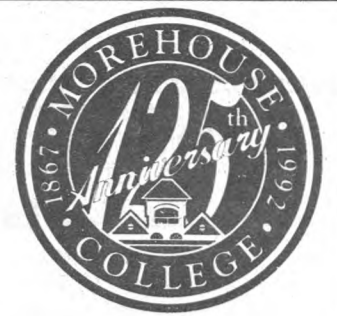


THE MAROON TIGER

"The Organ of Student Expression"



Vol. 68, No. 4

Morehouse College, Atlanta, Georgia

Friday, October 23, 1992

NEWS BRIEFS

Ron Brown to Speak

Atlanta, GA--National Democratic Chairman Ron Brown will address students at an open forum on Friday at 11:45 a.m. in Sale Hall Chapel. The Morehouse College Young Democrats are sponsoring the event. "He is the top black person in the Democratic party and the top person in any political organization," Walter Adams, president of Morehouse College Young Democrats.

M.F.T.A. Elects New Officers

Atlanta, GA--On Tuesday September 29, 1992, the Morehouse Future Teachers of America Club elected new officers for the 1992-93 school year. The new president is Idris O'Brien, the vice president is Andre Spivey, the treasure is Robert Connor, and the position of parliamentarian went to Nehemiah Smith.

The M.F.T.A. is open to persons of all majors interested in a career in elementary and secondary education. Some of the objectives of the M.F.T.A. include providing students with material concerning teaching and graduate school opportunities, working within the African-American community self service programs, sponsoring conferences, forums, essay contests, etc., promoting the educational field, and lobbying for the establishment of a department of education at Morehouse College.

All those interested in joining the Morehouse Future Teachers of America may come to the meeting held on Tuesdays at 12 noon. If there are any questions, please contact Idris O'Brien at 508-0283 or Dr. Barksdale, ext. 2528.

Candidates At Hungry Clubs Forum

Atlanta, GA--The Butler Street YMCA's Hungry Club Forum will sponsor a series of political forums for candidates seeking office, for a number of congressional and state positions. The Hungry Club Forum dates and speakers are as follows:

October 14th
Cathy Steinberg, 4th Congressional District (Represented by Irwin Levine)

October 21st
Cynthia McKinney, 11th Congressional District, Tony Center - 6th Congressional District

October 28th
Congressman John Lewis - 5th Congressional District, Paul Stabler - 5th Congressional District

The Butler Street YMCA's Hungry Club Forum meets each Wednesday, 12:00 noon - 22 Butler Street, NE. Please call Vi Waddell for reservations and/or additional information.

"Planning Your Business" Will Show You How To Start Your Own Business

Atlanta, Ga.- The Small Business Development Center at Georgia State University is offering a seminar, "PLANNING YOUR BUSINESS," Tuesday, November 17 from 9:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. at Georgia State University. In this full day program you will learn from professionals how to market your new business, which tax forms are necessary, the legal issues of starting a business and you will get tips on financing. The fee for "PLANNING YOUR BUSINESS" is \$35. For more information "PLANNING YOUR BUSINESS" call Pam Davis at 651-3550.

Can We All Get Along?

By Rashish Paul

Five months have passed since the Rodney King verdict. Since then, the ransacked Five Star Supermarket, adjacent to E.L. Simon Courts, has been repaired and is once again fully operational and prepared to serve the community. Even though the structure and its contents appear to be restored, the deep-seated feelings which led to the destruction of Five Star Supermarket during the Students' Demonstration for Rodney King are still menacing the AUC.

Mr. Sang Pa, Korean immigrant and proprietor of the Five Star, witnessed the looting and vandalism of his store after the Rodney King's verdict. His store, like other Korean owned businesses, was the target of demonstration. When asked to recount what he witnessed from his overhead office,

(Continued on Page 3)

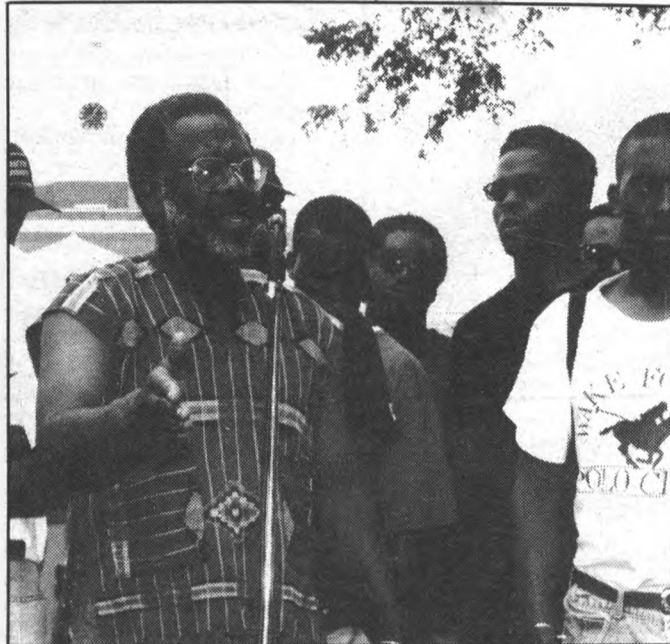


Photo by Barry Sykes

Protestors from last year's riots are still at odds with Korean grocer.

Visionless Homecoming

By Undra Washington

Visions was the theme for this year's homecoming. But its outcome appeared visionless to many Morehouse students.

Traditionally, Homecoming at Morehouse has been known to spark enthusiasm even in the quietest person at Morehouse.

Instead of sparking enthusiasm, it sparked criticism.

It began the day of the fashion show. Students were promised beauty, elegance, theatrics and promptness. They were given all the beauty, elegance, and theatrics they could ask for. The problem was that they had to wait 46 minutes to get it. This caused the students to be uneasy and very critical. They complained that the sound and movie didn't flow, the stage was too crowded, and that the models were tripping and bumping into one another.

The Fraternity/Sorority Step Show sparked more than cheers and laughter.

The crowd rejected the comedian because of his use of profanity and his disrespect for females.

The students were expecting to see more teams than the ones in the AUC, but only four teams performed.

Coronation was supposed to be the climax of Homecoming, but many students rejected it.

However, they were happy to see that it did start on time for a change. The students said that the choreography was excellent, but the skit was annoying and too drawn out. Many also complained about the lack of flow in the show.

The concert, which was the closing event of Homecoming, was the highlight of this year's Homecoming.

During the concert, students were able to show the alumni their appreciation for music, be it jazz or R&B.

The crowd responded to the entertainers with screams and yells. The chapel was not filled, but that didn't stop the entertainers for performing well.

"I have enjoyed my short stay here and someday hope to attend a college just like Morehouse," Shanice said.

William Robinson, a junior psychology major from Chicago, Illinois, said, "Homecoming was an event, but it was not a big event." This was the general feeling of many Morehouse students.



Photo by Barry Sykes

Miss Maroon & White Canangela Boyd escorted by Senior Trustee Board Rep. Lionel Burns II.

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NATIONAL NEWS

News Briefs (Cont'd.)

An African-American Takes the Helm of the USOC

Atlanta, GA--The United States Olympic Committee (USOC) has recently selected Dr. Leroy Walker as its new president. Dr. Walker is the first African-American to preside over the organization.

Formerly, Dr. Walker, 74, had been senior vice president of sports for the Atlanta Committee for the Olympic Games (ACOG) and the treasurer of the USOC for the past four years.

Dr. Walker has long enjoyed a successful career that had a modest beginning. His grandparents were slaves, and he was the youngest member in a family that included 12 other children.

The first in his family to attend college, Dr. Walker later earned a master's degree from Columbia and a doctorate from New York University.

Success continued with his tenure at North Carolina Central University. There he was a teacher, coach, then chancellor of the institution.

Dr. Walker is unquestionably qualified to take the helm of the USOC. He has participated in 10 Olympic summer games, including those held in Barcelona. He also has Olympic coaching experience, having coached American, Ethiopian, and Israeli teams.

He is expected to offer an active style of leadership, taking particular interest in the athlete. Harvey Schiller, the executive director of the USOC, believes that Dr. Walker will be "very focused on the athlete [because] he has a tremendous grasp of the role of the coach. And he's very involved in making the Olympics accessible to more people."

Dr. Walker is enthusiastic about his new unpaid position and is not concerned at the loss of his \$100,000 a year salary with the ACOG. Said he: "[S]ome things are important enough that you want to do them without regard to money."

West Indian Poet Derek Walcott Wins Nobel Prize

The Swedish Academy awarded the Nobel Prize in literature to the West Indian poet and playwright Derek Walcott.

AID Atlanta

Atlanta, GA--AID Atlanta will sponsor an Awareness and action Seminar November 7, 1992 from 8:00 a.m.-6:00 p.m. at the Georgia Mental Health Institute, 1256 Briarcliff Road, NE. The cost of the seminar is \$1500 including lunch. A limited number of scholarships are available. Some of the topics to be covered are: Medical Overview (basi), Advanced medical and Research, AIDS in the heterosexual community, volunteer opportunities, safer sex, sources of help for PLWA, AIDS in the African American community, and when someone you love has AIDS. For more information contact AID Atlanta (872-0600) or register at their office at 1438 W. Peachtree St. NW, Suite 100.

The Swedish Academy awarded the Nobel Prize in literature to the West Indian poet and playwright Derek Walcott.

South Africa: The Bloody Path To Democracy

By Kip Jordan

"The season of violence is over." Thus spoke president F.W. de Klerk of the situation in South Africa (Azania) in 1990. During the following two years, most of the principle apartheid laws were repealed, many political prisoners were freed, including Nelson Mandela, and most banned organizations were legalized, including the ANC. It seemed that South Africa was legitimately on its way to a non-racial democracy. People everywhere smiled and dared to dream of freedom, justice, and equality for all of Azania's people.

"Within a unitary and federal framework of government, without regard to ethnicity or race."

Reality, however, soon crushed these hopes of a quick, new peace in South Africa. The price for freedom and equality needed to be paid; a war for justice had to be fought. The war has different stategems and is complicated by many political, economic, and social factors. Since the time that de Klerk declared that "the season of violence [was] over," 12,000 people have lost their lives in political violence. And that is only the beginning.

On Monday, October 12, 1992 a forum on proposals for a new South African Constitution convened in the Virginia Lacy Exhibition Hall, upstairs in Woodruff Library. The forum was put together by put together by Ozong Agborfangaya of Cameroon, an intern working for the American Friends



FREE SOUTH AFRICA

South Africa Program of Atlanta, the organization that sponsored the forum along with Atlantans for Democracy in Southern Africa (ADISA).

The political science departments of Morehouse, Clark Atlanta University, and Spelman also co-sponsored the event.

The forum was uncommon because it brought together representatives from several of the most powerful organizations in South Africa. Invited speakers were Gay McDougall of the Lawyers Committee for Civil Rights Under the Law, Wesley Johanneson of the Embassy of South Africa, Dr. Sipo E. Mzimela of the Inkatha Freedom Party, Siphoshezi of the African National

Congress, and Maroba Matsapola of the Pan-Africanist Congress.

According to Dr. Hamid Taqi of the Morehouse political science department, "the forum was done not from a desire to propagate one party's position, but rather to provide an opportunity to discuss the constitutional modality that would accommodate a population made of diverse groups, within a unitary and federal framework of government, without regard to ethnicity or race." Dr. Taqi asserted that some faculty "are afraid to be associated with such and inquiry because of the suspicion that they may be activists or radi-

(Continued on Page 8)

A New Use For An Abortion Drug

By Terrial Singleton

Recent studies conducted at the University of Edinburgh, Scotland have concluded that RU-486, a French abortion drug, is also effective as a birth control pill. An article about the research has been published in the recent edition of the New England Journal of Medicine.

RU-486 was originally created as an abortion drug. Women who are weeks into their pregnancy can orally take the pill to induce abortion. The drug causes either the embryo or fetus to be expelled from the body after it has been detached from the uterus.

Now studies show that RU-486 is even more successful than today's birth control pill in preventing undesired pregnancies. As a morning after birth control pill, the drug prevents an egg that has been fertilized from attaching to the uterus where the embryo is formed.

Findings also concluded that RU-486 is not as harsh as the birth control pill now on the market.

Researchers used 800 women in their study. 400 women were given RU-486 and the other half used the

traditional pill. The women involved in the study had sought a method of preventing a possible pregnancy within a three day period after having unprotected sex.

Scientists discovered that nausea was not as common with RU-486 and that the major side effect was psychological. Nearly 40 percent of the women who took the French created drug had a delayed menstrual cycle. The delay was a source of anxiety for some women because of concern over the effectiveness of the drug.

Dr. Anna Glasier was the director of the project. Dr. Glasier believes that there is a need "to find a highly effective form of post-coital contraception that is easy to use and free from side effects." She has also said that "[i]t would appear that RU-486 meets those requirements."

The drug is legal in certain European countries and China, but there is the potential for heated confrontations in the American debate between pro-choice advocates and pro-lifers. The U.S. pharmaceutical industry would like to market the drug but fear the outcry that would come from pro-life supporters.

A member of the National Right to

Life Committee, Richard Glasow, supports the position of many pro-life supporters who consider RU-486 a method of abortion, even when scientists say that it can be used like the traditional pill. Glasow calls the Scottish findings "a blatant attempt to improve the public image of a dangerous abortion technique."

Advocates of RU-486, such as University of Southern California professor Dr. David Grimes, believe that the drug can rightly be considered a birth control device. Dr. Grimes believes that RU-486 "may prevent abortion rather than cause abortion."

When RU-486 is taken the morning after sexual intercourse it blocks the implantation of the embryo in the uterus. The drug thus acts as a preventive pregnancy method because pregnancy cannot take place if the embryo is not implanted.

The World Health Organization is said to be interested in conducting its own study. Research will be conducted to see if the drug will maintain its effectiveness if used in lower dosages.

Debate, however, in the U.S. will undoubtedly continue over RU-486 and its political consequences throughout the nation.

