

In Honor of Dr. Hugh M. Gloster



The Maroon Tiger

"The Organ of Student Expression"

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by David Cummings

The 1986-87 academic year will be remembered as the year of Proposition 48; a controversial ruling by the NCAA that mandates student-athletes meet a requirement of at least a 2.0 grade point average, with 16 College credit courses in High School, or have a 700 combined score on the SAT, or 15 composite score on the ACT.

The effects Proposition 48 will have on College athletics is becoming more & more apparent. Already it has Athletic-Directors across the country concerned as to whether or not the athletes they pursue will meet the requirements.

The ruling will hopefully stop the abuse of student-athletes who are being used, to help an athletic team be prosperous. Such was the case of

Kevin Norton, who spent four years at Creighton University, and participated on their basketball team for all four years, yet he could not read above a second grade level. The deterrence of situations like this is why the NCAA had to ratify Proposition 48.

Athletes who do not meet the requirements of Proposition 48 still are able to go to a school on athletic scholarship, but in order for them to do this

they must lose a year of eligibility. However, if they do not like this alternative, an athlete can pay his or her own expense, and retain four years of eligibility.

Many black officials feel Proposition 48 is racially biased. After all, in this the first year that it is being administered, 85% of the athletes affected by the ruling are Black. With a

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Proposition 48

Black Women Slighted of Their History

by Gregory Powell

Paula Giddings, author of *When and Where I Enter*, said Black Women Studies have been slighted by American colleges, especially at Black institutions.

In a recent interview at Spelman College (where Giddings is the UNCF Distinguished Scholar) she said "there's a prejudice against Black Women Studies at Black colleges." She said

Black men refuse to incorporate heroines like Ella Baker and Ida B. Wells, who was instrumental in the anti-lynching campaign in the late nineteenth century, into their discussions of history.

Their exclusion reaches back to their historical orientation according to Giddings. "Black history traditionally has been a quest for Black manhood." The one-sided orientation into history can be witnessed in books written by Black men.

John Hope Franklin's *From*

Slavery to Freedom devotes a section to the anti-lynching campaign. Franklin, even in his most recent revision of the book, gives cursory acknowledgement to Ida B. Wells. This holds true because "Black historians do not see Black women as integral participants in history," said Giddings.

"History books which exclude Black Women are no longer valid," she said. "You can not get a full picture of Black history, American



See GIDDINGS, page 2

Higher Education Act Passes II

by Carl Cloud III

The Higher Education Act Conference Agreement, or appropriately called the Black College Act, has been accepted by an overpowering vote by both the Senate and the House of Representatives. According to the United Negro Fund's September newsletter the next step for the bill is to get

President Reagan's signature. This means that Black colleges will finally get major additional funds to aid financial aid students. The Act will also give the forty-three predominately Black schools more money for needed construction and renovation.

According to a government newsletter, The House and Senate began with as many as 700 differences between them,

which is said to have caused much deliberation and controversy. Nevertheless, both finally agreed upon a mandate of \$10.2 million for fiscal year 1987 for authorized spending, institutional spending and student assistance programs.

The Black College Act (Title III, Part B) has a new authorized funding level of \$100 million, which, according

to the UNCF, is close to the figure proposed by both them and The House. The funds are allocated for the 43 predominately private Black colleges and universities. Listed below are a few of the compromises that were reached as the conference committee closed out their deliberations.

Title III, Part A: \$120
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Giddings from page 1

history for that matter, without studying Black women."

Giddings said it was not until White historians like Gerda Lerner, who published *Black Women in White America* (1972), did Black Women's studies become a viable subject in the world of academia.

Along with White historians Giddings said fiction writers like Toni Morrison and Alice Walker are opening the floodgates of women's studies. "No other group can compare to Morrison and her contemporaries."

She said they illustrate the parameters within which Black women must work. In Morrison's *The Song of Solomon* the author's heroine is Pilate, a tall, sharp woman who holds a tiny community of women together. When they have problems they call upon Pilate who quickly teaches them what to do.

Giddings said the trouble sets in when American readers

view their fiction as fact or typical to the Afro-American experience. "True their writings may speak of some Black woman's experience, but it is fiction and not gospel. The most important thing is that they tell the truth as they see it."

In her book Giddings employed the following quote by Toni Morrison to describe Black women: she had nothing to fall back on; not maleness, not whiteness, not ladyhood, not anything. And out of the profound desolation of her reality she may well have created herself.

"We redefined ourselves under the pressures of a society who viewed us as a moral, inferior," she said.

Giddings is a contributing editor to *Essence*, where she reviews both literary and historical books. Her forthcoming book chronicles the history of her sorority sisters, Delta Sigma Theta Inc.

News capsule

***The National College Internship Service, NCIS, of New York assists undergraduate and graduate students to obtain internships. Write or call National College Internship Service, 374 New York Avenue, Huntington, New York 11743, (516) 673-0440.

***Spend a semester in Simmons College in Boston,

Massachusetts. Contact Penny Parade, Assistant Director of Admissions, Simmons College, 300 The Fenway, Boston, Massachusetts 02115, telephone (617) 738-2107.

***The AMY Foundation is sponsoring a writing contest. The article must present God's position on an issue of public concern or interest as rele-

vant. Contact The AMY Foundation, Writing Awards, P.O. Box 16091, Lansing, MI 4891.

***Playboy magazine is having a college fiction contest. The deadline in January 1, 1987. For information write, PLAYBOY COLLEGE FICTION CONTEST, 919 N. Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill. 60611.

Education from page 1

million-goes to eligible institutions with outstanding percentages of minority students. Twenty-five percent of funds will be allocated above the FY 1986 level.

° **Title III, Part B:** Institutions are allowed to use up to fifty percent of their allocated funds towards maintenance and construction.

° **Title IV: Student Aid:** Guaranteed Student Loan (GSL) - \$3.2 Billion; Pell Grants - \$4.6 Billion; Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants - \$490 Million; National Direct Student Loans - \$275 Million; College Work Study - \$656 Million; State & Student Incentive Grants - \$85 Million; Trio - \$205 Million.

Brief summaries of major agreements, according to Gov't Affairs Report written by the United Negro College Fund:

° **Pell Grants:** Authorized, is a maximum award of \$2,300 for fiscal year 1987, with an increase of \$200 per year through 1991.

° **Guaranteed Student Loan (GSL's):** Loan limits will be raised from \$2,500 to \$2,635 for freshmen and sophomores, and to \$4,000 for juniors and seniors. The cumulative borrowing limit would increase from \$12,500 to \$17,250.

Interest on new loans will remain at 8% for the first four years of repayment, and increase to 10% in the fifth year. All applicants must demonstrate need. Any student who has defaulted on the GSL or the Nat'l Direct Student Loan, renamed The Perkins Loan, would be ineligible.

° **Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants (SEOG):** The maximum grant will be raised to \$14,000, and the current need formula will be maintained. One of the added stipulations of the award, designates that the schools must individually establish a

system to give priority to students with the lowest family incomes.

° **Nat'l Direct Student Loans (NDSL):** The borrowing limits have increased to \$4,500 for freshman and sophomore years, and goes up to \$9,000 for those who complete the first two years, within academic regulations. The cumulative limit is now \$18,000.

° **College Work Study:** Institutions have to match funds, and this has increased from 20 to 25% for 1989-90 and will go up to 30% after that. Schools are encouraged to use 10% of CWS funds to establish on campus jobs and develop others in the community.

The Title III Act has been a blessing to Morehouse, according to Hugh Fordyce, the SDIP director. "We're implementing new programs and perfecting some old ones. The enrollment management program is being broadened, so that we can reach more students. We've also introduced the computer literacy program, over the past few years, which is designed for students to gain useful knowledge of the computer, which is becoming increasingly more useful in the job market." Fordyce added, that Morehouse has some 50 personal computers at various locations around campus. Unfortunately, the computer lab is having trouble finding knowledgeable staff.

Title III funds, have also started the Actuarial Science department in business. This department is designed to prepare students to become Actuaries in insurance businesses. The program needs more students, according to Hugh Fordyce, but, because of the stiff mathematical requirements, many students are being weary.

Margaret Carr, Director of financial Aid was unavailable for comment.

Student Affairs Receives \$5,000

Through the efforts of George Arnold, Manager of Personnel at Allied Bendix Aerospace in Towson, Maryland, and an honorary alumnus of Morehouse College, the College's Office of Student Affairs has received a donation of \$5,000 to be used to improve student services.

Vice President Raymon E. Crawford said, "We are grateful to Mr. Arnold for his efforts to assist Morehouse College." Crawford said this donation will be used to add equipment to the weight room in physical education facilities. He added that this is the first in a series of fundraising activities by his office to supplement the College's efforts to improve student services.

Little Known Facts

During an academic meeting of international researchers at the Fourth Colloquium on Lecithin sponsored by Lucas Meyer, findings reported that lecithin may help to make memory loss less severe in people over 40. In a recent study, men and women 45 to 55 years old attended learning and memory test sessions. After four weeks of subtests for verbal memory, a significant increase in memory performance was observed in people who took lecithin supplements. The increase for the placebo group was minimal. Research shows that in the early phase of aging, the metabolism slows and certain body functions operate at less than their optimum level. Because of this, many key vitamins and compounds may be deficient—and memory may be impaired. The consumption of lecithin may normalize the level of choline (an essential vitamin) in the body and lead to the reported improvement in memory.



The Maroon Tiger

"The Organ of Student Expression"

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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Sharpe Visits East Africa

by Demetriouse L. Russell

During the summer of 1986 James Sharpe IV participated in a program called "Project Africa," which is affiliated with a campus organization, Crusade for Christ. In an interview, James Sharpe shed some light on his experiences working as a missionary in Kenya, East Africa.

Question: How did you learn about Project Africa and how many were involved?

Sharpe: I found out about Project Africa at a Christmas conference in 1985 called "Explo-85." There were 90 college students involved, nine of which were Black.

Question: What inspired you to partake in the program?

Sharpe: My inspiration came from wanting to broaden my discipleship and to broaden my world vision as far as Christianity is concerned, and ultimately to increase my spiritual walk with God.

Question: How long did you stay in Kenya and briefly describe the culture?

Sharpe: I stayed in Isiolo, Kenya, which is located in the extreme northern frontier district for eight weeks. The cultures surrounding Isiolo were very "primitive," meaning that the people lived in grass or mud huts. There were no formal irrigation systems, no electricity, and no plumbing. The villagers were primarily herders.

Question: How did you react to Isiolian culture?

