



# THE MAROON TIGER

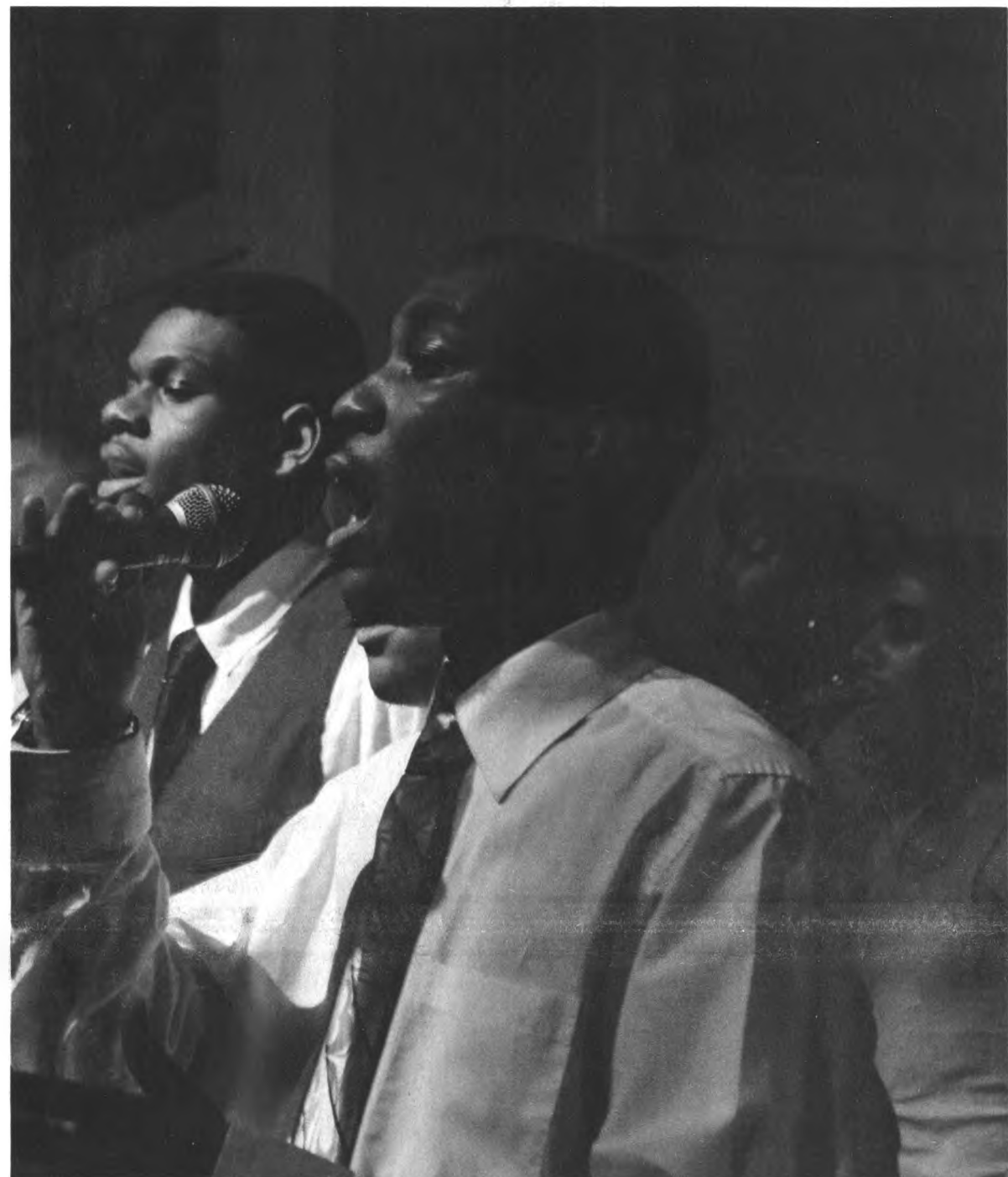
MOREHOUSE COLLEGE • ATLANTA, GA

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Black History Month Edition

## Students Experience "A Night in Harlem"



Submitted photo/ALEN LAW

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"Welcome, welcome, welcome," were the words that resounded in Sale Hall Chapel as audience members filed into their seats. Adorned with photos of influential members of the Harlem Renaissance, the stage was set for the experience that would soon ensue. It was official; it was "A Night in Harlem."

The production's focus was on poetry this year, a slight deviation from the content of the production in past years. Performers featured in the production included Miss Maroon and White Lauren Wicker, First Attendant Ashley Calloway, Second Attendant Jessica Williams as well as the writer and producer himself, Quinterrence Bell.

In response to the focus on poetry, Jordan Gleaves, a freshman sociology major from Evans, Georgia offered his comments about Black lit-

erature in general.

"It's all important," Gleaves, who acted as the production's narrator, said. "It's Black art. The Harlem Renaissance is not really recognized, so to do so, in this way, is a big issue. I congratulate [Bell] on his accomplishment."

Perhaps one of the more standout performances came from a first-time "A Night in Harlem" performer, Jamal Thomas, a sophomore music major from Atlanta. After singing Billie Holliday's "Strange Fruit," the crowd roared in approval.

In an interview prior to the Feb. 22 event, Bell reflected on the humble beginnings of "A Night in Harlem."

For the past three years, as a resident advisor (RA) of Wiley A. Purdue Hall, Bell, a senior English major from Macon, has hosted this annual production shedding light on the literature and lived experiences of people from the Harlem Renaissance.

"As a Purdue Hall RA, a hall

that focuses on artistic expression, I felt like we needed to recognize and highlight African American art," Bell said. "The Harlem Renaissance is a big part of what we classify as art today."

Bell remembered the words of his resident director at the time, Jeffrey Murphy, as an initial inspiration for the production.

"Think outside of the box," Murphy said.

So he did. The first year, the event took place in the lobby of Purdue moving to Sale Hall in its second and now third year.

Jireh Holder, a senior from Memphis, TN, directed "A Night in Harlem" with choreography done by Dwight Holt, a senior business major from Nashville, Tenn.

"A Night in Harlem" was sponsored by the Morehouse Office of Housing and Residential Life and the Harlem Renaissance course of the English Department taught by Leah Creque.

## An Ode to Black History: The Talented Tenth Mentoring Program

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Some simply pay homage to all that is Black history. Others, like the mentors of the Talented Tenth Mentoring Program, make Black history every week by furthering W. E. B. Dubois' Talented Tenth theory.

"The Talented Tenth program embodies what Black History Month should stand for," sophomore political science major Jarvis Gray said. "It's about celebrating ourselves. We celebrate what we are and what we can achieve with our mentors with hopes they will pass it on."

Gray also serves as the director of finances and fund-

raising for the organization. The Jackson, Miss. native initially got involved with the organization because of his love for community service.

"I like what the organization stands for: those who are educated, giving back to the community," Gray commented. "Through our actions, we teach our students to give back."

The aspect of developing relationships with a particular mentee, or set of mentees, is what sophomore Daniel White likes about the program as well.

"I really enjoy going into underprivileged communities, educating them, and ensuring that my particular mentee receives knowledge," White, a Nashville, Tenn. na-

tive said. "Knowing that they go back into their communities during and post-college makes this gratifying to know our efforts have not been in vain."

The Talented Tenth Mentoring Program is currently at South Atlanta High School on Wednesday evenings every week. Once a mentor, each person is paired with a mentee. The mentee is then able to learn from his or her mentor and get insight on what it means to go to college and succeed.

"The program is enriching for not only the mentors, but the mentees as well," Gray said. "The mentees leave with more information than they

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## SUSTAINABILITY CORNER

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In the United States, environmental concerns, pollution, recycling and green issues in general, like so many other issues of major concern, are not equally inclusive in our society. Issues of environmental concern affect all people, but African-Americans and individuals of lower socioeconomic status are not often taken into consideration when resource shortages have the potential to hit these groups the hardest.

While in an interview with one of Spelman College's Green-For-All Ambassadors, senior International Studies major Saché Jones brought to my attention the internal and external concerns that plague our communities.

Externally, low income neighborhoods, which in many cases are heavily populated by minorities, especially African-Americans, have played host to encroaching toxic waste dumping grounds

and landfills that threaten the health and conditions of African-Americans.

Internally, there is an overarching concern about the distribution and consumption of food and its nutritional values. Individuals in low-income neighborhoods are unable to give as much attention to the nutritional value of their foods given the lack of suitable grocery stores and the influx of fast food chains.

Many African-Americans are negligent about what they consume due to insufficient knowledge about appropriate portion sizes and continuous advertisement of food items that are processed, low in nutritional value and high in additives and artificial coloring toward African-Americans.

"I don't think we do enough in our community," Jones said, "to mitigate the effects of externalized pollution i.e. toxic waste, landfills, and carbon emissions through food and nutrition."

A lot of our health issues are associated with the food that we eat and healthy eating

habits have been known to reverse illness. Fast food chains and corner carry-outs plague our communities and rarely represent the healthiest dining options.

Restaurant chains, such as McDonalds, play a role in causing environmental concerns as well as health concerns. McDonald's need for cattle grazing space has heavily contributed to deforestation in South America.

These are environmental issues that concern everyone, especially the Black community in many instances. It is very important that members of the African-American community become more aware and concerned about the products we use and the presence of certain businesses within our neighborhoods.



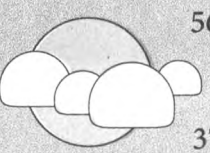
In remembrance of Black History Month, I encourage everyone to take deeper pride in their neighborhoods and communities by contributing to more sustainable efforts and creating change by continuing to THINK GREEN!

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 Recycle The Maroon Tiger

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# The Role of Women in Morehouse History

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At the nation's premiere institution for African American men, the only one of its kind, very little thought is given to the role of women in the history of the illustrious institution. With all ten presidents of Morehouse College being men, we must ponder, what has the role of women been in the duration of the nation's only liberal arts histori-

cally black college for men?

Let's first examine the term "Mother Morehouse." Female personification is a frequent occurrence in both literature and general nomenclature, as is the case with Morehouse College. The attributes associated with a female, the idea of her being a soft and delicate nurturer while cradling her young Black men is that of Mother Morehouse.

In critically examining and internalizing this attribution, the next logical question is, where do women appear in

the history and present-day picture of Morehouse College? Besides the popular Miss Maroon and White and Court, women have been virtually absent from the Morehouse College scene, with the exception of a few. Female professors and faculty members are sprinkled throughout the campus, but their male counterparts greatly outnumber them.

Despite the apparent gender gap, there are a few women who play an integral role in the maintenance of More-

house College. Dr. Anne W. Watts currently serves as the Vice President for Academic Affairs, and previously served the college in a different capacity as an English professor. Pia M. Forbes is the Executive Communications Writer at Morehouse, and President Franklin's executive assistant. Jacqueline L. Jackson can be found in the Financial Aid department helping students secure funds to finance their education.