WE WERE WRONG

The Maroon Tiger would like to apologize for some of the mistakes in our last issue. Included, but not limited to, were: 1) the missing by line of the SGA article was Marlon Millner; and 2) the apropos quote of Malcom X is, "When you respect the intelligence of black people in this country as being equal to that of whites, then you'll realize that the reaction of the black man to oppression will be the same as the reaction of the white man to oppression."

COMMUNITY NEWS



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Can We All Get Along? —

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. Pa was unable to communicate his dejection and the words escaped him, so he shook his head in disgust.

According to Mr. Pa, "What happened to Rodney King was wrong, but what does that have to do with my store? This is not L.A." Mr. Pa holds the students accountable and feels that they were destroying the community and hurting its residents.

"They break in my store and then they went home. Why did they do that?" Mr. Pa inquires. "The community and I get along very well. And the community is upset with students because of what they did to my store."

Mr. Pa feels that what happened to his business was racially motivated.

"They beat Rodney King, and then students ruined my store. Now who do I beat and ruin? They destroy my store because I am Korean, but not all Koreans are bad and not all Black people are bad. What they did was not right"

This is not the case according to Ms. Mobley, Resident Association President of University and John Hope Homes, who stated, "We, the community, supported the students' actions. We agreed with what happened because we want those Koreans out of our community."

Many residents of University and John Hope Homes agree with Ms. Mobley and feel the Mr. Pa's prices

are outrageous. Says Kathy Woods, a resident of John Hope Homes, "The [Koreans] sell inferior food because we are poor Black people and can't do any better. I agreed with the students and I am not angry at them."

Aside from selling inferior goods and charging high prices, another accusation that residents of the community have against Mr. Pa's supermarket is that he does not treat the community with respect.

"How can I treat people bad when I am in business?" asks Mr. Pa. "If I am bad to my customers, I am a bad businessman. I need this community to stay in business."

One resident from John Hope Homes, Sheila Hardeman, says "I don't think students were right in doing what they did to those stores. He [Mr. Pa] treats me with respect. I think if you treat people with respect you will get respect, and he is not getting the respect he deserves."

Jan Smith, a junior at Morehouse College who witnessed the demonstrations, speculates that Mr. Pa and Mr. Kwang J-No, owner of Star Package, have a newfound respect only because they see what we, as Black people, can do. They don't give anything back to the community except for the liquor store which contributes to the destruction of the community."

Ms. Mobley accuses Mr. Pa and Mr. (Continued on Page 9)

Black Business Watch

Campus Hair World

By Kip Jordan

The House where Tonsorial Artists put their Professional Skill into Perfection--sign inside of Campus Hair World

Campus Hair World, a Black-owned barber shop, is located at 397 Lee St., across the street from the West End dorms. According to Aqil Abdul-Shakur, one of the principal barbers, Campus Hair World "renders professional service to every customer, every time."

Aqil, a barber for six years, believes very strongly in his trade and in the

need for professionalism among his peers. "Black barbers often do not respect the business [of barbering]. Some of them sometimes treat the customers unprofessionally and [at Campus Hair World] we try to maintain a professional atmosphere."

Robert Davis, the manager and other principal barber who has been at his trade for eight years, agreed: "Black barbers sometimes do not respect the profession by not going through the proper licensing procedures and not using the proper techniques for the sterilization of [hair cutting] equipment."

Aqil and Robert believe that to advance as a race Black people must per-

form their jobs with seriousness and pride, no matter what jobs they may be. They believe barbering to be an art that must be respected. These beliefs are reflected by the professional atmosphere and clean environment within which they work.

Various types of tonsorial (above the neck) grooming is available to both men and women at Campus Hair World. Haircuts start at \$8 and other services include hairline, beard, mustache, and eye brow trims, shampoos, and facials. On Wednesday, students receive an additional dollar off of haircuts.

(Continued on Page 10)

Select Listing of Black Consumer Spending

| PRODUCT | BLACK SPENDING |
|---|----------------|
| Milk Flavoring | \$ 65,690,900 |
| Frozen Orange Juice | 131,770,980 |
| Powdered Fruit Flavored Drinks | 22,235,500 |
| Powdered Soft Drinks | 94,936,160 |
| Frozen Pizza | 91,062,180 |
| Corn/Tortilla Chips | 9,718,599 |
| Baby Food and Cereal | 146,133,900 |
| Baby Oil and Lotion | 10,454,744 |
| Baby Powder | 10,785,347 |
| Disposable Diapers | 195,380,900 |
| Pre-Moistened Cleansing Wipes | 15,564,641 |
| Children's Vitamins | 114,554,000 |
| Hot Breakfast Cereal | 49,325,650 |
| Decaffeinated Instant & Freeze Dried Coffee | 198,830,400 |
| Orange Juice (bottles, cans or cartons) | 106,480,000 |
| Baked Beans | 55,871,970 |
| Spaghetti & Macaroni Products | 53,895,457 |
| Vegetables | 149,248,440 |
| Plastic Garbage Bags | 10,125,060 |
| Air Freshener Sprays & Room Deodorizers | 16,871,910 |
| Floor Wax & Polishers | 26,298,800 |
| Malt Liquor | 232,126,400 |
| Cola | 1,427,834,800 |
| Other Sodas | 2,299,000,000 |
| Chewing Gum | 193,634,157 |
| Hard Roll Candy | 64,982,500 |
| Cold, Allergy and Sinus Remedies | 75,994,380 |
| Cough Syrup | 51,554,782 |
| Laxatives | 55,383,328 |
| Nasal Sprays | 15,488,000 |
| Breath Fresheners | 10,769,220 |
| Deodorants and Anti-perspirants | 85,053,214 |
| Bath Oil and Other Bath Additives | 21,010,000 |
| Records and Tape Cartridges (blank) | 441,840,000 |

Source: World Institute of Black Communications, Inc. Data based on index figures provided by Simmons Market Research Bureau.



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ELECTION '92

African Americans Void Within Presidential Election

By Terrence L. Johnson

Rage, alienation and abandonment.

Three common-and some say deliberately created-motifs within the African American community. And during this year's presidential election, these sentiments have surged since many African Americans feel as if neither the Democratic nor Republican party can, or will, meet their needs.

Arkansas Governor Bill Clinton has avoided public appearances with the Rev. Jesse Jackson--who has been criticized for his non-altruistic tactics--and neglected to discuss strategies towards eradicating institutional racism and sexism.

If Governor Clinton plans to win the election, just two weeks away, he can not avoid the Rev. Jackson--in reality, the Rev. Jackson has helped increase the number of registered African American voters since his first unsuccessful presidential bid in 1984.

But the Rev. Jackson said earlier this week that he would work with Governor Clinton in order to defeat President Bush.

The Candidates and Issues

Governor Clinton is a proponent of the death penalty and boot camps for first-time drug offenders.

He supports the \$10 billion in loan guarantees to Israel.

He believes that the Haitians should not have been returned to Haiti.

"I think they are political exiles and should be treated as such until we can bring back an elected government to Haiti," Governor Clinton said earlier this year.

When he was selecting candidates to become his running mate, none of the candidates were either African American or women. And some question his motives concerning African Americans

"The Rev. Jackson has helped increase the number of registered African American voters since his first unsuccessful presidential bid in 1984."

and women since Arkansas is one of the few states without Civil Rights legislation.

President George Bush, with an approval rating of less than 40 percent, is scarred with an ailing economy, high unemployment and the alleged knowledge of the billions of dollars of illegal loans sent to Iraq from the Atlanta branch of Banco Nazionale del Lavoro, information some say White House officials have tried to conceal from the public.

He sent a bill, and it was approved, to Congress requesting for \$3 billion in aid for Russia.

President Bush sent Coast Guard ships to intercept Haitian refugees this spring



Bill Clinton and Al Gore

and ordered their return to Haiti.

Earlier this year, however, President Bush sent U.S. planes with food to Somalia.

And Texas billionaire Ross Perot, an independent candidate with single-digit support in most national polls, says that every American should be willing to "sacrifice for the nation's future." Mr. Perot has proposed to increase the federal gasoline tax to 50 cents a gallon, increase Medicare and increase taxes on Social Security benefits for those with high incomes.

"Governor Clinton is a proponent of the death penalty and boot camps for first-time drug offenders."

African Americans without voice in the election

With each candidate proposing to alleviate the bruised economy, provide Americans with jobs and improve the educational system, many African American voters feel neglected by the candidates.

"The racial issue is too volatile. The candidates are staying away from it," Political Science Professor Abraham Davis said.

In recent campaign ads, the Clinton-Gore commercials discuss reforming the current welfare system and introducing measures to allay America's high crime rate. Some say these proposals, while needed, are codes to attract "Reagan-Democrats" and reduce the fear among some white voters who think that Governor Clinton will simply raise taxes for social programs--which many think will only benefit so-called "lazy and excessive child-bearing" African American women.

But candidates are avoiding the ra-

cial issue, some say, because African American voters are allowing them not to discuss it.

African Americans are still traditional Democrats, Dr. Davis said. And therefore, neither the Democrats nor the Republicans need to campaign heavily for their votes.

"Blacks vote so blindly, how will anyone be responsive to blacks," he said.

Further, African Americans are "still just talking about registering people to vote in 1993. What about discussing economic advancement in the community?" Dr. Davis said.

Faulty Leadership

African Americans are allowing their leaders such as John Lewis and Mike Espy--staunch supporters of Governor Clinton-- to speak for the African American community, some say.

And they, along with other political leaders, are either vying for an invitation to the White House if Governor Clinton wins or a cabinet position--imagine hundreds of African American aspiring for the sole position of Secretary of Urban Affairs.

African American Democrats, some say, are supporting Governor Clinton in order to advance their particular political careers, not the masses of African Americans.

And when African Americans do not hold their leaders accountable for their actions, they can do whatever they de-

"Blacks vote so blindly, how will anyone be responsive to blacks."

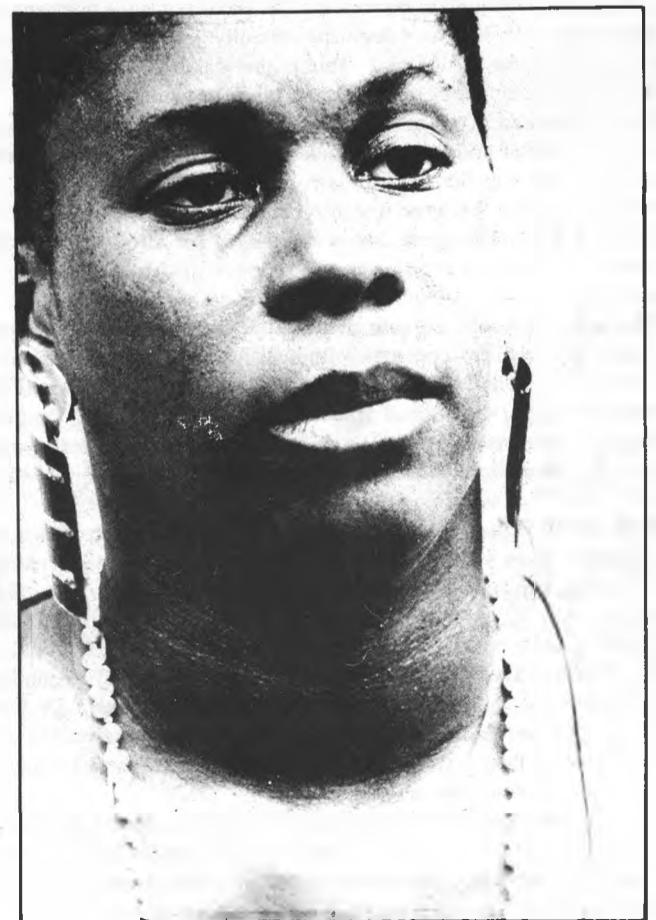
sire, no questions asked.

African Americans are simply concerned with having other African Americans in political offices, Dr. Davis said.

However, despite the animosities towards the candidates, the majority of African Americans will vote for Governor Clinton, Dr. Davis said.

"We [African Americans] are in a dilemma. We must vote for the lesser of two evils, and that's Clinton."

"We [African Americas] are in a dilemma. We must vote for the lesser of two evils, and that's Clinton."



Lenora Fulani

Brian Palmer, Impact Visuals
(Photo Courtesy of Diversity & Division)

Alternative Choices

African Americans can vote for "alternative candidates."

Ron Daniels--an Independent candidate--was the director of the National Rainbow Coalition in 1987. He was the Southern Regional Coordinator and Deputy Campaign Manager for the Rev. Jesse Jackson in 1988. At press time, it was not determined if Mr. Daniels would be on all 50 ballots.

Lenora Fulani--the New Alliance Party candidate-- will be on the ballots of 40 states. During the 1988 presiden-

"The independent candidates added together with Perot will make a difference."

tial election, Ms. Fulani won less than one percent of the vote.

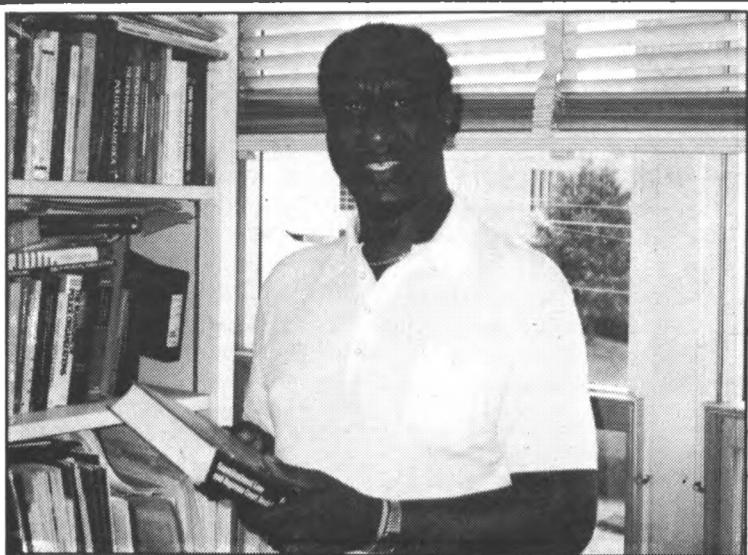
And Andre Marrou is the Libertarian Party candidate.

