay Perdue, Eileen Meredith, Allen May and Charles Hawk. Dr. Perdue was on the phone the very morning that an edition appeared on the newsstand querying a big mistake that we had committed on page 15. Dr. Meredith did not mind proof reading over 100 pages. Dr. May was on call 24 hours a day, and had it not been for the constant legal advise of Dr. Hawk, we would have been in jail several times this year.

I am personally happy to have been a part of this great organ of student expression. I am looking forward to sitting back next year to see Robert (Drummer) and his staff continue a great tradition.

Always with Morehouse at Heart,

Freddie A. Asinor,
Editor-In-Chief
The Maroon Tiger, 1984/85

Thank You

Dr. and Mrs. Hugh M. Gloster • Mr. and Mrs. Wiley A. Perdue •
 Phillip Redrick • Robert Miller • Allen S. May, Jr. • Virginia Fleming •
 Raymon Crawford • Charles Hawk, III • Helaine Daniels •
 James McJunkins • Edward Leader • Eileen Meredith • Calvin Vismale •
 The Office Of Public Public Relations • Yvonne King • Nellie Powell •
 Hamid Taqi • Anne Grant • Delores Stephens • Anne Watts • J.K. Haynes •
 Tom Blocker • Lawrence Carter • Aaron Parker • Norma Harris •
 Andrew Young • Ambassador Franklin Williams •
 Professor Mark Duodu • Time Inc. • Gannett Foundation •
 United Negro College Fund • Poynter Foundation • Lenora Stephens •
 Reader's Digest Foundation • Ben McLaurin • Coach Mo Hunt •
 Frank Johnson • WXIA - TV •

Freddie Asinor
Editor-In-Chief '85

THE COMMENCEMENT WEEKEND

Thursday, May 16, 1985	12:30 p.m.	National Alumni Association Board of Directors Meeting — Harkness Hall, Board Room.
Friday, May 17, 1985	9:00 a.m.	Alumni Meeting — Brawley Hall, Room 100.
	10:00 p.m.	Morehouse-Spelman Class Reunion Dance — Downtown Holiday Inn, Piedmont Avenue \$10.00 per person.
Friday, May 17, 1985	1:15 p.m.	Seniors assemble in front of Martin Luther King Chapel for class photograph
	1:45 p.m.	Rehearsal for Baccalaureate and Commencement Exercises - Martin Luther King Chapel
Saturday, May 18	2:15 p.m.	Seniors assemble on walkway in front of Merrill and Hope Halls to be lined up for Baccalaureate Processional
	3:00 p.m.	Baccalaureate Exercises - Martin Luther King Chapel
Sunday, May 19	1:30 p.m.	Services at grave of President John Hope
	2:15 p.m.	Seniors assemble on walkway in front of Merrill and Hope Halls to be lined up for Commencement Processional
	3:00 p.m.	Commencement Exercises - Martin Luther King Chapel
	5:00 p.m.	Reception for graduating seniors and their parents - Frederick Douglass Commons

Black Educational Status In Danger

By Wendy Jackson

According to a report prepared for the College Board, educational gains made by black students during the 1960s and the early 1970s have decreased during the last 10 years and are now endangered by policies that "threaten to reverse the movement toward equality."

The new, 90-page report, "Equality and Excellence: The Educational Status of Black Americans," by Linda Darling-Hammonds noted that:

- Black students, although now completing high school in significantly improved numbers, have lost ground in college-attendance and completion rates since 1975, when economic recession set in and federal student-aid programs ceased to expand.

- Black students are "seriously underrepresented" in graduate and professional schools.

- Black students have enrolled in increasing proportions at two-year institutions, where dropout rates — especially for blacks — are higher than at four-year colleges, and where fewer resources are available for "the most important areas" of educational programming.

- Almost half of college-bound black students came from families whose yearly incomes were below \$12,000, while only 10 percent of white students' families were in that category.

- Black students at four-year institutions who receive financial

aid "are nearly twice as likely" to stay in college as those who do not receive aid.

- Historically black institutions, which enrolled more than half of all black college students before the 1970's, enrolled only about 27 percent by 1980. But they granted disproportionately large numbers of the degrees received by black students in such technically oriented disciplines as agriculture, biology, computer science, mathematics, the physical sciences, and the social sciences.

"Advancement in [the quantitative fields] is arguably a very important dimension of equality, if, as many predict, the current demand portends changes in the structure of the economy and the skilled workforce for decades to come," the report said.

It added, however, that "black degrees are still concentrated in education, humanities, and the social sciences, where salaries are the lowest and unemployment rates highest."

The lowest unemployment rates are in business and management, health professions, and physical sciences, "where, with the exception of business degrees, blacks are underrepresented," the report said.

Black students drop out with greater frequency than do whites at almost every successive point along "the educational

pipeline," the report noted. In 1972, for example, blacks made up 10.5 percent of the high school graduates and 8.7 percent of the college freshmen. Four years later, only 6.5 percent of the bachelor's-degree recipients were black. In 1979, only 4 percent of all professional and doctoral degrees were granted to blacks.

Minority-group members cite financial difficulties most often as the reason for leaving college, the report said, emphasizing "the importance of financial aid for black students." But it also noted that retention rates were linked to students' "educational aspirations and tested academic ability."

For the first time, the report said, black and white undergraduates are ranking the same disciplines as most popular — business and management, education, and social sciences. The proportion of blacks choosing to study business and management has increased since 1975, the report said, but that proportion decreases again at the master's and doctoral levels.

The report noted that between 1976 and 1981 the number of black women receiving doctoral degrees had increased by 29 percent, while the number of doctoral degrees granted to black men had declined by 10 percent.

In both secondary schools and colleges, the report said, black students on the average "receive

educational programs and offerings that differ in kind and content from those of white students" Such differences "have grave implications for educational achievement and later education and career options."

Among the differences cited by the report:

- Black students "are disproportionately more likely to be enrolled in special-education programs, and less likely to be enrolled in programs for the gifted and talented," that are white students.

- Black high-school students "are underrepresented in academic programs and overrepresented in vocational-education programs," where they are often directed by school authorities toward "programs training specially for low-status occupations."

- College-bound black students in 1981 had taken fewer years of mathematics, physical-science, and social-science courses than white students, and the focus of, for example, the mathematics courses taken by blacks tended to be on general skills rather than on algebra, geometry, trigonometry, or calculus.

"Overall, the evidence suggests that black students are exposed to less challenging educational program offerings which are less likely to enhance the development of higher order cognitive skills and abilities than

are white students," the report said.

Recent trends in public policy "have particularly important implications for black students," the report noted. Among them:

- "Apparently growing support for the 'privatization' of education (through tuition tax credits or vouchers) may disproportionately benefit already advantaged students while leaving public-education support still tenuous."

- Stiffer high-school graduation requirements, "if administered without flexibility and sensitivity, may exacerbate dropout rates."

- Competency tests for students seeking to become teachers "are disproportionately eliminating minority candidates from teaching."

"Minority children," the report noted, "are most at risk from the effects of these teaching-force trends" because many attend schools "where salaries and working conditions for teachers are least conducive to the attraction and retention of high-quality teachers."

"Excellence" for black students will not become a reality unless and until they receive enriched curricular opportunities in elementary and secondary schools, sufficient financial assistance to pursue higher education, and instruction from well-qualified teachers," the report said.

From Promise To Fulfillment In The New Society

By Charles N. Hawk, III

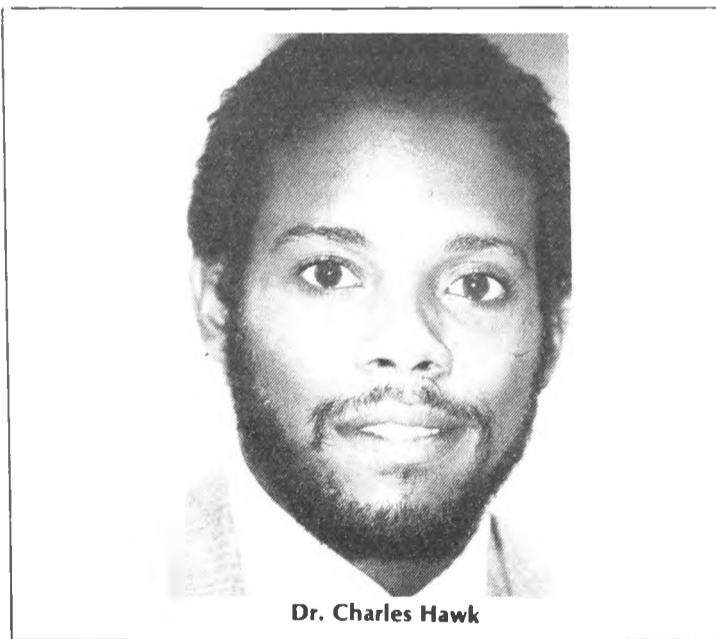
You are here at Morehouse because you believe and maybe your parents believe that Morehouse can take you from the promise of success to the fulfillment of success. And for various reasons both self serving and altruistic I too would like to see you attain the highest level of success possible.

I must instill in you an undying devotion to belief in, and love for Morehouse College. I will bring about in you the realization that the degree you will earn from Morehouse College will be a permanent part of your life record, an inalterable and permanent part of your credentials. I want you to leave here with the feeling that you got more than an education. Morehouse should instill more than an academic curriculum in your mind and soul. You should leave here with a refined value system, a new way of looking at life, and a certain way of interacting with humanity.

I want you to be successful because I love to see black people doing well and I want you to be able to help Morehouse do well. I want you to be financially prosperous so that I can ask you, instead of the federal government to keep the lights on at Morehouse College. I want

student financial aid from you the class of 1988 not the Pell Grant. I want you to build the next dormitory not the Department of Education. I want to be able to call on you for support not the Federal Government because I believe that as black men and as Morehouse men we share a common interest and have a common responsibility, Morehouse College.

I would like for you to think of your college degree as an investment. The value of your Morehouse degree does not depend solely on the quality of education while you matriculated here. The quality of education maintained after you leave Morehouse is equally important. When the world looks upon your college degree twenty years from today, they will reflect on the quality of education at Morehouse at that moment, not during the years when you were a student. The value of your Morehouse diploma will increase if Morehouse continues to thrive and flourish and will decrease if Morehouse is allowed to become stagnant and debilitated. If only for your own self interest you should always be committed to the idea of helping Morehouse. However, I do realize that in order to help



Dr. Charles Hawk

Morehouse you must first be trained and equipped to help yourself and that is why I have admitted to having some selfish reasons for wanting to see you attain the highest level of success possible. I understand quite well the need for an institution to produce able graduates, and the Morehouse graduate has typically been quite able.

I am often asked to describe the Morehouse man and to explain the Morehouse mystique. In doing so I have come to what I believe to be my defini-

tion of the Morehouse man - "A Morehouse man is a gentleman that aspires to be successful, and to improve the quality of life for himself and others, he sees things as they should be and says why not, and then precedes to transform the ought into the is." And in these actions lies the mystique. The fact that a Morehouse man behaves as I have defined is no real mystery to us, but it is to white society and the unlightened segment of African American Society. The mystery is and always has been

how Morehouse College has been able to consistently transform black males in the 17-25 age group into confident men with exceptional intellectual and leadership abilities. For so long we have been told that we didn't have it in us. No institution of higher learning has yet matched Morehouse in the ability to mass produce successful black men. The ability to do this has remained a mystery and thus today the mystique still survives. In the western world the successful black man remains a myth at worst and an exception at best.

You are here on the promise and the ability of Morehouse College to take you from promise to fulfillment.

You are seeking fulfillment in a time when a college degree is said to be a privilege instead of a right.

You are seeking fulfillment in a time of cutbacks and cutouts in student financial aid assistance.

You are seeking fulfillment in a time when the supply of college graduates will exceed the demand by 200,000 annually.

You are seeking fulfillment in the worst of times, but you are also living in the best of times.

(Continued, pg. 14)

Promise to Fulfillment, from pg. 13

We are living in what sociologist Jean Houston calls "The time of the parenthesis," the time between eras. Our society has thrown out much of the past and we view the future with uncertainty and speculation. The age of the parenthesis is a time of change and questioning. We live in a high tech information oriented society where creativity and innovation are the hallmarks of success. The issues revolve around energy, politics, community self-help, the consumer movement, wholistic health, and entrepreneurship. And for the African American community entrepreneurship must be understood and developed. We buy everything yet own nothing. We earn approximately 180 billion dollars a year yet our communities retain less than ten percent of that wealth. We consume everything yet produce nothing. You got, we'll buy it. You give, we'll take it. We remain in America with our hands out as we did as slaves. We maintain a mentality that someone should take care of us. We want to work for everybody but ourselves and we patronize everybody except ourselves. We seek government support in an age of self reliance. We beg failing corporations for jobs in an age of small business entrepreneurship. In 1950 93,000 new business were created annually. Today over 600,000 new businesses are created annually and the vast majority are small businesses. These new businesses have been responsible for the creation of 9 million new job positions and none of these new positions can be found among fortune 1,000 companies, our top industrial concerns. Six million jobs were created in small businesses and three million jobs were created at the state and local level and none at the federal level.