Sharpe: I was culture-shocked because I expected it to be more developed. As a group of 90 students, we spent three days in Central Kenya, learning Kenyan culture. Then we split up into groups of 12 and 15 to familiarize ourselves with the film equipment. After we learned how to use the equipment, we broke off into teams of two and three students.

My lifestyle totally changed. I had to sleep in a mosquito tent. My diet consisted mainly of beans, rice, potatoes, and sacume-witei (similar to collard greens). I could tolerate the food; it was the water that caused me problems. I had trouble with my digestive system the whole summer.

Question: What was your major purpose for going?

Sharpe: My reason centered about christianity. I showed the film on "Jesus," featuring the entire gospel of Luke. Ultimately, I won souls for Christ.



Question: Did you feel you succeeded?

Sharpe: No! As a team, I was really frustrated with the number of people who came to Christ. We attracted many prospects, but we were located in an area with a strong Muslim influence. As a group, however, we experienced victory in that over a million people viewed the film "Jesus" and over a half of the viewers came to Christ.

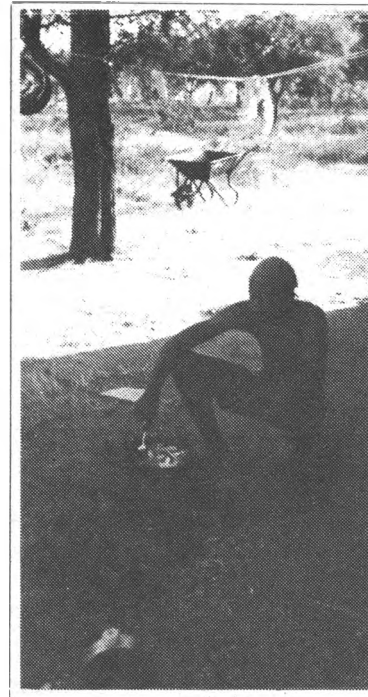
Question: What was your most memorable experience?

Sharpe: Watching the reaction of the people viewing the film because they had never seen a motion picture before. I also spent a lot of quiet time with the Lord.

Question: What lessons did you learn from your experiences?

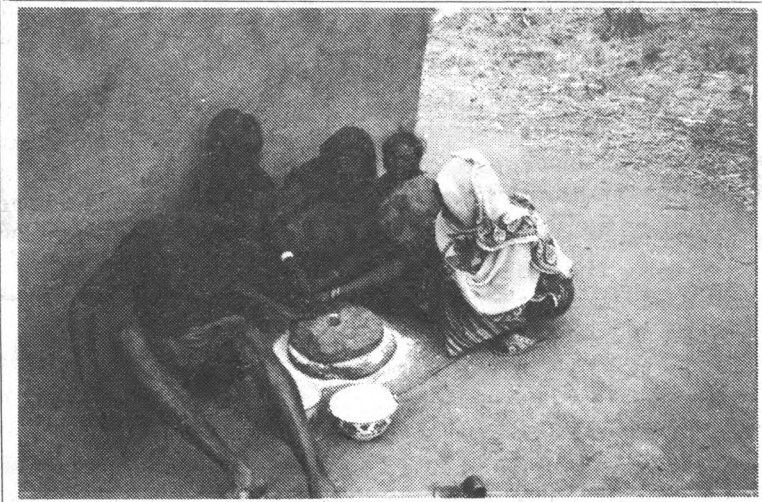
Sharpe: I learned a great deal about myself and the Lord. In my experience I

learned patience, perseverance, peace through prayer, and how to trust more in the Lord. I also learned that there is a definite need for more Black missionaries in the motherland, because the people that I ministered to were misconceived; they believed that the missionary field only included whites. Also, the people were more susceptible to



me because I was Black than to my white counter parts.

I strongly feel that as Blacks, and particularly as Morehouse Men, we must increase our world vision. The world needs our support.



Heart Disease Prevention

Nearly one million Americans die of heart and blood vessel disease annually—almost as many die of cancer, accidents, pneumonia, and influenza combined. Nearly five million people alive today have a history of heart attack, angina pectoris (chest pain) or both. What can you do?

Increasingly, scientific evidence suggests eating more fish and fewer foods rich in cholesterol. Certain data pointed scientists toward Greenland's Eskimos.

Despite a diet as rich in animal fat as that of Americans, Eskimos have a low incidence of coronary heart disease. This is attributed to their seafood diet.

Many fish living in deep, cold water — sardines, salmon, mackerel, herring — are richest in two omega-3 fatty acids — EPA and DHA. These fatty acids help reduce cholesterol buildup in arteries.

But for people who may not eat much fish, EPA and DHA also are available in a natural fish oil supplement, Promega.

Sold at pharmacies and food stores, Promega's soft, safety-sealed, gelatin capsule provides the richest natural concentration of EPA and DHA.

Parke-Davis, a leader in heart health care, introduced Promega, which is intended to be part of a total dietary plan.

This dietary plan includes eating more fish, reducing fat

See HEART, page 12

HEALTH

Health Care For Blacks in South Africa

by Rhonda Mason

Like all systems of government, apartheid is based on economics. What makes the system so brutal is that the prosperity of one of the wealthiest nations in the world, South Africa, bases its wealth solely on the cheap and plentiful supply of black labor available in the country.

This makes health and all other considerations of blacks in South Africa secondary to the concerns of the whites. The health care system in South Africa is deeply buried in the system of apartheid; from its administration and through the ranks of patient treatment.

Black health care workers are paid less and receive fewer

benefits than their white counterparts in South Africa. Those who hold medical degrees are confronted with racism at nearly every turn of their professional careers. Most black doctors must be trained abroad because of admissions quotas in South African medical schools.

Apartheid implies separation of the races, and the color of one's skin determines every aspect of health care from the cradle to the grave, including where a patient can be treated or buried when death occurs. Even blood transfusions are categorized according to race, with units of blood marked as to whether the donor was black or white. The recipients receive transfusions accordingly.

Racism in health care results

in some startling facts that have been publicized by The World Health Organization and the United Nations' Center Against apartheid about the atrocities that are practiced against black in the health care field as they struggle against the bigoted health care system:

- All hospitals in South Africa are supported by the government. However, there is only one doctor for every 144,000 blacks in South Africa, as compared with one doctor for every 1,500 whites.

- In South Africa, black hospitals are substandard and grossly inadequate for the populations they serve. There is a hospital bed for every 61.3 whites, as compared to one bed for every 337.4 blacks. Patients in black hospitals sleep

on floors and are not provided with toilet paper or bedding; a situation that is unknown in white hospitals.

- South Africa is the 16th wealthiest nation in the world, and is one of the few food exporters on the African continent. However, according to the World Health Organization, 3 blacks die from malnutrition each hour.

- In rural "homelands," as many as 378 black infants die for every 1000 black children born in South Africa; compared to 12 white babies per 1000 births.

- Because one of the basics of apartheid is forced migratory labor, overcrowded townships are breeding grounds for diseases like syphilis and tuberculosis. In

See HEALTH, page 12

EDITORIAL

A Black Mind is a Terrible Thing to Waste

by Louis F. Douglas

Carter G. Woodson, author of *The Miseducation of The Negro*, said that education is not the mere imparting of evidence. Education makes a man think and do for himself. Education means one thing for whites and another thing for blacks. For blacks, the objective of education is to prepare them for the ordeal before them.

Black colleges teach a philosophy and ethics that encourages us to reject and overthrow exploitation, peonage and oppression. Our schools lignite the genius of the black mind. Individually and collectively they contribute to the development of our communities.

Morehouse embodies the hopes and aspirations of Black Americans. Spelman reflects the ideas, struggles and problems of the times in which we live. Clark renews our sense of self-pride. Howard teaches us about our great African legacy. Tuskegee dispels the myths of black culture, unity and consciousness. Morris Brown shatters the lies and untruths of white superiority.

Our black colleges and professors are priceless! They work tirelessly to educate and train strong black minds to defend our community and to elevate our status to that of first class citizens. Day after day, they work to correct the distorted truths and images

which tear at and blanket young Black minds. Obviously, we must continue to patronize black colleges and generate new ideas, new methods and new approaches to shape our own future. We must not and cannot rely on white schools to educate and direct our destiny. Perhaps Dr. Benjamin Elijah Mays says it best:

"Nobody is wise enough, nobody is good enough, and nobody cares enough about you for you to turn over your future or your destiny."

Dr. Abraham Davis, makes the projection (and I agree) that if it were not for black colleges, the number of young black minds afforded the opportunity to receive a college education would depreciate considerably. Our own Morehouse College, the premier institution for African Americans in the world, is committed to training some 2,500 black minds a year. Morehouse has stood in the vanguard of black colleges since the time of Dr. Mays' presidency and before.

Dr. Asa Hilliard, a well known scholar on Egyptology recently made this remark about the value of a Morehouse education, "Nothing exceeds that education for African-American young men. Anyone who graduates from that college will be brilliant and talented." Certainly Morehouse understands that a black mind is a terrible thing to waste.

Dialogue Last Hope for Peaceful Solution

by Traver R. Whylly

For many years apartheid has been the center of controversy for South Africa. She focuses the eyes of the world in her corners. People over the past three to five years are still amazed by a white minority ruling a Black majority. The call of the struggling Black majority in South Africa went out to the world ringing like the liberty bell saying, "I'm tired, I'm tired."

During The Commonwealth Heads of Government Summit held in Nassau, The Bahamas, one year ago, the Rt. Hon. Sir Lynden O. Pindling was elected to chair a mini-summit of Commonwealth Heads of

Government in London last August. Six of the seven leaders including Sir Lynden called for punitive sanctions to be imposed against the apartheid regime of P.W. Botha.

The leaders concluded that dialogue is the last hope that now remains for a peaceful solution to the problem in South Africa. The South African Government has made it clear that will not willingly undertake discussions with the legitimate representative of the black majority in South Africa. The government has declared black leaders to be radicals and communists.

There are still many
See DIALOGUE, page 5

OCT. 2, 1986 FOOD FIASCO

AFFECTED OVER 200 STUDENTS

If they don't do better than this,



I'll QUIT !!

This Slavery Must Be Abolished

by Larry L. Sanders

Before the Civil War, most Blacks in America were victims of America's cruel system of institutionized slavery. Under the harsh slavery system, Blacks were belittled on the scale of humanity. Blacks, for example, were usually told who to marry, where to live, what church to attend, and what foods to eat. Further, Blacks were forced to work without pay. Blacks, also, were victims of "cruel and usual" punishment and were punished without trials and without legal representation. In short, it is obvious that the American slave system demeaned Blacks to the fullest extent.