These candidates did not appear on the debates, but Ms. Fulani did attempt to impede the first debate by going to a federal district court in New York in order to stop the debate because she said the exclusion of "alternative candidates" from the debate was unfair.

But the bipartisan Commission on Presidential Debates said that only candidates with a "realistic chance of winning the general election" would be invited to participate in the debates.

Ms. Fulani said that while she could not win the election, "the independent candidates added together with Perot will make a difference."

CAMPUS NEWS



The Dynamic Doctor Davis

Many components contribute to making Morehouse College a school of such great caliber. Each component is like a cog in the proverbial "well oiled machine". One such component of Morehouse, which plays a major role in maintaining these high standards, is the faculty. Many have achieved notable accomplishments outside of the classroom as well as inside of the classroom. Dr. Abraham L. Davis of the Political Science Department is one such professor who is worthy of being recognized for such accomplishments.

Dr. Davis graduated Morehouse College in 1961 with a B.A. in political science, receiving cum laude honors. During his enrollment at Morehouse, Dr. Davis participated in the Morehouse College Glee Club, played on the basketball team and was a member of the Morehouse chapter of Alpha Phi Alpha fraternity. After Morehouse, Dr. Davis went on to the University of Wisconsin to earn his M. S. and then to Ohio State University where he earned his Ph.D. The Tuskegee, Alabama native has currently been appointed to the Pre-Law Advisory Liaison Committee of the Law School Admissions Council where he will serve a two year term. This past semester, while teaching at the University of Wisconsin, Dr. Davis was inducted into the Morehouse chapter of Phi Beta Kappa National Honor Society.

During his twenty-six years here, Dr. Davis has written nineteen articles and two books entitled "The U.S. Supreme Court and the Uses of Social Science Data; and Blacks in the Federal Judiciary: Neutral Arbiters or Judicial Activists. He is in the process of finishing his third book. Both of his books, in particular his second, have been well received by blacks and whites in the law field.

A federal judge in Louisiana told Dr. Davis that such an excellent job was done on the book that "he told his secretary to order two copies for the law library of the state of Louisiana." While presenting a paper in Kansas City, Dr. Davis encountered a student who used his book as the basis for a paper she wrote.

Dr. Davis regularly interacts with students outside of the classroom as the advisor for the Morehouse/Spelman Pre-Law Society. The purpose of the organization is to ensure that students get the necessary information and preparation needed to help them get into law school. Getting into law school is one thing and graduating is another, but Dr. Davis holds the distinct honor of having taught 235 African Americans currently with law degrees and 15 prospective graduates this spring. This is the highest number of African American students taught by any educator, black or white.

With Clark Atlanta University seeking an accredited law school, it might have the attraction of bringing more students to the AUC who are interested in pursuing careers in the field of law. But in Dr. Davis' opinion, the attraction will not be that great because other black law schools, "such as North Carolina Central are much more established and are also accredited". But ultimately, "the very top students are going to the Yales, Harvards and Michigans".

For those students who do earn their law degrees, regardless of where, there are many available openings within the field. "There are excellent opportunities for [African-American] students in the legal profession if they go to law school and make good grades. There are so many opportunities they can involve themselves with," he said. Proving himself correct, a former student of Dr. Davis, Jeh Johnson, was the head prosecuting attorney during the recent Wed-Tech scandal.

While Dr. Davis is pleased that many of his students go on to practice law, he is alarmed by the number of African Americans, particularly those between the ages of 18 and 24, who do not exercise their right to vote. "Many students in the AUC are getting an education and not voting," Dr. Davis said. "They need to understand the history of how blacks came to vote. The fact that Jesse Jackson has to come down here [the AUC] to motivate students to vote is insulting. Voting is crucial to them [students]." Dr. Davis likened Jackson's rally to a "show" and said that students "haven't found a real reason within their own selves" that would motivate them to take the initiative to go out and vote.

Dr. Davis is a man of profound statements and noteworthy achievements. He is an asset to the faculty and the student body of Morehouse, and stands as an example of the fabled "Morehouse Mystique". When asked to describe Dr. Davis, Antonio Wallace, a sophomore finance/pre-law major from Florida, used one word: "dynamic".

Black Community and the Gender Issue

Yep. You heard it right. This is the "Year of the Woman."

You didn't know?

Don't feel bad. Neither did I, and I'm a woman.

The nineties are a "good and difficult time to be a black woman," Dr. Beverly Guy-Sheftall, director of the Women's Studies Department at Spelman College, said.

Black women like Carolyn Mosely Braun, Teri McMillan, Alice Walker and Julie Dash are making headlines and bringing women closer to the forefront.

However, Cancr, "there is a great deal of tension within the African American community because many black men believe that they are being overlooked [in favor of black women]," Dr. Sheftall said.

Many black men argue that black women are making more gains in the workplace, while black men are being discriminated against.

"But there are no black women on the Supreme Court. Most of the black ministers, mayors, lawyers, corporate managers, ambassadors, members of congress and judges are males," she said.

Where are all of these ascendant black women, question many black women. As the income figures reveal, most black women are still concentrated in "low paying, low-status, sex-segregated service-sector jobs."

When asked how she felt about the black community's demand that black women choose their race over their gender, Dr. Sheftall said that there is too much focus on race.

"Most people don't know the meaning of being black and female. You can't choose one over the other, because gender constructs don't allow you to," she said.

Dr. Sheftall was also stressed that black men are never asked to choose between their race and their gender.



Photo courtesy of Spelman College

Dr. Beverly Guy-Sheftall

Rather than promoting racial solidarity, black people should aim for "racial health."

"The black community has many illnesses. For the health of the race, there must be a wholistic approach which attends to the needs of women, men, children and the elderly to make the group whole again," she said.

ANITA HILL INTRODUCES NEW CONCEPT

Sexual harassment is a relatively new concept--although many women have claimed that they have been sexually harassed, not many have taken legal action against men until recently.

And being sexually harassed is not fun.

Morehouse Men Respond to "Year of the Woman"

By Terrance Stephens

It has been a year since America was glued daily to its television sets, watching to see the outcome of the Senate confirmation hearings.

Now it's time to see what we have learned.

Although Anita Hill's testimony made her a hero among women, she was a loser in the official tally of the Senate panel.

The senators scrutinized her entire life during the hearings. And, some have said, the hearings identified very closely to the experiences of abused women around the country, which made many women angry.

As the "Year of the Woman" progresses, it still seems that some men haven't gotten the message.

Other instances of alleged male misconduct such as the Tailhook scandal and the William Kennedy Smith and Mike Tyson rape trials have prevailed throughout this year. These incidents

have repeated the theme that women cannot be protected from their vulnerability to overpowering men.

The primary lesson taught by the Hill-Thomas confrontation is that sexual harassment does in fact exist.

Immediately following the hearings, many businesses made preparations to stop it. Haywood Edwards, junior finance major, said, "I think that it's sad that an event like that had to happen. However, it's about time that a conscious effort was made to treat groups of people with comparable respect in the business environment."

Some students are concerned that women will use the "Year of the Woman" as means of elevating themselves above men.

"I hope that women don't try to elevate themselves over men, but use this to finally achieve the equality they deserve," senior finance major Robert Smith said. At the opposite end of the spectrum, an anonymous student said, "If women can't accept equality

in relationships, they don't deserve equality at all."

Since the hearings, many women have taken action in order to prevent future male dominated Senates. Many women are fighting and speaking out for their right to occupy seats in the Senate.

Tony Alexander, English/philosophy major, said, "I know that it seems that it's allowed more women to run for the Senate, but it's because they're fed up and want to have their issues dealt with fairly."

Anderson, junior English Major, said, "I think it's about time because women are also an oppressed minority."

The way women are approached is changing in the intergender relations, business, politics, the military, and even in the entertainment world. We must look at the changes that have been made and keep the lesson of sexual harassment fresh in our minds, one student said.

CAMPUS NEWS

Hillary Clinton Speaks To AUC

By Riche J. Daniel

Hillary Rodham Clinton addressed the Atlanta University Center on October 12 in Sister's Chapel, located on the campus of Spelman College.

A praising introduction by Maya Angelou brought the Democratic presidential nominee's wife to the stage where she spoke on the nation's woes and how to solve them.

"It is a pleasure for me to be here at the best regional liberal arts college in the South," said Mrs. Clinton. "I owe what I am to those who came before me, including Marian Wright Edleman, alumna of Spelman College. I feel that being here pays tribute to her in some small way."

Mrs. Clinton met Mrs. Edleman while studying at Yale for her law degree. She said that Mrs. Edleman was her inspiration, someone she could learn from because Mrs. Edleman was already doing what she had only just begun to think about: "Taking the blessings that I had been given, taking my education, and beginning to put it together in a way that would make a con-

tribution on behalf of all people, not just for me, but for those who were waiting for a helping hand, a kind word . . . to get some sense that they too can achieve their God-given potential. From that experience [working with Mrs. Edleman], working on behalf of all children, the world opened up to me."

Mrs. Clinton recalled that at the end

goal.

She says that the country needs to begin a mending process.

"It is only the blind or the hypocritical who say we have not been divided. We have been divided deliberately or for political reasons, so subtly that we weren't aware it had happened until after it was done, until we saw the results--[an] increase in violence ...

"We have been divided deliberately for political reasons, so subtly that we weren't aware it had happened until after it was done."

of Maya Angelou's *I Know Why The Caged Bird Sings*, the young girl asks her mother how she can know how to do the right thing and her mother says to her, "You don't have to think about doing the right thing. If you're for the right thing, you don't have to think about doing it."

According to Mrs. Clinton, doing right must become America's primary

despair that knows no name."

Mrs. Clinton said that the challenge is to create a new resolution "that commits our energies combining both our heads and our hearts to one another."

She said that discrimination and hate need to be "called out by name" to facilitate the mending process.

(Continued on Page 9)

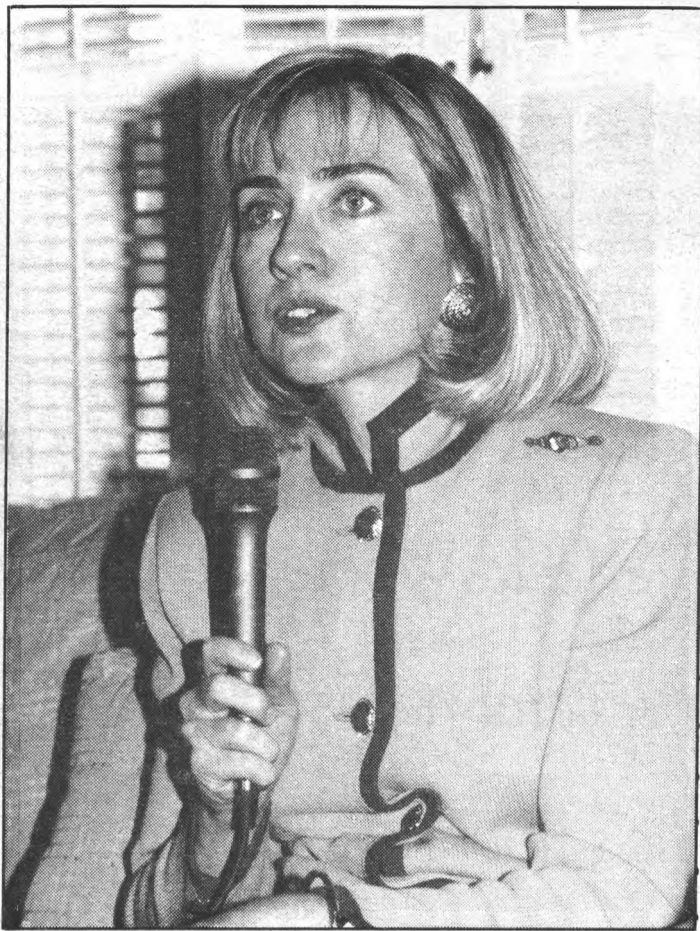


Photo courtesy of Spelman College

Hillary Clinton addresses the media.

Doctor Pickens Spreads Knowledge Outside Morehouse

Dr. William G. Pickens, Professor and Former Chairperson, Department of English and Linguistics, Morehouse College, has had an eventful year.

It started with an appointment as Visiting Professor of Humanities at Emory University during the 1991-92 academic year. Dr. Pickens participated with seven other Fellows in a series of weekly seminars in the humanities, rotating with others as seminar leader.

To participate in the program, which was co-sponsored by the Dana Foundation and Emory, Dr. Pickens first had to be nominated by his home institution and then submit a proposal in a competition that was open to faculty at fourteen institutions in the South.

On leave from Morehouse College for a year, and with full faculty privileges at Emory University, including a study in Emory's Woodruff Library, Dr. Pickens continued his research in linguistics. He completed a manuscript for a book on semantics and is now preparing copyright authorization requests to be sent to a number of primary publishers. With those permissions in hand, he will be in the position to submit the manuscript to a publisher for consideration.

A part of the program entailed teaching one course in linguistics. Dr. Pickens found the Emory undergraduates "well-prepared and alert." He added, "Though I still found myself

teaching subject-verb agreement and sentence structure, the students seemed to have a fine grasp of current affairs."

Dr. Pickens also continued his studies of linguistic strategies used by noted author Toni Morrison in her fiction. Having already presented papers in that area at two national conventions, the professor is preparing to publish an article that includes Morrison's last two novels, *Beloved* and *Jazz*, along with her book of essays, *Playing In The Park: Whiteness and the Literary Imagination*. He will present an abridgement of that article this fall at the annual convention of the National Council of Teachers of English in Louisville, Kentucky.

Foreign travel has also been a part of Dr. Pickens's activities recently. He and his wife, Dr. Ernestine W. Pickens, spent ten days in Tokyo, Japan, during last June. He paid visits to three universities there: International Christian University, Waseda, and Sofia. On each campus he was able to visit classes and confer with Japanese and American teachers of Japanese literature. Sightseeing trips included the Meiji Shrine and the Ginza in Tokyo, and the Golden Pavilion and Imperial Castle in Japan's ancient capital of Kyoto.