The contributions of the aforementioned women to

Dear Ole' Morehouse cannot go unseen nor unappreciated. For without them, the college may be a very different place. The quote, "Behind every great man stands a great woman" is in dire need of a repair. It should be remade to say, "Beside every great man stands a great woman," because in the end, the interdependence of both genders is the only key to improvement in our communities, families and educational institutions.

## TALENTED Tenth Mentoring Program embodies important qualities

◀ continued from front page

came in, whether it is about their specific coursework information or from our resume workshops and college application assistance."

The Talented Tenth Mentoring Program was founded in November 2008 by David

Hardin '10. He named the program after Dubois' Talented Tenth Theory because he was attracted to the idea that educated Black people, especially men, should return to their communities to uplift it. According to the program's website, talentedtenthprogram.org, the program, since

its inception, has been able to affect students in over 45 inner city elementary and middle schools in Atlanta.

The program is affiliated with Alpha Phi Alpha Fraternity, Incorporated.

Mentors of the program have been able to see their hard work come to fruition

in the two students of the program who are now freshmen at Morehouse and Spelman Colleges as well as in the many acceptance letters of current high school seniors in the program.


"We are following in the footsteps of Benjamin Elijah Mayes, John Hope, W .E. B.

Dubois, Carter Woodson and many others," White said. "As men of Morehouse, we have these steps to follow in of service and education. [The Talented Tenth Program] is creating our own legacy and history to come."

To become involved, visit their website.

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## Black Historic Locations

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Few American cities are as rich in African-American heritage and culture as Atlanta. The Georgia city is home to numerous attractions and special events during February that showcase the African-American culture and experience in Atlanta, as well as celebrate the contributions of civil rights leaders and unsung Black heroes.

The crown jewel of Atlanta's African-American history and heritage sites is arguably the Martin Luther King, Jr. National Historic Site. Among its highlights are MLK's birthplace and Ebenezer Baptist Church, where Dr. King and his father once preached. Both places are located in Atlanta's Sweet Auburn District, an area that has played a vital role in Atlanta's Black culture. Visitors wanting to learn more about Atlanta's Black history will appreciate the APEX Museum, devoted exclusively to chronicling the achievements of African-Americans culture, past and present.

The Hammonds House Museum offers a different perspective on the Black heritage and experience, with its exhibitions of African-American art. It's one of the few Atlanta art museums that focuses on African artwork. The Museum of Fine Art at Spelman College and the Art Galleries at Clark Atlanta University also specialize in the artwork of Black artists. Both colleges belong to the Atlanta University Center, the greatest concentration of African-American col-

leges in the United States.

A more recent addition to the list of historical sites is the New Hope A.M.E. Church on Arden Road, a short distance from the Governor's Mansion. Founded in 1869, and built on property donated by a white Buckhead landowner, the handsome white clapboard building is one of the first African Methodist Episcopal churches built in Atlanta. Still in operation, the church and its cemetery were placed on the National Register last year.

The Morehouse College Martin Luther King Jr. Collection is a treasured archive of more than 10,000 documents, which offer an unparalleled study of the leader's intellectual and philosophical development. To expose students, as well as those in Atlanta to Dr. King's work and criticism, the college hosts programs that are open to the public, which explicate these works. With the support of the new National Center for Civil & Human Rights, documents from the collection will soon be available for exhibition.

From now until Mar. 4, 2012, the Atlanta History Center will be showcasing the exhibit "Ain't Nothing Like the Real Thing: How the Apollo Theater Shaped American Entertainment." Apollo Theater was one of the first theaters in the nation to integrate African-American and Latino audience members and acts. This exhibit shows a rare inside perspective on the impact this theater had on American entertainment and African-American life in the 20th century.

## Look who's Talking?: A Glimpse Through the Lives of Blacks Who've Changed Georgia

**Dannieka Wiggins**

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Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., Civil Rights Activist, Pastor, Morehouse '48  
"The ultimate measure of a man is not where he stands in moments of comfort and convenience, but where he stands at times of challenge and controversy."

Rev. Dr. Joseph Echols Lowery  
Christian Minister/Civil Rights Activist  
"...when black will not be asked to give back, when brown can stick around, when yellow will be mellow, when the red man can get ahead, man, and when white will embrace what is right."

Mildred Clara Thompson  
Artist, and 1987 Associate Editor of the "Art Papers" in Atlanta  
"One of the first African-American female artists trained in European abstract expressionism" - LA Times  
"I don't really consider anyplace home...I am truly a citizen of the world"

Maynard Holbrook Jackson,  
First African-American Mayor of Atlanta  
"Politics is not perfect but it's the best available nonviolent means of changing how we live. If we don't like how we live, we can participate in the perfect most revolutionary act in a democracy, it's called voting."

Ray Charles  
Award-winning Musician/pianist  
"Affluence separates people. Poverty knits 'em together. You got some sugar and I don't;

I borrow some of yours. Next month you might not have any flour; well, I'll give you some of mine."

Shirley Clarke Franklin  
First African-American female mayor  
"I like Chicago and Mayor Daley...but I love Atlanta. And, in this case, we are the big fish."

Tyler Perry  
Highest paid African-American male in entertainment (Forbes 2011)  
"Don't wait for someone to green light your project, build your own intersection."

Andrew Young  
Politician, activist and former Mayor of Atlanta  
"I have about concluded that wealth is a state of mind, and that anyone can acquire a wealthy state of mind by thinking rich thoughts."

Gladys Knight  
Grammy-winning R&B recording artist and songwriter  
"We all have a responsibility, and since I've been so wonderfully blessed, I really want to share and to make life at least a little better. So every chance I get to share the gospel or uplift people, I will take full advantage of that opportunity."

Alice Walker  
First female, African American Pulitzer Prize-winning author  
"The most common way people give up their power is by thinking they don't have any."

## Liberia Celebrates Their Armed Forces with Holiday

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On Feb. 11, Liberia officially declared an Armed Forces day in honor of the Armed Forces of Liberia (AFL). This West African nation, that was once colonized by freed Americans (former slaves), has had a history of grisly conflict.

During the mid 1800s, in the heat of slavery and the coming civil war, the American Colonization Society (ACS) sought to establish a nation of freed African Americans in an effort for them to re-assimilate into African society and cultivate trade relationships.

In the early years of nationhood, the Republic has defended its territories against the British and the French. Liberia has recently seen more than a decade of two civil wars spanning from 1989 to 2003. Among the reasons for the civil wars was due to oppression by so called, Americo-Liberians, or those who have descended from African American immigrants.

Today, the Republic is beginning to recover. Armed Forces Day has been celebrated by citizens of the Republic of Liberia for decades, but Her Excellency, Madam Ellen

Johnson Sirleaf, President of the Republic of Liberia, has declared Feb. 11 a national holiday.

The president ordered all military affiliates to organize parades and celebrations in support of the AFL, with especial consideration to veterans of the AFL. AFL had previously been celebrated with receptions and gatherings hosted by many elite.

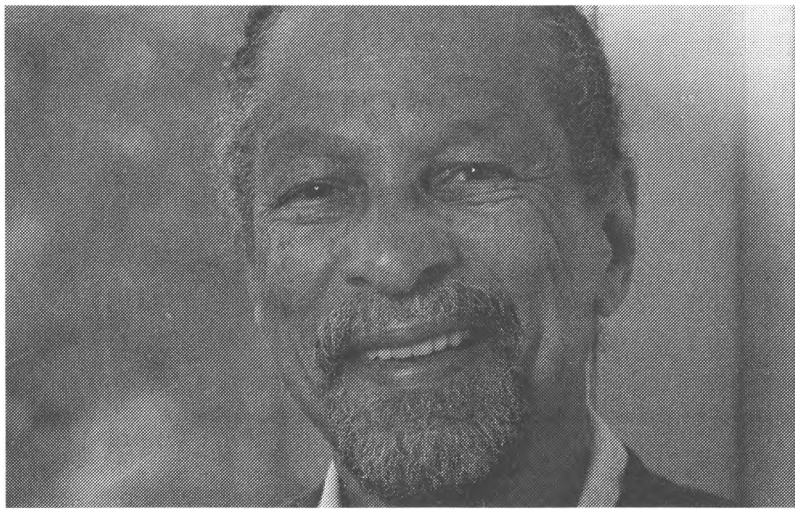
In lieu of the nation's celebration Sirleaf has had to address some issues of participation in the AFL. According to AllAfrica.com, during the Armed Forces day address, Sirleaf pointed out that about 8.6 percent of AFL members find some way to evade service. The decline in participation is likely due to a lack of resources. The same article states that, "The Liberian leader indicated that the lack of adequate facilities, accommodation, and social constraints of long stay from their families are among reasons for the attrition in the army."

Nonetheless, Sirleaf persuaded the people of Liberia to honor and support the AFL in her address. The service of the AFL is greatly appreciated, and the Liberian Government has every intention of addressing concerns about the lack of participation in Liberian armed forces.

## 10 Black Game-Changers in Technology



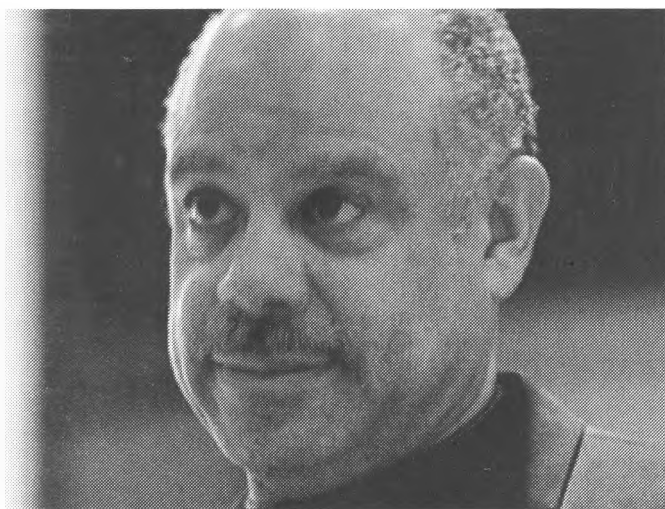
1. Gerald A. Lawson - Created the first home video game system that used interchangeable cartridges



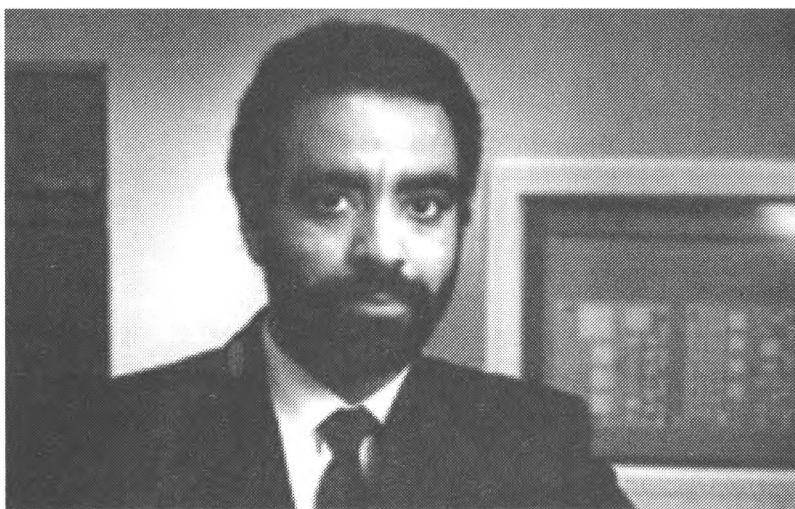
2. James E. West - Helped develop the electro-acoustic transducer electret microphone.