The Emancipation Proclamation, however, initiated the process that led to the freedom of a multitudinal number of slaves. After the Civil War, nonetheless, all Blacks were liberated from the chains of physical slavery. After Blacks were granted their physical freedom, Blacks became victims of a new type of slavery. That is, many

Blacks were enslaved by extreme destitution. Further, Blacks became economic slaves because they lacked education, employment opportunities, and the skills necessary to be fully free in America. Although slaves were physically freed after the Civil War, Blacks remained slaves to poverty, hunger, illiteracy, nakedness, homelessness, disenfranchisement, and other demeaning conditions.

More than one-hundred years after the signing of the Emancipation Proclamation, America still maintains its "Cruel and usual" system of slavery in the Black community. Present-day American slavery is radically different from Pre-Civil War slavery. Pre-Civil War slavery, for example, consisted of whites confining Blacks to slavery through the utilization of chains, cruel punishments, demeaning techniques, Scriptural (Biblical) misinterpretations, and other unrighteous acts. Present-day slavery, on the other hand, is composed of widescale illiteracy, destitution, homelessness, hunger,

nakedness, hopelessness, and other belittling conditions. It is evident that America is guilty of retaining a cruel and belittling system of slavery in 1986.

Many Blacks, unfortunately, refuse to accept the fact they are slaves. It, therefore, is mandatory that present-day slavery to further examined. Most Blacks are victims of poverty. Poverty-strickenness is a modern technique utilized to hold Blacks in slavery. If, for example, Blacks do not have economic power, Blacks cannot own and operate private businesses. Blacks, therefore, are enslaved to employment opportunities offered by whites. If for instance, Blacks lack educational power, Blacks cannot gain access to high paying jobs. It is transparent that something must be done to transform poverty, illiteracy, hunger, nakedness and homelessness.

What can be done to emancipate Blacks from modernized slavery? One, educated Blacks must devote their talents and abilities to devise effective plans to abolish hunger, illiteracy,

See SLAVERY, page 5

The Dawn of Enlightenment

My fellow Morehouse Brothers, it gives me an unspeakable pleasure to write you as President of the Student Government Association of Morehouse College. I am grateful for the support and positive spirit you have shown during the campaign and at the polls, for through my reflection on election time support, I am inspired to continue with diligence in my striving to make Morehouse College the best that she is capable of being.

The year is off to a positive start. "Freshman Week '86" was filled with a host of information and inspiring activities which we all (S.G.A. officers, staff and supporters) hope have provided, for all who took part, a firm foundation from which to grow as Morehouse College Students and future leaders of the community, country and the world. The Atlanta University Center Voter Registration Rally during Freshman Week introduced over 1,000 new voters to the City of Atlanta. My hat goes off to the mighty class of 1990 for demonstrating the involvement of human concern, and good character which defines Morehouse Excellence. The week's theme was "The Dawn of Enlightenment . . . Morehouse College . . . Her Rising Sons Bring All Things that are Hidden to Light" and the week has truly been an enlightening experience for me. It is my hope that Morehouse's rising sons continue to shine brightly and penetrate all clouds of adversity and opposition.

We are proud to welcome Howard University to the Morehouse College campus to usher in what will doubtlessly prove to be the best homecoming in the college's history. For the first time in recent years, the Student Government Association has successfully secured two major artists for the homecoming concert: Phyllis Hyman and Pieces of a Dream. Much thanks goes out to all of the SGA officers and staff for their hard work and dedication in bringing great ideas to fruition.

Up to this point, the SGA has enjoyed your dynamic spirit and involvement. We as a student body have demonstrated the many positive and constructive results which rise out of a collective focus and group effort. As this academic year is still fresh underway and many challenges lay waiting, it is my hope that we confront each new opportunity with an ever increasing desire to soar to greater heights of accomplishment with an invincible spirit of collective determination. With this spirit, we can move mountains.

In unconditional service,
Archie Rich
President, Student Body

Slavery from page 4

homelessness, and destitution. Educated Blacks must also coerce both the church (all denominations) and the government (all levels) to unite to eliminate unsanitary living conditions and other inhumane conditions. Further, the church must call both the nation and the world to moral redemption; that is, the church must remind people universally that obviating destitution and poverty must be placed first on their agendas. Even more significant, people must remember that all people are human and therefore, should not have to continue to live under cruel and inhumane circumstances. Also, society must stop eluding sociological and psychological studies that state some of the problems and offer workable solutions. Society, on the other hand, must give both sociological and psychological studies serious consideration and attempt to activate some solutions. In addition, people must not be unrealistic and closeminded to believe that everybody lives

the monetarily secure lifestyle that they, their families, and their small group of friends live. People also must acknowledge that the problems of destitution and poverty have no age, racial, or religious barrier, and therefore, it is a necessity that people of all races, genders, socio-economic classes, religious denominations, and ages must unite to save humanity from the ill effect of poverty. Most significant, humankind must fully realize that human sacrifice is; a necessity for human progress; that is, humanity must be willing to sacrifice to help others overcome poverty. An effective plan to educate people on a rampant level must be devised and activated. In summary, all humanity must unite to lift the chains of poverty, hunger, homelessness, nakedness, and illiteracy that hold Blacks in slavery; only the day when the fetters and shackles of destitution and other inhumane conditions have been removed call all humanity enjoy true freedom in America.

Dialogue from page 4

unanswered questions such as: Nelson Mandela a radical? Is the African National Congress (ANC) a communist organization? and Is the South African Government dismantling apartheid? These are complex questions. Answering them requires not just that we take a closer look at the nuts and bolts of apartheid but we also come to understand the peculiar meanings which some familiar terms bear in South Africa and attempt, at least, to shake off the effects of more than a generation of intense, sustained South African Government propaganda.

Concerning sanctions (measures) taken by the Commonwealth and those passed on August 15, of this year by the U.S. Senate against apartheid South Africa, would only be lifted if South Africa took deliberate steps to abolish apartheid, cancel the state of emergency and free Nelson Mandela and other political prisoners like Walter Sisulu, Govan Mbeki and Raymond Mhlaba.

The Prime Minister of The Bahamas the Rt. Hon. Sir. Lynden O. Pindling who chaired the Commonwealth Mini Summit said, "The abolition of the pass laws in South Africa is perhaps the most cynical of all the so called reforms. The hated "Pass" has been replaced by a common identity card which continues to classify individuals by race. Although a minority of urban blacks who qualify for urban

residence will benefit, their benefits will come at the expense of the overwhelming number who will be forcibly removed to so called homelands in which there is no work and which many will never have seen before.

Moreover, the new regulations not only provide the government with vastly more efficient means for discovering those who do not qualify for urban residence, they also treble the penalties which extend under the previous pass laws."

It is against this kind of background that we must look at the recent reforms to determine how far the South African Government has gone to genuinely dismantling apartheid. Moreover, the rationale for sanctions must also be viewed against the background of the extent to which the Afrikaner government has gone to con the world. Disinformation, distortion and lies so cloak the international perception of apartheid that it is worthwhile to examine how the world has come to be so hoodwinked by South African propaganda.

Under the glare of the international spotlight the secret workings of the South African propaganda machine has slid into secrecy but, for a brief moment occasioned by the so called Muddergate affair, the world got a glimpse of its workings. They included vast sums spent on pleasure jaunts to places as far flung as Cape Town, London, Cannes and Miami.

Now, after years of struggle

by Black South Africans, time is rapidly running out on Apartheid. From Norway to New Zealand, from London to America, The Bahamas and the Caribbean people and leaders are tired. The world in gearing up to snuff out the rewards and riches on which it feeds. Prime Minister Pindling noted that up to now South Africa has been perpetrating, with the aid of a sophisticated disinformation campaign, a massive hoax on the western world. This is said to be possible because western participation in South African economy, together with systematic separation of the two communities in South Africa and relentless manipulation of the domestic media, has shielded the white South African from the consequences of his iniquitous policy.

Therefore, it is important for readers to be aware that people of Commonwealth countries, having taken the first bold step, have cracked the dam that now protects apartheid. Already, State President Botha is beginning to feel the cold spray of the dangerous waters.

White South Africans are fond of a metaphor that suggests that intergrating the society would render the fortunes of the tiny white community awash in a larger black community comparable to the fortunes of a drowning man in 20 or 30 feet of water. Today, all indications are that the Afrikaner had better learn to swim; and that is the rationale for sanctions.

Dr. Gloster Leaves a Challenge Only A True Leader Can Fulfill

by David Cummings

This year at Morehouse a legacy is coming to an end. Our illustrious President Hugh Morris Gloster is relinquishing the reign. We will miss Dr. Gloster, after all, he has been a true leader of our institution for 19 years. When the honorable Benjamin E. Mays resigned, Dr. Gloster was chosen to succeed and continue the heritage.

Dr. Gloster has established the ground of which justified fruit can be harvested. His leadership has allowed Morehouse to continue the production of leaders who are concerned with the domestic as well as international problems of his fellow man. We, as a student-body, are fortunate to be a part of history at

Morehouse that future student-bodies will read about.

We are the benefactors of much that Dr. Gloster has accomplished. The academic buildings Brawley and Wheeler were constructed in 1970 and 1975 respectively. In 1970 dormitories Thurman and Hubert were completed, Dubois Hall and Chivers Dining Hall were completed in 1974, and the last dormitory White Hall was finished in 1982. In 1978 the M.L. King Jr. Chapel and the Hugh Gloster administration building were formed. Let us not forget the development of the Morehouse School of medicine, and B.T. harvey stadium, with the Edwin Moses track. All of this is a tribute to Dr. Gloster and his hard work.

Dr. Gloster's tenure is coming to an end. And the big

question is, "Who is going to succeed Dr. Gloster?" Within the next President, is needed a person who is willing to sacrifice himself for Morehouse first.

The next President of Morehouse will continue the "Mystique" as Gloster has instilled within himself. Whoever receives the duty must encompass several characteristics. He must be able to project the image of Morehouse, "as an exceptional foundation for higher education in liberal arts," through himself, and through us the student body.

We should all be concerned with who our next President is going to be. Unless some unusual circumstances occur, he will be the "Head of the House" into the next century.

SPORTS

He's Quiet and Quick

by Marcus C. White

Morehouse Colleges' football team members sit on a small brick wall while laughing and joking at dusk under the street lights on Fair Street. Meanwhile, there is a player who is inside watching a baseball game.