Dr. Pickens considered all of these experiences "tremendously broadening" and is finding ways of sharing them with his Morehouse students.



Photo by Barry Sykes

S.A.A.E. At Work in the Community

By Marisa DeSalles
Spelman Correspondent

Students for African-American Empowerment (S.A.A.E.), an Atlanta student organization, met on Wednesday, October 7, to discuss issues for the 1992-93 school year and to report on the group's progress.

S.A.A.E. grew out of last May's uprising in Atlanta. It is composed of students from the Atlanta University Center, Georgia State, and other local colleges and high schools. The organization is made up of several committees and is governed by a central committee on which sit the ministers of the committees and at-large members. S.A.A.E.'s goals are the economic, political and social empowerment of African people.

Since its inception in May, S.A.A.E. has held a rally and flag burning demonstration, several voter registration drives, and organized an African communal feast during which videotapes of May's rebellion were shown.

On Monday, October 12, S.A.A.E. members participated in a march and protest against the celebration of Co-

lumbus Day. Chanting slogans such as, "500 years of genocide," and "Too black...too strong...too angry.. to wait," S.A.A.E. members joined the Malcolm X Grass Roots Movement in a march from Fulton County Stadium to the state capitol and finally to the King Center.

S.A.A.E. is currently working with the owner of Five Star Package and Grocery on Fair street and with other Korean businesspeople through the Korean Merchants Association. S.A.A.E. is trying to get the Korean businesspeople to give back to the community or get out of the black community entirely.

The organization has currently adopted a stance against The Bus Stop, a business on Ashby Street that sells "drug paraphernalia, guns, bullets, and items of a lewd sexual nature," according to an open letter to the AUC from S.A.A.E.

Besides these economic and political issues, S.A.A.E. is continuing an ongoing effort to address social problems. Every Saturday at 9:00 a.m., members volunteer at Providence Baptist Church on Larkin Street and help the church

with its free lunch program.

For now, S.A.A.E. plans to place members into existing social programs with organizations such as the Providence Baptist Church, Sisterlove, The Georgia Coalition to End Hunger, and Habitat for Humanity. However, their ultimate goal is to develop programs of their own including a breakfast program at Harris Homes.

S.A.A.E. also plans to bring political forums and lectures to Morehouse's campus as well as other colleges and local high schools. The group maintains a "Liberation Line" at 593-6058 for anyone who wants information about the group's activities or wants to become a member. Their general body meetings are on the first and third Wednesdays of every month; the location varies.

According to S.A.A.E.'s minister of information, Marisa DeSalles, "Meetings are open to all interested students. If you want to join an organization that is working and fighting for the empowerment of our people instead of sitting around and talking about it, call the Liberation Line and get involved with S.A.A.E."

South Africa —

(Continued from Page 3)

cal." He contended however that "among the functions of a university is to open discussion of issues of social relevance" and that involvement in the open exchange of knowledge and ideas should not bring about suspicion.

For the past several years, South Africa has been permeated by violence and death. Most of the violence is Black on Black or government killings of Blacks. The reasons for this violence are not always clear. The participants in the forum shed light on this violence, their country's beleaguered steps toward democracy, and the potential writing of a new constitution and the formation of a new government.

On June 19, 1992 in the Black township of Biotang, 39 people were slaughtered by Inkatha invaders. Although eyewitnesses reported that white security policemen drove the murderers to the killing grounds and fired guns at crowds, and the ANC openly blamed de Klerk, the government denied complicity. "This government does not kill people," stated the Minister of Law and Order, Hemus Kriel. The ANC broke off talks with the government and be-

enment had only "funded two rallies" of the Inkatha cultural group.

Maroba Matsapola, the Pan Africanist Congress, says that his organization believes that only a Constituent Assembly popularly elected on the basis of one-person, one-vote should be empowered to draw up a new constitution. His group never joined CODESA. He stated that the political branch of Inkatha was only recently formed and that Mangosuthu Buthelezei was installed as its leader by the white government. "He is widely discredited in South Africa and must commit acts of violence to remain a force." Mr. Matsopola also said that there are "seven million Zulus in South Africa, but only one million of them are in Inkatha," discrediting the notions widely spread in the U.S. that Inkatha is easily the strongest Black force behind the ANC and that nearly all Zulus belong to Inkatha.

Sipho Shezi of the ANC agreed, saying that "Inkatha does not advocate one-person, one-vote because it knows it will lose." He says "the government supports Inkatha because it is a useful

"There are many ways to fight. Negotiations are just a facet of the struggle . . . as for the PAC, we have not put down our arms."

gan mass actions of protest. The Committee for a Democratically Elected South Africa (CODESA), a loose body of organizations negotiating a new constitution, disbanded. The process of reconciliation, compromise, and negotiation seemed threatened and the government was trying desperately to get the ANC to return to talks.

On September 7, 1992 ANC supporters marched in the nominally independent land of Ciskei to protest the despotic rule of Brig. Oupa J. Gqozo, a puppet of the South African government. At least 24 people were killed when Ciskei troops opened fire on the marchers. The international press instead of showing outrage over the murders of unarmed people protesting dictatorial rule and oppression, blamed both sides since the ANC "had been warned," according to Hemus Kriel, that people could get killed. Nelson Mandela, after months of protest, was forced to meet with de Klerk.

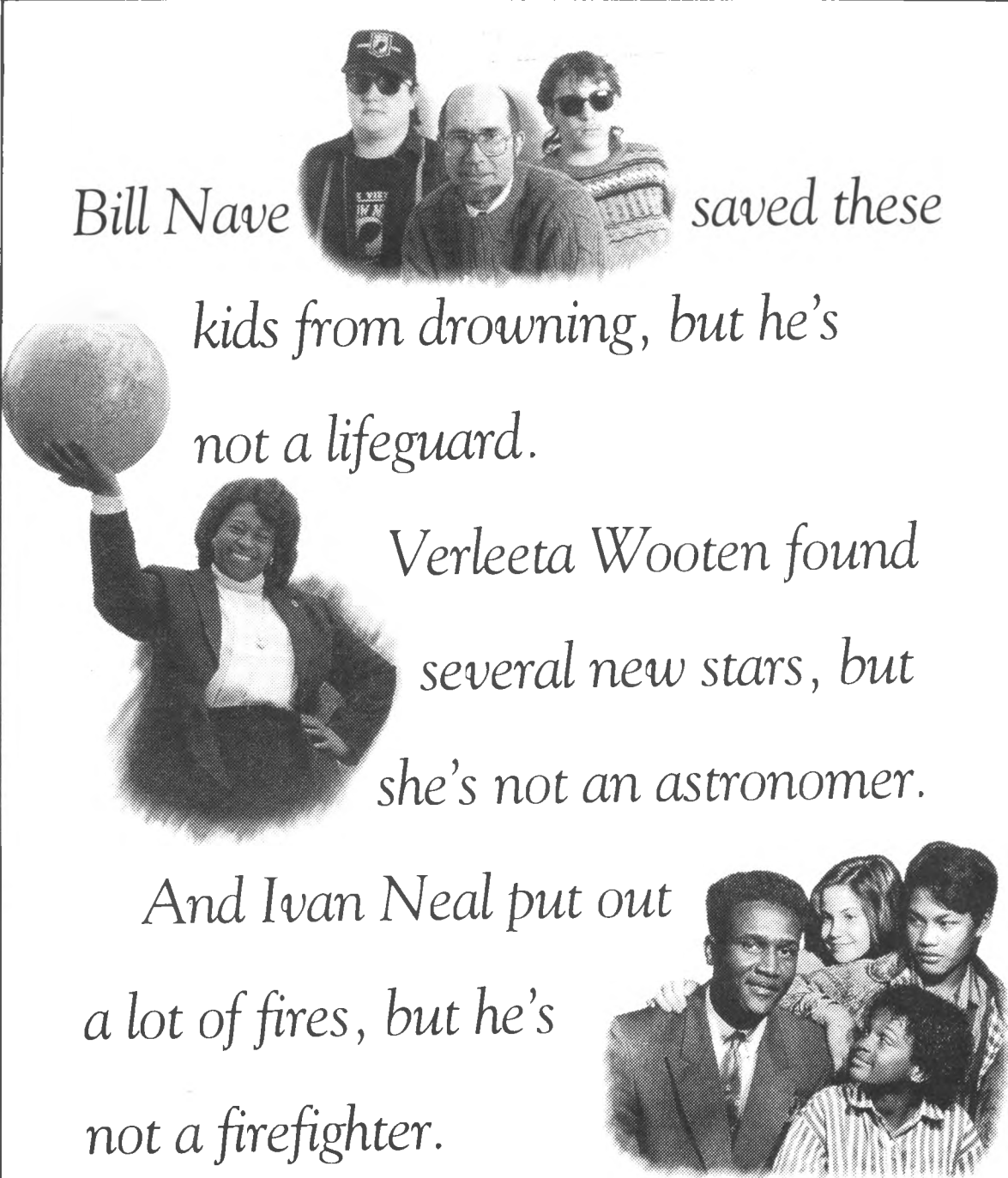
Dr. Sipo Mzimela, the representative of the Inkatha Freedom Party, said that his group's position is that Blacks are "not ready" in terms of technical know-how and education to govern themselves effectively without white help. He spoke of the need for Black unity because "obviously someone is gaining from Black on Black violence." It was widely reported in the United States that the government of South Africa had been giving considerable funding to Inkatha activities. The government admitted the funding. When asked whether or not the acceptance of money from racist whites that oppress Blacks (the government) and then warning on fellow Blacks (the ANC) contradicts his call for Black unity, Dr. Mzimela stated that the Inkatha Freedom Party as a political organization had received no money from the South African government, and that the gov-

group to manipulate and to use to create violence when it needs to." Mr. Shezi went on to say that many of those in the higher ranks of Inkatha are "driven by personal ambitions" and that many of them are "working with South African security forces," who have been proven to have murdered untold numbers of Blacks. Those in the lower ranks of Inkatha are "victims of circumstance" who simply follow their leaders. He continued with the point that the government has used violence "as a tool to force the ANC to negotiate," such as in Ciskei.

According to Mr. Matsapola of the PAC, "the presence of the ANC at the negotiations is the only thing that gives them [the negotiations] any bit of legitimacy. That is why the government was so desperate to get the ANC back." Shezi says that the ANC chose to enter CODESA and negotiate "just as another aspect of the struggle," and has refused to compromise on such provisions in the new constitution as the insertion of a Bill of Rights and Affirmative Action, to address the blatant inequities left by the apartheid system.

The U.S. press so far has seen fit to push the idea that there are only three major groups vying for power: the government (representing white people), the ANC and its communist allies, and the Inkatha Party (representing opposing Black forces). The forum made obviously clear that there are many groups, including ethnic groups not mentioned in this article, struggling for a place in the new South African government which is on the horizon. The forum also showed that the Pan-Africanist Congress is a strong Black organization enjoying support both in Azania and abroad.

On future prospects, there was little agreement among the panelists, except that the struggle for democracy and



Bill Nave saved these kids from drowning, but he's not a lifeguard.

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equality for the people of South Africa would be a long, and probably violent, one. Mr. Shezi said that he believes that the same type of violence and negotiations will go on for at least two more years. Mr. Matsapola, when asked what if the South African government simply refuses to compromise further, said to rousing applause: "There are many ways to fight. Negotiations are just a facet of the struggle. . . as for the PAC, we have not put down our arms." Neither has the ANC, Inkatha, the government and many other groups. It seems the blood in South Africa will continue to flow for some time. Some people in the United States, including Blacks, will ask why. But most Blacks in South Africa differ from most Blacks in the U.S. in that they know and accept the truth: the price for true justice is most often bloodshed.

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Can We All Get Along —

(Continued from Page 3)

Kwang J-No of not giving back to the community. Her stand is that if the Korean businesses want to be a part of the community, they must give back to the community. "If they don't want to put back what they have taken out, then we don't want them here."

Mr. J-No says "I will give when I can give." According to Mr. J-No, business has been very bad in the last two years because of the renovation done to the projects in the University Homes.

"Since the [residents] came back, business has picked up a little, but the Rodney King happened and students ruin my business again." He assures that once he is back on his feet, he will donate.

Mr. Pa presumes that Ms. Mobley is using her influence with students to drive him out of business because he refused to give more donations, but, "They can not make me leave. I have my rights, and if they want my store they will have to pay me what I deserve!"

Right now Ms. Mobley is going through the proper channels in order to acquire the Korean owned businesses in the community. "I want to have a Black business plaza there. I want positive Black people who care about the community to own businesses in

our community." As of now, she is talking to numerous politicians and businesses to put her plan into action.

Ms. Mobley and Mr. Pa were allies eight years ago. She advertised his store for his grand opening. And he donated occasionally to the church and community. The waters of tranquility became turbulent with the infamous Ms. White episode.

Ms. White was an elderly woman who was incarcerated for a day because Mr. Pa testified the Ms. White refused to pay for a money order she requested. Ms. Mobley's version is the Ms. White was taken advantage of because she was an elderly woman.

According to Ms. Mobley, who was present at the time of the event, Ms. White paid for the money order, but Mr. Pa's wife took the money from Ms. White without her husband's awareness.

Ms. White died that year, and she never did get her money order. That notorious event occurred three years ago. Since that time, Ms. Mobley and Mr. Pa have great dislike for one another and are no longer the allies they once were. The battle seems to have no end, and causes one to wonder CAN WE ALL GET ALONG?

Campus Hair World —

(Continued from Page 3)

Although the atmosphere at Campus Hair World is professional and courteous, you are still likely to find lively conversation inside. Just as with most Black-owned barber shops, both patrons and barbers freely express themselves. Some in the barber shop feel that there is not enough communication and interaction between Morehouse and the surrounding community.

One person noted that under past presidents, football schedules were handed out to local businesses and residents; college and community collaborated on different initiatives. This speaker said that "everyone knew Dr. [Benjamin] Mays [the prestigious former Morehouse president]. If there was a problem or a misunderstanding between Morehouse and the surrounding community, Dr. Mays took time out of his busy schedule to work things out. He cared for the community; he

was part of us." Although the barbers all know and frequently see Dr. Johnetta Cole, the president of Spelman, none of them even know what the president of Morehouse looks like. "We're all Black people and we're all one community. Someone needs to take the initiative [to unite the colleges with the community]," another person present said.