The time of the parenthesis is a

time of economic change. A new society is emerging. America is being restructured from an industrial to an information society and those who can anticipate the needs of the new society can find fulfillment in the creating and organizing of new businesses to meet the new demands.

Self employment has increased by 25%. Of the over 11 million businesses 10.8 million are small businesses. Corresponding to this growth is the growth of venture capitalists (institutions and individuals with money to capitalize and support companies). The venture capital pool grew from 77 million in 1977 to 5.8 billion in 1981. We must take advantage of these trends to our own personal benefit and for the benefit of the black community at large. The ability to capitalize on the developing trends of this new society can mean the difference between fulfillment and failure. Those who pursue the goals of the past and use the strategies of the past will not find fulfillment and will find themselves living in the worst of times not in the best of times. Your purpose in life must be defined in the context of a rapidly changing world. In 1985 you start an airline not a railroad. You produce computers and word processors not typewriters and dictaphones. You see Toyotas instead of Chryslers. You want an IRA for retirement not social security. You buy condominiums instead of renting apartments. You put your money in a money market fund instead of a savings account.

There still exist however, cities, companies, unions, and political parties in this country that are like dinosaurs waiting for the weather to change. The weather is not going to change. Government assistance will not suddenly replace self reliance. Women will never again restrict themselves to the kitchen and the bedroom. By 1990 African Americans will be second to Apanish Americans in ethnic population in the United States. A new society is emerging and

you must now prepare yourself to participate in that new society.

You must be self reliant, and our institutions must be self reliant. For decades, institutions such as the government, the medical establishment, the corporation, and the school system were America's buffers against life's hard realities. These institutions provided us with food, housing, health care, and education. It seems as if in the 1970's many thought that these institutions had failed us. The corporation failed us in many aspects from failing to provide us with sufficient personal growth to poor management and decreasing profits. Thus you now see a multitude of corporate take overs and mergers. We watched the government lose the war on poverty, lose the war in Vietnam and fail to resolve the issue of racism in society. We watched our educational systems fail us as indicated by declining S.A.T. scores. Many people in society became disillusioned with our most sacred institutions. We have gone from trusting doctors to preventive medicine. We have gone from the large corporations to small businesses and self employment. We have gone from trusting institutions to trusting ourselves.

In this same span of time we have moved from a national economy to a world economy. We now live in a world of interdependent communities. The United States no longer dominates world economics. For two decades after World War II american productivity growth increased by more than 3% per

year. Between 1973 and 1981 productivity growth decreased to about 0.4 percent per year. And in 1979 productivity growth declined 2%. In 1960 the United States had about 25% of the world market share in manufacturing. In 1979 the United States share of world manufacturing slipped to a mere 17%. In the important United States market, American companies produced 95% of the autos, steel, and consumer electronics sold in 1960. In 1979 American companies share of the domestic market dropped to only 79% of the autos, 86% of the steel, and less than 50% of the consumer electronics sold in the United States. The statistics continue to follow these patterns. Japan is not the world's leading industrial power having surpassed the United States in both steel and automobile production. And Japan is facing strong challenges from Singapore, South Korea and Brazil.

The future lies in electronics, biotechnology alternative energy sources, mining of the sea beds, robotics, and information systems. You must prepare yourself to participate in these areas on an international scale.

The severe and inhumane budget cuts of the Reagan administration are only a sign of the times. They are only conserving the increasingly limited resources of this nation.

However, within us lies the solution. We must take our 180 billion dollars and use it to our benefit and to the benefit of our institutions. Within us lies the potential to negotiate the dis-

tance between promise and fulfillment. Within you lies the ability to transform the ought into the is. Within you lies the ability to move from becoming to being. You can make it in the age of the parenthesis and you can help define the new society if you operate with a clear conception and vision of the times. The Germans have a word for it they call it the zeisgiest, the spirit of the times. You must understand the spirit of these times and operate in that spirit.

When you leave here you must agitate and always be an active part of this world. Remember that what you have attained here at Morehouse is a priceless commodity. Morehouse is economically poor but intellectually and spiritually rich and we all must be committed with balancing the intellectual with the economic. When you have reached fulfillment remember what happened for you here at Morehouse and do all that is within your power to insure that all young black men will at least have the choice and opportunity of becoming what is to some a mystery. And keep forever in mind that a Morehouse man is a gentleman that aspires to be successful and to improve the quality of life for himself and others, he sees things as they should be and says why not and then precedes to transform the ought into the is.

Charles H. Hawk, III
Director of Morehouse College
Office of Alumni Affairs and
Legal Advisor to The Maroon
Tiger

STRIPES

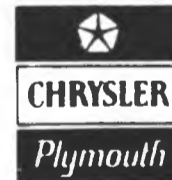
On Saturday, April 27, 1985, the Morehouse recruiting team, STRIPES, sponsored its first leadership seminar. The series of seminars are designed not only to improve relations between the alumni and students; but, also to allow STRIPES and Morehouse students the opportunity to interface directly with the prominent local alumni in various career fields. It is hoped that the early formulation of networking relationships with Morehouse alumni will prove beneficial to students immediately, and later in actual careers. More active alumni clubs are also expected to be a result of this relationship. Future seminars will explore a variety of topics of common interest to Morehouse students and alumni.

This first seminar featured twelve prominent presenters, with career fields ranging from law to city planning. Dr. Charles Hawk III, director of Alumni Affairs, was instrumental in helping the members of STRIPES in arranging this seminar. Also in attendance was Dr. Hugh M. Gloster, president, Dr. Thomas Kilgore, chairman of the Morehouse Board of Trustees, Dr. Henry Harris, president of the Atlanta Alumni Club, and Sterling H. Hudson III, director of Admissions, and advisor to STRIPES.

Membership in STRIPES can be obtained from the Admissions Office, Mr. Leroy Mack (Mays, 411) or President Phillip Howard (Mays, 302).

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

1. The Civil War Amendments:

The Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the U.S. Passed by Congress February 1, 1865. Ratified December 18, 1865, Section 1. "Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the U.S. or any place subject to their jurisdiction."

The Fourteenth Amendment - Passed June 16, 1866. Ratified November 28, 1868, Section 1. "All persons born or naturalized in the U.S. and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the U.S. and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the U.S.; nor shall any state deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law; nor deny or any

person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of laws."

The Fifteenth Amendment - Passed February 27, 1869. Ratified March 30, 1870, Section 1. "The right of citizens of the U.S. to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the U.S. or by any State on account of race, color, or condition of servitude."

2. Yalta Conference

A conference of President Franklin D. Roosevelt, Prime Minister W. Churchill, and Premier Joseph Stalin held at Yalta on the Crimea, February 3-11, 1945. Agreements were reached regarding the occupation of Germany after victory, the establishment of government in the liberated states, the drawing of spheres of influence by the three powers represented, and the establishment of a foundation for the United Nations.

Kimberly Harding: Breaking Barriers

By Monica Bentley

She has become Spelman's first student director, and this vibrant, subtle, strong-minded senior Drama Major has gotten her act together and is ready to leave her mark behind.

Kimberly K. Harding's directions in Gretchen Cryer's musical "I'm Getting My Act Together and Taking It On The Road" has altered the course and stereotypes that exists among the Drama Departments in the Atlanta University Center.

According to Harding, this was the first time that a Clark student landed a leading role in a Spelman production.

"I was looking for something new... we have our familiar faces at Spelman," she stated.

She added that her decision in casting Jeanine Ridley, a sophomore at Clark, as the character Heather Jones in the musical, was a step in a new direction.

Ridley portrayed a 39-year-old struggling songstress who was trying to revive her old singing act. However, her conservative manager Joe, played by Steve Coulter, a student at Georgia State, did not agree with her tactics. The character Heather added a collection of satirical skits and musical numbers into her act that expressed her dischantment with her past and discontentment with society's imposed images on the roles of man and women.

The mellow-drama exemplified the growth in Heather's newly confirmed liberal attitude to gain control over her own life. Heather's struggle was to define herself for the audience in order to do that, she had to reflect on her past, an annoying former husband, and an overprotective father.

April 9-13 in the John D. Rockefeller Jr. Fine Arts Building Theater on Spelman's campus were examples of a multitude of

talent brought together by a common interest, the love of performing, she stated.

Ridley and Coulter are students at Clark, and Corliss Randall, a student at Spelman dazzled the audience with an enormous amount of energy.

Monica Bentley and Randall played Cheryl and Alice in the musical. They both assisted Heather in presenting the new material to their skeptical manager.

Included in the cast were Morris Nichols Gearing, a Morehouse student who played Jake; Terry Hollis also a Morehouse student who played Lou; and Douglass Miller and Lorena Wilson who were both Heather's dancers.

Miller is a student at Morehouse and Wilson attends Clark.

Harding stated when performers from everywhere are brought together, the results are a talented cast and crew and an exciting show, and those are the ingredients that count the most.

"The Atlanta University Center is supposed to be a sharing environment, yet rivalry exists among the schools," she stated.

Harding said she would like to see each school's Fine Arts Department plan their season together in order to give the drama students the opportunity to work under new directors and participate in the technical aspects of each school's production.

Charles Reese is a drama student at Morehouse. He explained since Morehouse does not have a Drama Department, the Drama majors must work and attend drama class through Spelman's Fine Arts Department.

He added the restrictions are placed on the drama majors who attend Morehouse including Spelman theater majors who seek theatrical work elsewhere.

"The four years that I have been at Morehouse and was affiliated with Spelman's Drama Department, there was always the restriction of not being able to freely participate at the other schools in the A.U.C."

Reese added that he had to go through extreme measures including requesting permission from the head of Spelman's department.

The restrictions are forced because the Drama departments in the A.U.C. are competing against each other, Reese contended.

"It is not fair for a drama student to restrain himself from participating in theater at other schools, especially when your own department is in its off season," stated Reese.

Reese expressed that it hurts a striving performer who is not casted for a role at his school and is still prohibited to go elsewhere unless some type of action is taken. We need an alternative," he added.

Harding and Reese stated that competition among actors is the kind of environment that is needed, not rivalry among the schools because that is how the barriers begin.

Closing night of the show, Harding expressed her sincere love to the cast and crew who made the show a success.

"I'm Getting My Act Together And Taking It On The Road" was a great experience. Having worked with such fine, talented people, taught me a lot. The curtains will remain closed, thus ending a chapter in our lives... It has been real."

Harding said she plans to attend graduate school and wants to become a casting director.

She stated, "It won't be long before I'm taking my act on the road."

Meet WXIA's Gripper



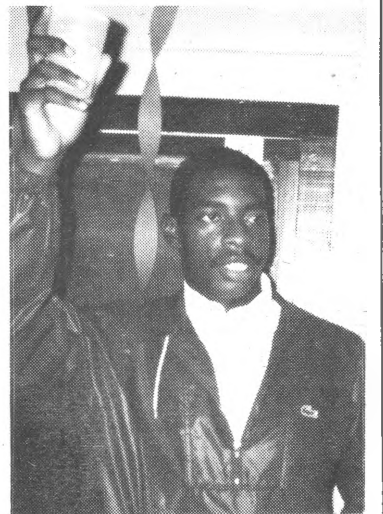
The 1984/85 Staff of *The Maroon Tiger* could not have done it this far without the financial and moral support of the office of Community Affairs of the television station WXIA-11 Alive, Channel 11, headed by Sheryl R. Gripper.

As we conclude the celebration of our 60th anniversary which she helped kick-off in the fall of 1984, we salute her for her numerous achievements which is earning her the listing in the 1985 *Who's Who in America*.

News-In-Pictures



President and first lady share the evening with Aide Michael Sears, (Left) and SGA Secretary James Shaw.



At a surprise party organized by friends and campaign workers Adam Smith proposes a toast for a successful 1985/86 school year.

The Dedication Of John Williams

By Eric Nelson
Staff Writer

A dedicated, motivated professional, John E. Williams, acting chairperson for the Department of Economics and Business Administration, is firm, competent and well respected among his colleagues, as well as his students. He is devoted to helping young black students in becoming successful not only in business careers, but all endeavors of life.

A native of Washington, D.C., Williams came to Morehouse College nine years ago. During his tenure, his first six years was spent as an assistant professor of Accounting, Finance and until present, he is the Acting Chairperson of the Business Department.