3. Patricia Bath - Created the Laserphaco Probe, a medical device "for ablating and removing cataract lenses"



4. Mark Dean - Played large part in designing the IBM personal computer, introduced in 1981. He also holds 3 of IBM's original 9 patents.



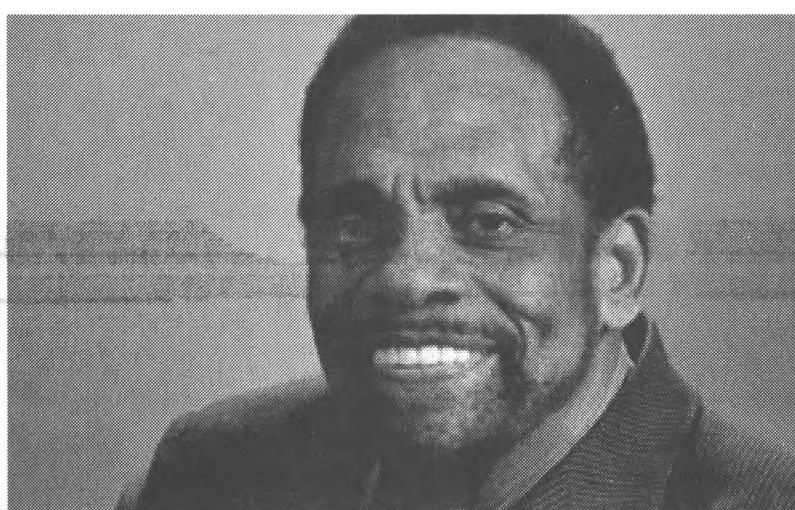
5. Marc Hannah - Developed the 3-D graphics technology that has been used in many Hollywood movies. He is also crucial in the development of the Nintendo 64 gaming system.



6. Garrett Morgan - Inventor of the traffic light and the gas mask.



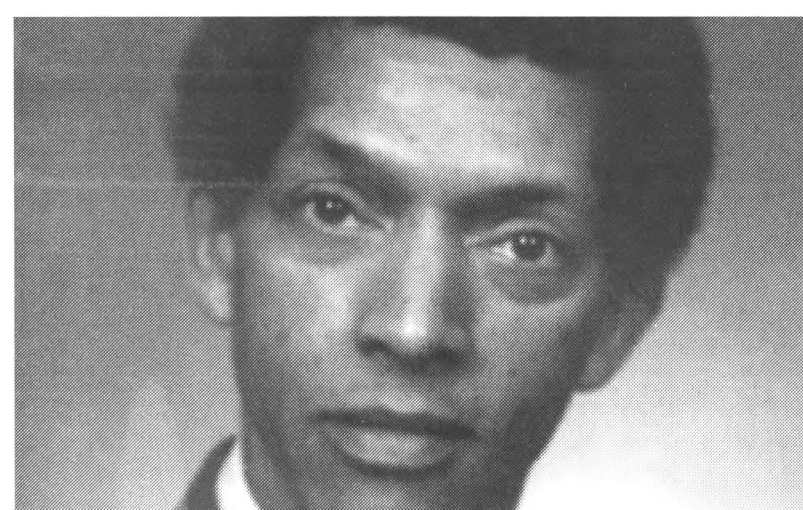
7. Otis F. Boykin - Developed a type of resistor that is still used in radios, televisions and computers.



8. George E. Alcorn - Invented the imaging X-ray spectrometer, while at NASA. This allowed scientists to examine materials that couldn't be broken down into smaller parts for study.



9. Roy L. Clay Sr. - Developed the software and led the team that engineered HP's entrance into the computer market with the 2116A computer.



10. George R. Carruthers - Headed the team that invented the ultraviolet camera spectrograph. The camera traveled to the moon with Apollo 16 in 1972.

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It is only appropriate to highlight the accomplishments of present day African Americans who excel in their occupational field and manifest the principals of which so many activists stood for. Fifty years ago, blacks and whites were not even able to look at each other in the eye without tension, yet today African Americans occupy some of the most powerful positions in the world. Therefore, my task is more than trying to motivate you to overcome the stigma that African Americans continuously supersede, but to give you tangible examples that cannot be undermined.

The first man I would like to present to you is Kenneth Chenault. Chenault is a New York native who became one of the first African American chief executive officers (CEO) of a Fortune 500 firm, the American Express Company (AMEX). He started working with the firm in 1981, but the strategies he devised and implemented to steer AMEX out of financial trouble helped him to quick-

ly advance through the ranks and later take over the company in April 2001. In three years, Chenault elevated annual sales from \$100 million to \$700 million. Chenault is also known as a philanthropist and serves as a trustee at Mount Sinai NYU Medical Center and Health System.

The next man is someone who ethnically revolutionized an industry, and his name is Earl Graves. Another New York native and a member of the Omega Psi Phi fraternity, Graves is a Morgan State University graduate and the founder of "Black Enterprise" magazine. Graves always exhibited the traits of an entrepreneur especially as an adolescent when he sold holiday cards and flowers as a side hustle. His love for entrepreneurship and creativity placed him in a position to stabilize his thoughts and run one of the most successful magazines in the country.

The third name that you should be familiar with is Ronald A. Williams. Williams is the former chairman and CEO of Aetna Inc., a leading diversified healthcare benefits company that was named Fortune's most admired com-

pany in the Health Care: Insurance and Managed Care category for three straight years during his tenure. Under the leadership of Williams, Aetna sought to make a positive impact on health-care in America by focusing the industry, public policy leaders, physicians, and employers on issues aimed at increasing access and affordability for members of their communities.

The name of the first woman on this list belongs to Ursula Burns. She is the first female African American CEO of an S&P 100 as well as a Fortune 500 company. She served as chairwoman and CEO of Xerox, and was ranked by Forbes in 2009 as the 14th most powerful woman in the world. Burns was raised by a single mother, a Panamanian immigrant, in a New York City housing project and received an education at an all-girls Catholic school.

She later earned a Master of Science in mechanical engineering from Columbia University. Even though she has amassed a number of accolades, Burns has not forgotten about her beginnings and stays connected as much as

possible with her community by working on neighborhood advisory boards and giving very generous donations.

The last person that I want to mention is Ephren W. Taylor II. At 29 years old, Taylor is not only the youngest African American CEO, but the youngest American CEO ever. After starting his career by owning his own business at a very young age, he was named as the CEO of Capital City Corporation in 2006. Taylor has a variety of talents and is known to be a motivational speaker, philanthropist, and television show host in his spare time.

These men and woman have devoted a considerable amount of time and effort into their focus, and are prime examples that despite age, ethnicity, or family background anyone can become successful. It takes a great amount of concentration and dedication to reach their levels of success, but it is a feasible task. All of these individuals are looked up to for various reasons, have not forgotten the communities where they came from, and continue to carry the legacy, tradition, and pride of Black History on their backs.

## Five Black Businessmen You Should Know

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**SPRING 2012**



## Descendant of William White Attends Morehouse

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On Aug. 19, 2008, a fresh batch of freshmen poured onto Morehouse's campus to begin NSO week. Students, faculty, and staff passionately instilled the high expectations and standards of Morehouse through countless workshops and presentations. But for one young man, the pressure was a little more real.

Clarence William Jefferson III is the great-grandson of Morehouse's founder, William Jefferson White, and a senior accounting major from Detroit, Mich.

William Jefferson White was the son of a slave woman and a slave owner father. In 1867, two years after the Civil War ended, White founded the Augusta Institute. For years, laws prevented blacks from receiving an education. White indentified with his African-American side and wanted to create a haven for black males to learn without restrictions. The primary focus was to produce black ministers and teachers.

Today, the once basement-sized institution is Morehouse College, the largest producer of black male leaders on the planet.

Growing up, Jefferson did



not know anything about Morehouse or his grandfather. It wasn't until Jefferson's senior year in high school that his uncle, Alexander Jefferson, made the connection in his book, "Red Tail Captured, Red Tail Free: The Memoirs of a Tuskegee Airman and POW."

Alexander Jefferson, who attended Clark College before

it merged with Atlanta University, is a national hero. The former U.S. Air Force officer was a part of the renowned, Tuskegee Airmen. In the opening pages of his book, he explored the genealogy that linked his family to Morehouse.

One day Jefferson received a visit from his uncle. They looked though the book and

Jefferson learned about his familial ties with a historically black college in Atlanta. But his mind was already set. He wanted to accept a scholarship offer from Michigan State University.

"I wanted to be back home. I didn't want to be out of my element," Jefferson said. "It was just close-minded thinking."

Although Jefferson was still weary, his mother contacted Morehouse and proved their familial ties to White. Not only was Jefferson accepted, but he was also rewarded a scholarship.

"I actually got my acceptance letter on my birthday," Jefferson said as he reminisced on the special moment. "My mom brought it out with my cake."

Jefferson graduates in May and he has no regrets.

"I knew after NSO week, that I made the right decision," he said.

Jefferson would like to follow in his grandfather's footsteps and create a brand of charter schools in Detroit for middle school-aged black males.

"Part of being a man of Morehouse is you have to get back," Jefferson said. "My role in giving back would be opening a school for young African-American boys."

## Mr. Louis Dore: A Prominent Figure in Black History

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During Black History Month, it is common to hear about the same Black leaders with little variation. Martin Luther King Jr., Rosa Parks, and Thurgood Marshall are all great Black leaders in history, but it is important to seek out and learn about those who also played a vital role in African-American history and are still continuing to do so.

Louis O. Dore, a Morehouse graduate, became the first Black lawyer to make senior partner at a white law firm in the state of South Carolina. Dore's long list of amazing accomplishments makes him a prime example of what a Renaissance Man is. During a sit-down conversation with this dynamic figure of history, it was evident that Dore went above and beyond the call of duty to uplift his community, and forced positive change in African society.

His role in Black history is important and should be cemented in the minds of all of men of Morehouse who follow in his footsteps.

As a native of Beaufort, S.C., Dore attended public schools in Beaufort County and graduated from Robert Smalls High School with honors. He is referred to as an educator, businessman, civic leader, lawyer, historian, and politician. While at Morehouse, Dore earned a bachelor's degree in business administration and was involved in various campus organizations including being the President of the Chi Chapter of Phi Beta Sigma Fraternity.