Those at Campus Hair World feel that Black people cannot hope to advance socially and economically without greater unity and support for one another. Aqil stated that "if we don't work within ourselves, then we can't compete with other peoples. If we don't support ourselves, no one else will." Robert added to this idea saying, "We complain about Korean and white businesses in our communities but we don't support our own." It is time now to put up or shut up.

Hillary Clinton —

(Continued from Page 7)

Governor Clinton's wife also called for a more inclusive economy ("We have to reach out and say that we will invest in people"), two years of additional training for high school students who do not go on to college, a national service trust fund to provide college funds, taking responsibility for ourselves and our children, and a commitment to service.

"Service for others became the province of the losers, the people who didn't understand how the game was played, who could not make it anyway... that was the era that denied the importance of service and only gave lip service to it."

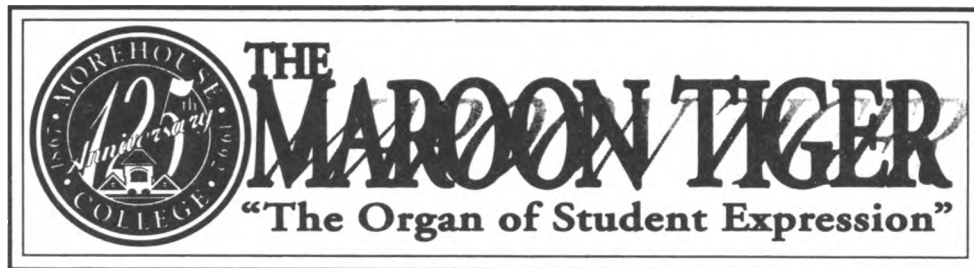
Mrs. Clinton urged that the audience

exercise its right to vote. She said that the current political system does not want change.

"These officials do not want the faces I see in front of me assuming their rightful positions of power in this country," she said. "They may never say that, but you know, as my daddy always said, 'Actions speak a whole lot louder than words.' The kind of political changes that we need, as simple as it may sound, have to start with the vote."

Mrs. Clinton said she is proud of Spelman and believes in the school's rich tradition of excellence and leadership—"two things we need more now than ever."

EDITORIALS



Cide Effects

Every decision has ramifications. Students at Morehouse and the AUC must be aware of that, especially as the "staging" of a presidential election draws near. African American young people must vote with the knowledge, yea, the understanding that the American government, and the power source that generates it, does not seek to do anything but plot our continual degradation as a people.

Just 30 years ago, African Americans were giving their very lives to insure that this generation might be able to participate in the "act" of voting. The struggles of that era are known as the Civil Rights Movement. African Americans made many decisions in that era. What have been the ramifications of our actions? The results of the Civil Rights Movement have been devastating.

Our families are suffering. As late as the 1960s, over half of African American households had two parents. Now in the 1990s, less than 30% of our families have fathers. Is that by accident? No, social programs like welfare, fixed and low income housing, and public health care can only be used by disintegrated families. Many African American households now depend on the same "support" that contributes to their eventual destruction in order to survive the next day.

Ownership has perished in African America. Systematically, African Americans were removed from their homes, rounded up, and moved to new slave quarters--housing projects. There are over 20 such sites in Atlanta. And these units are not rent-to-own. In a society that puts emphasis on the ownership of property--land--African Americans, as the rap group, Lench Mob states, "are killing each other for a block they don't even own."

The genius of African America is becoming inanimate. Our people have become robots for institutions we do not control. Our best minds are settling for "management" positions in business and government. We are nothing more than a highly paid "proletariat." And what is wrong with paying us \$50,000 to \$100,000 if they can make five to ten million from our labor? Further, our struggles of the sixties bore to fruition a system that does, in fact, quota African Americans into profitable positions.

The attempted assimilation of African Americans into mainstream society is leading to the extinction of our culture. For a few pieces of "currency," "legal tender," of no real value, (based on concocted mathematical calculations and imaginary statistics) African Americans are giving up their beliefs, their religions, their families, even their very lives to be accepted into the "American Way".

For African Americans, menticide, deicide, homicide, suicide, and genocide are the results of our latest decisions. We sold ourselves out, believing the government was genuinely concerned for us.

In a few days, African American young people will participate in the melodrama of presidential elections. When we go to vote, we should realize that our decision has an effect on our future. Do not let that effect be death.

I am not anti-American or un-American. I think there are plenty of good people in America, but there are also plenty of bad people in America--and the bad ones are the ones that seem to have all the power.

Malcolm X

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COMMENTARY

Don't Vote, Ain't Registered

They marched so that I could be called Citizen. They went to jail so that I could walk, sit, or eat wherever and with whomever I might want. They died so that America would have to at least pretend to see me and my kind as Human. One of the most significant outcomes of their struggle is that I, a black man in America, can vote.

Getting the right to vote was hailed as the dawning of a new day in politics for blacks. We were going to have a say in America. One man, one vote! And yet here we are in 1992, dishonoring the sacrifice made by the people who participated in the Civil Rights Movement with our apathy, our pitiful participation in the voting process. Those of us who don't vote should be ashamed, we're told by our leaders (a loose term). If we don't vote, we shouldn't complain, they say. I use the word "we" because I am one of the apathetic, the pitiful. I do not vote, and I'm not registered, but occasionally I do complain. How do I hold such a politically incorrect view? On what grounds do I feel I have a right to voice my opinions on America, if I don't attempt to use the system? For at least two good reasons, I answer. Want to read them? Here they go...

Firstly, I do not accept the argument that because the battle for civil rights was fought for the right to vote, we should simply go out and vote. To me, the battle wasn't for the vote, but for the choice to vote; to force America to

acknowledge blacks as citizens, not to force blacks to vote. It's not disrespectful that I choose not to vote, it's my option, and the option of every American citizen. My not voting doesn't imply that I lose any of my other rights, either, including my right to free speech. I and only I should choose the methods of my participation, and although my non-participation seems identical to the non-participation of a black person who was not allowed to vote, the quality of my inactivity is very different. It's the dif-

ference between not leaving your house because you're comfortable inside, or staying home because you're chained to the couch. It is my right to choose, and in this case, I choose None of the Above.

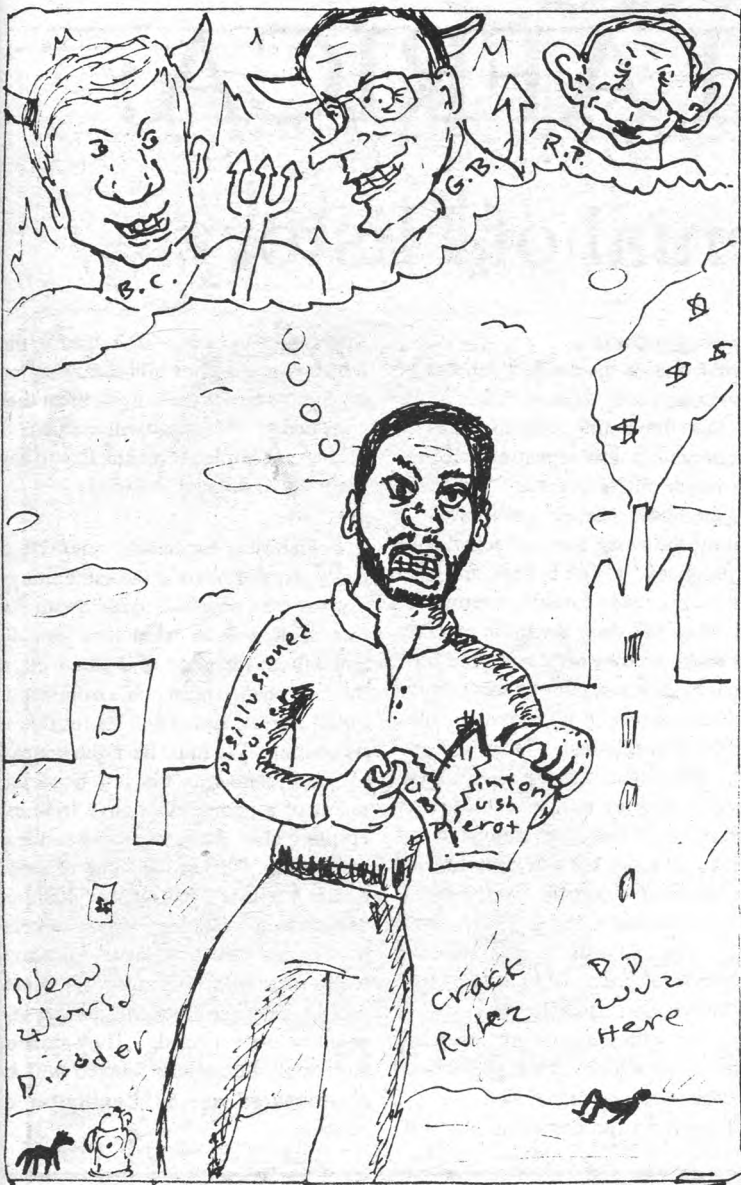
My second reason for not voting is that I feel blacks have little or no political identity, and no significant political organizations within which we could use the power of the black vote to empower ourselves. I feel that before we worry about voting, we need to have an idea of what we want to accomplish with the vote. Blacks with

the vote are like blind men waving guns around in the dark: we have weapons, but whether or not we're able to hit anything with them is matter of luck rather than skill. And we're more likely to hurt ourselves...Neither major political party has ever really been interested in helping black people, and they never will be, because we aren't organized enough to make them. I know that we are a very large, very stratified minority, but if blacks (whoever claims the race) cannot agree on some basic issues and agree to pursue them as a

Thomas Giovanni

unit, our vote is useless. We need to get ourselves straight before we go into the voting booth, or else it's a waste of time...

We have had a love affair with the right to vote. We have courted her, and won her, but now we must learn how best to live with her. The romance is over, and the romantically blind voter is just as much part of what keeps blacks politically impotent as the apathetic non-voter is. The only difference is that the non-voter is not deceived by his actions, and neither is (s)he pacified by the illusion...of choice.



I am very disturbed by the African-American community's apathy toward voting. Such apathy is inexcusable considering the struggles engaged in during the civil rights movement to attain this right for Black America. Numerous lives were lost so that all blacks that are 18 or older could vote. How can I call myself a Black American and not acknowledge these individuals' accomplishments by voting? If I don't exercise my right to vote I am disgrac-

the outcome of a jury trial without being a registered voter. If more eligible African-Americans become registered voters, more could be members on a jury, hence, our voices are heard more often.

Without the use of the vote African-Americans cannot enact any change in American politics. If you don't vote you allow politicians who care little about black interests to be re-elected ad infinitum. The same goes for issues

Do you think that they want you to vote and force them to address your issues? They don't want you to become a political force to be dealt with. Trying to achieve change through the vote is crucial because we already know what occurs when we don't vote. When we don't vote our issues aren't addressed. So what do we have to lose by trying to vote? Step to the forefront and vote. Don't worry about how many others follow your lead. Remember

The Black Man Should Vote

By Ed Blakemore

ing their names and legacies. Plenty of individuals can espouse views on how great Martin King was, but how many of those individuals go to the polls?

If Black America has any hope of freeing itself from the manacles of oppression, they must vote to elect the officials who have their best interests at heart. Also keep in mind the idea of Jesse Jackson concerning jurors on the Rodney King case. Only registered voters can be selected as jurors. In other words, you cannot have a say in

which occur in your community. By not voting, certain issues or levies may be made into legislation without your voice being heard. I have a hard time realizing how between 60-75% of Black America can allow decisions, on their issues, to be made for them.

As an oppressed minority it is especially important to vote, however, I concur with the view that the right to vote is a choice. But how can any Black American choose not to vote? By not voting, Black America is playing right into White America's hands.

that if Martin Luther King Jr. had waited for people to get organized he may have never marched for our freedom.

I implore all of those individuals who are eligible to vote to register. Once those people become registered voters I pray they will not be apathetic. A cry is being heard all over the United States. It is the cry of millions of disenfranchised, under-represented, oppressed Black Americans. They are calling out to Black America and adjuring them to come together and vote. Is anyone willing to answer the call?

COMMENTARY

SOUTH AFRICA: The Denial of History

Think About It

The groups which have access to the necessary resources and the ability to effect change benefit politically and economically from the continued subordinate status of the black community.

James Golden, *The Rhetoric of Black Americans*

It is inconceivable that those with power and wealth would not band together with a common bond, a common interest, and a long-range plan to decide and direct the future of the world.

William Milton Cooper, *Behold A Pale Horse*

Some years ago I saw in Egypt a book entitled *Egypt: History Begins Here*. Sometimes I think that the country at the other end of the Continent, South Africa, should publish a book entitled *South Africa: History Does Not Apply Here*.

Time and again, white minority governments in Africa like those in Kenya and the country which once called Rhodesia (now Zimbabwe) have put themselves outside the forces of historic change and set their faces against the inevitable. In each case, the settlers constructed the same argument: They (whites) had a civilizing mission vis-a-vis the natives. The supposition was that Western, white culture, religion, science, and history were in all ways superior to the "primitive", "traditional", and "backward" ways they encountered, and therefore, were not ready to participate in their own governments. Initially, the imperialists believed that there was some undefined period of time during which the native population could be integrated into the

governing process.

Truly one of the saddest aspects of the whole South African affair is the fact that the South African minority government is now repeating this process inside of its borders. By doing this, the South African government is creating the worst form of self-fulfilling prophecy. If you believe the Africans are not ready for self government, you delay and deny them the equality they seek. As they are denied and frustrated, so their reactions become driven more and more by hopelessness (just like the Palestinians). When this occurs, The South African government says that they are right after all in preventing the "hasty development of African equality because they are led by a bunch of terrorists". At the end of the day the only thing that such hopelessly mythical and myopic thinking can produce (just as in Palestine) is a full-blown civil shooting war.