His teammates call him Bo Stillwell, because he is perceived by many as the Bo Jackson of Morehouse. Bo Stillwell, better known as Michael Stillwell, is viewed by some of his teammates as being "quiet, yet quick". When taking long road trips, team members are usually laughing and joking, but according to a fellow player, Stillwell is usually seen as having a very intense look on his face. This look is said to be a winning expression. Says a Tiger ball player, "He has that look that says he wants to win."

For the most part, this 191 lb., 5'9" senior from East Point Atlanta, Georgia not only is a

ball career in college, Stillwell is still viewed by his counterparts as being the teams quiet leader, who keeps everyone up as far as encouragement is concerned. Says one rookie, "He let's you know that everything is alright when things don't always work out."

Not only does this quiet entertainer prove himself to be a scholarly academian, but his teammates refer to him as being a leader.

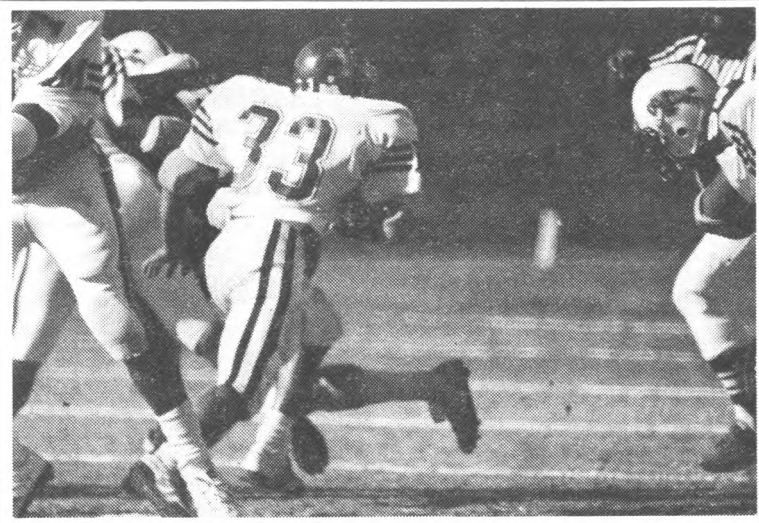
Defensive Coordinator Coach Hill, admires Stillwell's special ability to lead without saying a whole lot. "Stillwell does not show his leadership by doing a lot of talking, he simply goes out and gets the job done," explained the defensive coordinator.

"We basically look to all of our seniors for leadership," he said. "Stillwell is one of those players that we look to for leadership."

Michael began his football career at the age of 8 in a recreational program at Gleen Wood Hills. Many began to call him "Pop Warner" because of

As a senior, in high school Michael was known for bursting through defensive lines at high speeds.

he said, "I knew the "the house" was a better school, because at the other colleges I sensed that the coaches



skullbuster on draw plays, but open wide gaping holes for the ball carrier to run through."

Bo is also an intellectual.

"He helps other football players out if they need help in their classes," said a lineman.

Ball players have explained that it takes patience as far as the practices are concerned. They say that Stillwell certainly has endurance on the field. "He is very patient because mistakes are often made during practice," said one ball player who is from Miami, Florida.

Despite the fact that the Bo Jackson of Morehouse has established a successful foot-

his swiftness. "At the time, my parents were giving me something to do to keep me off the streets," said Stillwell as he peered at the television while folding his arms. Not only did Stillwell participate in the football area of this program, but also, he participated in the baseball, and wrestling areas.

By the time Stillwell was through cultivation his athletic talents as a kid, he slowly began to receive stardom as an eighth grader. From that point on, the soon to be Morehouse tiger began to make ground on his high school football team.

As he sat back to reminisce over his high school days, Stillwell recalled one game that stood out from all others. "I remember one game I played as a senior, I ran 354 yards."

It was to this fact that Stillwell at the time, became the second leading rusher in the state of Georgia.

After finishing a 1982 season at Columbia High School in Decatur, Stillwell had offers knocking at his door from a number of division I and II colleges. These colleges included Georgia Tech, Georgia State University, Florida A&M.

It had been impressed upon Stillwell by his parents to attend Morehouse College, so he decided to look into the school to see what it had to offer. "I decided to talk to coach Hunt about attending Morehouse,"

didn't care about you as an individual." Stillwell went on to explain that he found out that most football players who attend major universities, have a low graduation percentage.

Since the 5'9" senior made the decision to enroll at Morehouse, he has received a number of awards for his athletic abilities. Some off them are as follows:

—MVP— For his incontestable quickness he received the Most Valuable Player Award.

—SIAC— He received the SIAC All-Conference award for his speed and quickness in the area of rushing.

—All State— Stillwell was named the all-state player for his overall performances on the field.

Being that Stillwell's talent's See **STILLWELL**, page 12

Proposition from 1

percentage such as that, maybe the grounds for racial bias is not too far fetched. Instead, it should be considered that in the past years, those athletes who are ineligible now, would have been eligible to compete this year, and not have to worry about their academic record.

The exploitation of student-athletes by major Colleges and Universities is astronomical. Only 2% of all College Athletes sign professional contracts. Colleges should be concerned with educating their athletes for their life after College athletics.

The 1986 NBA draft had a total of 228 players drafted. All but 6% attended College for four years, but only 20% of the 228 players received their degrees.

The purpose of Proposition 48 is to help student-athletes and Universities become aware of the real purpose of College athletics. Which is supposed to be educating athletes first, then athletic prowess.

Colleges can no longer give a scholarship to an incoming athlete who has a "D" average in High School, and abuse that athlete by allowing him to compete for them on the athletic field. Now, because of Proposition 48, they must choose athletes who are somewhat sound in their educational background. A 2.0 grade point average is not difficult to achieve in four years of high school, and a 700 on the SAT, or 15 composite on the ACT is within the reach of anyone who puts forth an effort in High School.

Proposition 48 may have the percentages of racial inclination, however the chance of stopping the prostitution of athletes by major Colleges and universities makes it necessary. It enables a young man or young women a chance at success on the academic surface as well as the athletic surface. It also stops the abuse of the athlete who is not academically sound, but is athletically sound.

COLD FACTS ABOUT THE COMMON COLD

- Americans contract 100 million colds annually, causing about 250 million days of lowered efficiency, and about 30 million days lost at work or school.

- The American Medical Association says the common cold carries a \$5 billion price tag in lost wages and medical costs.

LIFESTYLE

Your Appearance Counts

by **Lycurgus "Kirk" Hatcher,**
Fashion Editor

Admit it or not, in this nouveau nose-to-the-grindstone age, what most decent, pleasure-intensive men really want are quick answers to hard questions: clear, unifying, coherent concepts to bring sensible grace to our stutterstep world. Having been admonished by our mothers never to take the easy way out, we desire just that, hoping for nothing less than simple solutions to guide us through life's craggy inconsistencies.

Of course, in life, there are hard questions accompanied by no easy answers. In fashions, there are hard questions and choices with easy answers. You either make the decision to be dressed or well-dressed. How do you do it? In order to know whether you are dressed or well-dressed, take a moment to pursue the

following list of do's and don'ts concerning attire:

DO'S:

- Wear affordable, quality clothing. Investment dressing pays off in the long run.
- Wear sportswear with tailored clothing for an eclectic look (for example, a turtleneck sweater under a suit).
- Wear outercoats long enough to keep you warm. A good length is about six to eight inches below your knees.
- Wear double-breasted suits. They project polished elegance and are appropriate for any occasion.
- Wear classics like navy or grey flannel suits—they are always in style.
- Have at least one suit jacket. It increases your wardrobe's versatility. It is also acceptable in many business environments.
- Have a faithful navy blue blazer.
- Make sure the cuffs on

your dress trousers are from 1 1/4 to 1 1/2 inches deep.

- Make sure the length of your tie ends just above the waist.
 - Tie your own bow tie. If you don't know how, it is not too late to learn.
 - Practice a good daily skin-care regimen.
 - Keep your hands clean and your nails (if possible) manicured. People, especially women, will judge you by the appearance of both.
 - Always color coordinate your shoes and your belt.
- DON'T:**
- Wear a double-breasted jacket unbuttoned. It causes too much flapping and it distorts the line of your jacket.
 - Wear an overabundance of jewelry.
 - Wear a narrow belt with wide belt-looped trousers.
 - Wear sneakers with your suit (no matter what the excuse may be).
 - Wear a pair of pants

without a belt if there are belt loops.

- Wear white sweat socks or go sockless with dress shoes.
- Carry a bulging wallet, keys or comb in your pants pocket.
- Wear scuffy shoes. Shine your shoes when they need it; people notice.
- Wear a pocket square that perfectly matches your tie.
- Wear vinyl clothing thinking you can pass it off as leather. People will know the difference.
- Wear trousers a size too small hoping they will enhance

you masculine appeal.

- Wear light-colored suits in the evening. Darker-hued suits are more appropriate.
 - Wear your suits too frequently. A suit should be able to rest for a week before the next use.
- Remember, "Fashion is what you buy; style is how you wear it."

Coming Soon to LIFESTYLE . . . The House Of Fall Fashions Interview With Morehouse's Ten Best Dressed Men Seize the Moments

Small Wonder

Talk about technology in the palm of your hand—that's just about the size of it: of a new paper copier that is. It's so small (weighing less than one pound!) it can be held and operated in one hand.

A handy item for business people, travelers, students and more, it's a breeze to operate. No toner is required. You just move it over the surface to be copied while pressing the copy switch. A high-quality 1.6-inch wide copy appears

automatically on the unit's built-in-roll of heat sensitive paper. When the copy is complete, simply tear off the paper.

Called the "Copy Jack" it's from Plus U.S.A. Corporation, a leading manufacturer and marketer of desk accessories and office products. It can be found in gift stores, department stores and office product stores around the country. Many say it is the best little copier around, hand down.

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So cut the coupon, and send it in now. Be sure to include your current full time student ID number. That way it'll only cost you \$10 for one year (\$15 after 12/31/86) and \$40 for four years (\$60 after 12/31/86). Your membership kit, including referral forms, will arrive in 3 to 4 weeks. If you have a credit card, you can call us at 1-800-255-4321 and enroll even faster.

Now more than ever it pays to stay in school.



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Mrs. Riley

by Randal Childs

"It's hard to believe that I've been here 26 years," reminisces Mrs. Anne Riley about her years as the College clerk in the business office.

Mrs. Riley is a native of Sumner, MS. Her family relocated to Atlanta in 1940. Prior to Mrs. Riley's acceptance as clerk in the business office in August of 1960, she attended Clark College and later she completed studies in accounting at the Blaton School of Accounting. Mrs. Riley also worked with Q.B. Williamson Realty before coming to Morehouse. She married her husband, Linwood Riley in 1951.