Williams education after high school began at the Airforce Academy Preparatory School which he attended for ten months. His interest was to become a Communications

Engineer. Upon graduation from the Airforce Academy Prep School, Williams entered Morehouse College. After completion of three years at Morehouse, he transferred to Georgia State University. He feels that the liberal arts education that he received from Morehouse was challenging and very beneficial. The environment at Morehouse, Williams added, was excellent because his peers were very ambitious yet quite intelligent. But the reason he transferred was to get a dual degree in Accounting and Computer Science from Georgia State and Georgia Tech, which Morehouse did not offer at that time.

After completing his bachelors degree, Williams attended Georgia State for his MBA degree in Finance and Accounting. While earning his MBA degree, Williams first discovered his interest in helping others. Working as a tutor in a computer

science lab, he found that he enjoyed helping black students. Next, he received a position as a Research Analyst with Georgia State University. This position gave Williams a tremendous impact for counseling students. Finally, after completing his MBA degree and commencing his Ph.D. degree, Williams was offered a position to become a professor at Morehouse College. Williams was motivated to accept the position at Morehouse because of his previous interaction with students. The lifestyle of a professor was flexible and independent and he wanted the Morehouse Exposure, and finally, to contribute back to Morehouse, as many Morehouse men want to do.

Williams feels that the education he has received has prepared him well for the numerous jobs that he has held, which include; working as a student Intern with the Big Eight Accounting Firm Coopers &

Lybrand; Delta Airlines as a computer programmer with the City of Atlanta as a Civil and Cateographer Engineer; and as a Computer Programmer and Accountant with C&S Bank. Also, his experience has enabled him to contribute numerous improvements to the Morehouse Business Department. His first improvement came when he helped modify the Accounting Curriculum, which commenced in 1974. The culmination of Williams accomplishments came when he implemented the Finance Degree. His contention for starting it was that there are very few blacks in finance. Second, blacks at that time were starting the BA degree in finance, but were not completing their degrees, switching to some other discipline of business. Finally, finance is the decision-making function of businesses, and in order for blacks to get into the mainstream of this field, blacks need a strong

background in the area.

In order for his students to become successful, Williams is very demanding. He feels students objectives toward education should be that they organize themselves and their time, determine and establish clear goals, and have adaptability, fortitude and perseverance when accomplishing these goals. While following the previous guidelines, attributes that students should obtain from an education are liberal arts, technical knowledge, and marketability. Along with placing greater emphasis on graduate school, young blacks move away from the pact, distinguishing themselves as well learned and as a leader. This increases one's financial earning capabilities, maximises the quality of life, the understanding of the world, and most importantly, investing in one's personal human resource.

Silent Scream

by Charles A. Carpenter
Assistant Editor

"The right of privacy, whether it be found in the Fourteenth Amendment's concept of personal liberty and restrictions upon state action, as we feel it is, or, as the District Court determined, in the Ninth Amendment's reservation of rights to the people, is broad enough to encompass a woman's decision whether or not to terminate her pregnancy." It is interesting to note that the Court didn't actually condone abortion, it merely held that denying a woman such freedom was repugnant to the Constitution.

With these words Supreme Court Justice Harry A. Blackmun, penning the majority opinion of the Court in the landmark case *Roe v. Wade* in 1973, launched a ship of controversy which has yet to reach a calm port-of-call.

The question of abortion has been debated almost non-stop since then, but at no time has the matter been more hotly argued than in recent months.

The combatants seem to be divided into three schools of thought. First there are the pro-lifers. The pro-lifers, to which President Reagan proudly and committedly subscribes, as a group is comprised of those who believe that abortion is nothing more than murder and that as such it must be outlawed.

Secondly, there is the pro-choice group who feel that the woman's body is her own and that she should have the right to

do with it as she sees fit.

Lastly is a group which has no name per-se. Their viewpoint is that abortion is usually without justification, but in certain circumstances it is acceptable.

It is not our desire to sit in judgment of any of these groups with regard to their respective views. Quite the contrary, we, moreso than anyone, recognize the need for and support the exercise of free expression as guaranteed by the First Amendment. It is merely our aim to call attention to an obvious point or two, and to raise some difficult questions.

In order to gain perspective, let us look first at the reproductive process. There occurs the sex act, then conception. Next there is gestation and finally the birth itself.

At base the sex act is a vehicle for egg fertilization, or conception. At conception the ovum is a living organism which is fertilized by a living sperm. Is it then unreasonable to suggest that life begins with these converging life forces at conception? We think not. We are of the opinion there that life begins at conception and further, that any interruption of this process is in fact an abortion.

If this particular line of reasoning were taken to a logical extreme, one could even suggest that birth control of every form — as interruption of the above process — is, in fact, abortion also.

In a differing vein, we have learned that in life one finds few

absolutes. That certain modes of behavior which are most times absolutely repugnant, may at other times be wholly acceptable. Let us take killing as our example. Killing, which is an anathema to American jurisprudence in general is in, certain circumstance, okay. For instance, if one kills in self-defense killing is pardonable, if one kills in the act of thwarting a crime, killing is **okayed**. If the State kills as punishment for a crime, killing is sanctioned. So as one may clearly see something which is usually **repulsive** may at times **receive the green light**. Is it unreasonable to suggest then that abortions although generally **bad**, may be **alright** in a particular situation? Again, we hardly think so. For instance, what if the mother is pregnant as a result of rape, or if the pregnancy is the function of an incestuous relationship? What if the pregnant person is severely underage or the child may be born horribly deformed? What if the birth will endanger the life of the mother? Is abortion **okay** if the child will be born into a life of abject poverty, fighting every day of his life just to survive in some rotten tenement? If you demand that the child be born, what responsibility falls to you for its health, feeding, and education?

Separately, how utterly ridiculous is the claim that the woman's body is her own and that the choice is hers to do as she deems necessary. We think that such a claim is tantamount to

the head of a family dismembering his/her spouse and children and to then pontificate that "Hey these people were of my family and with them I did as I pleased, so leave me alone." The child is not the woman's body, the child is the child's body and the woman is the woman's body. Would they have us to believe that the fetus and the woman are one and the same? We grant the inevitable, inherent genetic commonality, but we cannot grant absolute sameness. Why, if this were actually the case, would not then the killing of the fetus actually kill the mother also?

Several people were recently arrested in a southern state for the bombing of abortion clinics. Presumably, the reason for taking exception to the clinics is because that therein they take lives from individuals. How then can blowing up a place of business, depriving individuals of income, jeopardizing their ways of life, and perhaps even endangering their lives directly through the blast be considered the right thing to do?

Is abortion wrong? Is not to abort wrong? Does anyone really have the right to decide who will live and who won't? Concerning a topic about which revolves so much uncertainty there is but one thing certain and that is from whom the answers to these questions matters most we will have no audible input. The screams of the unborn will remain silent ones.

"We do not
want our
chains
made
comfortable,
we want
them
removed."

Bishop Desmond
Tutu

-South African
Council of
Churches-

**There's no
doubt you're going
to make it in
the real world,
but what
about your car?**



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REAGANNOMICS

By Orlando Jones
Staff Writer

President Ronald Reagan has been in office for five years, and his administration has effected nearly every sector of our society. The college student has not substantially felt the reign of President Reagan. During the fiscal year 1986, the rain will definitely come down on students pursuing secondary and post-secondary degrees in all respective academic fields, for the present administration is planning to cut a total of 2.6 million dollars of student grants and loans.

In order to receive grants and direct loans, one's family income cannot total over \$25,000. To qualify for guaranteed loans one's family income cannot exceed \$32,500. A limit of \$4,000 will also be put on the total amount a student will be able to borrow from the Guaranteed Student Loan and the Direct Student Loan programs. The Pell Grant, which is used by a numerous amount of students will be cut also, how much is not known. This economic situation will effect not only students here at Morehouse, but students throughout the Atlanta University Center, and the nation.

Families with two or more students at private colleges will be hurt the most, since tuition at private institutions are steadily increasing.

Morehouse College is blessed to have alumni that support and will continue to support their alma mater, so that economic set-backs like these will not effect her drastically. State schools however may see an increase in enrollment since their tuition is much less than private institutions. President Reagan has been quoted as saying, "Students will not have to quit school, but may have to attend less expensive ones."

Students at Morehouse and other colleges need to be aware of what's going on economically in our society, and take some initiative to do something about it. We need to write our Congressmen in Washington and let them know that we are concerned. We need to stage rallies and protest to let people know that we are aware of the situation. The Atlanta University Center is the largest complex in which blacks are being educated in the world, and if we don't show any concern about our race or even ourselves, who will?

Health Awareness Day

By Orlando Jones
Staff Writer

On April 18, 1985, Morehouse College recognized Health Awareness Day. This is the one day that the students of Morehouse College and the general public are informed about the health care field and how crucial it is to our society. Selwynn Howard, a second year Biology major at Morehouse, presided. He told of the need for more black health professions in the United States, especially in the black community. Howard also told of the rapidly rising cost of a medical education.

The keynote speaker for this occasion was Dr. Arthur B. Lee. He is the professor and chairman of the Department of Surgery at the Morehouse School of Medicine. Dr. Lee received his M.D. Degree from Boston University and was a member of the Columbia University and the New York University faculty before going to Morehouse. Dr. Lee is a member of numerous medical boards, two of them being The American Board of Surgery and the American Board

of Thoracic Surgery. A vast number of topics were discussed by the professor. Dr. Lee spoke of how the society is becoming highly technical and a member of his medical staff is from the Georgia School of Technology. He also mentioned how health maintenance and warfare coincide in our world. "To eliminate the enemy," Dr. Lee says, "take health care away." Dr. Lee concluded by telling that it is hard economically and physically to set up a practice alone. He feels that Black doctors should go into partnerships and start a practice together.

Health Awareness Day is sponsored by the Office of Health Professions whose director, Dr. J.K. Haynes is one of the finalists for **The Maroon Tiger's** 1984-85 outstanding faculty member. This organization has been guiding Morehouse Men into the field of health-care for eleven years. The Maroon Tiger Staff salutes the Office of Health Professions and hope they keep up the good work, for our Black communities need more Black health professionals.

Lyndon LaRouche: Far Left, Far Right--Far Out

By Charles Carpenter
Assistant Editor

Who is Lyndon LaRouche and what is he up to? What is his affiliation with the KKK, the Neo-Nazi group the Posse Comitatus? Is he anti-black, anti-Semitic, anti-labor?

Before his conversion to far-right ideas in the mid-seventies, LaRouche had been immersed in far-left groups for three decades. In 1948 as a member of the Trotskyist Socialist Workers Party he took the name "Lyn Marcus," after Lenin and Marx.

In the mid-sixties he formed a group of his own devising, the New York Labor Committee, which became a faction of Students for a Democratic Society.

The SDS expelled LaRouche and his followers for radical behavior. He promptly renamed his group the "National Caucus of Labor Committees."

In 1973, still claiming to be on the left but in reality slowly shifting to the right, LaRouche began "Operation Mop Up," a series of some forty muggings of

members of left-wing groups.

In 1976, when conservative Republicans were voicing their contempt for Nelson Rockefeller, LaRouche discovered that he had "allies in the capitalist classes." It was in this period that he and his followers established ties with such right-wing groups as the KKK and Willis Carto's Liberty Lobby.

LaRouche deployed his followers to Georgia in 1978-79 to undergo training in "counterforce" at the estate of Mitchell WerBell, III, a former CIA agent and a manufacturer of silent machine guns.

About this same time, the anti-Semitic rhetoric began to flow in his paper the *New Solidarity*. He announced that Zionism is an evil cult, that a cabal of Jews controls organized crime, that the Holocaust was mythical, and that the Jews crucified the Christ. LaRouche regards his troops as the nucleus of a super race of "golden souls," and, in describing the enemy, he has developed the concept of a separate biological species, the "Zionist-



Lyndon H. LaRouche

British organism," which "must be destroyed so that humanity might live." Indeed, the LaRouchian program contains many elements of neo-Nazism. LaRouche and his followers deny being neo-Nazis. Their published writings, however, clearly state the belief that humanity is under the heel of a subhuman

species led by the Rothschild family — a species which must be destroyed in the interests of human progress.

To crutch the enemy, LaRouche advocates a three-stage strategy: 1) establish a dictatorship in America in the name of industrial capitalism; 2) purge the Jews; 3) mobilize America for "total war" to drive the enemy from its last bastions.

LaRouche's anti-black exploits appeared in an October edition of the *New York Times* in 1979. In it were described links to the KKK and gang assaults, paramilitary training at camps in Georgia and upstate New York, and the preparation of intelligence reports on U.S. anti-apartheid groups for the South African Bureau of State Security.

In a recent article, Michigan Klan leader Robert Miles saluted LaRouche for his activities.