After the Young Democrats was formed at Morehouse the organization immediately became involved in community activities, and supported and worked for the election of blacks to the State Legislature. Black politicians such as Senator Leroy Johnson and representatives Benjamin Brown and Julian Bond were among those the organization supported and actively worked for.

They were among the first blacks in Georgia to be elected to the Legislature since the reconstruction. This was the beginning of a movement on college campuses to get students involved in "off-campus" community building.

Dore entered Law school at the University of Georgia in 1970 as a Herbert Lehman Scholar. During his time at UGA, Dore became a member of the Honor Court and

Phi Alpha Delta Law Fraternity. Dore broke new ground in 1976 when he was elected chairman of the Beaufort County Democratic Party.

In the same year, he was elected to the State Democratic Party Executive Council. Dore fought tirelessly for single member districts, which drastically increased the number of Black-elected officials statewide and at every local level of government. In 1976, Dore joined the law firm of Moss, Carter, and Bailey and became the first Black man to join and become a senior partner at a white law firm in the state of South Carolina. He gained prominence throughout the entire state as an outstanding trial lawyer.

In 1991, Dore started his own practice in Beaufort and is now a managing partner of Dore Law Firm, a small family firm, where his sons Anthony and Bertrand also practice. Dore is a chief litigator and is still actively involved in civil jury trials. The law firm represents clients in the areas of civil, criminal, and domestic litigation.

Continuing to be involved in civic activities, Dore has served on a large number of local and state boards and commissions: including the S.C. State Human Affairs Commission, the Board of Trustees of Benedict College and Chairman of the South Carolina State Board of Education. As Chairman of the State Board of Education, Dore worked closely with the former South Carolina Governor and Secretary of the United States Department of Education Richard Riley to get the legislature to pass and fund the Education Improvement Act; funded with a one-cent increase in the sales tax. The Education Improvement Act emphasized remedial education at all levels and for the first time provided funding for pre-school kindergarten statewide.

During the conversation with Dore, his face lit up with happiness to learn that the Young Democrats continue to exist on the campus today. He is a proud Morehouse graduate, and often refers to what campus life was like when he as a student in the 1960s by reciting the benefits of mandatory chapel attendance during those days.

He is married to his wife Vernita and has four children, Anthony, Bertrand, Candace, and Angela, who is currently a senior at Spelman.

## Spelman's Museum of Fine Art Makes History

**Sierra Stokes**  
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Spelman College's Museum of Fine Art has been officially chosen to be a presenter at the renowned Havana Biennial. This is not only an accomplishment for Spelman and the AUC community, but also for the nation.

"This exhibition will mark the first presentation of a curatorial team from the United States included as a participant in the main program of the Biennial," Biennial director Jorge Fernández said.

"We value this unprecedented opportunity to participate in the rich cultural dialogue that the 11th Havana Biennial affords," Andrea Brownlee, director of Spelman College Museum of Fine Art and co-curator of the exhibition, said.

The Havana Biennial is an art exhibition that takes place every two years and primarily focuses on promoting third world contemporary art. The Havana Biennial is one of the longest running biennials with a concentration on art from Africa, the Caribbean, Latin America, Asia and an abundance of projects by Cuban artists. Ever since its first edition in 1984, the Biennial has continued to flourish and is still considered an important venue for underrepresented people.

Spelman's Museum of Fine Art will be presenting in cohesion with The Contemporary Arts Museum Houston at the Biennial. The team will be presenting the exhibition "Cinema Remixed & Reloaded: Black Women Artists and the Moving Image Since 1970." The groundbreaking

exhibition chronicles the contribution that black women have made and continue to make to video art.

The exhibition is considered to be the first collection of almost 50 works by black female artists who have pioneered time-based media. The exhibition presents 30 years of work by 40 women artists from Australia to Kenya. Their work represents an ongoing effort to examine individual experience, evoke familial and communal memories, and challenge societal conventions through the use of the moving image within cinematic and visual art.

Visual artists and experimental filmmakers included in this survey are Ina Diane Archer, Carroll Parrott Blue, María Magdalena Campos-Pons and Zöe Charlton. The exhibition was nominated for

an Association of International Art Critic's award in digital media and video.

"This project proposes that Black women video artists are highly attuned to the broad concept of social imaginaries and for this reason often create works that are steeped in collective histories and social critique," Valerie Cassel Oliver, senior curator at Contemporary Arts Museum Houston, said.

"The selected works underscore the reality that such social constructs have the potential to illicit swift and significant reactions," Oliver added.

The theme for this year's Havana Biennial will be "Artistic Practices and Social Imaginaries." The 11th Havana Biennial will take place from May 11 - June 11 in Havana, Cuba.

M	O	MAN OF THE YEAR	
t	y	2012	
coming soon...			

# FEATURES

7

## HBCU Summit Encourages Students to Mobilize

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"You gon' learn today," was the punch line that actress Gabrielle Union used, originally coined by comedian Kevin Hart, to encourage students who attended the HBCU Summit to mobilize again, and show up at the polls for President Obama's 2012 campaign. The summit is a year long tour that features various representatives from the Obama administration and state legislation who listen to students voice their concerns as well as informing them of how they can implement change in the government and their communities.

The first stop was on Tuesday, Feb. 21, at North Carolina Central University in Durham, N.C. The summit had so many attendees that some students were not able to come into the auditorium where the event was held, and were advised to watch the summit live streamed on the web. Guest speakers and panelists included the President's senior advisor, Valarie Jarrett, Congressman G. K. Butterfield, and the State and Field Manager for the Obama campaign, Gregory Jackson.

One of the major concerns that students voiced was the lack of jobs and internships, specifically those that pay, that are available to them once they graduate. It is undeniable that

it is a burden for many students who have student loans and are trying to manage their expenses while searching for a job. It was a difficult question for the panelists to answer, but their responses focused on the issue of what fields offer the most jobs.

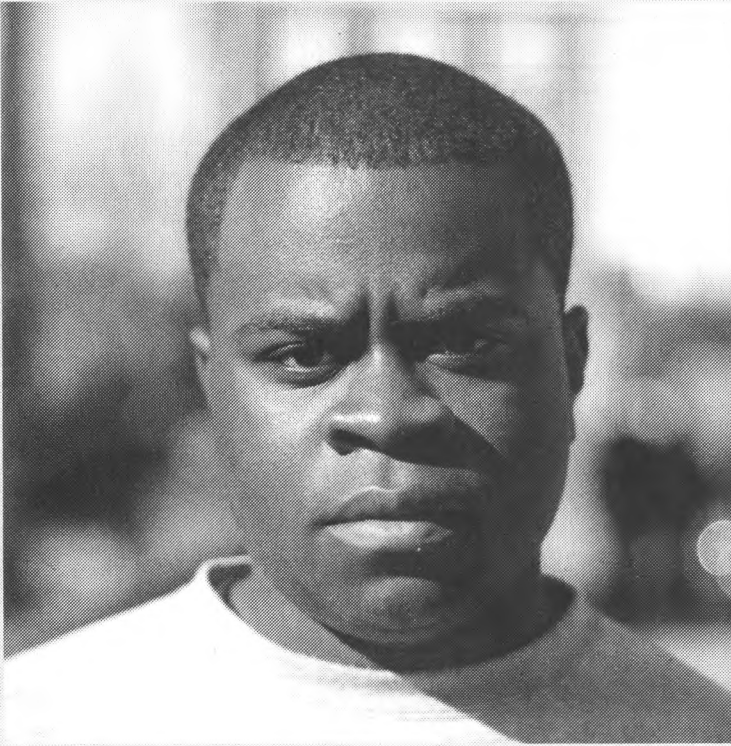
"Lucrative fields will be in science and math," Jarrett said.

The senior advisor suggested that students take courses in the STEM fields because many jobs are in the technology industry. For internships, all the panelists suggested that students intern at their local Obama campaign offices where there are more than 1,000 internships available.

Throughout the session, students continually asked questions that relate to the regular college student such as books, healthcare, and voting. The questions did not only come from students in the audience, but also from students via Twitter who used the hash tag "#HBCU2012." The panelists also encouraged students to organize and make sure that every student on their respective campus is registered to vote.

Union reinforced the urgency of the 2012 campaign by explaining how many of the Republican candidates have already said they will not support the issues concerning the poor. She also encouraged each student to sign up for emails from President Obama's website, barackobama.com/young-americans.

