



# The Maroon Tiger

“The Organ of Student Expression”

VOL. 66, NO. 9

Morehouse College, Atlanta

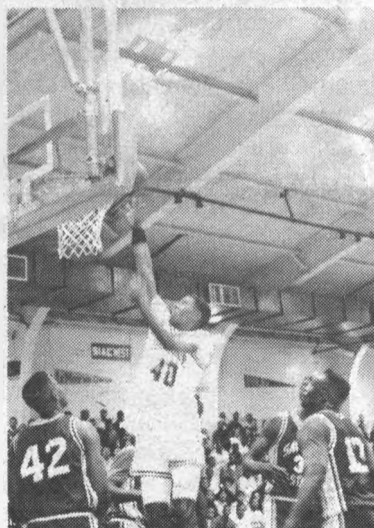
Tuesday, April 2, 1991

## “Back To Back”

By Gary Q. Abernathy

Morehouse recently made their third overall and second consecutive trip to the NCAA Division II Regionals.

The Maroon Tigers qualified by capturing the SIAC Tournament Title for the second year in a row and receiving the conference's automatic bid:



Lawrence Lewis, shown here, was a key factor in the Tigers Title Run.

This was an up and down season for Morehouse who at NCAA Tournament Time had a record of 21 wins and nine losses. Those 21 wins also marked the third consecutive 20 win season for Head Coach Arthur J. McAfee, Jr.'s, Maroon Tigers.

However, Morehouse got off to a slow start after being picked No. 1 in pre-season by Sports Illustrated. They lost four out of their first six ball games, including a 101-82 decision to Virginia Union. After the loss to Virginia Union, the Maroon Tigers posted an eight game winning streak. During that win streak, they outscored their opponents by an average of 12.2 points (100.1-87.9).

Morehouse took that same firepower into the SIAC Tournament, which is why they won their last six ball games before the start of the NCAA Division II Regionals. The Maroon Tigers 13.4 average margin of

victory (88.7-75.3) during the SIAC Tournament, enabled them to place four of their five starters on the All Tournament Team.

The Maroon Tigers' leader has been team tri-captain and All American Forward Harold “Showtime” Ellis. He was named to the five man all tournament team in the Norfolk State University Holiday Basketball Tournament where they took third place. He was also one of five people placed on the all tournament team in Jacksonville State's Tom Roberston/Coca-Cola Classic as he and his teammates finished third by beating Dillard University after losing to Virginia Union in the first round. Conference wise, for the second consecutive season, he (Ellis) was selected first team All SIAC and SIAC Player of the Year. Ellis is also in good standing to being an NCAA Division II All American again (Second team last year) after being named to the first team of the NCAA South Atlantic Region (one of eight regions in Division II) last month.



ATLANTA—ONE MORE TIME! At post-game ceremonies, the team proudly displays the SIAC pennant and Coca-Cola tournament championship award presented to them by Richard Franklin, (center right) manager, Conventions/Special Events, Coca-Cola USA and Kristie Simmons, Coca-Cola intern (far left).

## Spelman Student Attacked on MARTA

By Brian Betts

*Dangerous* by Haki R. Madhubuti.

While reading her book, Gist was approached by a white male she describes as, “definitely over fifty, wearing a blue suit,” according to Gist. The man then went through the process of making several loud derogatory remarks about the state of the Black community. He soon demanded that Gist give him “that trash” she was reading, and threatened to take it from her possession. In her attempt to ignore his off-color comments, Gist made a sharp reply. The assailant, now incensed, slapped

Ms. Gist twice in the head. During the altercation that followed, the man made several threatening gestures towards the victim. Miss Gist, fearing for her safety, kicked her attacker in the groin.

When the train finally stopped, a MARTA police officer came on the scene with the intentions of arresting Ms. Gist. Neither the name of the assailant nor the officer was gained. Ms. Gist admits, “I got so upset that I did not ask for their names or for a report to be made.”

The attacker was escorted at

the MARTA station, but this does not seem to have solved the problem for Gist. “I don't know what the problem was,” she states, “but you would think that the officer would at least try to find out about the situation.”

Ms. Gist was more upset about the reaction of the other MARTA passengers, the majority of whom tried to “keep me quiet.” Some other young adolescent men even “laughed and made jokes about it.” Ms. Gist claims that MARTA officials have not responded to her attempts to air out her feelings.

## Black Women Wait a Year Longer Than White Women to Remarry, Census Bureau Study Shows

The median interval between divorce after first marriage and remarriage for Black women was 38 months in June 1985, compared with 26 months for White women during the same period, according to a study by the Commerce Department's Census Bureau.

The median interval for Black women ranged from 26 months for those under age 35 to 52 months for those aged 55 and over. The comparable figures for White women were 20 months and 34 months. There is no significant difference between the median intervals for Black and White women under age 35 (see chart).

The median age of divorce after first marriage for Black

women was 28.4 years for White women, the study shows.

Among women aged 15 and over who were divorced from their first husband, about one-half of the Black women and two-thirds of the White women had remarried by the June 1985 survey date (see chart).

About 18 percent of Black widowed from their first marriage had remarried by June 1985, compared with 23 percent of White widows. Thirty-five percent of Black women who were under age 45 at widowhood remarried compared with 11 percent of 45 to 54 year olds, 3 percent of those 55 to 64, and less than 1 percent of those 65 and over.

As in all surveys, the data are

subject to sampling variability and other sources of error.

The study, "Remarriage Among Women in the United States: 1985," is one of two papers published in the report, *Studies in Household and Family Formation*, Series P-23, No. 169. The report is available prepaid from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402 (202-783-3238). The other paper is titled "Living Arrangements of Young Adults Living Independently: Evidence for the Luxembourg Income Study."

The charts provide information on remarriage of Black and White women from the June 1985 survey.