By now, with the growing anger and violence among the black population, the whites are scared, and this is the final plank in the edifice of the self-

fulfilling prophecy. The horror that their mythology has told them they are trying to avoid is the horror threat their own denial of history will create. It is also, as people in Indiana like to say, plain old-fashioned stupidity.

Sometimes, especially after 20 or more years of hearing the same things, sympathetic people outside South Africa must wonder what they can do, and what is the good of it all. Well, at the root, change must come from within South Africa, and it will be terrible in its coming. We must have the honesty to see violence as the last hope and resort of a people who have tried everything else and have met violence at every turn. This is the same situation as the one that occurred two hundred and sixteen years ago when revolutionists resorted to violence in an attempt to overthrow tyranny and create a place in which freedom, justice, and equality were prized. They created America. Some day Soweto will be remembered as the Lexington of Azania.

Ten Reasons Blacks Should Choose the Ballot Over the Bullet

by Spencer A. Overton and Brian P. Mathis

...(I)t's time now for you and me to become more politically mature and realize what the ballot is for; what we're supposed to get when we cast a ballot; and that if we don't cast a ballot, it's going to end up in a situation where we're going to have to cast a bullet. It's either a ballot or a bullet.

-Malcolm X
"The Ballot or the Bullet"
Cleveland, Ohio
April 3, 1964

Malcolm X's words are as relevant today as when they were first spoken. However, today when we fail to cast a ballot, the only victims of the bullets we cast are our own Black men, women and children. Therefore, while few of us individually have the greatness to bend history, each of us who does not cast a ballot on November 3 will bear some responsibility for the bullets that are cast in our community.

We should cast the ballot over the bullet because:

1. We shall overcome by any means necessary, and we have not yet exhausted this means;
2. We live with the threat of another Clarence Thomas casting votes on the Supreme Court;
3. We must take affirmative actions to improve our lives;
4. A Simi Valley jury voted for the use of brutal force in apprehending those who look like us, and juries are made up of registered voters;
5. A.I.D.S.;
6. Our ancestors died for us to vote, and our youth die for nothing;
7. One vote does count when we think collectively rather than selfishly;
8. The lesser of two evils is as positive as the greater of two goods;
9. While the future makes no promises, our present course promises no future; and
10. It's the ballot or the bullet.

Spencer A. Overton is a third year student at Harvard Law School. Brian P. Mathis, a 1992 graduate of Harvard Law School and the Kennedy School of Government, presently works in the United States House of Representatives.

Letters to the Editor

I would like to say Hail to the Editor-in-Chief of the Maroon Tiger for "allowing" such an article as "Gay, Black, Male...Is Morehouse Ready for Them?".

I have attended Morehouse for two years, and, as you have said, this issue has never been discussed outside of idle gossip. The problem with Morehouse "Men" is that for all of their arrogance and pride, they show a sense of insecurity when confronted by a homosexual, especially a Morehouse "Homosexual" with the same arrogance and pride that they have. It seems that there is a stand-off between the BROTHERS at Morehouse who are not homosexual and the BROTHERS at Morehouse who are. Who's going to win? Neither; both will lose, because homosexuals at Morehouse are here to stay and excel. It takes a lot to come out of the closet to one's self and one's family. When an outsider tries to interfere with what one is trying to accomplish, then that person becomes an enemy. There should be no enemies in our BROTHERHOOD, regardless of sexual preference.

Homosexuals do not want to be addressed or explained. Issues are addressed, math problems are explained. We need to be respected.

The only problem that I have with the article is the section where the person wrote about the summer science program students being sexually harassed by an upperclassman, telling the ignorant heterosexual that this was typical homosexual behavior. Well, to set the story straight, those incidents (I only know of two, not at least three) were performed by a well known heterosexual upperclassman on campus. Who is still here.

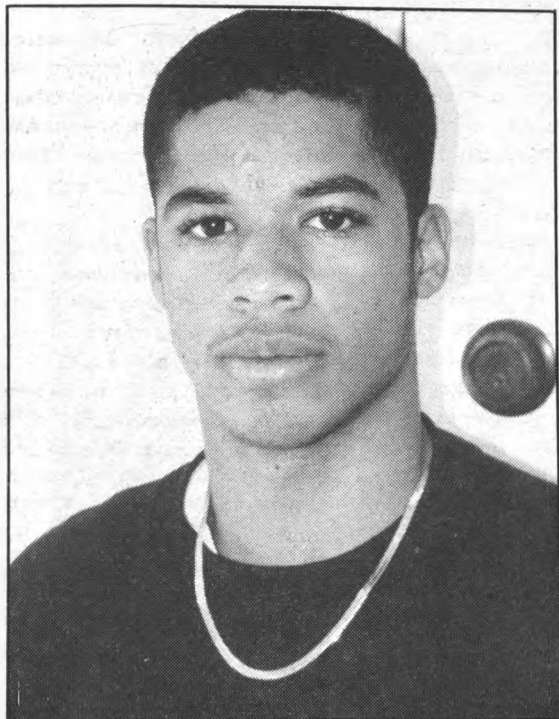
In closing, I would like to say that we, the homosexuals at Morehouse, do not need to start an organization. That would only aid in the hostility we already receive from our heterosexual brothers. For the record, we are organized because we know each other. And we participate in making our illustrious institution great by teaching, joining all the organizations, Greek or otherwise, putting on school performances, and participating in athletics. We do it all. Therefore, our organization does not need a home base for heterosexuals to point fingers at.

Signed,
A Gay (Happy), Black Morehouse Man

COMMENTARY

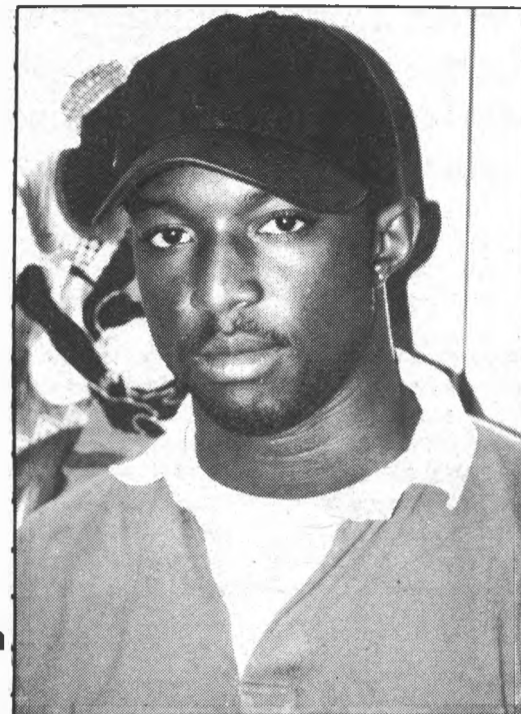
Men of the House respond: Will you vote in the presidential election? If so, for whom and why?

Photos by Stan Harris



Keota Kofi Ford
19, Sophomore
Largo, MD
Mathematics

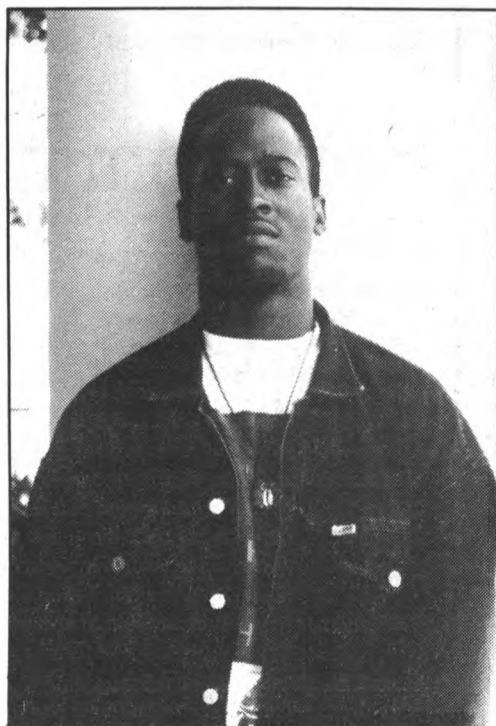
Yes I will vote. I will vote for Clinton because Bush hasn't done anything for us (African Americans). All he has done is make our situation worse. Perot is just an opportunist, I don't see him as a real contender.



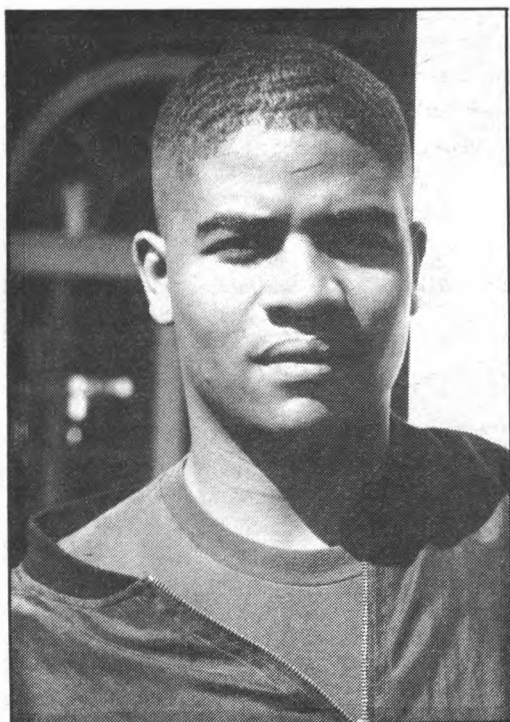
Renny Brison
20, Sophomore
St. Martin, Carribean

I'm voting for Clinton because I think he deserves a chance and we can't get into a worse situation than what we're in.

Stan Harris
20, Junior
Washington, DC
Marketing



I will vote for Clinton because Bush's politics have had negative effects and I'm not even considering Perot.



Tony Poighard
21, Senior
Fort Wayne, IN
Marketing

I really don't like either candidate (Bush and Clinton) because neither has a set plan to help the Black community. Perot's views do not interest me either. It'll be a tough decision.



Raymond Valley II
19, Junior
St. Louis, MO
Engineering

I will vote for Bill Clinton because it's time for a change and George Bush's promises for the last four years have not come to pass.

ARTS & ENTERTAINMENT

WHAT'S HAPPENING IN THE WORLD OF ARTS

TO KILL A MOCKINGBIRD

TRI-CITIES THEATRE presents Harper Lee's "To Kill A Mockingbird" written by Christopher Sergel and directed by Allyson Hajdu. October 30-November 22 Thurs-Sat. 8:00p.m. Sun. 3:00p.m. 2750 East Point St., East Point Info & Reservations 681-6091 \$4 on Thurs.; \$7 Adults; \$5 students and seniors

GGT ART GRANTS

THE GEORGIA ARTS COUNCIL(GCA) for the Arts will sponsor a series of free seminars for Georgia non-profit, tax-exempt organizations interested in applying to the GCA for grant funds to support arts programming in fiscal year 1994.

The application deadline for Arts Grants is Jan. 15, 1993.

Copies of the 1994 Guide to Programs and any required forms will be available at the seminars. Advance registration is not required. For information and/or directions, contact the GCA at 404/651-7920.

The seminar schedule in Atlanta is:

ImageFilm/Video Center, 75 Bennett St., N.W., Suite M-1, for both sessions. Tuesday, Nov. 17, 1p.m.-5p.m., basic approach to the application process for new applicants. Wednesday, Nov. 18, 9a.m.-1p.m., changes in GCA policies/procedures for currently funded applicants.

ALLIANCE FOR LUNCH

THE ALLIANCE THEATRE is presenting Lunchtime Theatre weekdays from 12:00 Noon to 1:00p.m. performed by members of the Alliance Actor Intern Program.

1992-93 Lunchtime Menu

As You Like It by William Shakespeare-October 27 and 29

The Imaginary Cuckold by Moliere-December 15 and 17

The Long Goodbye and The Lady of Lankspur Lotion by Tennessee Williams February 9 and 11

Scenes from American Life by A.R. Gurney-March 30 and April 1

You bring the lunch; Alliance will supply the entertainment! For these Lunchtime performances, food and drinks are allowed in the theatre. Soft drinks are available in the lobby.

The Alliance Theatre is located in the Woodruff Arts Center, 1280 Peachtree Street. Limited parking is available. Better yet, take MARTA to the Arts Center Station, or walk from any Midtown business. For more information, call 898-1131.

Admission: Still cheap at \$3.00.

MY CHILDREN! MY AFRICA!

7 Stages Artistic Director, Del Hamilton, is proud to announce that Athol Fugard, critically acclaimed as the world's greatest living playwright, will assist in the theatre's production of MY CHILDREN! MY AFRICA! This riveting drama about fear, friendship and the struggle for social change opens on Friday, October 23 and runs through Sunday, November 15 with preview performances on October 21 and 22. Performance times are Wednesdays through Saturdays at 8p.m. and Sundays at 5:00p.m. Tickets are \$7-\$20 and may be reserved by calling 404/523-7647. Student tickets are half price.

Morehouse senior, Saul Williams, is featured in MY CHILDREN! MY AFRICA!

Look for feature article in next issue.

A TRADITION OF CHANGE IN AFRICAN ART

Agnes Scott College is hosting an exhibit of traditional and contemporary African art during school year '92-93. The exhibit, "A tradition of Change in African Art," opens with a reception Sunday, November 8, from 2-4:30 p.m. in the Dalton Gallery of the Dana Fine Arts Building. In conjunction with the exhibit, a symposium November 14 on change as it relates to the international African art market and a film series during Black History Month in February of 1993 have been planned. For more information on these events, call the College at 371-6294.

Sights & Sounds of "VISIONS" Revolution: The Body of Soul of Success

By Marisa DeSalles
Spelman Correspondent

The 1992 Homecoming Fashion Show, "Revolution '92: The Body and Soul of a People," took place on Tuesday, October 6, in King Chapel.

The show started at 9:00 p.m., an hour later than expected. Significant problems with the electronic lighting system held up the show, stagehands said.