# CAMPUS LOOK ALIKES

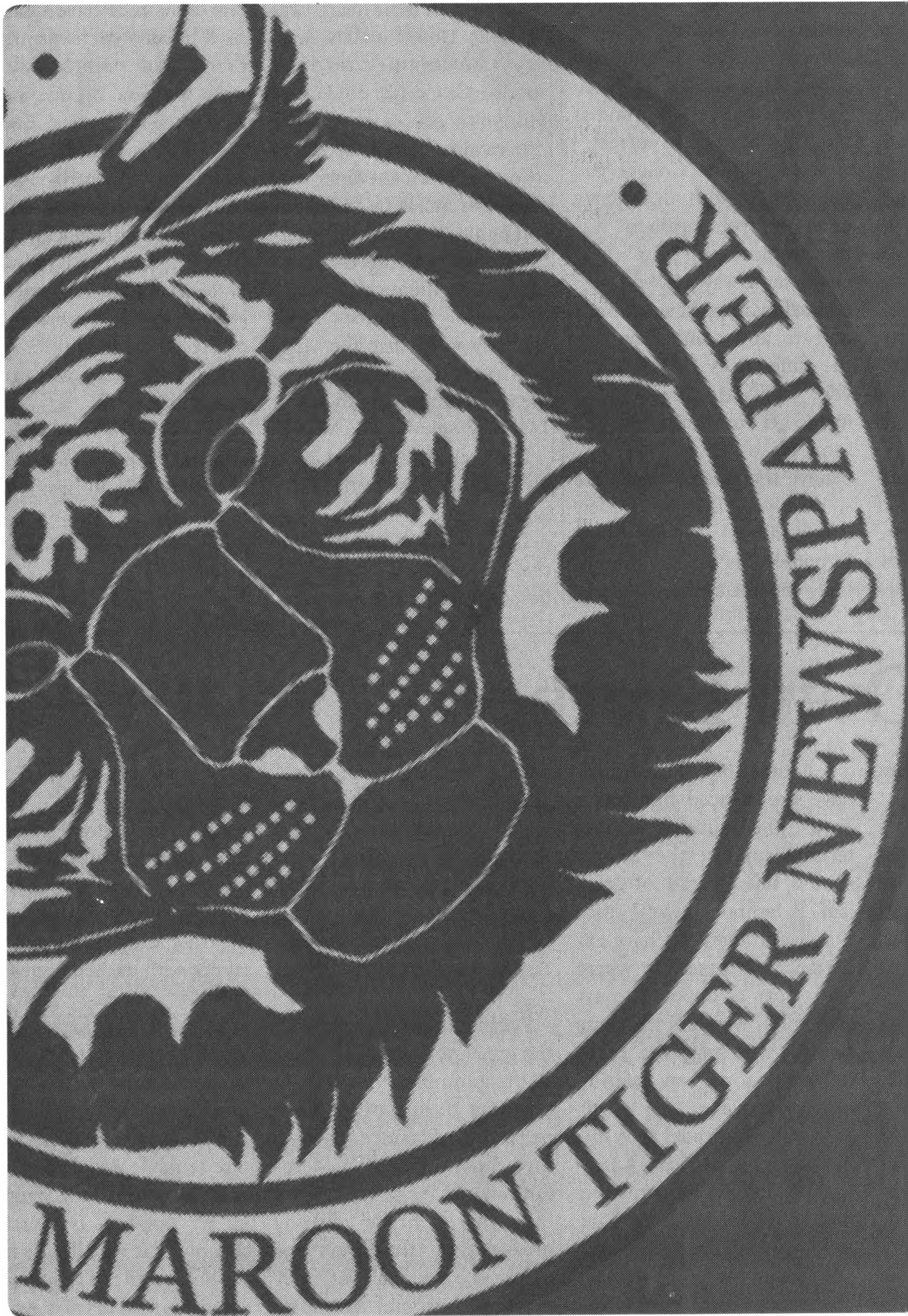


Kayin Barclay, Senior  
Business major from Chicago, IL



Mayor Kasim Reed

If you want to be featured in Campus LookALikes, send an e-mail to [kobi.ansong@gmail.com](mailto:kobi.ansong@gmail.com) or tweet @themaroontiger with your request and #campuslookalikes



## Missed our general body meeting? Don't worry!

Our editors' contact information is listed in *The Maroon Tiger* every week. Contact the editor of a section you're interested in for information on how to become part of our staff.

## The Blacks Who Parted the Seas



Garrett Ransom  
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The definition of the word “conscious” can be described as “well informed,” “awake,” or “keenly aware.” Recently, I took the time to analyze many so called “conscious black people” who unfortunately do not fit the mold of consciousness, and serve as a symbol of separation in our communities. Although many conscious blacks have great intentions, the issue at hand is that they have veered away from mainstream Black culture and created their own subculture of thought that does not result with any significant communal growth.

The average conscious black individual believes that they are keenly aware of problems that have left an adequate proportion of the black community stagnant. This movement of consciousness was created in essence to build a foundation for growth in Black America. With conscious Blacks all over America, such as Cornel West and Minister

Farrakhan, you would expect that there would be a rapid change within the Black community that sprouts growth, intellectual thought and economic advancement. Ironically, the truth is that it is nearly the opposite.

The problem with conscious blacks is that they ultimately have no connection with the average blacks living in America. These individuals detest misogyny pictured in rap community, the apparent image of hyper-masculinity in the Black community, and all other forms of so called “ignorance” exhibited by certain blacks in America. The average Black person, who may be unaware of their so called “ignorance,” recognizes, accepts, and also possibly adheres to the various forms of ignorance that conscious Blacks detest.

With this information at hand, what possibly is the solution to the divide between conscious Blacks and the rest of Black society? Conscious Blacks believe that speaking on channels such as C-Span to a full audience of other conscious Blacks will help reach

the Blacks who are considered ignorant. What many conscious Blacks fail to realize is that they are unintentionally ostracizing mainstream Black America from their ideas, thoughts, and enlightenment.

The reason that charismatic leaders such as Martin Luther King Jr., Malcolm X, and others had such an exponential impact on the Black community is that they had the ability to touch the minds of a diverse audience. Those leaders recognized that ignorance is nothing besides a contradiction between two individuals thought processes. All leaders who have created change have been cognate of the audience they were aiming to reach, and created a message that could be understood and followed by the masses. Conscious Blacks in today’s society serve as preachers yelling sermons to each other with their backs turned to their congregation.

This divide between conscious Blacks and the rest of Black America needs closure in order to create growth. Conscious Blacks need to be-

come less critical of their race, and instead develop innovative solutions that can influence the Obamas and all others that fall in between.

What Black America needs is not a message that everything that they stand for is wrong, but a message suggesting modification to their lifestyle that could potentially create growth and communal opportunity. I believe that many conscious Blacks have lost sight of the fact that a few different turns in their destiny could have caused them to have the same state of mind as the ones they aim to correct.

At Morehouse College you are instilled with an urgency of helping your brothers. It is impossible to help your brother the same way that you help yourself; you must accommodate to and compensate for the differences that separate you, while creating a strategy to get your brother to the same place as you. I honestly believe that many Blacks are so deeply submerged in their consciousness that they have forgotten this fact. It’s time to truly become aware.

## We Must Still Fight for Equality

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Nearly 50 years ago, on Feb. 1, 1968, two men, Echol Cole and Robert Walker, were killed in Memphis. At first glance, one may assume that Walker and Cole may have been victims to the widespread racial hostilities that existed in Memphis. This is partially true. The two sanitation workers killed half a century ago were crushed to death by a malfunctioning truck at the hands of a neglectful and abusive labor system that mistreated Black workers.

These deaths sparked what would go down in history as one of the largest labor stand-offs in Memphis’ history after nearly 1,300 Black employees went on strike that year. This strike also cost Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. his life as he traveled to Memphis that April to advocate for economic equality on their behalf. However, this strike was but a fraction of the work the Southern Christian Leadership Conference was doing in 1968 during the Poor People’s Campaign to demand economic justice across the nation. This strike is an example of the fearlessness of an audacious people who truly believed that justice was worth death.

In retrospect, we see that millions of people across America were willing to lose their jobs, or even die, in pursuit of an American dream they knew in their hearts was possible. Unfortunately, here we are now on the cusp of yet another economic downturn. Millions of impoverished Americans, many of them who are African-American, are under attack by insurance companies and special interest groups who are threatening to deny them equal access to health insurance. More frightening is that the African-American unemployment rate unflinchingly sits at 15.7 percent.

If the injustices placed upon generations past were worth losing it all, what has happened to our society today that has caused us to become desensitized to those same in-

justices? The African-American community has the highest unemployment rate, the highest rate of incarceration, and the lowest percentage of those who have access to affordable health insurance. What must the percentage be to create an environment of dissatisfaction high enough to bring about sweeping reforms?

Perhaps we have become exhausted from fighting for the same equal rights for decades. The passion for justice has been replaced by a critical cynicism and pessimism within our own community. Speech after speech has been delivered, and dreams have been occupied. Attempts have been made to address economic disparities through protests, but the recent attempts do not seem to have worked.

One glaring difference between our generation of apathy and the past generations of civil disobedience is that they were unified. They shared the same heart and soul for justice. They shared a fearlessness and zeal that together was able to tear down the walls of inequality. We too must capture their passion. We too must find that something worth dying for and live for its cause. As a community, we cannot go down in history as the cowardly generation.

Protesting inequality in this generation has shied away from the streets and into American courtrooms and Capitol Hill. Despite that certain dynamics have changed as it relates to the spirit of protest in this century, we still must possess in our hearts a passion for justice. Even if we choose not to take to the streets in a literal sense, we still must make our voices heard through collective action, whether it be it judicially or legislatively. Whatever we choose to do, we cannot sit passively as inequities continue to flourish within our community.

Jared Loggins is a Freshman Political Science Major from Memphis, TN by way of Atlanta, GA. He is also the Online Content Editor for [www.themaroontiger.com](http://www.themaroontiger.com).

## A Stranger Among My Own Brothers

Leslie Oko Bortier  
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With seemingly almost every bit of thought in this country being directed towards greater economic instability, students are anticipated to mobilize every bit of virtue that they can muster in order to get through these hard times and finish their studies. For someone with the status “international student,” like me, the situation is much worse. It is hard for international students to leave their beloved families and homeland

to come to a foreign country and endure difficulties such as campus life, classroom adjustment and, worst of all, the racism we experience from our African-American brothers.

I feel a compulsion to speak out about black-on-black racism in our community with hopes that people do not merely want to live with the situation as if it does not exist. In my country, Ghana, we offer hospitality to foreigners so that they feel like they are among their own. By contrast, the reception I have gotten upon my arrival to the United States is simply the opposite—

specifically our treatment here in the AUC.

I often ponder the causes of what are childish idiosyncrasies. Initially, I thought of these attitudes expressed by many African-Americans as mere discrimination against their African ancestry. I knew of racism as merely a word, and the idea of actually experiencing it was quite far fetched. Racism was a fantasy, something that I thought I would never experience—after all, I was coming to America and attending an HBCU!

For me, racism is now no longer something I view in

a test tube, but something I have experienced first hand. To use the politically correct term, I suppose the word I should use instead of “racism” is “ethnocentrism” since the discrimination I have experienced is based on where I was born as opposed to my skin color, which is the same as those who make me feel as if I am in some way inferior, or undesirable.

Another attitude that diminishes my African-American brother’s humanity is that so many people I have encountered here in the AUC put prices on the services they render to mankind. The

phrase “blessings from above” has become utterly meaningless! My experience has been difficult and upsetting since I have been perceived by those I have helped as someone that lacked “street-smarts” and became someone to take advantage of.

I certainly do appreciate all the great students and people in the administration who in one way or the other, have helped to add much value to my school life here at Morehouse College. To them I am in eternal gratitude, and say medawasi or “thank you” for giving me so much of their precious time and assistance

in making such an enormous transition in my life.

Although my expectations of Morehouse are hardly what I have experienced in actuality, I brought with me the knowledge that life comes with dashed hopes and blurred dreams. However, at the end of a journey, one learns to appreciate the struggle that brought him to his ultimate destination and the lessons learned that makes future struggle easier to endure and benefit from. Struggle, in my opinion, is merely a shadow that we all face from the light until the right people come along to drive it away.



# OPINIONS

9

## My Education is Just As Good As Yours

### Eradicating the Misconceptions of the HBCU

Christian L. Saint-Vil  
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A few weeks ago, I jovially engaged in virgin cocktails and conversation with a few classmates and some of my predominately white institution undergraduate comrades; but of course our conversation quickly shifted to that very subject that every student of a historically Black college talks about when he meets a new PWI acquaintance – the misconceptions of a historically Black college or university.

I imagine meeting a student of an HBCU to be like an American meeting a Haitian Earthquake survivor who has gone back to Haiti to live after migrating to another country. Not saying that attending an HBCU is devastating in na-

ture, but that's almost the reaction you get from those who don't attend an HBCU, regardless of their race. The question "why?" always tracks the statement "I go to a historically Black college."

It must have been curiosity about life at a HBCU that raised questions of diversity in HBCUs and academic rigor within my PWI acquaintances because it wasn't the drinks. That night I could see that my acquaintances were doing what those who had not travelled down my scholastic path frequently did, questioning the soundness of the decisions of today's African-American scholars to attend historically Black colleges and universities.