## GTE Announces 1991 United Negro College Fund/GTE Summer Science Program Winner

STAMFORD, Conn., March 15, — GTE Corp. has announced that 20 students have been selected to participate in the 1991 United Negro College Fund (UNCF)/GTE Summer Science Program. The joint program is designed to identify and recruit minority undergraduates with the potential and desire to pursue a teaching career in mathematics or science.

The winning students, all from UNCF-member institutions, will team with a faculty member from their school to participate in a three-week summer internship in June at GTE Laboratories in Waltham, Mass. The internship provides the teams with an opportunity to participate in hands-on scientific research while interacting with scientists and using modern scientific equipment.

"GTE is committed to improving mathematics and science education in our nation's schools," said James L. "Rocky" Johnson, chairman and chief executive officer of GTE. "We are proud to support the UNCF's member institutions by providing a source of enrichment for qualified minority students in these disciplines."

"Since 1987, over one-quarter of all bachelor's degrees awarded to black students in mathematics and physical sciences were conferred by UNCF colleges. Because of GTE, we will be able to continue preparing many of the nation's brightest students for distinguished participation in these fields and other professions," said Virgil E. Ecton,

acting president and chief executive officer for UNCF.

### 1991 Student Winners

Student winners for the 1991 program are: Cristal Miller, Gaffney, S.C.; Tamir Mutakabbir, Columbia, S.C.; Freda Briggman, St. Matthews, S.C.; and Tamar Washington, Dorchester, S.C. — all from Claflin College, Orangeburg, S.C.

Lionel Cain, Decatur, GA; Yasmin Moreno, Brookly, N.Y.; Dani Wilson, Atlanta, GA; and Leticia Cook, Waverly Hall, GA. — all from Clark Atlanta University, Atlanta, GA.

Marcus Pruitt, Paris, Texas; Eric Gildon, Frederick, Okla.; Pamler Thompson, Grapeland, Texas; and Roy Cooper, Dallas, Texas — all from Jarvis Christian College, Hawkins, Texas.

James White, Oakland, Calif.; Christopher Anglin, Durham, N.C.; Kendrick Terry, Jackson, Miss.; and Ellis Gordon, Los Angeles, Calif. — all from Morehouse College, Atlanta, GA.

Rashaunda Henderson, Shreveport, La.; David Lord, Riviera Beach, Fla.; Kisha Green, Dickinson, Ala.; and Maura Bulluck, Richmond, Calif. — all from Tuskegee University, Tuskegee, Ala.

### Three-year, \$315,000 Program

GTE has made a three-year, \$315,000 grant to underwrite the Summer Science Program. During 1989, five faculty members from UNCF-member institutions participated in a workshop at GTE Laboratories to develop and refine the ac-

tivities of the three-week internships. These same faculty members each selected four students from their school and became team leaders for the first internship held during June 1990.

The United Negro College Fund is a consortium representing 41 private, historically black colleges and universities. Known by its motto, "A Mind Is A Terrible Thing to Waste," UNCF celebrates its 47th anniversary this year.

The GTE Foundation ranks among the top 20 U.S. corporate foundations and provides financial assistance to scientific, educational and charitable institutions within the United States and its possessions on behalf of GTE and its many subsidiaries. The 1991 GTE Foundation budget is \$21.6 million.

GTE Laboratories is the central research and development center for GTE Corp. With a staff of almost 700, the Laboratories conducts pioneering research to support GTE's three core businesses.

GTE is a world leader in its three core business — telecommunications, lighting and precision materials. Its combined revenues and sales in 1990 were \$21.4 billion with net income of \$1.7 billion. GTE subsidiaries, operating in 48 states and 41 countries, include the largest U.S.-based, local telephone company, combined cellular interests that make it the second-largest cellular-service provider in the United States and Sylvania Lighting, the third-largest producer of lighting products in the world.

## The Making of Reverend Al

By Joey Merrill

*The reason The Maroon Tiger is printing this story is to show the use of propaganda to misinform African-Americans, therefore, creating division within ourselves. Please read the following article carefully and critically.*

Special from  
The Forum Syndicate  
Washington, D.C.

Charles J. Ray III

Today, most Blacks and whites are surprised at what is considered Black leadership in America. There seems to be very little which one has to do in order to reap a certain amount of kudos from portions of the Black community today. Of course, these portions of the Black community claim to speak for the *entire* Black community, and the media believes them. A case in point is Reverend Al Sharpton of New York.

In the era of Civil Rights, the Black leader promoted Christian behavior and unity within the Black community in order to promote changes which would provide equality for Blacks. Today, a Black leader's image may easily become associated with fraud, tax evasion, looting charity, drug abuse, defamation and secret tapes — as in the case of Sharpton. The clarity of purpose seems to have been smeared a bit, to the point that Sharpton can claim to be the victim of some sort of elaborate conspiracy aimed at besmirching "leaders" like him.

Wilbert Tatum, publisher of the *Amsterdam News*, a Black New York newspaper, offered this theory about the new Black leadership: "[the media] has created a caricature of Black leadership. He was fat. He wore jogging suits. He wore a medallion and gold chain. And the unforgivable of unforgivables, he had processed hair. The white media, perhaps not consciously said, 'We're going to promote this guy because we can point up the ridiculousness and paucity of Black leadership'."

It is possible that the media is to blame for the attention which Al Sharpton has received. It is also possible that all the individuals (Black and white) who listened to and believed Al Sharpton's message are to blame. The real question at hand is: Have we (Black and White) come to expect the worst in regards to Race Relations?

The editorial boards of the *North New Jersey Herald* and the *News of Passaic*, New Jersey, made a decisive and risky move in deciding to no longer report stories associated

with Al Sharpton. The boards believed that the media was giving Sharpton the attention he desired. To be more clear, it was not that the papers did not want to cover news important to the Black community; very simply they did not want to help, as the papers put it, "a Reverend of Racism and a Minister of Hate."