The "Revolution" consisted of fashions from eleven stores and five Atlanta designers. Between fashion scenes, clips of a movie co-produced by the Morehouse SGA and 40 Acres and a Mule Filmworks were shown. The movie, accompanied by music and voice-overs by the models and director, focused on the history of African-American people. Jonathon Roper directed the movie, which was filmed at Jekyll island and in New York City. According to fashion show director William S. Bundy, a Morehouse senior, the film cost approximately \$2,500.

"You always have to try something that's never been tried before," explained Mr. Bundy. "Because of that, I wanted to do the film project. We've had access to a lot of materials that normally can't be accessed here in Atlanta."

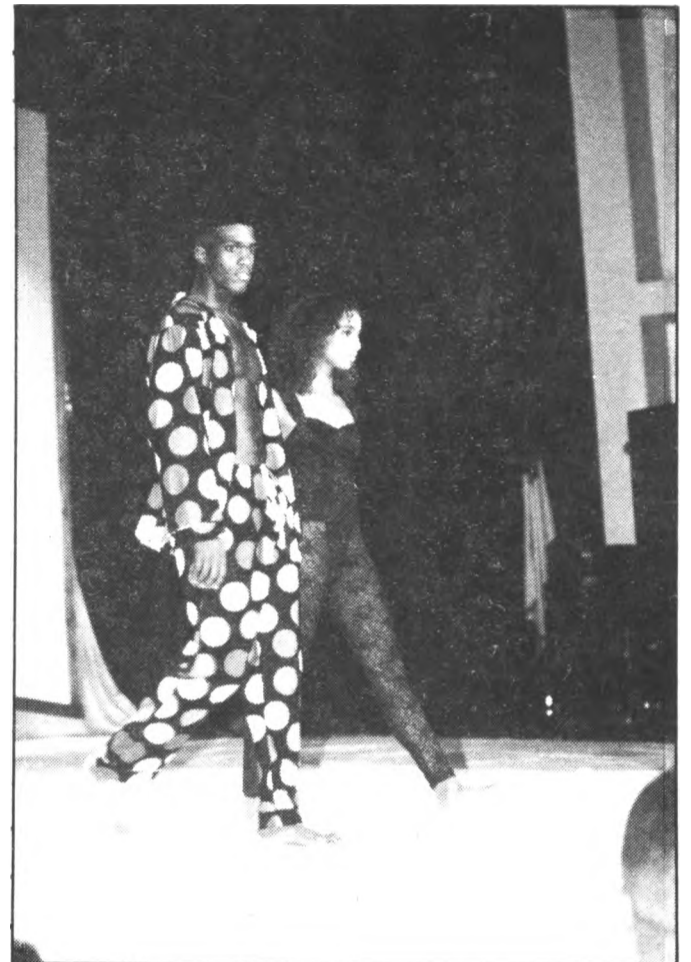


Photo by Ermet LaBoone

Models showcase the fashions of stores and designers.

Although technical problems made the audience anxious at times, the show generally ran smoothly with few interruptions. The film segment was popular with students, as were some of the more outrageous fashions. Because of the late start, however, the over capacity crowd had thinned to about half capacity by the time the show was over.

Homecoming Concert in Review

By Terrance Stephens

The culmination of Homecoming '92 came with the Homecoming concert featuring Shanice Wilson and Najee.

The scheduled show time of 7:00p.m. was delayed an hour because of a last minute sound check problem.

But fans didn't seem to mind after the doors were open.

The 18 year-old upcoming diva, Shanice, opened her performance with an excerpt from the title track of her new CD, "Inner Child."

The attention was always focused on her because she didn't bring a band, relying on instrumentals from her CD, and only two dancers.

In what seemed to be an effort to avoid getting tired between dance steps, Shanice kept her songs balanced between up-tempo and adagio ones.

She performed such songs from her new CD as "You Didn't Think I'd Come Back This Hard," "Silent Prayer," and "You Ain't All That."

Before singing her cover of Minnie Riperton's classic song, "Loving You" Shanice asked for a cup of water to prepare her to put her wide-ranged octave voice to the limit; and she did. If there had been any glasses around during this number, they surely would've been shattered.

Although "Inner Child" is Shanice's sophomore effort, she didn't perform any songs from her first one.



Photo by Barry Sykes

Najee comes down from the stage.

(Continued on Page 16)

ARTS & ENTERTAINMENT

"SARAFINA!" Showcases Graphic Realities of Apartheid

By Miles Lewis

"Sarafina!" is a film adaptation of the Broadway stage musical by Mbongeni Ngema, about a group of schoolchildren in Soweto who fight apartheid, and their trials and tribulations in that oppressed country.

The film is translated to the screen with minimal modification. Actress Leleti Khumalo reprises her role as Sarafina from the musical.

Whoopi Goldberg also stars as revered schoolteacher, Mary Masembuko. Actress/singer Miriam Makeba plays Angelina, the mother of Sarafina, who lives and works in a white household as a maid in Johannesburg.

Director, Darrell James Roodt had the difficult task of attempting to balance upbeat musical sequences with other scenes depicting the violent atrocities of the South African govern-

ment. He accomplishes this by placing most of the musical, high-spirited numbers in the beginning of "Sarafina!" before the plot gels, and by allowing the movie to become more somber as it progresses. The film's finale, a reprisal of the song "Freedom Is Coming Tomorrow," is slightly awkward coupled with the powerful images of graphic violence depicted shortly beforehand.

"Sarafina!" is surprisingly an excellent film, given the perceived difficulty of translating the equally excellent Broadway stage musical to the screen. It contains several heart-wrenching, extremely touching scenes involving the injustice of apartheid, and the persecution of innocent children at the hands of the Soweto army. The film offers empathetic revelations on the extreme violence and bleakness of the lives of those under that oppressive system.

The opening scene features two African teenage student activists firebombing a building where they attend school. Their rationale is that they are being brainwashed with only the information the whites want them to have. The students feel they are strategically being kept off the streets and out of the revolution by being in school and learning falsified information.

True enough, at least, the whites do control the curriculum which African instructors are expected to follow. Ms. Goldberg as Mary deviates from the biased curriculum to give her students a sense of self-esteem and pride. Revered by her class as repository of wisdom, she is soon stigmatized as a troublemaker by the white soldiers stationed at the school, and is finally dismissed.

This development causes a student uprising where teenage students and young children are gunned down.

Crocodile (Dunisani Diamini), a seminal love interest of Sarafina's, is killed in this skirmish. This is to be the first example of how much more effective this realistic portrayal of violence is in the movie over the play. The true horror of the South African government's actions is displayed in all its grotesqueness.

Many students are jailed and tortured. White South African officials believe that someone, possibly teacher Mary Masembuko, is putting the children up to revolting against their conditions. One student, Guitar (Sipho Kunene), is found to be an informant to the South African police force. In a dramatic heartfelt scene, Guitar explains to his fellow students how he was forced into that role by the police threatening the life of his invalid father. He is forgiven, and the African sellout police officer is found by the children burned to death.

What follows is more insight into the atrocities of apartheid. Throughout the film, Sarafina idolizes Nelson Mandela, still imprisoned during the 1976 time frame of the film. He provides inspiration for the idealistic Sarafina, as does Ms. Goldberg's character. During the course of the film, however, it is saddening to realize the loss of idealism and innocence these children of Soweto endure. They are forced to mature quickly, and bear many things that would break people more advanced in age in America.

The film's musical numbers tend to keep hope alive for their situation improving. The closing titles announce that Nelson Mandela has since been released and apartheid laws have been repealed (though still in practice). One is inevitably left with a feeling of helplessness for the situation of our brethren in South Africa.

Homecoming Concert —

(Continued from Page 15)

The evening continued with the soothing sounds of saxophone and flute virtuoso, Najee.

He opened his show with a song from one of his early CDs called, "Betcha She Don't Know What's Goin' On."

Unlike Shanice, Najee brought his full band which consisted of two keyboard players, a guitar and bass guitar players, a drummer, and two background singers. In this age of song covers, Najee played his rendition of the old Al Jarreau tune, "My Old Friend" and instrumental versions of Anita Baker's monster hit "Sweet Love" and Color Me Badd's "I Adore Mi Amor."

He also allowed each of his band members their "fifteen minutes of fame" by giving them a solo. During this session, Najee stepped out to the spotlight to let one of his background singers, Veronica Meriweather, sing the title

track to his new CD, "Just An Illusion." This particular song was written for Najee by his friend, Wayne Braithwaite who died of cancer last year. The "Just An Illusion" CD is dedicated to Wayne and Najee later performed a song written about his son, Noah, entitled "Noah's Ark."

Some jazz lovers have criticized Najee's music by saying that it isn't "real jazz" because it contains so many elements of rhythm and blues. This may be true in some respects.

However, Najee is a consummate performer and his stage presence showed that he takes extreme pride in his work.

As the evening came to a close, "Najee's Nasty Groove" and "personality" were played with great intensity. Najee ended the show walking up and down the isles with his bass guitar player playing "Talkin'."

Recommended Readings

The Rodney King Rebellion--Brenda Wall (African American Images, \$9.95) Compares the uprising of South Central Los Angeles to the protests of the Atlanta University Center.

The Unseen Hand--A. Ralph Epperson (Publius Press, \$13.95) An introduction to the conspiratorial view of history.

Behold a Pale Horse--William Milton Cooper (Light Technology, \$20.00) Deals with information that Cooper obtained as a member of naval intelligence concerning everything from the New World Order to UFO's.

Black Economics: Solutions for Economic & Community Empowerment--Jawanza Kunjufu (African American Images, \$8.95) Deals with keeping more of our \$300 billion in our community.

A Singer Courting The Sixties Remains Trapped in the Nineties

By Miles Lewis

Nineteen year-old Vanessa Paradis, is a French model/actress who starred in the award-winning foreign film "Noce Blanche." Her first English-speaking CD release, "Vanessa Paradis," is a pastiche of 1960's soul and psychedelia, courtesy of producer Lenny Kravitz.

Kravitz produced, composed, and performed on all of the CD's ten tracks, with the exception of "I'm Waiting for the Man," a cover of a tune by the Velvet Underground. Kravitz plays a wide range of instruments on the CD (as he does on his own), from the traditional drums, bass, and guitar, to chimes and a coral sitar. Having produced and composed the controversial "Justify My Love" in 1990 for Madonna, Kravitz has taken on the CD-length production chores for Ms. Paradis.

The CD itself wears an aggregate of influences on its musical sleeve. Ms. Paradis and Kravitz borrow from Jimi Hendrix, the Beatles, the Staple Sing-

ers, Led Zeppelin, the Supremes, and the Velvet Underground. Far from mere imitation however, Kravitz does not attempt to revive or duplicate these sounds from the sixties. He simply generates them, as if deep in the thick of that particular time frame.

Among the CD's best tracks is "Natural High." Vanessa Paradis sings, "I ain't gonna lie or beg/For your love/I'm on a natural high," while strings swirl in the background, courtesy of Kravitz's string arrangement. The strings (violin, cello, and viola) add just the right touch of poignancy. The song recalls Kravitz's own solo material, rather than any specific act from the sixties.

Another highlight is the short but salient "Lonely Rainbows," which clocks in at two and a half minutes. Ms. Paradis's singing style is very ethereal and a bit chirpy. However, as Prince protege Sheila E. sold many copies of her Price-produced CDs in the mid eighties, music patrons will buy "Vanessa Paradis" for the music, rather than her singing ability. Toward

this end, an instrumental entitled "Paradis" is featured. It recalls the excellent musicianship of the Brand New Heavies, who are heavily influenced by early seventies funk, as is Kravitz.

"Sunday Mondays" is layered like a Paul McCartney-penned Beatles song. Its vocal arrangement is reminiscent of that style, and the ending's trombone solo brings to mind the innovative use of the French horn for a solo turn on the Beatles' "Penny Lane." An escapist piece, Ms. Paradis sings of "when the skies are blue and it's not grey/I'll take Sunday Mondays any every day."

Vanessa Paradis reserves her space as a modern day Nico or Marianne Faithful with her debut CD. With an abundance of white musical influences, Kravitz also manages to inject soul into the finished product as well. Themes run the gamut from political commentary in "Silver and Gold" to the pop whimsy of "Be My Baby." "Vanessa Paradis should prove a welcome addition to the average student's record collection.



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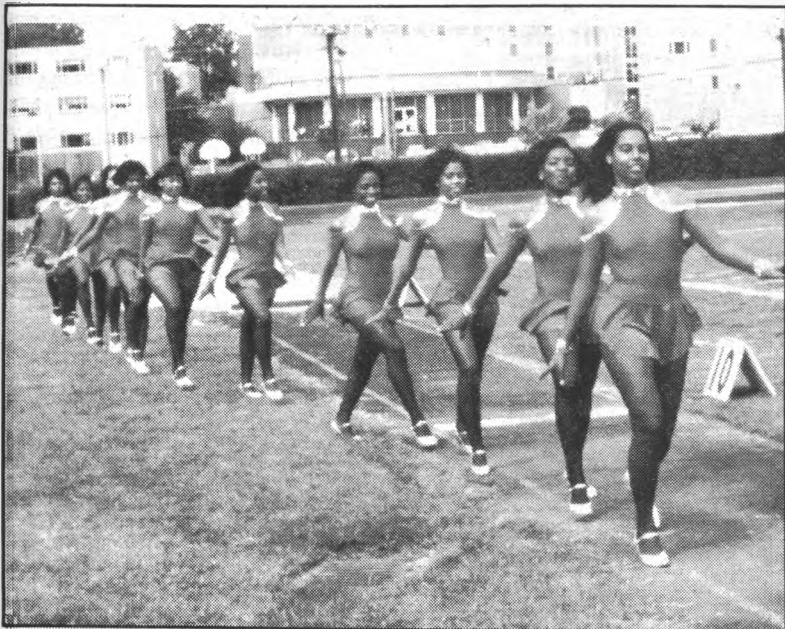
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SPORTS

The Meaning of Homecoming

By Marisa DeSalles



The band strikes up "Old Morehouse Spirit." The cheerleaders do jumps and splits and flips all over the place. Little kids run up and down the aisles, laughing. The mascot walks along with A&M's band, kicking them behind their backs. There's somebody in a Big Bird suit capering on the field, trying to start the wave. With all this entertainment, who needs the football game?