In 1976 LaRouche made his first bid for the presidency. He ran on the U.S. Labor Party ticket. Four years later he ran as a Democrat. In 1984, after losing out in the primaries as a Democrat, he ran

as an independent. Candidate LaRouche obtained a total of more than \$1 million in Federal Election Commission matching funds for the 1980 and 1984 campaigns. His 1984 vote total was 78,773.

The latest organization born from the LaRouche fold is the Schiller Institute, founded last May.

The Schiller Institute's aim is to win black support for Star Wars technology by dressing it up in the clothes of the Civil Rights movement. It has also been coupled with an attack on Jesse Jackson in a series of articles entitled "A Certain Difference Between the Great Jesse Owens and the Present Jesse Jackson." LaRouche has concocted a fantastic tale of Israeli Mossad ADL control of both Jesse Jackson and Libya's Qaddafi. It also attacked TransAfrica. TransAfrica is an organization widely respected for its work against South African apartheid.

Who is Lydon LaRouche? A dangerously sick man and an enemy to all.

THE EXPLOSION

By Charles A. Carpenter
Assistant Editor

On Friday, April 12, 1985, the campus of Morehouse College had a visitor. He was dressed in an expensive suit and his cuff links bore the official seal of the President of the United States. His waistline revealed to all that he had not recently missed many meals. He came much as a thief in the night, unheralded and unannounced. Although he took nothing, what he did do had results that were just as frustrating and just as destructive as if he had burglarized the campus. What he did was leave and ideology. He left an ideology which is currently very prevalent, very "in" and quite trendy among many whites. Among the many things he said to a handful of Morehouse students and myself on that day was that racism against blacks in America is presently so insignificant as to warrant no special legislation, statutes or acts of any kind. Moreover that blacks and whites stand on socio-economic equal footing and that any perceived racism is merely a product of our collective imaginations.

The above paraphrased visitor was Clarence Pendleton, chairman of the Civil Rights Commission. The article is dedicated to him.

The sixties are over. The sixties are history. The sixties are gone. Gone with the decade of American social upheaval is the general recognition that the experience of the African in America has been a very traumatic one. Gone with that general recognition is the feeling that since the African-American

must reach for his piece of the American dream from the bottom of an immense, and yawning abyss, some special allowance must be made to neutralize the effects of that hole. Gone with that feeling is the desire for fair play, and human compassion.

Nature abhors a vacuum, and rushing in to fill the void is a reactionary backlash antithetical to everything that we were hoodwinked into believing this nation was founded on.

Whites who's cries throughout the major Civil Rights efforts of our parents went unheeded and were condemned extreme or barbaric are now falling upon listening ears, and dimmed minds. White people who were sympathetic and concerned before are fed up and pissed off. They are tired of giving so-called handouts, being passed over for promotions, and losing seats in graduate and professional schools among other things.

In short the mood in America relative to people of color has changed. But stressed by local, state and even federal law enforcement inaction the mood has grown violent and lawless. Even the President of these several states has failed in his duty to uphold the Constitution. In so doing he has provided two of the three elements necessary for an explosion, the fuel and the oxygen. The only lacking ingredient is the catalyst, the spark, the thing which will cause combustion.

During President Reagan's drive for reelection in '84, Bill Wilkinson Grand Poobah, Head Bigot, or whatever of the Invisible Empire battalion of the KKK said at a nighttime rally here in

Georgia, "Anytime you see all the blacks and minorities in this country opposing, strongly, one man, you know he has got to be doing something good for the white race." Clearly, we agree with the Main Moron. But the point here is that Reagan waited until black public opinion had reached tremendous levels before he issued a very lukewarm repudiation.

The National Education Association (NEA) recently issued two new proposed curriculums one dealing with nuclear war and the other with racism and the KKK. Reagan lambasted the NEA saying that the latter curriculum was an attempt at "brainwashing American school children." Moreover he accused the NEA of trying to "exploit teaching positions and manipulate curriculums for propaganda purposes."

Additionally, President Reagan's civil rights policies seem to be meeting the KKK's approval. The Alabama Klan's Chief Chump, Jim Blair, applauded Reagan's amendment of the Civil Rights Commission make-up. Blair said, "The U.S. Commission on Civil Rights has opened the door to allow true democracy to leak out... This is the first positive move to free America of communism, affirmative action, curtail the rampant giveaway programs, stop forced busing..." We would assume Pendleton to be Blair's favorite Reagan appointee.

The catalyst is the KKK and other sick racist and white supremacist organizations. Racial tensions in this country have again began to climb



February Rally 1985; Confederate Knights of the KKK, Raleigh N.C. (Center) Joe Grady, Grand Dragon, White Knights of Liberty



The Klan on the March.

Photos: National Anti-Klan Network

towards a major explosion.

During the past four years there have been over 1,100 race related incidents attributable in some way to the Klan or these other organizations.

Brothers and sisters we must prepare for the explosion. We must not be, or rather we cannot afford to be complacent. Our relative socioeconomic position in this country has not changed... ever. Clearly our median incomes has risen from Chitlins' to dollar but this is only an inevitable consequence of the wealth of this country. The fact of the matter is we are still slaves on these.

The only question is who's

your master. Is it IBM, Chemical, or Chase Manhattan?

The sixties are gone forever. We cannot expect to live off of those gains perpetually. Just as your checking account becomes depleted, so shall the work of our parents.

We must utilize our manifold skills and talents to achieve goals worth achieving.

We cannot permit ourselves to become blind to the ideological winds of change blowing through the U.S. Read, 10m, organize and be aware of your surroundings. It is better that we remind ourselves than to be reminded by a noose.

Pulse Of The People

Morris Brown Editor Congratulates The Maroon Tiger

Dear Editor Asinor:

It is with much elation that I am writing to send the congratulations of the Wolverine Observer Staff to you and the staff of the Maroon Tiger. The awards that the Maroon Tiger has won this year are the result of hard work and a dedicated staff. Morehouse College can truly boast the best publication in the AUC for the 1984-85 school year. The magazine format, I believe, was the edge that your paper needed to become the award

winning publication that it is. I plan to recommend the same for the Observer next year. In sum, I want to encourage you to pass on your winning ways to next year's staff and again congratulations on a very successful year.

Sincerely,

Michael Phillips
Editor-in-Chief
Wolverine Observer

Computer Literacy

Dear Sir:

I recently attended a conference on "The Need For Computer Literacy" sponsored by the Computer Users (C.P.U.) of the Atlanta University Center. The half day program was at the Woodruff Library and featured speakers from education and industry on the need to understand and be a part of the computer revolution. Since I had just purchased a new computer, I was very much interested in attending the conference. Like many people who watch television, read magazines, and hear friends at parties talking about the Computer Revolution, I was convinced that a revolution was indeed under way. Not wanting to be left behind, I attended the conference looking for a place to sign up.

What's the big deal about computers? Why is everybody going so crazy over them? Why do we really need to know how to use them? Some disturbing answers came from the conference. The concept of computer literacy translates into a new kind of illiteracy and the potential for new and alarming divisions in our society. Computers are proliferating more rapidly in homes and schools in wealthy districts, leaving the poor to become illiterate in the new computer technology. Pick up any newspaper and you see dozens of help wanted ads for those with "word processing and computer skills." It is no longer of any consequence how many words you can type a minute if you cannot put those skills to use on a word processor. Moreover, it is now possible to be educated—able to read and write—and still be illiterate. A person who does not know ROM from RAM will soon be just as illiterate as the man who cannot read or write his own name.

The consequences to the poor

are obvious. Denied access to computers, they will be left behind by the new revolution sweeping the country. We live in an information age, and most jobs require workers to deal with mountains of information. Not being able to use a personal computer will be a handicap which in time may prove too costly for the poor. As we strive to move the poor among us into the mainstream of society, the Computer Revolution promises to leave them in its wake. Computer illiteracy threatens to divide our society along new lines. It seems to me that we must be ready to spend whatever it takes to obtain computer literacy for all.

The C.P.U. is to be commended for sponsoring a conference on computer literacy. They pointed out the need, but leave the solution to others. Basic computer skills are essential, but unlike some other skills—flying an airplane for example—computer skills do not require much in the way of resources. Computer literacy doesn't have many prerequisites beyond introduction to a computer and the willingness to learn. However, the real problem lies in gaining access to a computer in the first place. For the poor, affording classes in basic computer skills or seminars on computers is a real problem. One can pay upwards of \$500 to \$600 for one and two-day personal computer training seminars. Besides, a seminar is not the place to start. It is a place to learn the next step after the basics have been learned. You can't learn much about computers until you have access to one.

This is where Morehouse College comes into the picture. Morehouse needs its own Computer Science Department. Spelman College has already moved in this direction. If we are not to be left behind, we must

May Is Grateful

Dear Freddie:

I am very appreciative of the outstanding tribute you and your staff paid me on the occasion of the end of my tenth year at Morehouse. Having spent approximately half of my adult life working here, I can truly say this is one of the highlights of my career.

As a part of this letter of thanks, I would belatedly like to

congratulate you and your staff for the outstanding job you have done from a layout and editorial standpoint with the newspaper. Your coverage of local, national, and international events has been superb and I commend you for the long hours spent to make The Maroon Tiger one of the finest college newspapers in the country.

Thank you again for honoring

me in the January 11, 1985 issue of the Maroon Tiger.

I look forward to working with you during the remainder of the semester. Best wishes for every continued success to you and your staff.

Sincerely,

Allen S. May, Jr.
Director, Public Relations

Letter To Phil Donahue

Dear Phil:

I have, in the past, been a great - great in the magnitudinal sense, not the colloquial sense - fan of yours. I would watch your show every chance I got to do so practically since its inception, and I had developed quite a healthy respect for you.

I was afforded an opportunity to tune in on Thursday, March 28th when your guest was the Minister Louis Farrakhan of the Nation of Islam. To say the least Mr. Donahue, I was sorely disappointed with your defensive, guilt-ridden ranting and raving on that day.

As a student, I have an intimate understanding of the importance and necessity of researching a particular subject to gain an accurate working knowledge of it before attempting to present it in an expository fashion. It would seem that in your medium of television, given its power and scope, and given your vast and impressionable audience, that such need for research would be many times that required for a simple term paper. However, it was shamefully clear that you had done no such research before

also move. A Computer Science Department would be an asset for two reasons:

1. We could introduce our students to the latest hardware and computer technology; and
2. Through continuing education programs and summer camps, we could teach adults and children from the surrounding area about computers. Computers are fun. If we want to solve the problem of computer literacy, make it easy to get at computers and the problem will take care of itself.

Yours truly,

Jerry A. Drayton, Jr.
Assistant Professor of
Law and Director of
the Pre-Law Program.

the broadcast on which Minister Farrakhan appeared. For it was quite apparent that you had never heard one of the Ministers lectures in its entirety or even in context for that matter. Yet and still, you were quite content to adopt a position of negative predisposition. This behavior from an individual of your supposed intelligence I cannot understand.

Throughout the telecast you did nothing but spout the lies currently circulated by the media. You had taken skewed newspaper clippings, ignorant, myopic interpretations and paraphrasings of the Minister's words. You blatantly tampered with tapes of the Minister's lectures and used them all to whip your audience into an emotional froth. Then you attempted to use these as vehicles time and time again, completely ignoring the Minister's explanations, in order to paint him as some sort of evil, dimmed, power hungry, hypocritical, fanatical, anarchical, black supremacist. In reality sir, it was you who appeared hypocritical, fanatical and paternalistic.

Moreover, Phil, I was highly dismayed by your arrogant display of disrespect for the Minister, who is after all a man of God. You constantly interrupted him, referred to him as "you" and never spoke to him in a manner governed by the common rules of decorum. Yet, all the while he was incessantly calling you "sir" and saying "please" and "may I" to you while you in no way showed yourself deserving of such.

In retrospect, you never seem to accord your African-American guest the same degree of respect granted as a matter of course to even transsexuals who have appeared on your show.

Separately, you accused the Minister of using semantics to confuse people and to open old wounds. ("My Funk Wagnalls defines semantics as "the study of the meaning of speech

forms.") You gave as example the Minister's statement that Adolf Hitler was a great man. But you and others of your second rate journalist buddies took that statement and made it appear that Farrakhan thinks of Hitler as a really neat guy. In reality he meant only that Hitler was of great consequence. Any person with the I.Q. given to large boulders would be able to reason that Hitler not only hated Jews, but blacks as well. Tell me, why is it that I am able to figure this out but not you, the great Phil Donahue? Could it be that you are trying to paint the Minister in a very specifically negative light, or is it that you are just incredibly stupid?

In closing I must say that for years you had the fleece pulled securely over my eyes. But on Thursday the 28th the scabs were removed from my lids and my vision returned anew and I saw you as you really are. Phil, you are nothing more than a talent bankrupt, closet racist pinning for a return to the "good ole days" when niggers knew their place and were hardly seen and never heard from. Additionally, you are a trickster, a slickster, a modern day court prestidigitator turning the evil into the good and the good into the evil at will.