The time has come to stop paying homage to individuals who claim they represent the Black community and yet do not live up to solid values. One ought to become a leader of any community only through merit and good works, not through media-assisted self-appointment. Sharpton's record is hardly one of concrete accomplishments. *The Washington Post* reported in March of 1990 that Sharpton's organization, the National Youth Movement, has never been anything more than single room with a telephone and a transient staff. Of course, having a small office does not condemn an organization, but never recording any solid accomplishments does. No one has been able to point to anything actually produced by Sharpton's organization.

If an organization can be manipulated for the purposes of opportunism by such a leader, then surely so can the color of his skin. No longer are individuals allowed the luxury of supporting a "leader" simply through allegiance to skin color. When whites do this, it is called racism (e.g., the Ku Klux Klan). Many Blacks have found themselves following anyone proclaiming himself a "Black leader," with the emphasis on "Black," as a result of a solely race-based consciousness.

The good news is that there is opportunity for changing this demagogic, harmful trend in race relations. *The Daily News* polled Whites and Blacks in New York at the height of Sharpton's heyday and discovered that the majority of the public believed that Sharpton was damaging race relations. It is clear that 90% of whites and 73% of Blacks in New York believe that the time for the likes of Al Sharpton has passed. Perhaps this awareness resulted from their having to feel the wrath of numerous racially motivated incidents and violent demonstrations which occurred during Sharpton's media reign.

Another positive signal, weak as it may be, is coming from the existing Black leadership. Fact: only tow Black leaders have dared to even speak about Al Sharpton. After all, Sharpton

(Continued on Page 8)

# CAMPUS NEWS

## The Forum Syndicate

To provide a platform for minority collegians, the Forum Syndicate each month will produce a collection of opinion pieces written by minority students from around the country. These stories will be sent to over 1,000 college and mainstream newspapers, who will have the option of running them free of charge. The Syndicate's goal is to provide an opportunity for diverse voices from minority communities to be heard on America's college campuses.

Syndicate writers will represent the brightest minority student leaders from a variety of colleges and universities. Syndicate opinion pieces will primarily deal with controver-

sial issues of race, ethnicity, and diversity on campus and in the community. Emphasizing current events, the Forum Syndicate will insure that all ideas and viewpoints are heard on pressing issues facing minority collegians.

The Forum Syndicate represents a unique effort to enhance discussion and debate on campus. Many important ideas and views are often left out when sensitive issues are examined by campus journalists, and the Forum Syndicate seeks to fill this void by providing top-quality, up-to-date editorial writing on matters relevant to students of all races and ethnic backgrounds.

## The Legacy of Words: Dr. Henry Louis Gates Speaks

By Arthur Amaker

The eloquence, beauty and power of words was showcased with great fervor by Dr. Henry Louis Gates of Duke University at the second annual Benjamin E. Mays lecture on March 19 in the Martin Luther King Jr. International Chapel. Dr. Gates, who is presently the John Spencer Bassett professor of English and literature at Duke, is the pre-eminent critic, professor and scholar of African and African-American studies and literature in the country. He is the editor of some 100 books and journals in the area and has received a plethora of honorary awards and degrees from a score of colleges and organizations, including

honorary degrees from Dartmouth College and the University of West Virginia, the American Book Award and Morehouse College's Candle in the Dark Award for education.

Dr. Gates' lecture was — in all respects — a complete surprise. Instead of giving a talk on such scholarly subjects as "Reshaping the African American Psyche" or "The Role of Alice Walker and Toni Morrison in redefining Black feminist literature," he came down to earth to present a personal and poignant reflection of the life and work of one of the greatest literary artists of the twentieth century: James Baldwin.

Speaking in a very conversational and laid back manner.

Gates spoke to the audience as if they were dear friends talking across a dinner table. He spoke on Baldwin's funeral in Harlem, which he attended in 1987, and its somber, yet life-affirming memorable moments. With impassioned prose, Gates talked of his first encounter with James Baldwin and his words. He cited Baldwin's essays "Notes of a Native Son," "Princes and Powers" and a "Stranger in the Village" as being some examples of Baldwin's work that inspired him as a youth to become a writer. He read passages from each of the essays, letting the audience hear the beauty of Baldwin's language. Gates talked of his first meeting with Baldwin at Yale in 1973, and their subsequent meetings at Baldwin's home at St. Paul in the south of France, where Gates interviewed Baldwin a number of times. Gates recalled that even though the artist had been hurt and disillusioned with the racism and oppression that he faced in America, he still had the strength to love. Gates received Baldwin's last work personally from Baldwin's brother David, a play called *The Welcome Table*, that was loosely based on Baldwin's meeting with Gates and Josephine Baker in St. Paul. Gates recalled how flattered he felt to have one of the characters in Baldwin's last work to be based on him.

Dr. Gates wrapped up his presentation by commenting on Baldwin's unique style, and stating the fact that Baldwin was the voice of his generation. Henry Louis Gates, in grand fashion, lovingly maintains Baldwin's legacy and continues to document the legacy and beauty of the words of our people.

distributed by Disney and Warner Brothers. When asked how he landed a contract with Disney, which is a remarkable achievement for an African American, he stated that he was a good talker. He seems to know how to make himself stand out from the rest.

Opportunities are hard to come by and various issues face the African American in public relations. This occurs in all sectors of public relations, which include corporate and entertainment. Again, the key is for one to know how to market themselves and to possess a uniqueness that makes them stand out from the rest of the crowd.

## Public Relations: From Theory To Practice

By Gary Q. Abernathy

Public relations is a key element in the operational success of an organization and the knowledge one obtains from the classroom should make a graduate prepared for the work force.

from others. There are NO JOB OPPORTUNITIES in public relations or any field for African Americans unless one knows how to market themselves," according to Jackson. One should possess ethnic sensitivity (be able to communicate across

ing the entertainment aspect of public relations is Maurice Starr. Starr, producer and promoter for New Kids on the Block, was the feature speaker for the day.