As College clerk Mrs. Riley maintains constant contact with almost all of the students at the College. When asked about the most significant growth that has occurred since she has been a part of the administration, she says "the increase in the number of

students and the growth of the campus has come a long way." Mrs. Riley recalls the transition of the old business office in Harkness Hall (now Atlanta University) to the new administration building Golster Hall, "I was very happy when the new building was built; we had very little space over there in Harkness Hall."

Mrs. Riley recalls when Dr. Benjamin E. Mays was President of the College when working hours were from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Monday through Friday, and also weekend work days when mandated. She remembers that tuition in 1970 was \$675 per semester and a total of \$2,600 for the tuition and fees for the entire year. "The students have a wider range of opportunities than they did in the 1960's. About the only type of aid that students received then were grants," comments Mrs. Riley.

A pleasant smile, a calm voice, and an understanding heart are just a few of the at-



tributes that characterize the gentle disposition of Mrs. Riley. She says, "I have children, two of which attended AUC schools, and I know what the students are going through, so I try to help them as best I can. When students or parents get upset, I just try to understand their point of view. It doesn't help me to get upset with them."

Mrs. Riley's calm manner is welcomed and often commented on by the student body. If everyone in the administration shared the same philosophy as Mrs. Riley as far as relations with students and

parents are concerned, a tremendous amount of conflicts would be solved.

Mrs. Riley says that she really enjoys working with the people in the business office, "We are almost like a family."

The Maroon Tiger Staff sincerely praises Mrs. Riley for her years of long and dedicated service to the students and to the College. We hope that she will continue to have success.

The Kegg Serves Community

by Graveney Bannister

A new restaurant opened recently within walking distance of all Atlanta University Colleges. "The Kegg" sandwich shop is located at 140 James P. Brawley Street. It is adjacent to the flower shop. The business hours are 10 a.m. to midnight everyday.

This business is operated by Michael M. Landery and Ernie Rice.

Michael Landery attended Morehouse College and his partner Ernie Rice attended Clark College. Both men were Business Administration majors. Landery is from Chicago and Rice hails from Atlanta.

When asked how they decided on such a venture, they said that the Atlanta University Center needed eating facilities apart from that service the campuses provide.

"The restaurant plans to provide proper eating atmosphere, good food, and excellent service, all at a reasonable price," said Landery. He continued by saying, "students get tired of going to the cafeteria and eating the same thing over and over again."

The Kegg does not plan to sell liquor, according to its

owners. When asked why they took such a stand, they said that they would rather do something positive for the college community.

According to Landery the name of the business was concocted to compliment a brew of root beer they will be serving soon. Rice said, "We will be serving a variety of delicacies including chicken wings with a special sauce."

These two young men said it is not easy for Blacks to get finance to start a business, so Blacks must have some capital first and definite plans to go with it. Landery said you must sit down and count the cost before jumping into business. The Kegg plans to offer discounts to the A.U.C. community.

"There will be specials during Greek Week," said Landery, "and after we get established we will give professors, instructors and teams discounts. When asked how much discount they plan to give, Landery said, "we can't give the store away, but anything from 10 to 20 percent. The restaurant also plans to offer Homecoming specials."

They hope that this venture will become nation wide.

Highway Horse Sense

Drivers of pickups, vans and other small-to-large-size trucks can save money, time — and possibly lives. By knowing what fix-up jobs they can safely handle, and what's better left to the expert mechanic.

Take changing truck tires, for instance. That's a job the average person can't handle alone. It's extremely dangerous if done the wrong way. That's why the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) issued a series of new regulations governing the proper servicing of truck tires by professional mechanics. The mechanics must be protected by barriers and restraining devices while they do the job.

Accidents occur most frequently, OSHA reports, when the pressurized air in a tire is suddenly released while the

tire is being inflated. The problem can often be traced to the following: mis-matched wheel and tire—trying to put a 16-inch tire on a 16.5-inch rim, for instance; damaged components; failure to restrain wheel components; welding on the wheel; or improper mounting of the tire on the wheel.

Only a trained repairman should deal with a flat or partially flat truck tire. The wheel experts from The Budd Company say that when a truck has run any distance while completely or partially flat, the tire or wheel could have been dislodged or damaged to the point that inflating it could cause an explosion and a serious injury. Here's what the pro will do: take the assembly apart, fix the tire

See HIGHWAY, page 16



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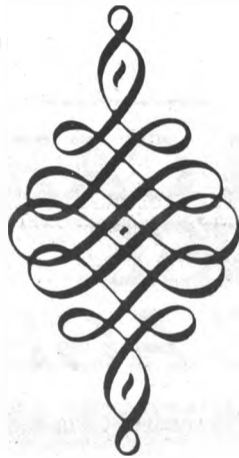
I stopped to think about a perfect day
but when I did the echoes of war appeared
Instead, my peace of mind of child's play
a bomb exploded and the children dis-appeared

Then off again my mind went traveling thru
a normal day of voices ignorant of fate
mumblings of fair days and games are things to do
when beguiling as a serpent slips in hate

Devouring what it can it makes it's prey
the normal lives of lovers in the rain
though if they knew they'd kiss and bless this day
with deeper thoughts once synonymous with pain

All the perfect days I know now are crumbling at the core
while the God's men play knock violently at life's door

Danny M. Bellinger



Haiku

days drag on like hymns
and i have to memorize
my name with you gone.

i'm too big to hide
my face in the folds of my
momma's dress out here . . .

i know two old black
women poets blind as moles
who taught me to see.

she sat in the dark
by her child's sickbed staring
at part of herself.

sun cries golden tears
upon the trees, wind mourns the
passing of summer.

bring de sun back friend
cause de dark is too heavy
and i can't swing it.

coal oil lamp casts grand,
mamma's shadwo on the wall,
reading her bible.

fat laughter climbs sky,
little colored girls jumpin
rope in summer breeze.

images drop like
nickels in tin can, joy walks
on a razor edge.

giant fat chested
black women sit calm in church,
stones hummin like bees.

by Gregory Powell

The Storm That Rages In My Heart

the storm that rages in my heart,
wrapped around the cold grave night
bang, bang against my chest it starts.

a muscle that flows like a drifting card,
blows, blows swift through the break of day
the storm that rages in my heart.

emotions that speak of no apparent fraud,
come rushing, too late, too much to control
bang, bang against chest it starts.

captured inside a tight rolling cart,
rolling over bumps and curves it races along
the storm that races in my heart.

sweeping through in the rain of dark,
drops of rain that trap the day
bang, bang against my chest it starts.

and I, I the keeper of a dying spark,
a pump, strong, yet fragile under the rain
the storm that rages in my heart
bang, bang against my chest it starts.

—Lycurgus T. Hatcher



Untitled

The day is coming
when all black men
shall sing
All earth and heaven
will ring
Ring the social baptising
Ring the Negro uprising

No more exploitation of the
Afro-American
Equal rights and justice for
the South-African
It may be surprising
but to the aware
it's a Negro uprising

Can you see it, beautiful
like the blooming of a rose

Can you hear it, powerful
the uprising of all Negroes

All can feel it running
through our lineage
from heart to heart of man
come you mighty people
take a stand
Our race is moving on
our days of laboring in vain are gone
No more compromising
NOW is the time
for THE NEGRO UPRISING

September, 1986
"Davou"

"a poem at 20"

in this day of
business microcomputers
i find myself tripping over childhood
smiles
i thought gone &
rehatching
my grandfather's tales to my children.

with colored women gaining
independence
from their men & television
eating
my children
i find myself sewing quilts
& memorizing the names of the
old ones.

in the wake of people
thinking
of themselves as individuals &
depositing the old ones
in nursing homes like checks
i sing
anthems to dead slaves
who were brilliant & beautiful
& tend my children
like the rare jewels they are.

of a day that's not
bright
or sane to any sane man i wrap
my children in my quilt
& feed them the bones of
slaves.

by Gregory Powell

RELIGION

Beck Speaks About Mercy

by Graveney Bannister

A severe mercy is one in which we are expected to respond and enrich others said a University of Boston professor to his fellow ministers at the second annual Martin Luther King Jr. College of Ministers at Morehouse.

"The mercy I am referring to is found in Jeremiah, 'let not the wise man glory in his wisdom, neither let the mighty man glory in his might, nor the rich in his riches, but they should be aware that the Lord delights in loving kindness, judgement, and righteousness,' " declared Prof. Harrell F. Beck.

"This severe mercy is calling upon you and me to turn cruelty into kindness," he said.

"For 1800 years of sin of Western civilization has been the sin of wrath, but in our time it has changed and it is now the sin of cruelty," Beck added.

The speaker told a story of an old Arab sheikh who got lost in the desert one night. He said it was wet and windy and when this sheikh lit a candle in his tent. He discovered he had no food, only a pot of grapes. He reached down and got one of the grapes and noticed it was worm infested and threw it away. The man reached down for another grape and held it to the candle; he noticed it was wormy and flipped it outside his tent. After doing this routine for some time, the sheikh blew out the candle and ate the rest of the grapes.

"We do that all the time, don't we?" asked Beck. He said the God calls us to be kind. "I cannot define kindness, but I know it is a measure of food and drink and employment, a place to go, gentle quiet times and an opportunity for love and devotion," he continued.

"In our society we tend to trivialize things; in doing so we take things that are really good and bring them down low," Beck said. He further stated that the media in America specializes in trivializing things. How about this one from CBS, "the weekend was made for sports," Beck added.

He said that he lives in a culture in which sports are becoming the liturgy of the

weekend, and sportviewers are becoming the priest of our society. "Oh, how about this one, Coca-Cola is the real thing; you know they even believe that at Emory," said Beck. The speaker said they even trivialize people these days. "Did you see the commercial about 'Those ugly brown spots?' " he asked.

Beck said that Jesus would not have put profits above possibility or brutality above kindness. "Biblical thought is not primarily propositional; it is fundamentally relational," he said.

"We got people all over this country announcing the right propositions, but their relationships with others are pretty lousy," said Beck.

"We have people in South Africa who say the right things on Sundays, but the same breath are denying the people justice," he said.

Beck said that God has given us a severe mercy, and we are expected to turn despair into hope." So, when it comes to Broadway Annie sing's "Tomorrow" . . . I am referring to the gift of tomorrow," Beck said.

He said that hope comes to people who are able to say, "They that wait upon the Lord shall renew their strength. people who are able to say 'all things work together for good for those that love God', those who can say 'I believe I will see the goodness of the Lord in the land of the living'."