I am tired of you and other second-rate journalists like yourself utilizing sensationalism and demagoguery to perpetuate ignorance and hate and then parlaying that into high nielson ratings and big bucks while claiming to act on the behalf of the people. How ridiculous!

I no longer harbour anything that could even be misconstrued as respect for you. I am no longer a fan, but an ardent opponent, and if life were at all fair, you would be reincarnated as a female during beetle in the heart of the Ngorongoro Crater of Tanzania, Africa.

Most Sincerely,

Charles Carpenter,
Assistant Editor.

What Kind Of Church Are You Looking For?

By Robert Bolton
Staff Writer

Remember the "old" church? It was comprised of an assembly of people that congregated in their "Sunday's best" in a one-room building with wooden pews. Usually, the only form of comfort for aid would be paper fans. Back and forth, the congregation of the church would fan as the reverent ministered to the people — "what thus saith the Lord."

Now, it is important for one to remember, that the act of worship and fellowship did not begin and end on the grounds of the church on any given Sunday. For, it extended beyond the walls of the church building. The church was embedded with love, and was caring. This was exemplified by the church coming to the needs of its brothers and sisters. Whatever the problem or need, you could go to the church. This same church was one that nurtured your spiritual growth. The nurturing of the spiritual growth was expressed and practiced in daily living and not just on Sundays or Wednesday evening prayer meetings.

Yes, the "old" church. It was an example of holiness, an expression of brotherly love. But somehow society, with its poisoning devices, allowed the spirit of unconcern and selfishness to leak in and corrupt the church. This corruptness did nothing but alter the community's reverence that it once held dearly to its heart and soul.

There are some churchgoers who have been overtaken by this complacent attitude. They have become satisfied with con-

gregating on Sundays to "showcase" the latest fashions. They have become so involved with fundraising that they neglect their missionary responsibilities. They have become so "plastic" that they fail to deal with the problems that are filtering within the home, community and church. There are even some who have totally eliminated the presence of the Lord in its midst.

By taking an aerial observation, one would tend to come to the conclusion that there are few "old" modern-day churches remaining. It would be foolish to draw a conclusion based upon one's aerial observation. This is because there are still some "old" modern day churches "alive" and "well" in our communities.

Let us take a closer look at a church that is an example, like others, who are concerned about meeting the total needs of man — his needs mentally, physically and spiritually. This church is Cathedral of Faith Church of God in Christ located at 1137 Avon Avenue in the southwest section of Atlanta, Georgia. The church is under the capable leadership of Dr. Jonathan Greer, II, whose driving force is Jesus Christ and he seeks to "pursue the true mission of the church — soul winning — in a world-wide ministry," he says.

When addressing the issue of the church in today's society, Dr. Greer enforces several views on the type of church he is impressed to implement as God has ordained him to institute. The church which is composed of a variety of people should be

concerned with the sin of man. This being the case, the church should be a place of refuge where persons can receive forgiveness. The church, according to Dr. Greer, should be a honest place. This honesty must create the sincere effort in eliminating the pretender and the phony man. By doing this, the church will be able to confide in others and tear down barriers that have hindered the mental and spiritual growth of the church.

The church should also be a hospital. It "must accept people the way they are," says Dr. Greer. This acceptance involves all facets of people: alcoholics, homosexuals, drug addicts, fornicators, adulterers and liars. It is important for the church to accept these persons with love in order for God to work on them to mold them into what He wants them to be.

According to Dr. Greer, today's church should have intelligent preaching and teaching able to reach all people — from educated to uneducated. Not only should the church honor the holy scriptures, but it must be delivered in such a manner that the Bible truths can be applied to daily living. For example, Dr. Greer refers to a Bible episode with Daniel in the lion's den. He then expresses, "It needs to be related for one to know how to deal with the lions in his home or work setting."

Dr. Greer also feels that a church should "appreciate musical excellence." This is shown through the singing of quality gospel music, as well as

the appreciation for hymns and anthems. Not only this, but children should also be utilized in the ministry of music and participation as a part of the church because "they are the church of today and tomorrow," said Dr. Greer.

In addressing the problems of the world, Dr. Greer believes the church should not neglect them. It must be an example for others to follow by feeding the hungry, ministering to the sick and imprisoned; the clothing of the naked. The church especially needs a conversion from the world in order to give it a helping hand, expresses Dr. Greer.

The church, most of all, must become a member of the genuine community of God. This being the case, it should exemplify first class citizenship because of its inheritance. It should be an example of "loving, caring, sharing, warmth and consideration," infers Dr. Greer.

Dr. Greer expresses that the Cathedral of Faith which is "a chief church that walks by faith" is far from being perfect. However, it continues to strive for perfection.

In its pursuit of perfection, its membership strives to uphold the "old" church in today's society. Cathedral of Faith expresses the concept of giving through its Feeding of the Multitudes Ministry. This is a ministry designed to meet the needs of the hungry in the Metropolitan Area on a regular basis. In addition, the church sponsors various ministries in support of Third World Countries.

This church is concerned about the "total man" — his

mind, body and spirit. In dealing with the area of the mind, Cathedral has instituted various programs that encompasses this area. First, there is the Academy of Sciences. This is an effort used to train the community in the area of typing, shorthand, computer programming and tutoring. There is a counseling area that also addresses problems in alcoholism and homosexuality called Operation Hope.

In reaching the spirit of man, the church makes an attempt to "reach the lost at any cost." It is aired on both radio and television. The church also has services in the parks of downtown Atlanta and has a tent crusade annually. These are just some of the efforts that are made to compel men to Christ.

The body is another important factor that the church does not eliminate. Cathedral has instituted a health program that monitors the blood pressure of its members. Also, there are exercise groups that give its members an added incentive to stay in shape.

These are merely just some highlights of Cathedral of Faith COGIC, an "old" church in this modern-day society. All of these efforts made by the church is just a form of expression to let you know that there are still churches that are concerned, loving, caring and sharing. There are still churches that are "rooted" and "grounded" in the principles of holiness that strive to set an example for others to follow. In other words, **DO NOT GIVE UP HOPE!**

The Voice Of A Poet

By Wendy Jackson
Special to the Maroon Tiger

A Clark College student, Nia Damali (Patricia Stegall) has published a second book entitled **I AM NATURAL**.

The book constitutes a collection of poems and short stories, which represent thoughts expressed by her.

Ms. Damali stated that the subject of her poetry represents events that occurred during the time she was growing up. "The book is political, analytical and somewhat down home," she expressed during an interview. "That's why I call it **I AM NATURAL**." The poem entitled **THE BIRTH OF A POET**, she feels represents her the most. (which is included in the book.) She said "I started writing poetry at the age of fourteen during the time I was living in the projects in Chicago."

Ms. Damali revealed that her interest began after she was introduced to different Black poets and the book, **BLACK VOICES**. The person that really inspired her to write was Gordon Parks and his book, **A CHOICE OF WEAPONS**.

Ms. Damali is working on another book entitled, **ETCHES**, which is a series of short stories. The lead story is about a young artist in search of his identity. This book will be available to the public soon.

The book **I AM NATURAL**, is available at the Atlanta University Center book store, Hakim's Book Store on Martin Luther King Drive, The Shrine of the Black Madonna Book Store and B. Dalton's bookstore at South DeKalb Mall.

Ms. Damali will also host various autograph parties in the AUC to promote her book.

Born in Chicago, Illinois, she is presently studying Public Relations and Business at Clark College. Her first book was **POETRY OF MY IDENTITY** which contains reflections of her past experiences. She has also written several plays and short stories and has performed throughout Atlanta and Chicago. Her work has appeared in various anthologies, magazines, and newspapers.

Ms. Damali said that she does at times have doubts about her ability when she compares it to

others. She said, "When I have these insecurities it makes me work harder." She also revealed that when she has writers block, she reads more to obtain ideas.

Ms. Damali wishes to start a publishing house of her own. She feels this is necessary because Black artists in the past left little room for the rising talents in the 80s. She plans to continue to develop her creative skill and encourages other young writers to work harder.

"God Bless the Child who's got his own." Be careful. Be responsible. This summer, don't make a baby if you can't be a father.

B.R. Brazeal Day

By Chris Stanard
Staff Writer

The late Brailsford Reese Brazeal was a Morehouse College Alumnus and her first Academic Dean. These two facts along are enough to establish him as a great man. Indeed, so great a man was B.R. Brazeal that he has been eulogized as "the walking personification of a Morehouse Man," and fittingly has both a day and a scholarship here at Morehouse named in his honor.

B.R. Brazeal Day at Morehouse was recognized in the April 11th assembly. Dr. Roy Hunter, Jr., Director of the Fellows Program at the Morehouse School of Medicine, delivered the keynote address. Dr. Hunter, who had been a student while Brazeal was

dean, related Dean Brazeal's greatness to the student body with the message: "I think that each of you must count it an unfortunate event in your own lives... that you didn't have the opportunity to know Dean Brazeal." In the eyes of Dr. Hunter, it was not any spectacular or outstanding feat of Dean Brazeal that made him great, but instead the subtle things, like giving the right advice at the right time.

The culmination of events was the presentation of the B.R. Brazeal Alumni Award of \$1000 by Charlie J. Moreland, president of the Morehouse College National Alumni Association to Adam Lorenzo Smith, junior class president.

Breakin' Brothers Break Books Too!

by Quinton E. Parker

Special to The Maroon Tiger

There is no doubt that Morehouse College has been endowed with students from a variety of cultures. This institution has been blessed with students from each of our 50 states as well as foreign countries such as the Ivory Coast, Liberia, and Canada and there is a host of knowledge to be ascertained from our foreign students. In this issue, we will spotlight Charles and Randy Matthews of Toronto, Canada.

To view the Matthews brothers from afar, the idea of them being bodyguards is very conceivable. I was pleased to discover that these two gentlemen were more than what their physical prowess suggests. The idea that these two gentlemen have talents in 16 different areas is startling. As I conversed with them across the dinner table, I soon realized that I was not talking to typical students. Instead, I was discoursing with, perhaps two of the most interesting males on the Morehouse College campus.

Meet Randy Matthews, a 19 year old Pre-Med (Biology) student. Some of Randy's interests include rugby, soccer, karate, drum playing, and girls. Other than girls, one of Randy's favorite pastimes is the game of

soccer. Randy modestly admitted a couple of his accomplishments in the soccer game. At one time, Randy was ranked as the 7th best defenseman in Canada. He was also a member of the Canadian National Soccer Team which is comprised of 18 of Canada's best players. He has also won numerous awards for his participation in the sport of rugby.

Now meet Charles Matthews, a 22 year old Physics major. Before attending Morehouse, Charles spent a total of 3 years in the United States Air Force. Upon entering Morehouse, however, he wasted virtually no time involving himself with extra-curricular activities. He quickly became a member of the Morehouse-Spelman Players and portrayed the leading role of Stanley in "A Streetcar Named Desire." As we continued our conversation, I soon learned that acting is not Charlie's only forte. He has been the recipient of numerous bodybuilding awards while he was in the Air Force. Charles has also been honored with the Adjudicator's award (Canada's top amateur music award) 3 times for playing the guitar. In the field of electronics, he was the first Black to enter and place in the Ontario Science Fair for two consecutive years. Some of his other hobbies and interests



PICTURED: standing: Stan (friend), Jerry (and older brother), Randy
Kneeling: Charles

include dancing, composing poetry, skating, playing the piano, and women. He is presently attempting to form a funk rock band.

In almost any brotherly situation, there are many similarities in interests. The case of the Matthews brothers is no different from most others in this aspect. Other than the martial arts and a preference for humans of the female gender, the Matthews brothers also shared para-military training with each other. They also earned a living in the same fashion while residing in Canada. Randy and Charles were members of a professional Canadian breakdancing team. The crew

consisted of Randy and Charles, one other brother, and five others. The group was known all over Toronto and the surrounding vicinity, and have made several television appearances. With only two and one-half years of experience, the group has been bestowed a great number of awards because of their style and grace. The Matthews brothers were quick to point out that they also convert their breakdancing energy into breaking book bindings in an effort to make good grades.

There are other areas in which Randy and Charles remain unified. They both feel that it is imperative to engage in the black experience. They both

agreed that they came to Morehouse seeking a true Black ideology, and their views concerning Atlanta seemed to conform to one another's as well. They believe that Atlanta is typical of most other southern cities in that it tends to have discriminatory racial practices. The final point that the two agreed on may be considered comical. They both believe that there is a strong need for an ANTI-REGISTRATION CLUB!

To the Matthews brothers, the **Maroon Tiger** says, "Keep up the good work and enjoy your tenure at Morehouse College."