Starr, a Florida native, is a musical genius who can play over forty instruments. His musical talents have enabled him to mold and shape young artists as well as give guidance to older ones. He has founded several singing groups like New

did not let them perform for whites until three and a half years after he founded them. Starr had them working with blacks to improve that act which helped them pass their big test. Once they received a standing ovation on the talent part of Showtime at the Apollo, he moved them into the white sector. Starr has been with New Kids on the Block for seven years. Last year, New Kids on the Block merchandise outsold



Featured speaker, Maurice Starr, producer and promoter for New Kids on the Block. Photo by: Anthony George

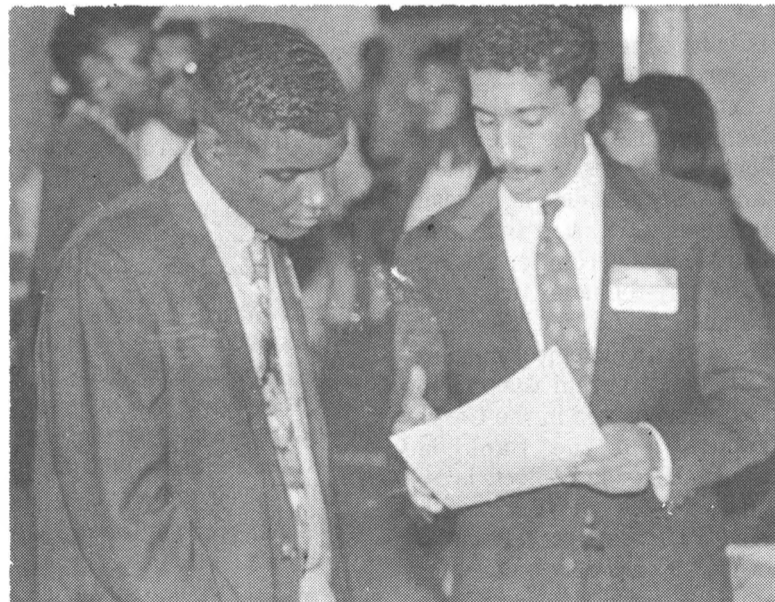
"Internalize the public relations you learn in school and be able to sell or market yourself," said Harold Jackson. Jackson, president of Jackson Heath and Associates, was one of several guest speakers at the second annual public relations day. The day was sponsored by the Clark Atlanta University Chapter of the Public Relations Student Society of America (PRSSA).

Nineteen ninety-one brings us into a new era as college students who are facing the abrupt changes (war, inflation, etc.) in the world today. We are competing for scarce jobs. Everyone needs to be different and distinguish themselves

ethnic sensitivity (be able to communicate across ethnic lines) and be global (learn foreign languages). He or she needs to be knowledgeable about what is going on in the world," said Jackson.

People interested in communications should start early. Communications majors should follow four steps in order to survive in today's society. (1) They need to find a mentor, (2) write everything and all kinds of things (build a portfolio), (3) have confidence (be able to defend their work), and (4) be competent (know what things to do and how to do them).

A good mentor for one enter-



Keenan Reddish, one of the many Morehouse men in PRSSA, discusses his resume with a public relations professional during the exhibitor's fair. Photo by: Anthony George

Edition, New Kids on the Block, and Perfect Gentlemen (of which his son is a member). Even though working with youngsters constitutes a lot of his time, he manages to find room on his schedule to serve as producer for Lionel Richie, Frank Sinatra, and Donna Summer.

New Kids on the Block is Starr's base group. He started them in the black ghettos and

the Beatles (overall) in one year by raking in over four hundred million dollars.

Starr claims that there is a lot of racism in the music industry. "A black group would never rise to stardom as fast as New Kids on the block due to prejudice, and the whites try to put us in a position to be an Uncle Tom which is why I broke ties with CBS Records," said Starr. His current record label is

# CAMPUS NEWS

## The Morehouse Research Institute's Third National Meeting

### Economic Disparities Contributing To Black Man's Woes

By Martin Duncan

The Morehouse Research Institute's Third National Meeting on the Status of Black Men in America brought many scholars to the AUC from March 20 to March 22. Among them was Dr. William Darity, Jr., who gave a paper presentation and discussion in the Virginia Lacey Jones Exhibition Hall on Thursday the 21st. Dr. Darity, a professor of economics at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, spoke on "Family Structure, Earnings Inequality, and the Marginalization of Black Men."

Dr. Darity's paper began by examining African American families headed by women and what it implies. While talking about regional statistics involving female headed households, he pointed out that the number of such households is growing, but the South displays the least change. He also noted that single women cannot be viewed as a being result of the women's liberation movement.

The speaker also talked about some of the different contrasting ratios of men to women. For example: The

ratios of men to women of marriageable age; unmarried males to unmarried females; and unmarried males in the work force and school to unmarried females in the work force and school are all dropping, with the number of men in each category becoming smaller year by year.

"What is happening to black males?" asked Dr. Darity. He said that mortality, crime and incarceration, the military, and decreased blue collar workers and increased white collar workers contribute to the falling ratios. There is an overall decline of Black males in the labor force, Black males have shifted from occupations earning more to less, and "[I]t's actually less remunerative to shift to white collar employment," says Darity. There has also been a shift from blue collar to white collar work among Whites, but they clearly hold the advantage over Blacks in terms of opportunities and salaries. Comparable Black, male college graduates in the labor market are hired at a significantly lower rate than their white counterparts.

Dr. Darity also talked about

the rates of unemployment in cities and compared Black and White unemployment rates in different cities classified by size. In every case White unemployment rates were less. Relative employment opportunities have declined for Black males. Discrimination was cited as the key reason. "Black males are not less qualified as a result of educational characteristics," said Darity. He also said that in the 1980s the application of discrimination increased as blue collar jobs decreased. He believes this was more a result of a response by White labor than a decrease in affirmative action.