There are many elements that make up a successful homecoming, and there are just as many elements that make up an entertaining homecoming game. I talked to some of the people who make the homecoming game fun, and asked them about their perspectives on homecoming.

Ronald Kenyatta Booker is a cheerleader. He said the purpose of the cheerleaders is, "to get the crowd into the game,...and to have fun! It's a fun atmosphere, it's homecoming time."

Mark Coleman, another cheerleader, agreed, saying, "It's fun. We're trying to get the crowd into it...so the team hears it. When the team hears the crowd going, they just play better."

Raymond Lombard, a member of the Morehouse mentoring program, wore a Big Bird suit to the game. He said, "since I'm wearing it, I might as well try to hype people up and have a little fun at the same time." (Mr. Lombard later told me that he received a job offer to wear the suit.) When asked what homecoming meant to him, he laughed and said, "It's about trying to have a little fun...to celebrate all the good stuff!"

For James Ellison, a graduate of Morehouse, homecoming meant something different. He brought this young son to the game because, he told me, "I'm trying to bring him up in the same way I was brought up, and [I want him to see] a lot of positive role models, [and other] stuff that you see here, so it's really nice."

He also enjoyed the opportunity to

see his college friends. He said, "I see them about twice a year, and this is one of the times I see them."

One of the major elements of any black college football game is the band, and the Marching Tiger band is no exception. From Mahogany in Motion's sparkling new uniforms and exciting dance moves to the band's spectacular half-time show to the old favorites and new jams throughout the game, the band was a major part of the entertainment.

Anthony Williams, a drum player in the band, said, "we're just like the team, we're a good representation of the school. It shows a brotherhood...it's showing black people getting together for a common cause. I don't want to brag, but we (the band) work for excellence and perfection."

Tonya Martin, an 11-year-old resident of Harris Homes, had a slightly different perspective on homecoming. She described herself as a Morehouse

(Continued on Page 18)



Chillin' With The Alums:

A CONVERSATION WITH MOREHOUSE ALUMNI AT THE HOMECOMING GAME

Homecoming has always been a big part of college football. It is a time when alumni and other friends of the college can come back and talk about old times as well as interact with the present Morehouse college family. The Maroon Tiger sports staff asked different alumni why they came to Homecoming '92 and how they felt about certain issues dealing with Morehouse College.

We found most of them milling around and conversating up at the alumni tent. The first question was

simply, "why are you here? What makes Homecoming important to you?"

T. M Alexander, '31, founding president of Alexander & Co., said, "I come every year, and I graduated from Academy here in '27, and I'm senior member of the trustee board, and I've been here under...every black president, from Dr. Hope to [Dr. Keith]."

Grady Brewer, '80, Morehouse's assistant basketball coach, said, "It's just great to see your old friends, it's great to see everybody you went to school with ten years ago." Eric Troy, '84, agreed. He said, "[Homecoming] is probably the only time most people have an opportunity to come back...there's nothing like just stepping back and watching the game."

John Thomas "Tommy" Blasingame, '81, now a doctor, laughed and said,

"They did good. It's a lot better football team than they used to have!!"

On a more serious note, Mr. Troy added, "in terms of black colleges, this is what it's all about, passing down a tradition from one family to another family, from one brother to another brother, from one sister to another sister. The small time that we have here for a weekend lasts lifetimes."

Mr. Troy also said he would like to see more opportunities during Homecoming for "business sessions for alumni who are interested in assisting [the school] from a financial standpoint."

We next wanted to know what changes the alumni have seen over the years, and whether they were positive or negative. Mr. Brewer commented,

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The L.A. Posse Hits the Courts

By Duane Henderson

Once again it's on! The Morehouse tennis team has begun another season, with the task of defending their S.I.A.C. title. But this year's team has their eyes on more than just the conference title, but a national title as well. The Tigers, who plan to take an early command of the conference, field a team with exceptional depth and talent. And depth, Coach Haines says, is the team's strongest advantage.

The team will be led by Rolex National Champion Jason Clark, followed by Akita Maschaka and Richard Williams, who are #2 and #3 respectively. These three men are expected to do well if the team plans on recapturing the title and a stake at the national title. Brian Newell, Mike Redmon, Mark Oliver, and Jemaine Wilson round out this team of confident hitters and slicers.

Surprisingly, all but one member of the Morehouse team hail from Los Angeles, California. Both Mike Redmon and Jason Clark said the team is much more united and confident this year than any other year because of

| 1992 WINTER TENNIS SCHEDULE | |
|-----------------------------|---|
| SEPT. 19-20 | SOUTHEASTERN CHAMPIONSHIPS DURHAM, NC |
| OCT. 2-4 | ROLEX CHAMPIONSHIP @ ARMSTRONG STATE COLLEGE SAVANNAH, GA |
| OCT. 7 | WEST GEORGIA COLLEGE HERE |
| OCT. 9-10 | STATE TEAM TOURNEY (GSU) STATESBORO, GA |
| OCT. 21 | MOBILE COLLEGE MOBILE, AL |
| OCT. 22 | SPRING HILL COLLEGE MOBILE, AL |
| NOV 12-14 | ABAC FALL TEAM TOURNEY TIFTON, GA |

that one factor. Mike also added that since most of them grew up playing each other in summer tournaments and leagues in California, they have a better knowledge of each others' strengths and style of play.

Although repeating as S.I.A.C.

champs seems a sure shot for the L.A. +1 posse, Coach Haines expects a competitive conference match-up from rivals Clark University and Alabama A & M, in addition to an intense out-of-conference match-up with Tuskegee Institute.

Maroon Tigers Rebound: Beat Tuskegee 12-9

By Kevin Donalson

They were coming of a week where they had lost their homecoming and the Morehouse College Maroon Tigers didn't even have time to think about it. With one defeat in conference play they could not afford another loss. With this all on the line the Maroon Tigers went to Columbus, Ga. and beat Tuskegee 12-9 in front of 19,021 people.

Last years game was settled on the last play of the game and this year was no different. Trailing by three points with two minutes to go in the game, Tuskegee drove all the way down to Morehouse's ten yard line. On fourth down from the Morehouse nine yard line, Tuskegee coach James Martin decided to go for the win instead of the tie. A pass play in the end zone was no good and the Maroon Tigers had the victory.

"I would have gone for the tie only if

it was for the SIAC Title", said Martin.

The scoring was started early as Morehouse quarterback Marcus McCants scampered seven yards for a score. Tuskegee then scored on a twenty yard run their quarterback Gary Clayton. The PAT failed and Morehouse had a 7-6 lead. It stayed that way until late in the fourth quarter when Tuskegee fumbled and Morehouse recovered. Two plays later running back William Lee scored from four yards out. On the two point conversion Tuskegee intercepted the pass and returned it for eighty three yards for two points. This put the score at 12-9 and set up the climatic ending.

Morehouse is now (4-3) and (2-1 in conference). This week the renew an old rivalry when they play Atlanta University Center rival Morris Brown. This and every other game will be big for the Maroon Tigers if the hope to repeat as SIAC CHAMPS.

SPORTS

KEV'S KORNER

Whaz up? Hope ya had a slammin Homecoming! Even though we got beat & Homecoming was booty, I'm sure y'all found something to get into. I saw most of y'all in the parking lot before and after the game; I thought I told ya to stay off the juice, but at least there were no fights.

Oh yeah, about the game, the fellas will be all right. They took a loss, but they should still be in condition for the SIAC title. Stay wit' em; either join the bandwagon or stay the you know what off, just don't be wishy washy.

Heard the baseball team was an official NCAA Div II team. Way to go fellas; but don't take the losses too hard and there will be many. Morehouse athletic program is growing each year. I guess I have to give props to Coach Mac since he is the Athletic Director. "WAY TA GO MAC!!!!!!" But don't get used to the kind words, baseball season is about to start.

Speaking of b-ball, I like Magic and all, but is this necessary? If he could sit out one year why did he have to come back? I wish him well, but I hope nothing happens because that will break a whole lot of people's hearts!!

Predictions for the year: Bulls over Lakers in 5 games as Magic retires once again!!! Kentucky beats Duke to win the National Championship!!! I'm not crazy y'all, I doubt that Michy will have the services of several of the Fab 5!!!!

Well, I'm outta here!!

Oh yeah, props go out to the band. They have gotten so much better in the last 2 years!! Keep marchin', band! Peace.

Chillin — (Continued from Page 17)

"[the school] has expanded as far as growth and population of black men. There aren't too many changes for the worse...the kids are a little different, but that's society. Overall, it's a great school. I've been here for six years coaching, and I wouldn't want to coach anyplace else."

Edwin Moses, a '78 Business major and Olympic track star, said, "I see a lot of things that are very dramatic in the history of Morehouse College. When I was here nothing on this side of the street was here, and a lot of the other buildings weren't here, so just the infrastructure alone, the buildings

and the new equipment on campus is really impressive."

Mr. Blasingame said, "[I see] a big increase in size, it's a lot more people, so I'm wondering if it's as close-knit as it used to be. It seems to be, everybody seems to know everybody."

We wondered what the alumni felt about the administration, and what they thought the priorities of the college should be. Mr. Alexander was the most vocal about the administration, saying, "we have to avoid extravagance if we're going to be out begging for money, and I think [raising money] is a priority but I don't think it's the main priority. The main priority is getting back to the basics. I mean, raising a lot of money doesn't mean you're the best administrator in the world."

Mr. Alexander continued, saying, "[a good administrator] is one who administers. You don't delegate important matters to people who are not trained and not competent." He said a good administrator should "be more accessible and be a role model, and conduct the business of the school and emphasize the basics that made Morehouse famous."

Mr. Blasingame said he wasn't very familiar with the new administration but admired their fundraising efforts. Mr. Troy felt that "the biggest challenge for the Au center schools is dealing with reality. And reality is, the economy is in trouble, kids are being shot left and right, and I think the schools need to take more of a stance on that...We need to be more pro-ac-

CC Season Is Off and Running

By LaShaan D. Price

Can the cross country team repeat as S.I.A.C. champions? Well, with a young team most people would say it is a hard goal to accomplish. And maybe those people are correct, but is Morehouse's cross country team listening to critics—I think not!

On September 19, Morehouse ran against nine teams in the Oglethorpe University Meet. Morehouse placed second. On September 30, Morehouse competed against seven schools and placed second in the Augusta College Invitational. The team ran in the Geor-

gia Championships on October 3, and placed 12th.

Credit any accomplishment by this year's team to hard work from the runners and great leadership in Coach Hill. Coach Hill has the task of training underclassmen to compete against experienced runners. One of his goals is "to keep the team focused on running the course instead of just trying to win the race, because winning will come with experience."

Another goal of coach Hill's is "to work on the conference championship." The team will be shooting for Oglethorpe University. Good luck to the team and to Coach Hill.

whole spectrum of their lives." Mr. Blasingame told the Maroon Tiger what happens when he sees other Morehouse men on the street, "you stop and speak to them. You stop, you know,...what's up, Morehouse Class of '81', they give you their class, you exchange numbers...it's automatic. It's not like a superficial network, it's more...(he clasped his hands together and smiled,) you went to Morehouse, you know?"

While Carl Bell's friends ribbed him about having been a basketball star at Morehouse who spent most of his time at Spelman, he said, "I think that's something that distinguishes Morehouse from a lot of other schools, is that you can travel this country and as soon as you see a Morehouse face, there's an instant bond, an instant camaraderie...And for me, it's [homecoming] about establishing, re-establishing and maintaining that bond."

tive and less reactionary."

Carl Bell, an '81 graduate, said, "I'd like to see a continuation of the building of character as well as of the superstructure...over the past few years we've been getting reports of things going on on campus that are not within the character of the "Morehouse man. I'd like to see the character portion emphasized as well as the other areas that seem to be improving."

With all the talk about the "Morehouse man", we really wanted to know what it's like being one. As the alumni made plans for morning b-ball in the gym, they talked to us a little about what it means to be a Morehouse alumnus.

Mr. Brewer, who returned to Morehouse to coach basketball, said, "I enjoy working with the kids, seeing young black men grow into men, advancing their minds, advancing the

Meaning of Homecoming —

(Continued from Page 17)

fan, and said she has been to all of the home games so far. She expressed disappointment at the team's performance as she sat on the bench with some of the cheerleaders. According to her, "most of the time they always win.. But I don't know what happened today...I come to see how good they play, whether they win or lose."

At every Morehouse game, the "Tiger" is down on the field, jumping, dancing, play-fighting the other team's mascot, and entertaining the crowd. Of course, behind the hot suit is a person-

-in this case, Ashley Augustin. He said, "[Being the mascot] is really great. I'm a freshman, and I'm having fun and doing work at the same time... this is my opportunity to get silly. Real silly. Silly silly silly silly. You know what I mean? And nobody can say I'm immature, 'cause I'm in the suit!"

While the Morehouse homecoming game means different things to different people, from representing the school to seeing old buddies to entertaining the crowd, there is one meaning that is common, no matter what the outcome of the game: fun!!

Elsewhere in the AUC

CAU beat Kentucky St. 24-14 at the Ga. Dome Saturday. It was an exciting end to Clark Atlanta's Homecoming. Next week the (4-2) Panthers play at Miles College. Morris Brown lost to Savannah St. 30-15. This week the Wolverines play one of the

most anticipated games of the year, when they go into Morehouse's B.T. Harvey Stadium. This will be the first meeting in three years the two AUC rivals have played each other. The series was halted because of meleé that involved fans and players.

Jason Clark, Jr.

Clark has started the winter Tennis season off very well. He was playing well in the Rolex Championship until rain hit and the tournament had to be suspended. It looks like he may have his best year yet in what has been a stellar career. Clark will definitely go down as one of Morehouse College's greatest tennis players. With him at the helm, it looks like Morehouse may have a shot at the National Championship.

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OF
THE
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7. Motel room artwork.
6. Ear wax museum.
5. The name "Mungo."
4. Bean dip.
3. Nose hair.
2. Road Oysters.
1. Drugs

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