Weight Room A Grand Success

by Quinton Parker

Special to The Maroon Tiger

Almost a year and a half had been devoted to acquiring a student weight room. Now that one has finally been installed, student morale has risen tremendously.

In 1983, under the direction of Vice-President of Student Affairs, Robert Williams, the Student Welfare Committee was intent on carrying out plans to install a student weight room. After Williams' departure early in the 1984-85 school year, the zeal exhibited by his successor, Raymon Crawford, was nothing short of excellent. Once the plans had been finalized and the opening announced, an exhilarated student body traversed the campus with bright, shining faces.

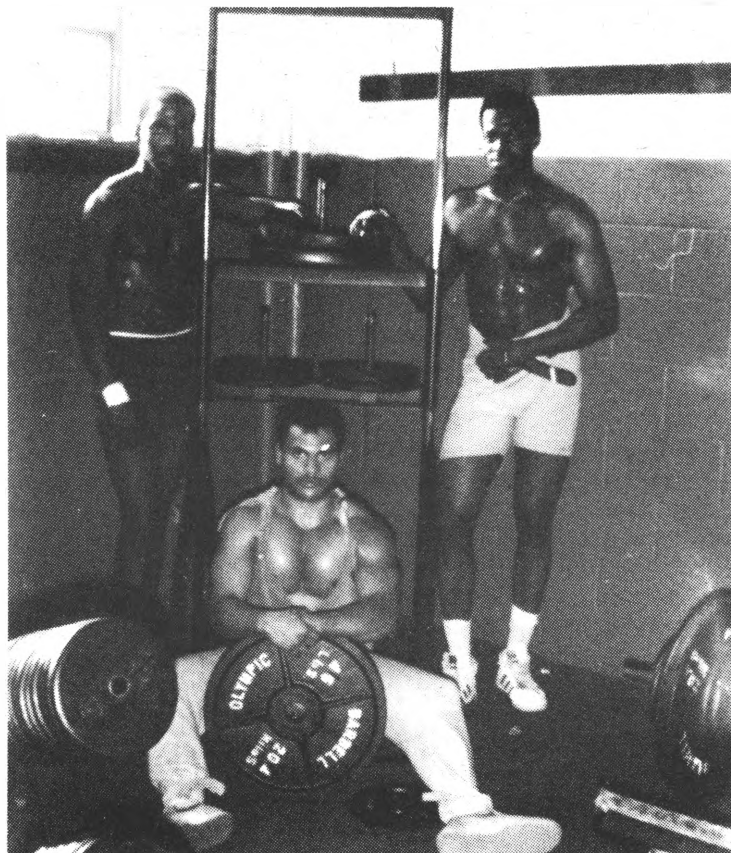
Vincent Marcus, a work-study student in the weight room, was just as excited as any other student on campus. He is the type of student who takes his job seriously. When Marcus is not studying, he is either lifting or maintaining the equipment of which he is placed in charge.

When the weight room first opened, Marcus predicted that despite the student morale, attendance in the Morehouse College weight room would slack off after the first two weeks. When his theory was disproven,

he seemed pleased. He said, "Although the weight room continually attracts large numbers of students, I am happy that I have not experienced the type of unruly behavior usually associated with large crowds. So far, every student follows instructions and take just as much pride in the sport as I do."

Andrew Hart, another work-study student, has been bogged down with crowds since the weight room first opened. Hart controls the flow of traffic in the weight room which comfortably holds approximately 26 men. More often than not, a waiting list is seen on top of Hart's desk. Hart, an avid fan of weightlifting, says of the large crowds, "I am pleased at the student's reaction to the weight room. If these crowds continue next year, I really don't see how we could serve the demand efficiently without more space."

The student participation in the weight room should have positive effects. First, it shows those who doubted the practicality of allocating funds for the weight room that the school's money was not spent in vain. Second, it broadens the social life of Morehouse students by providing them with an activity that is both exciting and rewarding. Last, it symbolizes a giant step toward bridging the gap that



PICTURED: Standing — Richard McNeil (student lifter), Vincent Marcus (work study student). Sitting - Charles Matthews.

exists between the Morehouse administration and the student body.

As crowds continue to pour in at a steady rate, students can only appreciate the effort of former Vice-President of Student Aff-

fairs, Robert Williams, his successor Raymon Crawford, and the Student Welfare Committee. To these three we say, "Thanks for your concern about student activities!"

**Coleman
Young
To Address
Class Of '85**

The Honorable Coleman Young, Mayor of the City of Detroit, Mi., will deliver the 118th Commencement address to the class of '85 on Sunday, May 19, 1985, at 3:00 p.m., in the Martin Luther King, Jr. International Chapel.

Young's tenure as Mayor of Detroit, the longest in the city's history, has coincided with some of the most difficult years in the city's history. He has made dramatic changes within city government, perhaps the most important being a restructuring of the Police Department and an elimination of police-community tensions that were near the flash point when he took office. He has fought to bring new economic vitality to a city many were prepared to write off as dead.

Honorary degrees will be conferred upon Academy Award-winning Actor Sidney Poitier, Ebenezer Baptist Church Pastor Joseph Roberts, Retired Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Citicorp Walter B. Wriston, and Young.

The Baccalaureate address will be delivered by Dr. Thomas Kilgore, chairman of the Morehouse Board of Trustees and pastor of Second Baptist Church, Los Angeles, California, on Saturday, May 18, 1985, at 3:00 p.m., in the King Chapel.

CONGRATULATIONS CLASS OF

85

Robert G. Drummer
Editor-In-Chief
1985/86



The **Maroon Tiger** is published each month of the academic semester by the Morehouse College Student Government Association. 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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Guest Editorial

May We Have A Hook Up, Please?

By **Quinton L. Parker**

The September issue of **The Maroon Tiger** featured an article entitled, "Washing Machines at the 'House'." The article stated that I, Quinton L. Parker, worked tirelessly throughout the 1983-'84 school year vying for an on-campus laundry facility. The article was correct, for indeed I sought to eliminate the problem of students having to leave campus and pay exorbitant fees to have their clothes washed. Also, as the article stated I was extremely pleased when our new washers and dryers arrived on campus at the beginning of the school year. At that time, however, I was unaware that another project would have to be undertaken in order to have our new machines installed. Now that almost a whole school year has passed with a dormant laundry room, I am making an earnest plea to whomever is in charge of installation, "Can our laundry room please be working at optimum level by the beginning of the next school term?"

The first question that popped into my mind concerning our non-functioning machines was, "Who is responsible for the installation of our new laundry room?" Well, after a brief investigation of this matter during the first semester, I found a situation that remarkably con-

forms to the old cliché, "Pass the buck." It seems that no one was placed in charge of the installation of our new machines. The notion that students would petition for a laundry room so they could watch it decay from lack of use seems totally absurd to me. Maybe, if it is not too much to ask, can someone please be hired to hook up our washers and dryers.

I am sure that the Morehouse College administration is unaware of the present situation concerning our laundry room. How do I know? Since the administration is concerned about student needs, the premise that our machines were purposely not installed is moot. It just seems that they would not order new machines knowing full well that installation would not be performed. In view of the administration's ideas to improve its relationship with the student body, such an ill idea would be considered a squandering of funds.

Perhaps the administration has noticed the condition of our present laundry facility and decided to search for a more suitable location. Well, such an enigma may easily be solved if someone decides to look in the basement of Thurman Hall. I am quite sure that when the room that is stacked with boxes is

checked, ample space and adequate surroundings will be found. The area is well lighted and students would neither have to worry about escaping rodents, nor be fretful of the roof caving in at any moment.

Some of you may be wondering why I am harping on this issue of a laundry room. Well, it makes very little sense for students to patronize laundry rooms off campus when their money could be kept on campus. You see, the money that would be spent washing clothes could be applied toward the maintenance of the equipment. Instead, the money is spent at neighboring laundry rooms which constantly raise washing fees.

Please do not read this editorial and arrive at the conclusion Quinton L. Parker is a troublemaker. I assure you that I strive for the progression of our school. I live under the realization that no school is perfect, but I see no reason why we should not press on toward the mark of perfection.

The problem has now been addressed and a logical solution suggested. Once again, I ask the question, "May we have our washers and dryers installed in a professional manner, please?"

Dizzy Gillespie In Town

By **Monica Bentley**

Special to the **Maroon Tiger**

He talked through his best friend, an instrument that has made him one of the world's greatest jazz musicians alive today.

Jazz trumpet player Dizzy Gillespie played on the hearts of many April 19 at the Peachtree Playhouse.

Gillespie, on a black college jazz circuit tour, was accompanied by Clark College's Jazz Orchestra.

Soothing the jazz-loving audience, Gillespie kindled them with his famous renditions of "Night In Tunisia," "Round Midnight," "Con Alma" and "Menteca."

The legend strutted across the stage wearing a pair of brown casual slacks held-up by suspenders and a brown-stripped shirt, carrying his brass trumpet in hand.

The tapping of his toes and the popping of his fingers were the immediate commands of the stage.

His constant smile and sway of his head showed he enjoyed every second on stage.

His humor and laughter slipped in often. During times when not even the drop of a coin could be heard, he eased everyone into a relaxed and burstful atmosphere of joy.

He took many back into the era of the big band sound and this mixed audience of both black and white and young and old appreciated every bit of it.

Gillespie stated that he enjoys playing with the colleges that accompany him.

Clark's Jazz Orchestra is considered to be one of the best college jazz bands in the United States, and this was surely not the first time that this nationally and internationally reknown band has performed with the jazz great.

Clark's Jazz band has travelled throughout the United States and has made two abroad trips to Europe.

(Continued, pg. 25)

The Confession Of A Homosexual

By **Gregory Powell**
News Editor

"A painter can paint a million portraits and never be an artist," said Elijah, "but if a man goes to bed with another man one time, he's gay forever."

Consenting to an interview in wake of the growing number of AIDS' victims, an Atlanta University Center student (who will be referred to as Elijah for confidentiality) said the fatal disease frightens him: "I can't let it restrict me though."

AIDS—acquired immune deficiency syndrome—is an incurable disease that destroys the human body's immune system. A common cold that poses no great threat to a child can kill an AIDS' victim because his body has nothing to fight off the germs.

Comfortably leaning back in his chair, Elijah said AIDS is a comment by God on the act of homosexuality. "AIDS brought about a maturity in society."

"I had a friend who died of AIDS," Elijah dropped his head while retelling the details of the

story. "He didn't know he had it. I guess he was scared to ask questions? Maybe he didn't want to deal with the probable answer? He came home, skinny-tired looking. He died three days later."

"It's becoming a circle," said Elijah in response to the course AIDS is taking. "Bisexual men give it to women and women in turn give it to other men."

"In Greenwich Village the men with AIDS sit on the wall, hair falling out. They look really bad," he commented.

In a warning voice, "all of us must watch ourselves."

Elijah said homosexuality is growing in popularity, although it's not the "new kid on the block." "People want variety, change."

He stood quickly, mimicking Patti Labelle's new hit single "I have a new attitude."

While Elijah said those who follow the traditional mold pose the greatest threat, he added that "if you're in touch with your masculinity, you want to lash out."

When asked about the threat AUC students pose he said he wished students knew what he was about.

In public, Elijah explained his nervousness. "I get paranoid in the cafeteria. I here the word fag and I run for cover. I feel I have to prove I'm a man." He remained quiet a moment. "I deepen my voice and my physical gestures to become more manly."

"Fags are people who don't care: trashy, ghetto people. They're mixed up queens: Slimmy curl men who curse and fight all the time. A gay man is conservative, reserved. I'm a gay man."

"There are three types of gays," Elijah counted them off on his hand. "There's a flaming fag. Next is the discreet, conservative. And last are the closet gays."

On his relationship with women, Elijah said women love studying him. "They want to know me. They love to get advice about relationships with men."

Foreword



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Atlanta World

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W. A. SCOTT, FOUNDER-PUBLISHER (1928-1934)

C.A. Scott
Publisher, Editor
(1934-)

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Atlanta, Georgia 30335-1201

This forward is taken from the first edition of *The Maroon Tiger*, May 1925. The Tennessee Friend is Rev. William Alexander Scott, father of Aurelius Southall Scott, the business manager of the first *Maroon Tiger*, who was a graduate in the Class of 1925.

Individuals like nations contribute their bit to the onward and upward march of civilization. Philosophy tells what men have thought; Poetry discloses how they have felt; History makes known what men and nations have done.

In order that some student may get a higher ideal of a college education; that our readers may see and know more of Morehouse College; that Morehouse situated in the Athens of the South, Atlanta, Georgia, may occupy a high place in the minds of our young men who desire to double and triple their usefulness in the world, we send forth this annual.

The words, thoughts, and views which are here presented will give you a larger and better knowledge of what Morehouse is, what she has done and what she hopes to do. May you carefully peruse these pages which reflect the thoughts, words, and deeds of college life. May Morehouse live long to serve humanity and God!