I choose to answer this inquisition on the last week of Black history month for a reason. Despite the monumental change this country has made,

there is still a need for the historically black college and university. The HBCU is no less to the African-American student of today than the oppressed Negro scholar of yesterday.

The much-needed affirmative action is an advantageous step tool for the minority student that is in favor of attending a predominately white institution; however in juxtaposition, there exist no step tool for the shortcoming at any historically Black college or university.

The road to success here is evenly paved with impediments galore, unburden by the aide of excuses of color for all students to trot. Excuses of prohibiting color die at the doors of all historically Black colleges. It is here that the true struggle for success occurs. It is here that we learn our true potential in competing with-

out aide of excuses like "I only failed because I'm Black."

As far as academic rigor is concerned, my education is just as good as any. The only difference is I sit in a classroom full of male students who look like me. This is a simple fact for some, but important for me. Constantly being the only person of color in all my AP and Honors courses, or even simple college prep courses, in a predominately white high school was completely enervating to say the least.

After such an experience, one begins to feel like he is the only one of his race trying to make an attempt to do something with his life. At an HBCU, that notion dies and so does the token black boy that has constantly been praised as a result of the negative light that the Black youth have been shown in.

For the first time in my existence, I have been given the opportunity to be around young African American men who are striving for success in all areas of life. Admission to this realization was not easy as others would like to assume either.

Pair caring professors with the desire and need to educate the Black male and female and close the literacy gap and you will see it makes for thought provoking conversations in and out of the classroom, as it so often does here at Morehouse. My education at an HBCU is preparing me to be well versed in many subjects, not just my major. Also, attending an HBCU forces me to think critically about what some other institutions have purposely left out of their curriculum- the history of Black people.

There is not only academic rigor at an HBCU, but a sense of empowering competition. One is empowered to attract his very own success by the sight of one's classmate's own strides for achievements and if you want to see "diversity" you must attend a HBCU. Students here are from all over the globe speaking various dialects of English, bearing different shades of brown and textures of hair.

In a month where we recognize the great men and women of color who have gotten us thus far, we must acknowledge the importance of the HBCU in their accomplishments as well as the African-American youths of today's dire need for the HBCU. Lastly, we have to do our parts in the eradication of the misconception of the HBCU, because my education is just as good as the next man's education.

## Every Month is Black History Month



Anthony Galloway Jr  
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I find that I can no longer celebrate or acknowledge Black History Month because it is modern day segregation. "Normal" or "regular" American and World History is taught every other month of the year, but black people want to be acknowledged as having contributed to society as well. The solution was to create what started out as a week, and later became a month, when blacks could honor their people. Today, in schools across the nation, a special "black curriculum" is taught that is separate from the normal agenda, but just as equal.

The idea of a Black history month infers a special and unique use, purpose, and relevance to only Black people. It reminds me of the pathological terms we use today like "Black music," "Black church," "Black school" and "Black neighborhood." Historically, it makes me think of "Black entrances," "Black fountains,"

"Black pews" and "Black train cars." In my mind, I do not see these terms as something Blacks can have and claim for their own. I see it as a place where Blacks were put to limit, control and monitor their movement. It is an illusion of freedom.

The bigger problem is that this issue is not special to Blacks and their month, but to several people of minority status, such as Hispanics and women. These minorities have their own allotted period of time when they too can have their people honored.

It is important to understand that these months are more than a mere separation to highlight, but a separation from the normal. Facts about Blacks, Hispanics and women are not taught in the regular school curriculum, because they are not considered regular people. They are not normal and so it is not normal human history. It must be separated and emphasized as an "other" or alternative.

I pose this question, "Why are the histories of Blacks,

Hispanics and women not integrated and made to coincide with the normal history lessons?" When learning about famous scientists, politicians, kings and leaders of the nation and the world, why can we not learn about Blacks, Whites, Hispanics, men and women alike?

Giving each group a month does more harm than good. Rather than giving students a comprehensive and meaningful view of minority contributions, it is instead made to be shallow and sensational. No longer taught as relevant or applicable knowledge, it is received as trivial and almost mythological. As a result some students have no problem distancing themselves from these historical moments because they see them as tales.

Black history month is less of a teachable moment and more of a theme. Like Halloween, Easter, Christmas and many other holidays, it is a way to decorate and market. Assigned certain colors and images, the meaning and history is watered down and

turned into something fun, universal and profitable. No longer do we reflect on the profound significance and sometimes darker histories of these moments, we now ignorantly go out and take advantage of the Black history month sale. Showcases are set up with Blacks films, Black music, Black books and other products that one might associate with black people.

History repeats itself as Black people and others of minority status are turned into sources of unintentional entertainment and made to be a profitable spectacle. Black history month has become an opportunity to exploit Black people's need to belong and have a source of pride and identity.

What people everywhere need to realize and understand is that Black history, as well as the histories of other minority groups, is not only significant to that section of people. Black history is human history, and human history is significant to all people, every day of the year.

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introducing...  
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Recycle The Maroon Tiger

# 10 ARTS & ENTERTAINMENT

## Lesser-Known Black Figures in the Fashion Realm

**Kenneth Kyrell McKoy**  
Staff Writer  
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**Andre Leon Talley**  
Talley introduced the First Lady to Jason Wu, and has a special place in the heart of the "Ice Queen" herself, Anna Wintour. Talley is the former editor at large for Vogue Magazine. Talley

an undergraduate degree from North Carolina Central University and a Master's degree in French from Brown University.

While at Brown, Talley took weekend trips to New York City with friends from nearby Rhode Island School of Design. His first job was assisting Andy Warhol where he earned \$50 a week. Talley has

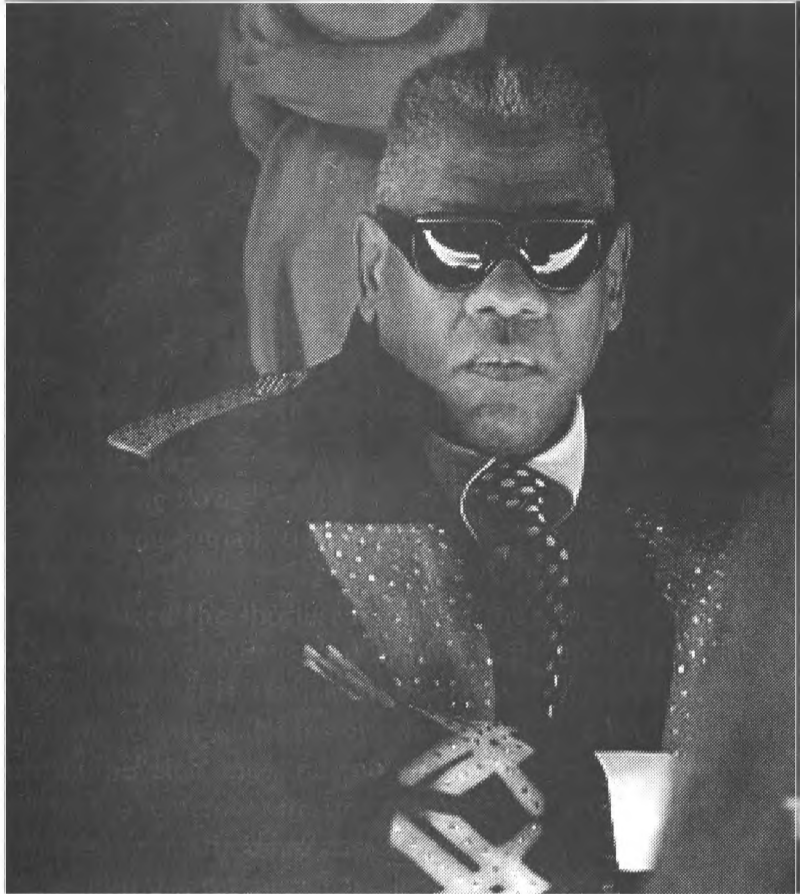
power to promote and advance young tastemakers within the world of fashion today.

**Willi Smith**  
Smith has been named one of the most successful black mainstream designers ever. This designer launched WilliWear in 1976, a sportswear line made of natural fiber,

and contribution to the fashion industry shall live on and never be forgotten.

He later moved to New York to attend the highly competitive Parsons School of Design. Smith became the second African-American to be awarded the Coty American Fashion Critics' award in 1983. In 1987, Smith designed clothes for Spike Lee's movie, "School Daze." His legacy

specializes in "Ready To Wear" and "Resort Wear." In addition to clothing, Reese designs home fashions that can be purchased in Bloomingdale's, Bergdorf Goodman, and Anthropologie. In 2007, she became a board member of the Council of Fashion Designers of America (CFDA), and to this day she has not slowed down.



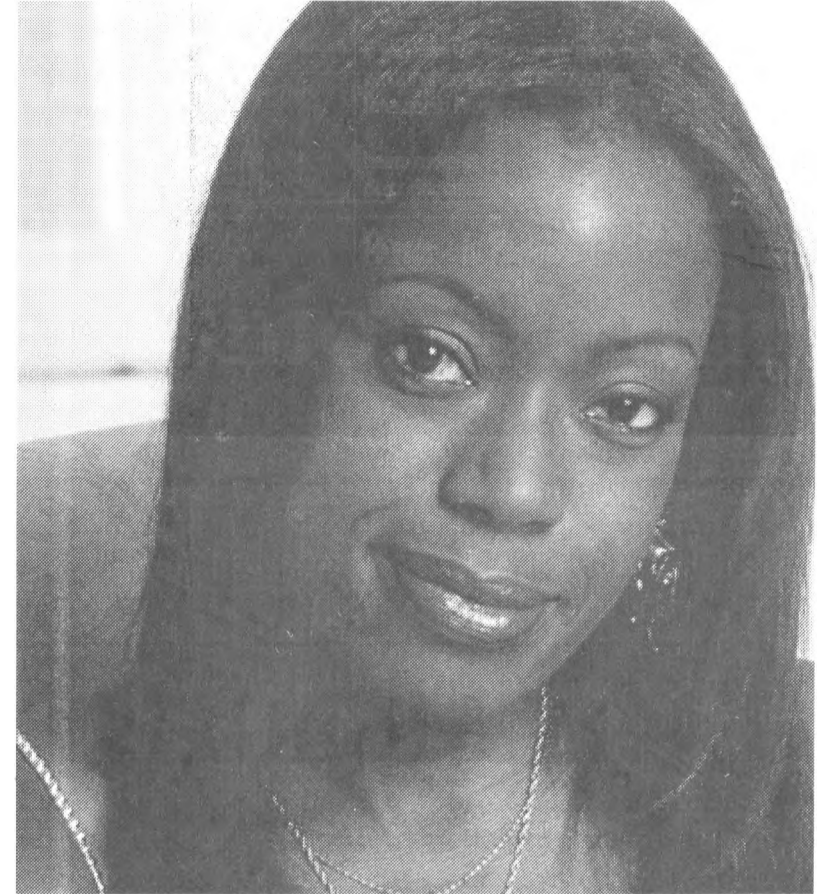
was born in Durham, N.C. and raised by his grandmother, Bennie Davis, a domestic maid whom he says introduced him to luxury. Talley earned

been seen front row at the premiere fashion shows in New York, Paris, London, and Milan over the past 25 years. Talley uses his influence and fashion



which has grossed more than \$25 million annually. Smith was born in Philadelphia and attended Philadelphia College of Art for Fashion Illustra-

and contribution to the fashion industry shall live on and never be forgotten.



for various fashion houses and soon became head of the Women's Portfolio for Perry Ellis. Reese launched her own brand in 1998 where she

With store openings all over the world, and clients like Michelle Obama, Reese is here to make her mark in more ways than one.