The importance of the labor market and Blacks' exclusion from it was emphasized as a key to the problem. "There are material reasons for the racism and discrimination," said Darity, "the hierarchy [social structure of the U.S.] is a key."

The point of the paper was to show how all of these problems contribute to the disintegration of the Black family structure. To sum it up: "What sense does it make to marry someone who cannot contribute to the family

structure?" asked Darity.

The discussion period following the presentation did offer some suggestions as to how the problem can be solved. Dr. Darity does not think it is possible for Blacks to build an economy "under the nose of White capitalism." He suggests that the U.S. should adopt a minimum standard of decency for its population, regardless of race. When asked how do we change the horizons of those blacks who are denied; how do we get them to "break through

ceilings," Darity responded. "I'm more into keeping people from falling through the floor."

Dr. Darity's presentation exposed some interesting facts and figures regarding an area of concern to Blacks in this country. His investigation was thorough and the message was clear. It is now up to those enlightened members of the race to see that something is done to change the devastating trends described by Dr. Darity and others during the Research Institute's convention.

## "Project ADEPT"

By William S. Carter

James C. Young, professor of Early Childhood Education at Georgia State University, discussed the effects of support systems for males in an adolescent pregnancy prevention program Friday, stating that adolescents who receive parental support and encouragement are less likely to experience early parenthood.

The Morehouse Research Institute sponsored a seminar on African American Men and Family Life on March 20-22. The seminar took place in the Virginia Lacey Jones Exhibition Hall, located inside of Woodruff Library.

Young discussed methods he uses to combat the problems of teenage pregnancy, student classroom participation and high school drop-outs in predominately African-American public schools. He said that when adolescents encounter these problems they interrupt their adolescent years.

"Teenagers interrupt their youth by taking on the responsibilities of parenthood at the ages of 14, 15 and 16," Young said. "Every time a new baby

is born a new parent is born, regardless of age."

Young also said that the leading cause of the rate of high school drop-outs among African-American females is teenage pregnancy. He said that many adolescents encounter the problem of teenage pregnancy because they do not know a lot about their biological makeup.

A new program that Young has incorporated in the Carver Homes and the Bankhead Courts Housing Projects is called Project ADEPT. The ADEPT Program focuses on providing structure and applications to the skills of students.

"The purpose of the ADEPT program is to help reduce pregnancies, increase school attendance and reduce the rate of high school drop-outs in predominately African-American schools," Young said. Project ADEPT is also a cost effective approach to dealing with the problems in the schools."

According to Young, the ADEPT program consists of differing areas of concentration. He said that the various areas include the Development Approach, the Curriculum and

Counseling Approach, and the Partnership Approach.

The most important part of the ADEPT program is that we form a partnership with the students," Young said. "We do not just meet with the students once or twice, but we offer them a full school year exposure."

Young said that the partnership approach involves helping students with special needs and providing new learning experiences. He also said that the ADEPT program stresses the importance of parental involvement.

"Parental involvement in a child's life is very crucial to the child's adolescent years," Young said. "When we get parents involved with their child in the ADEPT program, we help them strengthen their skills in Reading, Math, English, or we teach them a particular trade."

Young said that the teenagers at Carver Homes have begun participating in school on Saturday. He said that he was not sure if the children would trade

## 1991 Prospective Student Seminar

### Tentative Itinerary

#### WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3RD

1:00pm - 6:30pm Registration at Colony Square Hotel  
7:00pm - 9:30pm Seminar Overview  
9:00pm - 11:30pm Group Orientation Meetings

#### THURSDAY, APRIL 4TH

7:30pm - Departure from Colony Square Hotel  
8:00am - 8:50am Breakfast  
9:00am - 10:30am Icebreaker  
11:00am - 11:50am Assembly  
12:00pm - 12:50pm Lunch  
1:00pm - 1:50pm On the Road to Mastering the Mystique  
2:00pm - 2:50pm Lecture  
3:30pm - 4:15pm Tour of Atlanta University Center  
4:15pm - Buses return to Colony Square  
6:30pm - Departure from Colony Square to Morehouse  
7:00pm - 7:45pm Dinner Reception  
8:00pm - 10:00pm Cultural Activity  
10:15pm - Buses return to Colony Square  
11:00pm - 12:00am Group Meetings

#### FRIDAY, APRIL 5TH

7:30am - Departure from Colony Square to Morehouse  
8:00am - 8:50am Breakfast  
9:00am - 9:50am Financial Aid Workshop/Academic Overview  
10:00am - 10:50am Academic Session  
11:00am - 11:50am Academic Session  
12:00pm - 1:15pm Student Leader Luncheon  
1:30pm - 3:00pm Quadri-Lecture  
3:00pm - 3:50pm Academic Fair  
4:00pm - 5:45pm Dinner  
4:30pm - 6:30pm Freetime - Pool/Basketball/Tennis  
6:30pm - Seating for Step Show  
7:30pm - 10:00pm Freshman Step Show  
10:00pm - 12:00am After-Party  
12:00pm - Buses return to Colony Square

#### SATURDAY, APRIL 6TH

9:00am - 9:30am Atlanta Excursion Briefing  
9:30am - Transport to King Center via MARTA  
10:00am - 11:00am Tour of King Center  
11:00am - 5:30pm Atlanta Excursion  
7:00pm - Group Photo  
7:30pm - 10:00pm Banquet  
10:30pm - Group Meeting/Movie

#### SUNDAY, APRIL 7TH

9:00am - 11:30am Brunch  
10:00am - 11:30am Exit Forum  
11:30am - PSS Students Depart

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## Computer Support Center Installed For Faculty

By Michael K. Watts

Terminals connected to Morehouse's Vax 8550 have been installed for many faculty members, and the "All-in-1 Automated Office Environment" software is becoming increasingly popular, according to Wilson Rice, Jr., director of the new Faculty Computer Support Center.