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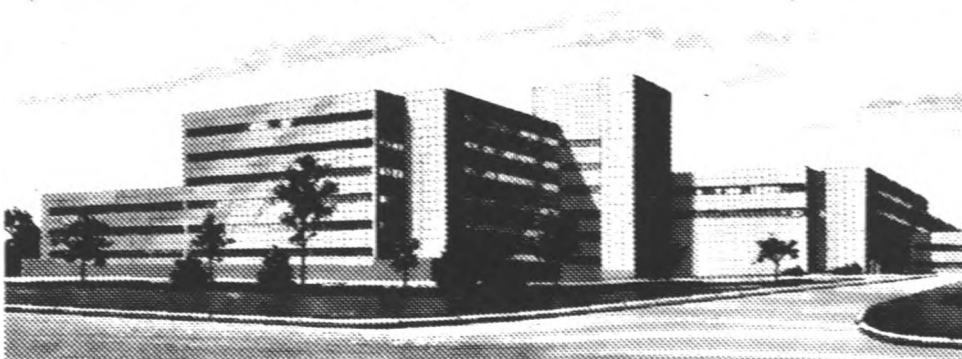
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Andrew Young Addresses Student Body

by Graveney Bannister

Mayor Andrew Young told a vesper hour assembly at M.L. King Jr. Chapel recently, "it is possible with the available technology in the United States to do almost anything."

The mayor said, "when your parents were children, Georgia was a barren, poverty stricken state."

"Georgia required some long-range planning to bring it out of the state of depression," said Young.

He made reference to the "New Deal" of Franklin Roosevelt and the Tennessee Valley Authority and aspects of rural development.

According to Young, this was a commitment by the Federal Government to give people low interest money and long term security, so that they could borrow money to invest in their state, businesses and homes.

"When my parents purchased a home, the interest rates were three percent; the suburbs were built, and the small businesses which are now large were able to get money from somewhere between three and six percent," Young said.

He said under the GI Bill soldiers returning from the second World War were able to borrow money to do almost anything they wanted to at

less than six percent. Young further stated that they were guaranteed 20 years of stable economic development.

He said that long term credit at low interest is one of the most vibrant economic trends in the world today. He made reference to the development of the state saying, "Georgia never used to have pine forest; it was the dust bowl, but with long term government commitment it was transformed." He attributed such growth to 20 years of government subsidies. "We were able to bring in electricity, water, make roads, build airports; now we can do almost anything we want to do," Young declared.

He said when he was growing up and someone wanted to tease another person who had bought a new watch, one would say "ah! made in Japan."

"Now everything is made in Japan," said Young, "but the Japanese are not geniuses alone." He said that the United States, under the Marshall Plan, stabilized currencies and gave the Japanese and the Europeans long term credit at about six percent.

Young said that this enabled them to acquire as much technology as they wanted. "Now, we see these great nations," said Young, "and they are doing well, but it took 18 billion dollars to subsidize from American tax payers to get them on their feet. He further



Mayor Andrew Young delivers Sunday message.

stated that the Germans now think of themselves as the master mechanics and inventors, and the Japanese the master innovators and adaptors. "That is true," he said, "but none of them would have had that opportunity without the assistance of American subsidies.

He said that those were two

of the most exciting and creative ideas that occurred on this planet during our lifetime, but now we need to go one step further.

"Now is the time to do for over 70 percent of the world in hunger what we did for Europe and Japan," he said. "We need to think of a global fund that would lead to wiping

out poverty," Young said.

The speaker said that the United States was worried about Nicaragua when it should address other concerns. "Those three million people there are made the enemies of the United States, and all our

See YOUNG, page 12

Declaring War on Ignorance

by Talmadge J. Thomas

Greetings in the name of our Lord and Savior, Jesus Christ. It is once again a pleasurable experience to address the brethren of Morehouse College. I trust that each of you have experienced a fantastic semester so far and have passed your mid-term exams with the greatest of ease. At this time, I would like to share a few things with you that every Morehouse student should be concerned about; that is, declaring war on ignorance.

When I speak of declaring war on ignorance, I speak of the commitment that each of us should have to enlightening the hearts and souls of others. By now you may be saying, "Just what kind of ignorance

are you talking about?" I am so happy you asked. The ignorance I am referring to is tri-fold. It is academic, humanistic, and spiritualistic.

It would be safe to assume that the reason we are all here is to obtain a degree. Each of us has plans to change dear old Morehouse and change the world in a positive way. However, my friends, we must declare war on the academic ignorance that exists here at Morehouse. It has been said over and over that Morehouse students are the "cream of the crop." If this is the case, then we should try our best to live up to the saying. On any evening, we all can see people "hanging out" and waiting for something to happen. "Hanging out" can reach epidemic proportions because, when practiced frequently, it may

cause a "hangout mentality." Morehouse is known for a lot of things, but if we students do not take pride in our school history, we will let down the men who fought to make Morehouse what it is. We must prepare ourselves for studying; not just hanging around.

"Greater love hath no man than he would lay down his life for another." Those words, coming from Jesus, indicate the emphasis of declaring war on humanistic ignorance. It seems that we have taken the attitude that it is every man for himself. This is not what the words of Jesus are telling us to do. People wonder why we have so much Black-on-Black crime. I believe the answer revolves around the fact that we just do not care enough about each other. As

men of Morehouse, we must continue to care about each other or else we will be categorized with the rest of mankind. We must reach out to our brothers and tell them, "I am not ignorant to the needs of others." This country was not built by one hard working man, but men of all colors working together (no matter what the history books may tell us). We must concern ourselves about our brothers and sisters. "Am I my brother's keeper," asks Cain in the book of Genesis. I say, emphatically, "Yes!"

In closing, the most important ignorance upon which we must declare war is spiritual ignorance. No matter how well some of us may have had it in life, not one of us would dare say that we have come this far without a God on our side.

Some people think that it is intellectual to doubt the existence of God, but I submit to you that nobody but God could have given the moon its shining hours. Nobody but God could have given the sun an endless supply of light. Nobody but God could have fitted the shining star into its silvery socket. Nobody but God wakes us up every morning. You may think that alarm clock wakes you up. It that is the case, take that alarm clock to the cemetery and see how many people wake up. My brothers, we must declare war on spiritual ignorance because somebody at Morehouse needs to know that Jesus lives and he lives in us. We can raise the level of spiritual consciousness if we only let our lights shine so that everybody can see the works of the Saviour and glorify His name.

Task Force Announces Plans For "Drug Free" Week

by Less Smith

A new organization has been formed to fight the war against drug abuse in the Metro Atlanta area. Its name is the Task force Against Drug Abuse (TADA) and its main goal is two fold: 1) to turn public opinion against drug use and abuse and 2) to mobilize various segments of our community in the fight against drugs.

"Task force Against Drug Abuse (TADA), formed in September of this year, was born out of need for local citizens, grassroot people to deal with the growing problem of drug use and abuse in our community" says TADA Chairman, Roy Patterson. TADA has been forming over the past several weeks and has been trying to build support for their group and to try to get suggestions for their "drug free" week which will be held in November.

"We purposefully have

sought to communicate with every conceivable element of our community. Today, TADA is represented by and represents parents and the PTA, school teachers and students, the young and the elderly, law enforcement and elected officials, Drug prevention educators and drug treatment personnel, business leaders and religious leaders."

The "drug free" week will commence Sunday, November 9th with a pray-in at churches throughout the Metro Atlanta area. A special litany, which was prepared by TADA's religious committee which has been circulated to pastors and their congregations will be read at the function. Other activities for "drug free" week are as follows:

Monday, November 10th: a rally and news conference will be held at noon in Woodruff Park.

Tuesday, November 11th: a panel discussin focusing on prevention will be held at noon in the Phyllis Wheatley YWCA: the rest of that day

will feature activities sponsored by TADA's AUC student committee.

Wednesday, November 12: emphasis will be placed on treatment at noon in the five points plaza area at Five Points MARTA station: a dramatization will be held while different treatment centers will have tables set up to discuss their programs.

Thursday, November 13: The Atlanta International Airport will be the sight of the law enforcement aspect and some law enforcement officials will be on hand to explain some aspects of their jobs at 6:00 p.m.

Friday, November 14th: this is community day where communities who are working with TADA will sponsor their own programs.

Saturday, November 15th: the week will end with a motorcade through Atlanta neighborhoods enroute to the Atlanta Civic Center for a concluding rally and grassroots talent show.

Young from page 11

news is dominated by what we see and hear around the Sandinistas and the Contras," he added. He continued by saying, the economy of Mexico should be the concern of America because if it collapses it could drag down with it the whole banking system of the free world.

"What could you do to put an end to poverty there?" asked Young, "one practical idea is to build a new Panama Canal." He said a project that vast would cost approximately 20 billion dollars, and in doing so, this would employ almost every able-bodied man in Central America. "This would put almost every American back to work producing the tractors and machinery needed for such a project," he said.

"This would do essentially for Central America what the New Plan did for the South, and what the Marshall Plan did for Europe and Japan," he continued.

"We have been much more concerned about death and destruction than life and development," said Young. He said if we build a pipeline from Nigeria to Cameroon to carry natural gas it would assist in the development of the country, and reduce the cost of the product." Every where you placed a pipeline you would have to build a road, and this would give rise to the construction of cement factories, and utilities such as water and electricity," said Young. He said putting a pipeline across the Sahara desert would increase employment, and provide irrigation needed for crops.

In conclusion, the mayor asked students to make a commitment to be part of some grand strategy to make this world make sense. "Jesse Jackson says, 'if the mind can conceive it and the heart can believe it; we can achieve it,'" Young said.

Stillwell from page 6

have been proven on the field, professional scouts have been looking at his speed and agility. According to Head Coach Maurice Hunt, "If Michael does go pro, one advantage that he will have over many other players is his ability to play more than one position."

Coach Hunt says that Stillwell is the most premiere player in the SIAC. "Michael

is one of the most feared players in the conference," said Coach Hunt.

"If the scouts offer me a good deal, then I will have two choices," said the running back, "I will either work in a managerial position or go pro.

For the most part, Stillwell claims that the job outlook is pretty good at this point and that the decision will boil down to money.

Health from page 3

1985, 55,000 cases of tuberculosis were reported among black South Africans, compared to only 299 experienced by whites.

• Alcohol and suicide seem to be the only releases for the misery imparted by the frustration of life under the apartheid system of government. Lonliness and isolation of workers manifest themselves in an astounding 22% of black men who are addicted to alcohol. The suicide rate among black South Africans more than doubled when the ruling Nationalist Party came to power in 1948.