A Tennessee Friend.

Another son, Cornelius Adolphus Scott, was assistant business manager. Cornelius was president of the First Year (high school) Class. W.A. Scott, 11, still another son, was a member of the Junior Class.

It was W.A. Scott II who founded the ATLANTA WORLD in August 3, 1928.



Maroon Tigers Honored At All-City Banquet

By Maurice Haywood
Sports Writer

The fighting Maroon Tiger football squad, which finished the season in a tie for the All-City Championship, continues to be prosperous. Eleven squad members were picked to the All-City team, and were honored on April 20th at the annual banquet held at the Omni International Hotel. The following players were honored: Tamlin Antoine,

Mack Daniel, Floyd Hodoh, Elvernie McGee, Joel Prim, Randy Robinson, Andrew Samuels, Ronnie Sparks, Keith Stroud, Henry Thurston, and Quintin Tookes. Of this squad, Joel Prim was named "Defensive Player of the Year;" Tamlin Antoine was the leading Receiver and Scorer in the city; and Elvernie McGee was the 2nd leading rusher in the city.

Further praises were given to

the following players who were picked to the 1st team of the SIAC: Mack Daniel, Floyd Hodoh, who was the SIAC "Lineman of the Year," Joel Prim, and Keith Stroud. Morehouse members of the SIAC 2nd team were: Henry Thurston, Quintin Tookes, Elvernie McGee, and Tamlin Antoine. These are astonishing accomplishments, since Morehouse, a primarily

academic oriented institution, has limited funds for the athletic program. The players have no choice but to operate with grossly inadequate facilities and are, many times, expected to do the impossible, only to find ridicule if they fall short of success. They have to put many hours of preparation into the sport and are then expected to perform as well in the classroom as the other students. Despite

the odds, the Tigers always seem to find a way to thrive.

To the graduating seniors, Daniel, Prim, Hodoh, Tookes, and Thurston, we thank you for the work and dedication that you all have given us over the past few years. We wish you the best of success in all your future endeavors.

Morehouse Boasts Title-Holding Bodybuilder

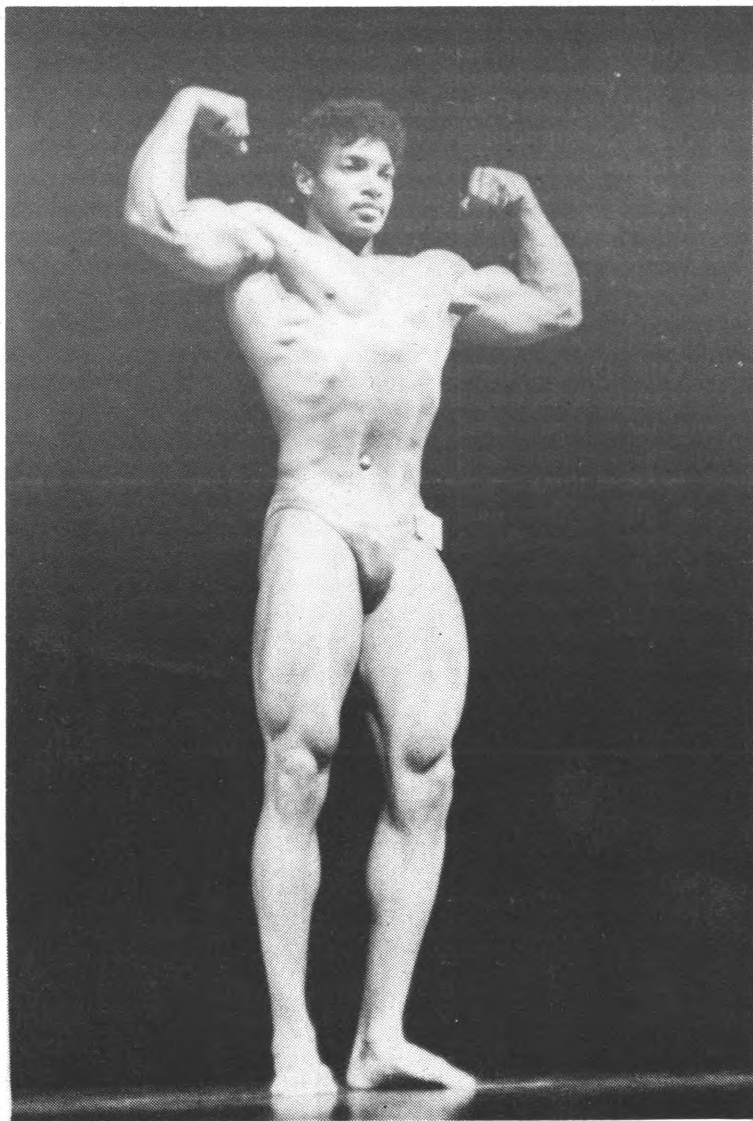
By Dawn M. Lewis
Sports Writer

Among the many outstanding athletes at Morehouse, Carlos Dixon remains one of the least known. However, this native Atlantan is quickly gaining recognition within the community of amateur bodybuilding. With three years of serious weight training, and only a year of competitive experience under his belt, Dixon has walked away with numerous trophies and titles. In 1983, he earned the titles of Mr. Teenage Atlanta, Mr. Teenage Georgia, and he received 6th place in the Mr. Teenage U.S.A. competition.

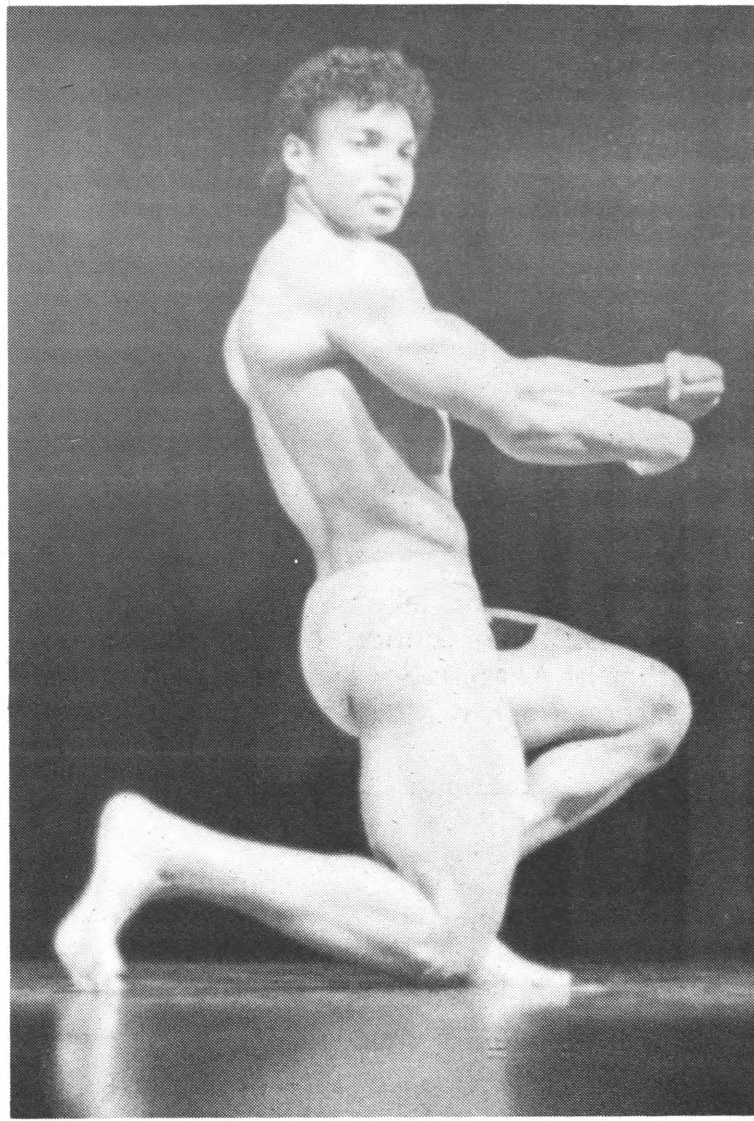
Dixon, who played baseball and football, and participated in track and field during high school, states that athletics have always been an integral part of his life. His family boasts several college-level and professional athletes, including his father who is a former member of the Dodgers, and uncle who is presently playing in the United States Football League, and a female cousin who plays basketball for a leading college team. Support of his various sporting activities has always been continuous and abundant.

His pursuit of bodybuilding was initiated as no more than "something to do to stay out of trouble," admits Dixon. As his interest grew, so did his massive physique, and he began receiving encouragement to enter one of the competitions sponsored by the National Physique Council, of which his regular gym holds membership. On this advice, combined with a stringent weight program and a very strict diet, he earned his first bodybuilding title.

Now in his junior year at Morehouse, Dixon, having competed throughout his freshman year, chose to refrain from this aspect of the sport during 1984 due to the excess stress his training had caused and the negative affect the dieting had on his disposition. In 1985, however, Dixon is making a come-back. Most recently, he was a contestant in the Mr. Atlanta competition held March



Carlos Dixon



Photos by Kathleen Tait

23, 1985 at the Georgia World Congress Center. Carrying 200 lbs. on his six-foot frame, Dixon advanced from the "Teenage" category, to which he belonged in 1983, to the "Junior" classification containing men with previous experience and generally greater size. Dixon's reemergence received much positive feedback both from the Mr. Atlanta-audience, who relentlessly chanted his number throughout the judging, and from the judges. He was awarded the Third-place trophy over many of his well-qualified opponents.

As for his future in the sport, Dixon definitely sees more contests in his path. In the meantime, training provides him with a hobby and keeps him in excellent physical condition.

Not all brothers should be fathers.

Be careful.
Be responsible.

This summer,
don't make a baby
if you can't be a father.

Gillespie, from pg. 23

James Patterson is the director of the band and he and his troupe is expected to participate in the International Jazz Festival in Montreux, Switzerland and in the North Sea Jazz Festival in Hague, Holland this summer.

A night with Dizzy was no ordinary night, for the people in standing-room only Playhouse wanted more and more. A concert however can not linger on forever, but the everlasting memory of this great jazz artist and his inflated cheeks that produce the music that many love so much will live on.

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Karate Exhibition Opens On Campus

By Dawn Lewis
Sports Writer

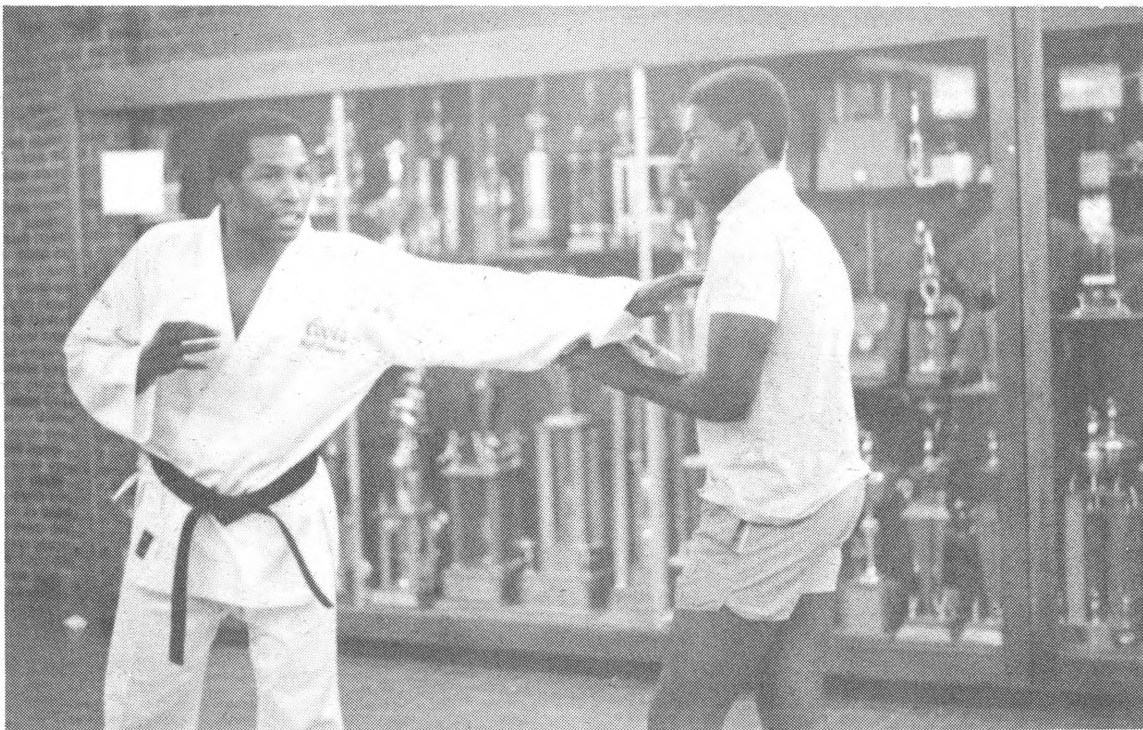
As part of their end-of-the-year activities, **The Maroon Tiger** sponsored a Karate Exhibition and Self Defense Seminar, held on April 19, at the Archer Hall Gymnasium. The exhibition featured Jeff Gripper, a former World Welterweight Karate Champion, and a black belt in three types of karate, including the Korean style, Tai kwan do. Gripper was assisted in his demonstration by his younger brother, Willie, also a black belt in karate.