## Black History Month: How Do You Celebrate It?



**Lakin Starling**  
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It is indeed the shortest month of the year, but for 28 days, and 29 on a leap year, February is dedicated to paying homage to our black history. In recognizing our rich ancestral roots it is important to remember the diversity within celebrating. As time has passed, it seems our cultural awareness has slightly diminished and the month has lost its value due to lack of support and promotion from the community.

Indeed, black history goes beyond the limits of February and it is without a doubt a fact that black people have influenced the progression and shaping of a multitude of events throughout time. However during the month of February, we must not let this time of black appreciation go unacknowledged, and there are several ways to do so.

One of the biggest hurdles in regards to Black History Month is; how does one actually celebrate? There are plenty of ways!

One of the most important elements of the celebratory festivities is the presence of some sort of educational component. There are a great number of professional black storytellers who revolve their craft around the rich oral traditions of the African culture.

Through most of these performances, a fact or lesson is taught and there is usually a musical component as well. If you aren't too thrilled about story time, sharing your own talents or going to an open-mic environment, museum, watching a black film, or even going to see a play is also a great way to celebrate. Black art is one of the most essential pieces to society, and has been the template for creative cultivation for centuries.

Black expression is timeless. Whether artistic, spiritual, or in a general sense of conversation, it is one of the most distinct aspects of our culture. It is also very important to celebrate black history by maintaining the bonds that exists within our communities. Taking the time out to develop and nurture our relationships

with one another is an intimate and often undermined aspect of acknowledging our lineage and culture.

You can celebrate by simply spending time with loved ones or extending yourself to another brother or sister and starting a new friendship. We all know how essential good food is to the black soul. Bonding over a delicious cooked meal is all in the celebratory spirit; after all it is in the black tradition.

The cultural festivities of Black History Month must go beyond February. All of the celebrating will be in vain if we do not continue to perpetuate black pride, awareness and appreciation throughout the rest of the year. Indulge in your blackness and share the love with another brother or sister.

If you don't seem to be moved by any of the black history events in your nearby community, create your own! We have been innovating since the beginnings of humanity, so there is no reason why you aren't able. Carry on tradition and legacy beautiful black people. Let us always remember to celebrate our greatness.

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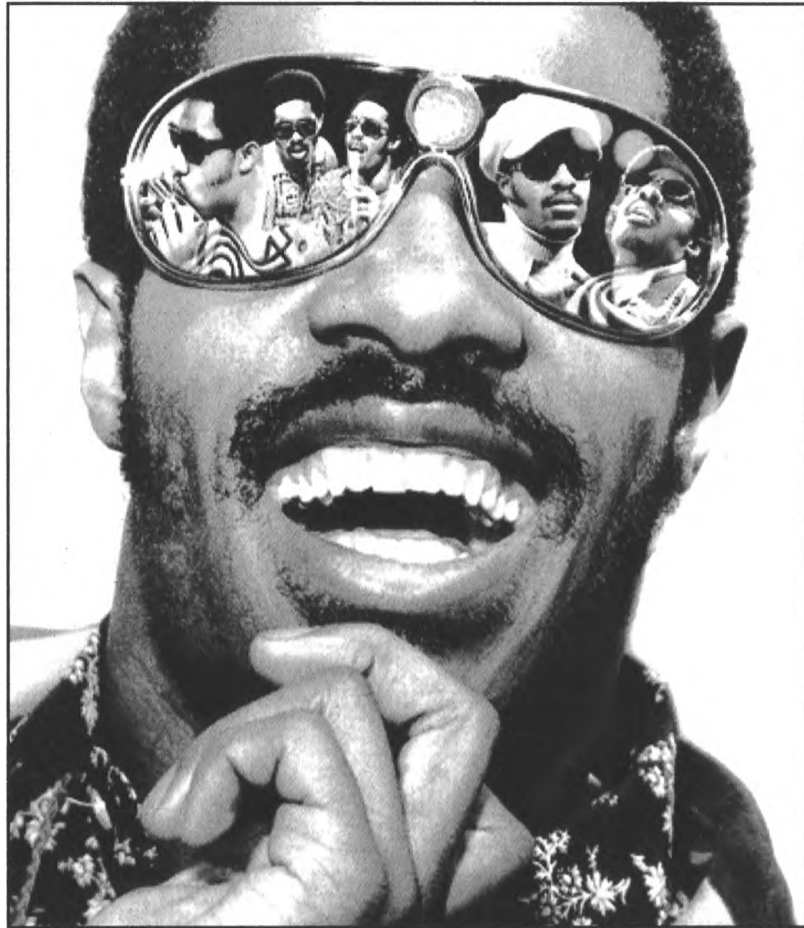
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*Passion to Perform*



# Most Influential Artists in Black Music



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**Michael Jackson**  
To mention all of Michael Jackson accomplishments would take forever. We all pretty much know what he has done for music and his legacy will never be forgotten. From his hits with the Jackson 5 to his solo career, the King of Pop has inspired hundreds of artists.

**Stevie Wonder**  
Not enough could be said about what Stevie Wonder has done for our music. Wonder has blessed our ears with his music since the early 60s and has 23 studio albums and 98 singles from those albums. Wonder has also won 22 Grammys over his illustrious career.

**Marvin Gaye**  
Arguably one of the greatest voices of all-time, Gaye had a way with words like no other. He transformed "love-making music" and is considered one of the first black sex symbols. His album "What's Going On" is considered one of the greatest albums in American music history.

**Jay-Z**  
Jay-Z is one of the most influential artists in Hip-Hop; he creates trends (e.g. throwback jerseys and button down shirts) and can end them just as fast (e.g. D.O.A. (Death of Autotune)). Jay has also managed to get people to take Hip-Hop seriously and expanded its brand.

**Miles Davis**  
63 studio albums, 53 live albums, and 61 compilation albums, astonishing numbers right? This is what Miles Davis accomplished over his 40-year career; jazz would not be what it is today without him.



**George Clinton**  
Clinton is the lead singer, composer and songwriter behind the funk bands Parliament and Funkadelic. Without the contributions and originality that he brought to music there would be no Hip-Hop. Songs from artists like Dr. Dre, 2Pac and Snoop Dogg sampled his music often during their careers.

**James Brown**  
Known as the "Godfather of Soul" and the creator of funk music, Brown's unique vocal style and great stage presence made him one of the greatest entertainers ever. Along with Clinton, his songs, especially "Impeach the President" and "Funky Drummer" have been used by numerous Hip-Hop artists.

**Kool Herc**  
The Father of Hip-Hop, without this man there would be no Jay-Z, 2Pac, Lil' Wayne, or any of your favorite hip-hop artists. His legacy lives on in every block party and every Hip-Hop DJ that still spins today. He influenced the careers of pioneers like Afrika Bambaataa and Grandmaster Flash.

**Fela Kuti**  
Kuti is credited with creating the genre of Afro-Beat, which was fusion of jazz, funk, West African music and rock. A political activist, Kuti was not afraid to speak out on global issues.

**Aretha Franklin**  
The Queen of Soul and the original "diva," Franklin has not only had a large influence on our Black female singers but on our male singers too. Her voice and career are timeless.

**Prince**  
Prince Rogers Nelson embodies the concept of being the best at whatever you do. As a singer, he flaunts his wide vocal range and amazing falsetto. As a musician, he plays over 7 instruments. As a songwriter/composer, he's written numerous hits for himself as well as other artists. He's also known for having one of the most flamboyant energetic stages performances ever. The artist formerly known as

Prince is definitely a musical genius.

**Whitney Houston**  
While we still mourn the lost of arguably the greatest voice of all time, we recognize Whitney's legendary career. Whitney developed her powerful voice singing in a Baptist church as a child. Her mega-hit "I Will Always Love You" is the best selling single by a female artist in music history. From blockbuster movies to anthems such as "I'm Every Woman," Whitney is the definition of a diva.

**Isaac Hayes**  
Bald head, beard, no shirt, deep voice and dark glasses, Isaac Hayes is arguably the first major black sex symbol. He became the third African American to win an Academy Award for his musical score of the film "Shaft." His music is still sampled today for Hip Hop music.

**Charlie Parker**  
Given the nickname Bird early in his career, Charlie Parker is one of the fathers of bebop. His innovative saxophone skills transformed the way jazz would be played forever. Bird remains one of the most respected jazz musicians of all time.

**Rick James**  
Despite the wild stories and infamous Chappelle's Show skit, Rick James' life consisted of more than just partying. He began his career as a songwriter for Motown records, working with Smokey Robinson and the Miracles and the Spinners. As a solo artist he released numerous hits, including the pop hit, "Super Freak." He also launched the career of Teena Marie.

**Quincy Jones**  
With a career spanning at least 5 decades, Quincy Jones is by far the greatest producer of all time. He began his career at age fourteen as a trumpeter, playing for Lionel Hampton and befriending Ray Charles. He spent years playing with and arranging songs for jazz legends and became the musical director for Dizzy Gillespie's band at the age of 23. It

would take forever to recognize all of Jones' accomplishments. The only thing left to be said is he produced Michael Jackson's Thriller album. That is all.

**Jimi Hendrix**  
Not only is Hendrix one of the most innovative and influential artists in the history of rock music, he is also one of the greatest guitarists of all time. Hendrix's style of guitar is evident in nearly every guitarist and rock band to come after him. If you've never heard anything by Hendrix, listen to "Hey Joe," "Purple Haze," or "Little Wing" and be amazed.

**Chuck Berry**  
Forget all of the stories you've heard of Elvis Presley, Chuck Berry is the king of Rock and Roll. His sound and his lifestyle defined Rock and Roll. He was one of the first musicians to be inducted into the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame, and hits like "Maybelline" and "Johnny B. Goode" have helped cement his legacy. He is still playing today at 85 years old.