Clearly the high rate of disease is disproportionate among blacks, and that is directly related to the health

system which is integrated into apartheid.

It is unfortunate that the statistics will only get worse without extreme pressure from the international medical community as well as political groups who are working toward the eradication of the racist system of government.

Heart from page 3

and substituting polyunsaturated for saturated fat. You also should follow other sensible steps—regular exercise, no smoking and weight control.

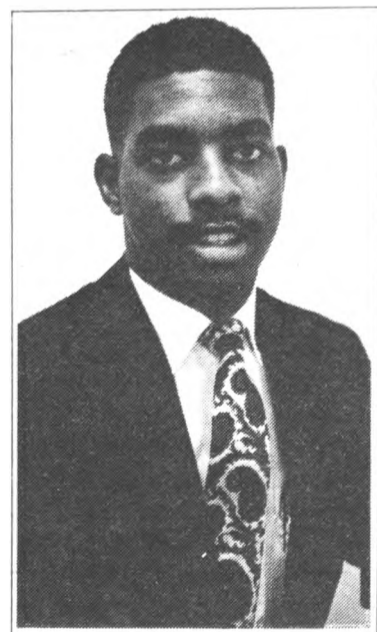
Smith Chosen for YMCA Study Abroad Fellowship

Adam Lorenzo Smith, has been selected by the Young Men's Christian Association to participate in their Overseas Study/Work/and Travel Fellowship Program. The program awards all expenses plus a monthly stipend. After a two month orientation in Honolulu, Hawaii, he will spend the duration of the year examining the health care programs, programming and facilitating activities and directing specific project in the Northern Mariana Island of the Pacific on the Island of Saipan.

Smith, the son of Mr. C. Larkin Smith and the late Mrs. Maggie C. Smith, graduated from Maplewood High School in 1982, where he served as president of the student body. He is also a recent Cum Laude Bachelor of Arts degree recipient from Atlanta's prestigious Morehouse College. Smith also served as president of the college's student body and many other clubs and organizations including serving as Dean of Pledges for the Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Incorporated, Alpha Rho Chapter.

He has served on several national committees for the American Red Cross including the National Advisory Committee on Youth, the International Health Services Committee and presently the Ad Hoc Committee for the National Youth Study. Smith represented the Youth Division in an International Youth Camp in Jamaica, West Indies in 1981, and the only youth delegate with Red Cross mission team to Africa in 1984, visiting drought and famine stricken areas. Smith also studied and worked in the Ivory Coast, West Africa in 1983 as a participant in the Operation Crossroads Africa Program.

Smith has made over one hundred presentations to schools, churches, clubs and organizations throughout the United States and in the Bahamas on his visit to the drought stricken areas in Africa in 1984. A nominee for President Reagan's 1985 "Volunteer Action Award," he was recognized by Washington's American



Association World Health Organization as a recipient of its 1985 "Youth Achievement in Health Award."

Upon returning from Saipan, Smith plans to enter Harvard University School of Public Health Program in Health Policy and Management. He plans to pursue a career in International Medicine concentrating on Health Care Management.

The Maroon Tiger Proudly Presents . . .

REGAL VIEWS



Traditionally, students have viewed the Maroon and White Court as a group of Black women placed upon a pedestal too high in which to communicate with the common student. Recent interviews with the MAROON TIGER reveal the fact that—although this year's court enjoys the pomp and glory associated with representing the men of Morehouse—they also enjoy making friends are just being themselves.

In the past, probably due to lack of communication, the Maroon and White Court was somewhat of a mystery to the mainstream student. The image projected by past courts appeared to be a false one. Few can say (with any degree of honesty, that is) that this year's Maroon and White Court perpetrates a semi-bourgeoisie attitude with no just cause. The Maroon and White Court of the 1986-87 appears to have a sense of direction and a sense of identity.

The men of Morehouse should be proud to have a

queen who does not allow her scholarly achievements to blur her vision of the problems plaguing the underprivileged. She has given of her time and effort to ensure the possibilities of an educated America. She also, unlike many collegians, constantly takes time out of her schedule to share a smile with those who are in poor health. She somehow manages to balance a successful academic career and effective community service while bringing dignity and respect to the crown she wears.

The men of Morehouse

should be proud to have a 1st Attendant who is actively involved with student activities and seeks to motivate others through the *Spotlight*. She is a career oriented Black woman who does not mind talking to the students she represents. The poise, grace, and eminence she adds to the crown should not go unnoticed.

The men of Morehouse should be proud to have a 2nd Attendant who is dissatisfied with the prejudices of the American judicial system and is determined to make it change for the better. She seems to add still another

dimension to the crown through her uncanny ability to place herself "in the other person's shoes." It is the type of desire and determination she possesses which eventually brings about a change for the better in a troubled society.

Not only does this year's Maroon and White Court have a sense of direction, but the members of the court seem to have a sense of identity as well. They view themselves as young Black women who are able to combine a rich heritage with the present as a means of creating a prosperous future. Each young lady attributes

the development of their identity to Spelman College. "Tell them I owe all that I am to Spelman," said one member of the court. "When I speak of Black College excellence, I include Spelman in that group," said another. It is good to see that the members of the court have not forgotten from whence they came.

The members of this year's court have not lost perspective. Instead, there is a unique blend of confidence and humility which brings dignity and respect to the crown. The men of Morehouse should be proud to have such a court.

Miss Careesa Longest

A Queen With a Purpose



*She walks in beauty like the night
of cloudless climes and starry skies;
And all that's best of dark and bright
meets in her aspect and her eyes.*

—Lord Byron

Certainly Lord Byron had envisioned the character of our beloved queen—Miss Careesa Longest—when he penned the prolific words to this poem. Miss Longest seems to incorporate queenly attributes into her lifestyle with all of the grace and splendor associated with regal eminence. By the same token, Miss Longest is a multi-talented, multi-faceted Black woman who knows what she wants in life and will stop at nothing to achieve her goals.

First—consider the attitude of the queen as she divulges one reason she treats the crown with dignity and respect. “I have a deep affinity for Morehouse College,” she says. “The heritage upon which Morehouse is founded is very rich. I can neither af-

filiate with nor represent any school or organization unless I believe in it's principles. Morehouse's commitment to excellence is exemplified in it's curriculum—but more importantly—in the type of men it produces.”

But how does Miss Longest uphold the principles she represents?

Well—Miss Longest has not overlooked her commitment to the community. She is actively involved in church functions. She serves as a tutor for the educational development program of Atlanta's Antioch Baptist Church. She also participates actively in Grady Memorial Hospital's “Adopt-A-Wing” program.

Miss Longest is a diverse person in that she not only involves herself in activities

within her school and community, but she finds time to participate in a host of leisure activities. Her hobbies include tap dancing, playing the clarinet, swimming, and public speaking. She also loves working with children as her planned future, as a pediatric surgeon, will yield itself to her love.

Although the pomp and glory of being a college queen allows for the titleholder to lose perspective—Miss Longest seems to keep a level head and a keen sense of awareness. She views the title of Miss Maroon and White as an “added dimension to the character of Careesa,” rather than a mode to develop a condescending attitude toward others. “I don't view the title as placing me on a pedestal,”

she says. “I simply see it as an outlet to serve as a positive role model for the people I am representing as well as the people in the community. I want to wear the crown with the dignity and respect that it deserves and encourage ambitious Spelmanites to pursue the title.”

Miss Longest emphasizes a commitment to excellence in all that she does. Whether it is of an academic nature or has some bearing on the community—Miss Longest places a concerted effort in any venture she undertakes. She somehow refuses to let life's disappointments get her down because she greets each day with vigor and courage. “I try not to let things upset me,” says the 21 year old Bio-Chemistry/Pre-Med major, “because I wake up in the

morning knowing what I want to do and going for it.”

With such an outlook on life—reaching goals should pose no problem and the case of Careesa Longest is no exception. Since her arrival at Spelman College in 1983, Miss Longest has been the recipient of several academic and non-academic honors.

Among her non-academic achievements are: membership in Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, Inc., membership in the American Chemical Society, and a panelist for the First National Health Conference for Black Women. Miss Longest spent her last two summers as a trainee and studied biomedical research as well as the synthesis of anti-cancer drugs.

Miss Jennifer Satterfield

Class, confidence, and compassion all seem to share a common denominator. That denominator is the personage of Miss Jennifer Louise Satterfield.

Miss Satterfield—a Senior and native of Indianapolis, IN.—currently serves as the 1st Attendant to Miss Maroon and White. She is a Psychology major with aspirations of becoming an Ortho-Pedontist.

The very presence of Miss Satterfield suggests class. There appears to be something within her very nature which commands the respect to which a Black woman is entitled. Her class and command of respect-mind you-should not be confused with elitism. There are few times that she does not greet a passerby with a warm "Hello."

Miss Satterfield seems to handle the glamour of the title with ease although she does admit that it is not an easy task to live up to the desires of the public. She says, "There are people who view the Maroon and White Court as the epitome of young Black womanhood. Although the attention the court receives is flattering, it is not easy to live up to the demands of the public. People must remember that the court is human and is subject to human error."