Faculty members who took a 3-hour course in the "All-in-1" computer software have received terminal installation in their offices and are currently busy making use of the program's many features such as word processing and a messaging system.

Currently, only about 60 members of the faculty have the terminals installed in their offices, and Rice is eagerly trying to get more faculty members to take the course and receive their terminals.

"The key objective is to get all of the terminals in use," said Rice.

When the Computer Science Department purchased the Vax's, it decided to pursue the idea of connecting terminals to one of the Vax's for faculty use. Faculty members then signed up for the free 3-hour course in the "All-in-1" software and subsequently received their terminals.

The course is not complicated, said Rice emphasizing that anyone can learn how to use the program regardless of his computer background or lack thereof.

In addition, Rice said that "All-in-1" features an on-screen training option for those who forget how to use the program after they receive their terminals.

One of the major features of "All-in-1" is word processing, through which a faculty member can type letters, memos, tests, syllabi or anything else into his terminal.

The information is stored under his own personal "account" and cannot be accessed by anyone else. The information can then be printed on the laser printer in the Computer Lab in Wheeler 118 from a command on his terminal. In the near future laser printers will be installed in each of the departmental offices for easy access to printed material.

One of the most popular features of "All-in-1" is a messaging or computer mail system, through which a faculty member can send a message or letter to another faculty member who has a terminal. This feature allows the faculty member to send a message to someone quickly and reduces the time taken in written correspondence and telecommunications.

"All-in-1" also features a terminal phone system where two faculty members who are both using their terminals can "talk" on the screen simultaneously. When using this feature, whatever one person types immediately appears on the screen of the other person.

Among the other features which the "All-in-1" offers is an events' plan for faculty members who wish to set up events in collaboration with the event schedules of other faculty members. Computer programming, spreadsheets, and other additional software installed on the Vax 8550 is also at the disposal of faculty members with terminals.

Faculty members interested in receiving their terminals (at no cost) should contact Wilson Rice Jr., Director of the Faculty Computer Support Center at extension 2826 to sign up for the 3-hour course in "All-in-1".

Here's what some faculty members have to say about "All-in-1":

*"What I have used it for is to record things like course*

*outlines, my resume, letters of recommendation, and sometimes examinations... There are a number of things which one documents which he would like to have a permanent record of. I think the "All-in-1" system is a very useful device for doing that."*

—Dr. C.E. Moore  
Physics Department

*"One of the nice things about electronic messaging is that if you have a message to deliver, and the person is not in, you can put it on the computer and save paper... We have gotten in the habit of jotting down memos. [But] they may be lost in the transmission or you may be so inundated with memos that you miss an important one. Electronic messaging helps you deal with those problems."*

—Dr. Anderson Williams  
Economics and Business Dept.

*"I am now able to be in contact with my colleagues... Oftentimes with the phone system there's a problem of getting through. I'm able to store information in the terminal which I have always had to worry if the secretary has typed it. I'm able to make documents available on the computer terminal instead of filing them. So, for general administrative work I find it very helpful."*

—Dr. Calvin Grimes  
Music Department

*"I think the new "All-in-1" system... will be very useful in many of the activities that I engage in. I've already found it very useful for communicating with my colleagues. I look forward to the ability to produce documents rapidly as soon as we get a printer for each department. I think it's going to be a great help to us in terms of paperwork and keeping up with data."*

—Dr. E. Delores Stephens  
English Department

## Keith Pleased with Renovations and Improvements

By Michael K. Watts

President Leroy Keith is pleased and proud of the recent renovations and improvements made on the campus, and he is looking forward to the numerous changes which the campus is to undergo in the coming years.

Since Keith took office in 1987, the campus has undergone significant changes, including the renovations of Sale Hall, Chivers Hall, Graves Hall, Danforth Chapel, and Henderson Lounge of Merrill Hall, as well as the construction of Nabrit-Mapp-McBay Hall, Forbes Hall, and Sale Hall annex.

"I want to see that students have a good feel about where they live and where they study," Keith said.

Keith is most pleased with the extensive renovations made in Sale Hall because he remembers the significant deterioration he witnessed shortly after he took office. In the future, Keith said, Sale Hall will become the new home of the Library of Howard Thurman, which will be moved here from San Francisco.

Keith is also proud of the bookstore because it is a place where students can purchase books and where alumni and visitors can purchase paraphernalia without having to leave the campus.

The new face of Chivers Hall "looks good," according to Keith, and he wants to keep it looking good, with the help of students kindly putting up their trays when they are finished eating. "We still are not satisfied," Keith said indicating that the school is still trying to improve the food quality.

After 2½ years of eating in the dining hall, Halvor Parris can attest to the difference in the dining hall's new face.

"The food and the environment in the cafeteria has improved drastically since my Freshman year," Parris said.

As a senior Jeffrey Blackshear is astounded by the changes and improvements because he was here before they came to be.

"I can truly appreciate the changes which have been made," Blackshear said, "I'm only sorry I won't be here to enjoy them."

Future renovations entail infra-structure improvements in Graves and Robert Halls, including the addition of central heating and air-conditioning. The campus police office will undergo significant renovations, and Hope Hall will be renovated with the help from a \$1 million National Science Foundation grant, which will be matched.

One of the largest additions to the campus will be the new



Dr. Leroy Keith

dorm and Thomas Kilgore Campus Center, both of which will be open by late 1991 or early 1992. Keith said this building will be the "focal point of the campus," but the dorm will have "its own separate identity" from the campus center. Keith is especially excited about the plaza which will be located in front of the building (replacing the parking lot) where students can gather to socialize and relax.

The Frederick Douglas Commons will become a reading room which will reflect the administration's efforts to "supplement the deficits of the Woodruff Library," Keith said.