The seminar was both entertaining and informative. The first half was predominantly oral. Gripper spoke of what he phrased as "prevention through awareness of physical assault." He offered tips on reducing one's risk of becoming a victim of an attacker, simply by exuding an "air of confidence," while on the street. Gripper reiterated other commonly known, yet often forgotten, steps in the prevention of crimes, such as

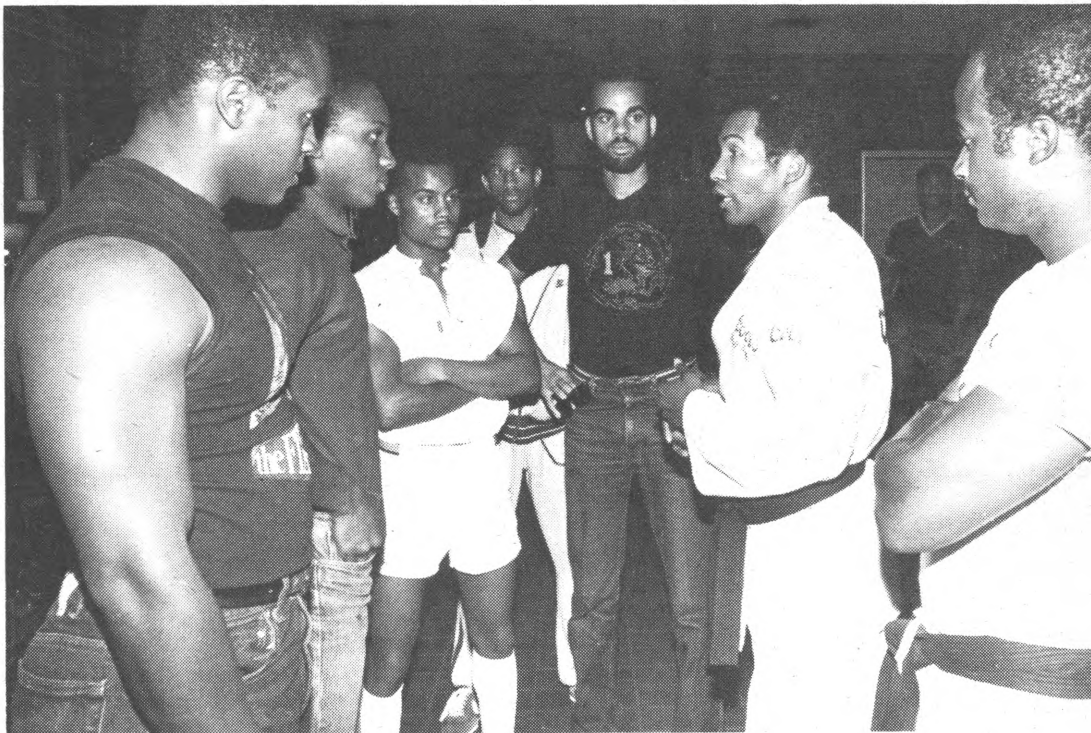
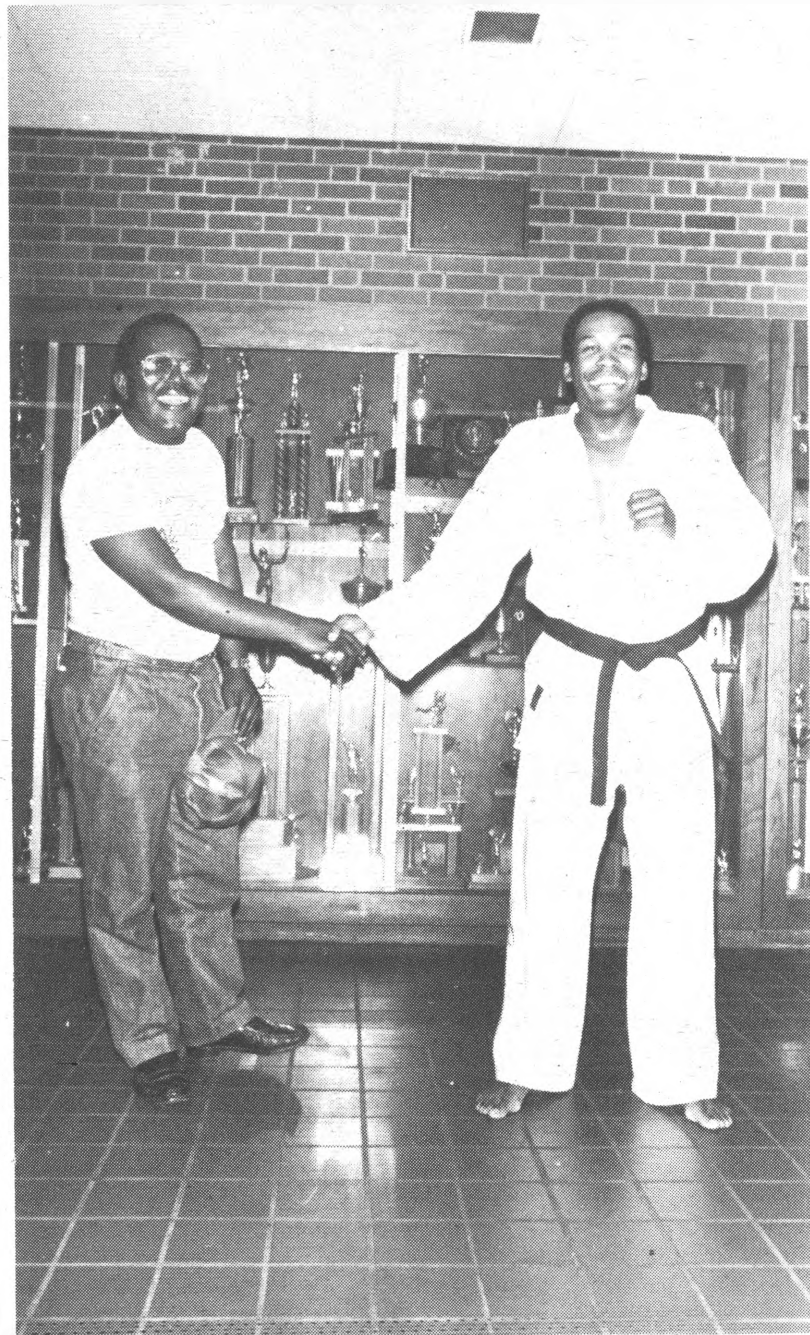
locking car doors, both while driving, and once the vehicle is parked. A warning was issued against the carrying of weapons such as knives, guns, and chemical sprays, all which can be wrestled away and used against the victim.

The second portion of the seminar actualized the martial arts demonstration. Jeff Gripper, aided by his brother, executed a series of kicks, first in slow-motion, then at their normal speed, comparing the various types of kicks in different styles. His intense concentration was portrayed by his facile expression as he performed the spin and back kicks, the side kicks, the jump and spin kicks, and other techniques, including punches.

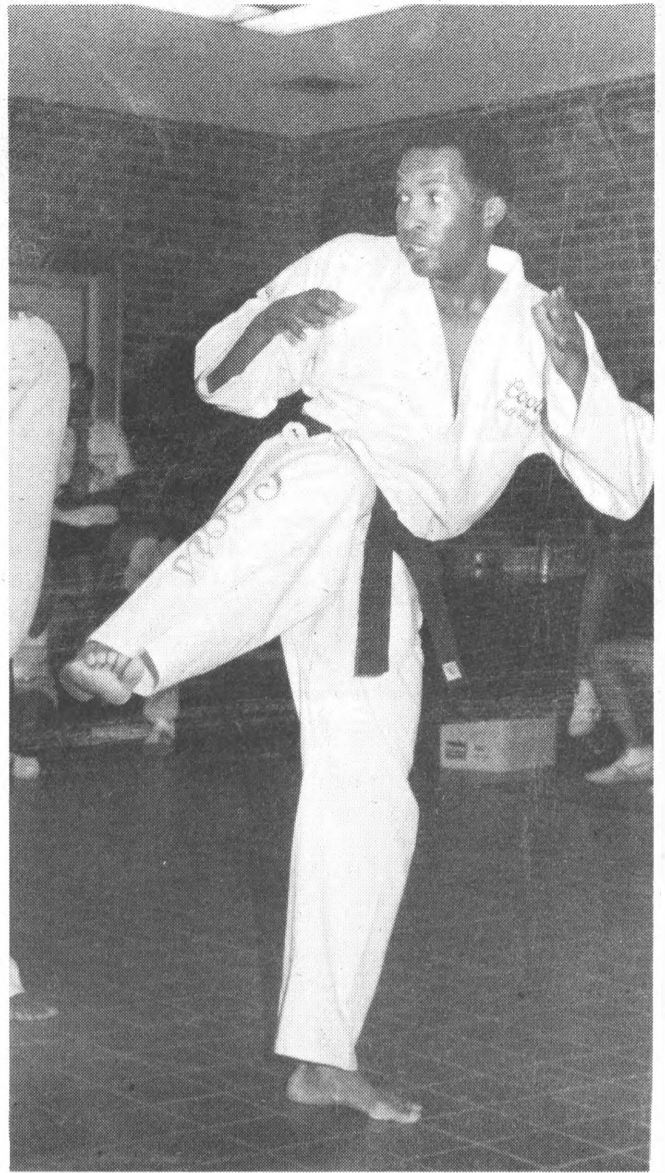
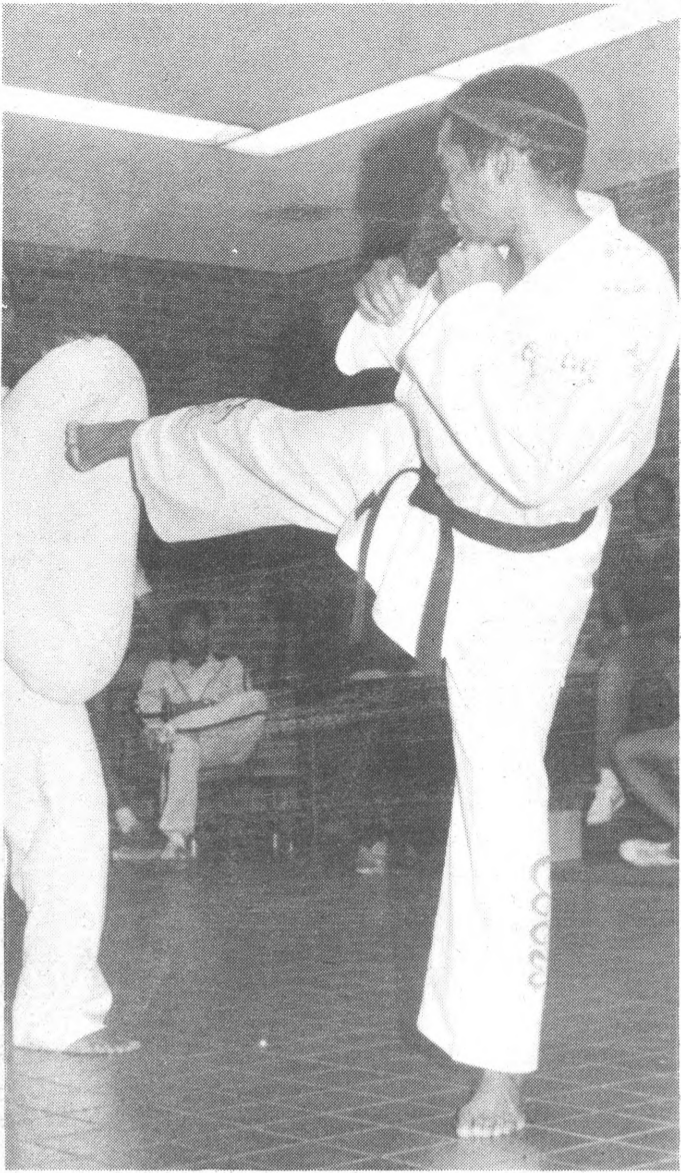
Gripper ended the program on an inspirational note by narrating a life situation of his own that caused him to re-evaluate his goals. His overall message was to create high goals, and to strive toward achieving them.



Photos by Kathleen Tait, Johnny Crawford, and Roger Murphy



Karate Exhibition



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