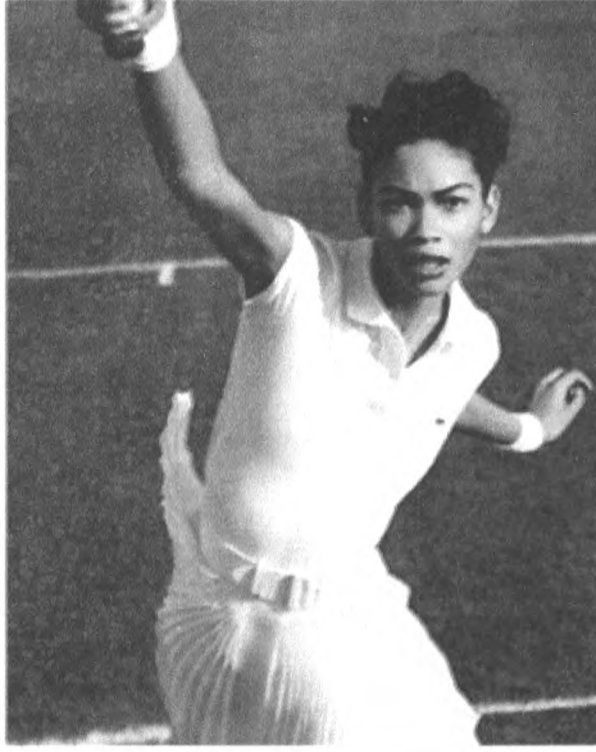
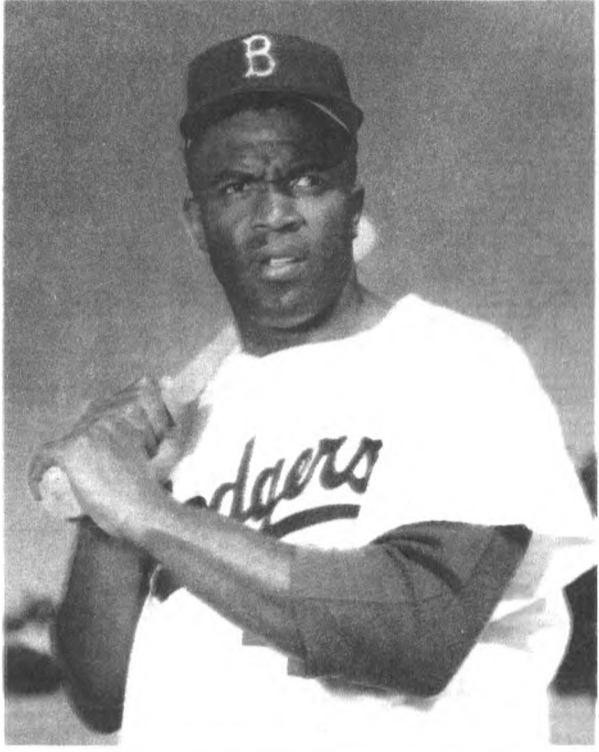
**Muddy Waters**  
Muddy Waters was the quintessential blues man. He remains one of the most successful and influential blues musicians of all time. He is noted as one of the major influences of the British blues and rock phenomenon, inspiring Eric Clapton, Led Zeppelin and The Rolling Stones, who named their band after one of Muddy's songs.

**Babyface**  
Kenneth "Babyface" Edmonds began his career playing for Bootsy Collins and got his break as a songwriter when he wrote the hit "Slow Jam" for Midnight Starr. Babyface is the co-founder of the famous LaFace Records with L.A. Reid, launching the careers of TLC, Usher, Toni Braxton, Outkast and others. He is known as one of the creators of new jack swing, along with Teddy Riley. He's written hits for Whitney Houston, Beyoncé, Boys II Men, Mariah Carey, as well as hits for himself.

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# Major Milestones in Black Sports History



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- Nov. 2, 1902- Harry Lew becomes the first Black professional basketball player.
- Dec. 26, 1908- Jack Johnson becomes the first Black world heavyweight boxing champion
- 1917- Lucy Diggs Slowe becomes the first Black woman to win a major sports title.
- Oct. 3, 1920- Fritz Pollard and Bobby Marshall debut as the first Black professional football players.
- April 15, 1947- Jackie Robinson breaks baseball's color line.
- July 5, 1947- Larry Doby becomes first Black baseball player to debut in the American League.
- 1950- Althea Gibson debuts at U.S. Nationals (now the U.S. Open) becoming the first Black woman to compete in a Grand Slam tennis competition.
- May 23, 1952- Wendell Scott breaks the southern stock car racing barrier.
- 1959- Bob Ryland becomes first Black male tennis player to go professional.
- May 2, 1968- Bill Russell becomes first Black head coach to win an NBA title.
- Aug. 28, 1968- Arthur Ashe becomes first Black man to win a tennis Grand Slam event.
- April 10, 1975- Lee Elder becomes first Black man to play in a major golf tournament.
- 1979- Willie Jeffries becomes first Black head coach in NCAA Division I-A Football.
- Oct. 7, 1981- Val James debuts as first Black NHL player.
- April 2, 1984- John Thompson becomes first Black man to win NCAA Division I Men's Basketball Championship.
- 1991- Willy T. Ribbs becomes first Black man to qualify for the Indianapolis 500.
- Oct. 24, 1992- Cito Gaston becomes first Black manager to win a World Series title.
- April 13, 1997- Tiger Woods becomes first Black man to win a major golf tournament.
- Feb. 4, 2007- Tony Dungy and Lovie Smith become first two Black head coaches to reach the Super Bowl, Tony Dungy becomes first Black head coach to win the Super Bowl.
- Nov. 2, 2008- Lewis Hamilton becomes the first Black man to win the Formula One Championship.

# A Morehouse Sports Legend Revealed



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It is by no mistake that one of the pioneers for African-Americans in baseball is a Morehouse College graduate. It is also by no mistake that this Morehouse Man not only made it in the Major Leagues, but excelled in it.

"Donn had a high motor... he was always doing something. He was a restless kind of guy. You would always catch him gnawing on his fingernails. He had to stay active," Lyndon Wade, a friend and former Morehouse teammate, said.

Donn Clendenon is a former professional baseball player who happened to call Martin Luther King Jr. his "big brother" while at Morehouse. Graduating from Booker T. Washington High School in Atlanta, Clendenon was second in his class. His story is one that has gone untold for many years and has somewhat been left in Morehouse's past.

After starring in three sports in high school, football, basketball, and baseball, Clendenon received many scholarship offers. Advised by his mother, Helen, a Spelman graduate, Dr. Frank L. Forbes, and Dr. James E. Haines, Clendenon chose Morehouse over UCLA. Clendenon serves as one of earliest examples of the "Morehouse Man."

After graduation, Clendenon sharpened his skills playing for the Atlanta Black Crackers and manager Nish Williams, his stepfather, before attending the Pittsburgh

Pirates' 10-day training camp in 1957. During the Pirates' training camp, the Atlanta native turned down professional offers from the Cleveland Browns, New York Knicks, and Harlem Globetrotters. Clendenon was later offered and accepted a minor league contract from the Pirates.

Clendenon made his mark in five seasons in the farm system of the Pirates before being called up to the Major Leagues in 1961 to play on the same team as Hall of Famer Roberto Clemente.

Early in his professional career, Clendenon was known as a free swinger and led the league in strikeouts for two seasons, and came in second in two other seasons. It was no coincidence that his personality went along with his batting style.

Wade recalled a story from their days at Morehouse.

"One game, Donn sat out and I was to fill his position. Since he played first base I would have to use his glove. What he didn't tell me was that the webbing in his glove had rotted...Needless to say, when the game started and the ball came my way, the ball went straight through the glove...knocked me in the mouth and loosened all my bottom teeth...His reaction? He laughed," Wade shared.

Clendenon ended up with the New York Mets in 1969 during a heated battle for the National League East title. Clendenon helped New York earn 39 victories in their final 50 games to win the division title over the Chicago Cubs. After defeating the Atlanta

Braves in the National League Championship Series, a series in which Clendenon did not play, the Mets moved onto the World Series to face the Baltimore Orioles.

In Game One, Clendenon drove in the Mets' only run in a 4-1 loss to the Orioles. In Games Two and Four, he hit early home runs to give the Mets 1-0 leads in both games. In the fifth and final game of the 1969 World Series, the Mets were down 3-0 before Clendenon hit a two-run home run to bring the Mets within one run. The Mets went on to win the game and the World Series.

Clendenon was named MVP of the series - a Morehouse Man making his mark.

After his playing career, Clendenon went on to earn his Juris Doctor at Duquesne University and practiced law in the Dayton, Ohio area. Although he found much success throughout his life, Clendenon did have struggles later in life with cocaine addiction.

Excelling both in the academic arena as well as on the playing field, Clendenon brought a duality that others have tried to match. Wade offered that Morehouse students take it upon themselves to learn about alumni such as Clendenon who have been somewhat forgotten in the shadows of others.

"This could be the beginning of a project to do research on guys who've made great contribution who go unnoticed; sports in particular because that's never been preached at Morehouse," Wade said.

## The NBA's Finest

### COLUMN

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NBA fans have seen many legends play in the league over the years, but our generation is fortunate enough to see one of the greatest to ever play the game, Kobe Bryant. We have seen players like Michael Jordan in

his twilight years, Shaquille O'Neal in his heyday, but unlike those two superstars, Bryant is one player we can actually say we grew up on.

If you sit back and think about it, Jordan started his career in the mid '80s and unless you are 30 or older you may not be able to vividly remember the things he did throughout his whole career. Current college students cannot say they grew up and matured while Jordan matured during his time in the NBA. Bryant was and still is a part of those years we remember

like yesterday.

Drafted in 1996, Bryant came into the league with other players we admired like Allen Iverson, Steve Nash, and Ray Allen. Now, 16 years later, Bryant is the only one of those players that is still playing at the same level he was 10 years ago.

Kobe is to our generation what Michael Jackson and the Jackson 5 were to our parents. Everybody remembers playing NBA Court-side on Nintendo 64, and saying, "Kobe Bryant slam dunk giant." Even as kids, we knew who Kobe was bringing to his high school

prom. No one of us will forget Kobe with his nappy afro skying in the air to dunk, or him throwing alley-oops to the "Big Shaq Diesel."

Hate it or love it, KB 8 is great. Many can argue that the Lakers were not Bryant's team early in his career; but they cannot deny that he helped dominate and win championships against legends like Iverson, Reggie Miller, and Jason Kidd. This season he is a little older and his jersey number is 16 digits higher; but he is still one of the greats in the league today. Just a few weeks ago, Bryant passed his former Laker teammate, O'Neal, for fifth place on the all-time NBA

scoring list.

Bryant is in the company of a list that includes only Hall of Famers: Jordan, Karl Malone, Kareem Abdul Jabbar, and Wilt Chamberlain.

Believe it or not, we are witnessing black history every time we watch Bryant play. Just like every black legend in history, Bryant has been through the fire, and we are right here to witness it all. In the past, our parents and grandparents told us of basketball greats from before our time. In the future we will be telling our children and grandchildren of players like Bryant and their impact on the game we love.