"Every building on the old part of the campus will have been renovated except Merrill Hall, which is not a very old building compared to some of the others," Keith said, "Then you tie in Forbes Hall, the campus center, and the new dorm and plaza attached to the campus center, and I think we will begin to see a very different appearance of our campus. And I think it will be a great improvement to what we have now."

Keith also said that maintenance of the classroom buildings and dormitories will continue to improve.

"We're trying to make this environment more conducive to serious, intellectual, growth and pursuit on the part of our students and the same time give them a comfortable place to enjoy their college experience whether it's in class or out of class."

Efforts to improve the environment of the college have culminated in a "Master Plan," which the college has devised to plan the future for all aspects of the college environment: additional buildings which may be constructed, landscaping, vehicular traffic control, security procedures, and the direction of expansion in terms of the acquisition of land, to name a few. The plan is quite extensive and should be published before the end of the semester. *The Maroon Tiger* will have complete details of the plan when they become available.

## International Career Opportunities to be Highlighted at April 13 Forum

International Careers and getting a start in the international marketplace will be the focus of the CDS International Career Forum, to be held on Saturday, April 13, 1991, from 8:30 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. at the Westin Peachtree Plaza.

Atlanta's international business leaders will share ideas and suggestions for pursuing international careers with young professionals and recent graduates. Ambassador Jack Perry, Director of the Dean Rusk Program of International Studies at Davison University

will speak at the opening session.

Participants may attend up to four panel discussion sessions covering international opportunities in areas such as marketing/business, banking and finance, non-profit, law, education, government, health, and journalism. "The seminar is not a job fair," states Marion Acton, Regional Manager of CDS International, "but a forum where representatives from the international business community explain their jobs and advise students and young

professionals on the steps that will lead them into an international career."

The cost for the CDS International Career Forum is \$15 in advance and \$18 on the day of the event.

The seminar is sponsored by CDS International. CDS International is a private, non-profit organization established to promote awareness in international business and education.

To register for the seminar, or for more information, contact Marion Acton of CDS at (404) 239-9495.

# EDITORIALS

## The Sand, The Soldier, and The Student

By John D. Smith,  
Staff Writer

The erudite and scholarly student that suddenly has an occasional spark of political consciousness is a cliché that has worn out its welcome. Activism for the student should be an everyday experience, in other words, you should always be on "the cutting edge."

Revolutionary pathways have a difficult line of sight in the middle of a sand storm and especially when the followers of that path are tired and worn-out soldiers. If their cause is unjust, no argument is going to come from them - "they're too tired." After all, it's kind of hard to raise a black gloved fist in protest when you're also trying to hold a gas mask to your face and a gun in the other. It is, therefore, the job of the student to take up the unspoken cry for help when others are unable to speak.

However, in our democratic society, individual protest was few and far between at best due to the continuous cavalcade of both printed and televised propaganda (news in its truest sense) to the majority of American citizens. Members of the younger generation was similarly transfixed by the real life "prime-time" conflict that was flashed over their television sets within their bucolic homes.

Along with the nation's media-induced hypnosis, however, came a new spirit of student activism. Student political rallies again began to resurface, and once steadfast participants in the "protest" business set up shop again to lead a new generation of young men and women to the boundaries of militancy. African-American students at historically black colleges, like Morehouse College, also entered the national debate, and they questioned the role of the black soldier in the Middle East Crisis. Along with a feeling of responsibility also came an unfortunate emergence of fear. Security was threatened, and socially mobile blacks rechecked their checkbooks as well as their "holy" books to reassure themselves that Eden is for everyone. This duality of attitudes has caused many serious student activists to question some of their brothers' and sisters' true intentions when they pick up a picket sign. After all, in this modern era everything is a clique, and if you're in the right one then your piece of mind is assured.

Khutazele Kmt (Imar Hutchins), a member of the KMT fraternity and an organizer of many of the forums speaking out against the war (e.g., Military Menticide, etc.) makes the following observation about his fellow students who par-

ticipated and who refused to participate in protests against the war:

"So many of us here at Morehouse lead extremely 'comfortable' lives. Rarely are these members of our race touched by the widespread socio-economic injustices inflicted on the majority of black people. The supposed 'increases' of unity and cohesion within our microcosm of the larger community may have been caused by the upsetting of the comfortable little tidy world of the black middle class. As never in the past, their family and friends were actually facing death. Now that this brief episode has passed, and their realities are no longer in danger, due to euro-individualism, the old apathetic attitude towards the oppressed masses of black people inevitably returns."

Perhaps our own sense of insecurity has caused us, as African-American students, to remain indecisive on political issues. But, the only true stand to take on anything is a decisive one no matter what the subject may be. In the future, solidarity among ourselves will be a consistent fixture, and a major crisis will not have to be the catalyst to make everyone collectively run for cover.

## Morehouse Students Speaks To His Brothers

Dear Editor:

For those who read "Search for Heritage in College can be a Confusing Assignment," there is an urgency for me to offer clarification about my experience at Morehouse College.

Pursuit of a higher education was the quest that led me to Morehouse, not a search for my heritage. My heritage is something that I have always appreciated. The degree to which I outwardly manifested this appreciation was the disputed issue upon entering Morehouse. According to the narrow standards of some students who graded "Blackness," I fell short of being a "real" Black man. I do not particularize this phenomenon to the Morehouse community, but recognize its existence in our community in general.

For example, in the most recent Atlanta mayoral campaign, one candidate was accused of not being as "Black" as the other, although both are active members of the Black community. And I trust that you have not forgotten that one of Atlanta's leaders picketed the Oprah Winfrey Show because she had "gone white."

However, the most pressing element of concern is the injury my alma mater has suffered because of that article. By no stretch of the imagination do I suggest that Morehouse is

responsible for this racial ranking that unfortunately alienates some members of our diverse community. Ironically, Morehouse has had occasion to defend "herself" against those challenging the Blackness of the institution.