As any young lady of class feels proud of who and what

she represents, Miss Satterfield is no different. She is pleased to represent the men of Morehouse and 1st Attendant Miss Maroon and White. She is quick to compliment the

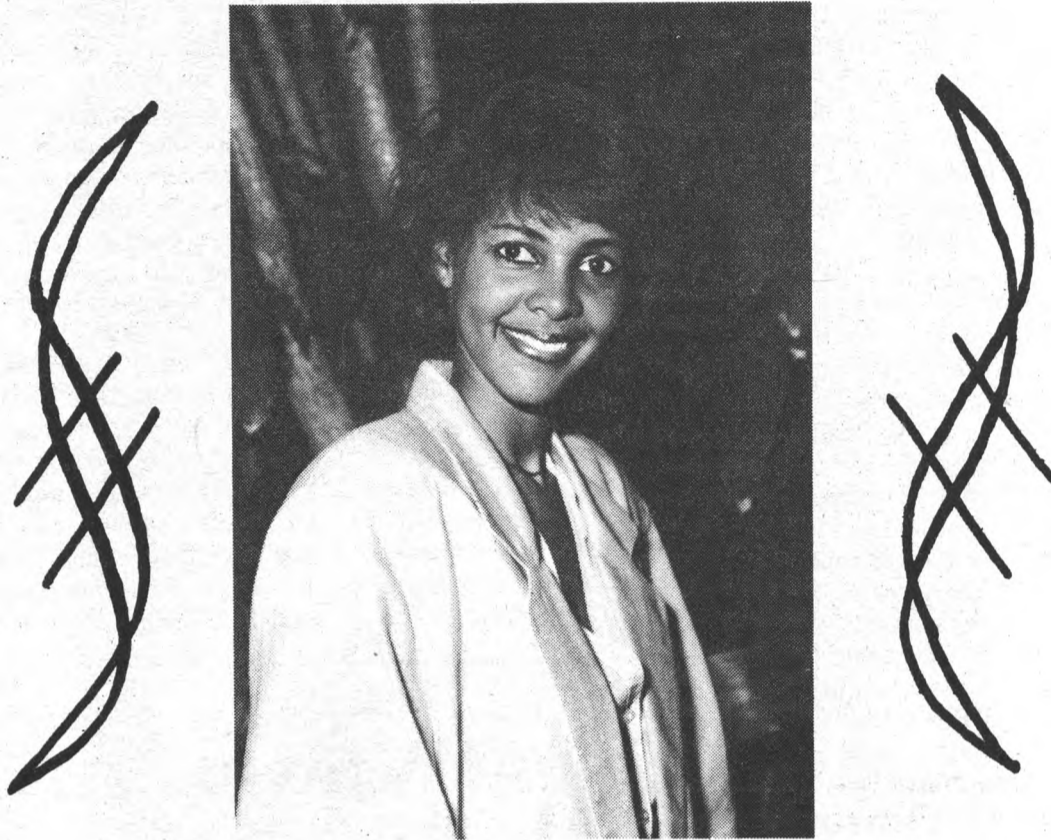
wine. There is some degree of quality to the grapes but-after a process of pressing and fermenting - a wine that is sweet, distinct, and perfected is produced.

cumstances which help develop the young men to their fullest potential. The finished product is men who are aware of their surroundings, involved in their com-

the men of Morehouse and a virtue which she exemplifies in her everyday life. She was a confident Miss Freshman in 1983 when she volunteered her time and service to the class. Her confidence was also exemplified when she accepted the reigns of the *Spotlight*, the popular campus periodical of Spelman College. No doubt it was the same confidence which enabled her to become a member of Alpha Kappa Alpha Sorority, Inc. and become accepted in Meharry Medical College's Early Dental Admission Program.

With the respect commanded by her class and the achievements gained through her confidence, one must wonder if Miss Satterfield is just a wee bit cocky. A brief analysis of Miss Satterfield's character—however—should dispel any notion of arrogance one might have concerning her. She has worked with the United Way on numerous projects and has recieved recognition for outstanding volunteer service in Atlanta. Throughout her tenure at Spelman, she has seldom failed to render help to students who needed her assistance.

The men of Morehouse have bestowed a coveted title upon Miss Satterfield. She seems determined—through her class, confidence, and compassion—not to let the men of Morehouse down.



men of Morehouse on their style.

"To me," says Miss Satterfield, "the men of Morehouse are analogous to grapes stored for the purpose of making

Likewise students enter Morehouse with a great sense of character and a sense of direction. During their tenure at Morehouse, students are exposed to a host of cir-

munities, and confident in themselves that they can overcome any obstacle in their way."

Confidence—a virture which Miss Satterfield attributes to

Miss Marian Brooks

Meet Marian Brooks, a 20 year old English major from Portland, Oregon. Miss Brooks is the 2nd Attendant to Miss Maroon and White.

Miss Brooks is a free-spirited young lady who enjoys hiking, gymnastics, and reading literature. She is particularly fond of Shakespeare.

Miss Brooks is the type of woman whose charm can make even the most depressed of individuals change his outlook on life. Another reason she has such a positive impact on people is her uncanny ability to be down to earth.

Miss Brooks enjoys meeting people and is deeply concerned with any problems others may be experiencing. She has a close relationship with her little sister. At times, they seem almost inseparable.

Although she enjoys the arts, the great outdoors, and the public eye—Miss Brooks

has not lost touch with the problems plaguing our world. A

on the doors of fellow students to encourage them to attend a

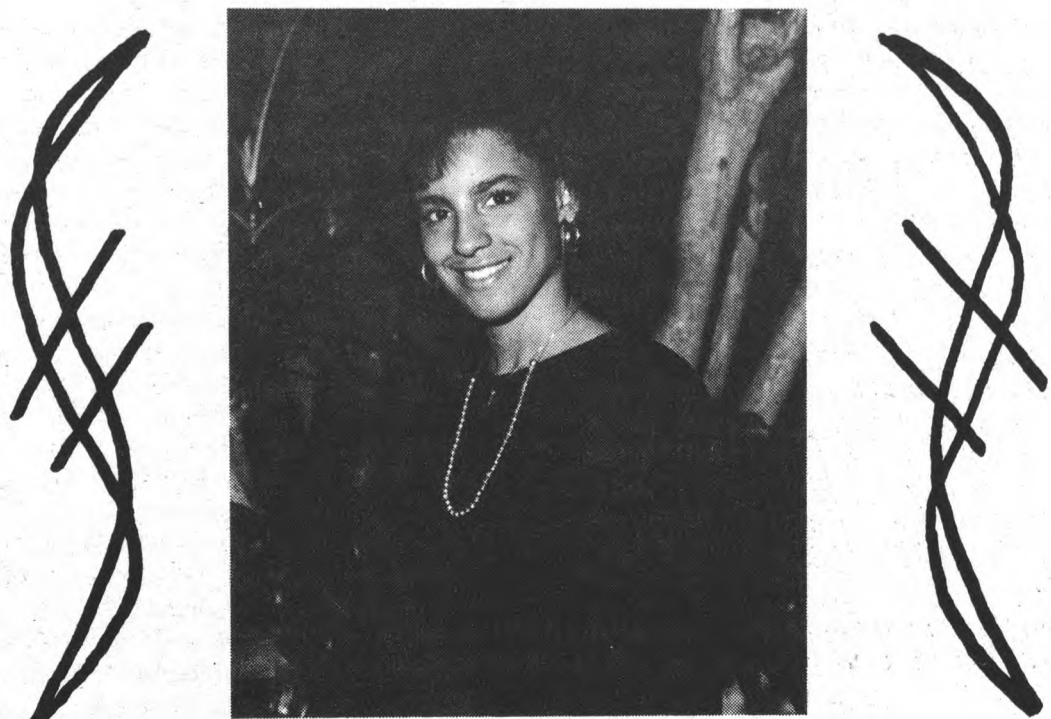
to be dissatisfied with the treatment of minorities in

to attend law school. Her goal in life is to own her own law firm so that she can aid society by protecting minorities from a viscious and corrupt system of government.

People such as Miss Brooks are hard to find these days. How many people are willing to devote their life to bring about positive change for all people in an unjust society?

Miss Brooks—the former Miss Sophomore—seems to mix a diverse array of that which is considered to be altogether lovely without losing any of the aesthetic quality of each element.

As the only junior on this year's Maroon and White Court, let the men of Morehouse be proud to say that Miss Brooks complements the Maroon and White Court through her charm and her dedication to creating a better world.



couple of weeks ago, Miss Brooks took the time to knock

rally concerning the issue of South Africa. She also seems

America. She has chosen the field of English as an avenue

Teens and Med Students Join To Help March of Dimes Prevent Birth Defects

The March of Dimes Birth Defects Foundation is providing many thousands of adolescents across the nation with information on good health practices in its efforts to prevent birth defects.

One effective way of communicating with this young teen audience is through a cooperative adolescent health education project of the March of Dimes and the American Medical Student Association. The community-based project taps the talents of medical students to reach out to teens to promote positive health behaviors, especially in regard to teenage pregnancy and healthy childbearing.

The March of Dimes is concerned with reaching this audience because some 560,000 teenage girls give birth each year. Babies born to these young teen mothers have a higher risk of birth defects and serious health problems.

The goal of the project is to address more adequately adolescents' complicated health care needs and to create a positive influence on their health-related decisions.

The program sessions establish a rapport between the medical student volunteers and their audiences in an atmosphere of trust and

understanding. An important effect of the two-year-old program has been to sensitize the future physicians to their patients' needs, and to their role as caregivers.

"Medical students have jumped at the opportunity to participate in this project," says Helen Burstin, AMSA national president and a student at Sophie Davis CCNY Medical School in New York City. "We've found the teens to be very receptive to our health message and at the same time we're learning very important communications skills that we don't get enough of in our medical training."

More than 300 AMSA members at 60 medical schools nationwide are participating in the project. AMSA members at some schools receive elective credit for participating. To help prepare medical student volunteers to carry out the community service projects, the March of Dimes sponsors training sessions for the medical school-based teams.

Working with a local March of Dimes staff member or volunteer, the teams commit their service for one semester and agree to train a new team to take over for them at the completion of their time commitment.

Before deciding what format their programs will take, the teams perform an assessment of adolescent health needs in their communities. Each program is then geared to the medical students' talents, the community's resources, and the adolescents' needs, particularly those in the inner city.

The medical students have translated their training into creative health education and community service projects at the local level. Successful AMSA programs have been implemented at local schools and teen pregnancy clinics. Some AMSA teams carry out lecture series while others establish one-on-one health education sessions between the medical students and teenagers. Topics include responsible

childbearing, as well as the influence of poor nutrition, drug abuse, and sexually transmitted diseases on the outcome of pregnancy.

Other teams have set up "buddy" systems where a medical student team member acts as advisor and support person to a pregnant teen throughout her pregnancy, encouraging her to keep doctor's appointments, to eat properly and follow good health practices, and will even attend at delivery, if desired.

David Beatty, and AMSA member from Rutgers University School of Osteopathic Medicine, said, "working with our AMSA team on this cooperative project was the most significant thing I have done in my first two years of medical school."

Highway from page 8

and check tire and wheel for damage, undue wear, proper matching of all part. He'll then put it all together properly and inflate the tire in a safety cage.

Are your truck wheels more than 15 years old? Face it—they can't last forever. They wheels probably are corroded to the point that there are visible pits in the metal. Locking devices may be bent or cracked. When in doubt — scrap the wheel.

Only trained mechanics who have read and follow OSHA regulation section 1910.177 and wheel manufacturer's literature should service truck tires. OSHA offers free charts and booklets to help mechanics learn the accepted procedures. To get a copy, you can send a self-addressed mailing label to Servicing Rim Wheels, OSHA Publications, Room N-4101, Frances Perkins Bldg., Third St. and Constitution Ave., Washington, DC 20210.

Regal Views

Personal Interview With Queen and Her Court

Homecoming Section edited by Quinton Parker

The Maroon Tiger
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