Morehouse does not offer a degree in African-American studies nor a degree in an African language. Some use this absence of African studies to support their argument that Morehouse excludes Afro-centric influences from the curriculum, and is therefore insensitive to the needs of Black students. The most visible element of this challenge was the rhetorical question painted on one of the buildings, "Black College?"

Our rich cultural heritage foster an immeasurable amount of pride in those that study, learn and know it. An eagerness to expose others to our heritage and have them share in this knowledge is the underlying objective of racial ranking, and not malice.

My experience at Morehouse was academically rewarding and culturally enlightening. Challenges of racial awareness served the dual function of perpetuating racial pride and fostering my growth and learning.

Sincerely,  
Donald Turnage

## Workers' Rights and a Just Post-War

By Norman Hill

Our concern for democracy and human dignity must not stop at the waters' edge, and we must advocate the idea that democracy should be enjoyed by all the world's citizens, not only by those who happen to live in a Western or a majority-white society. These were guiding principles for our co-founder and namesake, A. Philip Randolph, the Father of the modern American civil rights movement and the greatest black labor leader in American history, and they should continue to guide us today as we look towards the post-war situation in the Middle East.

Outside of Israel and one or two other countries, all the nations in the Middle East place unjust restrictions on the ability of trade unionists to operate freely. These restrictions range from moderately to severely repressive, and both allies and foes in the Gulf War conflict are

culpable. In Iraq, collective bargaining is simply prohibited, and trade unionists have been imprisoned and executed. In Kuwait, unions are government-controlled, and the foreign workers who constitute 80% of the workforce cannot vote in their own unions.

To be consistent and credible, American foreign policy must not only seek peaceful solutions to the Palestinian and Gulf war issues, but also to the entire question of Middle Eastern human rights in general.

The challenge in the Middle East is not Hussein per se, but rather the broader challenge of anti-democratic societies. The democratic changes of the past few years that have swept much of Eastern Europe and Sub-Saharan Africa have left almost untouched the undemocratic regimes of the Middle East. This challenge will continue to exist in the Middle East regardless of the specific individuals ending up in charge in

Iraq. It will exist, that is, unless we act to oppose undemocratic policies and support democracy throughout the Middle East.

Traditional diplomacy emphasizes working with existing rulers on issues of disarmament, territorial boundaries, and treaties to achieve peace. However, where rulers are undemocratic, the chances for peace are intrinsically lessened. Undemocratic rulers are not accountable to their people, and they limit public debate in their countries. Furthermore, such rulers often resort to subtle intimidation or the use of their state monopoly on force (through police terror, military actions, etc.) to continue to control their populace. Such intrinsic violence heightens the tension within any given international conflict, and renders traditional diplomacy at best a stop-gap measure.

Those of us in the black-labor alliance understand first-hand the importance of trade unions

to a functional democracy. Trade unions are the proof, the manifestation of a society's commitment to freedom of association. Without freedom of association, citizens have no independent sources of information and political support. Anti-democratic governments, both left-wing and right-wing, always oppose trade unions and the freedoms they represent. Unions act to democratize the distribution of wealth and power in a society, and thus earn the undying enmity of those who seek to concentrate wealth and power in their own hands.

There is a clear danger to democratic values and to American society in President Bush's failure to encourage democratic reform strongly enough in the Middle East. Control over American energy sources by undemocratic regimes creates influence over the American economy and thus over jobs, particularly within

the especially vulnerable economy of black communities. Furthermore, many third world economies, including much of Africa, are especially vulnerable to the influence of undemocratic oil-rich regimes.

In the long run, our only sane choice is to use our influence and prestige to pressure governments in the Middle East to liberalize and reform their trade union policies in particular, and their respect for democratic rights in general. While not all governments in the Middle East go to the extreme of Saddam Hussein (who even made it illegal for anyone in his country to own a typewriter, and punishes critics of his regime with execution), almost all of them fail to respect fully the right of workers to form and participate in independent trade unions.

Our perspective, therefore, is that America's international af-

(Continued on Page 8)

# EDITORIALS

## Letter to the Editor

### Response to "Whatever" Article

By Kobol M. Simpson

The western man has assumed a deplorable posture which stands hunched with essentialism and is crippled with the profundity of arrogance. Nowhere is this posture more obvious than in his dealings with people unlike himself. This matter is of particular importance to me because my brother, Joseph Robinson, has allowed himself to slump with the scoliosis of our western counterpart. In his article entitled, "Whatever" Brother Robinson flippantly castigated the many members of our Afrikan-American family who choose to express themselves in modes as indigenous to us as is the melanin which gives life to our complexions.

Citing the dialogus of one interview as evidence (the very occurrence of which sits in question), Brother Robinson is convinced that a host of our contemporaries are fadish fools who masquerade as conscious revolutionaries, groping for

identification. I contend, Brother Robinson, that the discombobulation is your own. As you repudiate our several "dreadlocked" brothers, don't forget to turn your criticism to the larger group of us who wear close-cropped hairstyles called "fades." I suspect that you have not addressed this group because it is one of which both you and I are a part. Notwithstanding, if your intent is to "call out" those persons perpetrating Blackness and substantiating the claim with the styles of our communities, you cannot ignore the fact that one of us would be hard pressed to provide legitimate reason for our particular style, save we like it. But whatever.

Secondly, Brother Robinson, I am concerned with the capacious nature with which you regard styles of our own culture. I am much more at ease with brothers twisting their hair than with the thought of unctuous-headed S-Curl champions. Dreads are certainly

more of a culture constructive style than are artificial color contracts. But whatever.

Lastly, Brother Robinson, I charge you with negligence. If you are intellectually adroit enough to detect such peculiarities as you have, truly you find yourself obligated to rectify those ailments. If the brother didn't know, how can you hold a "whatever" attitude and still profess the love of our people? Why didn't you tell the brother what was up? But whatever.

## You Write The Conclusion

By Joseph Robinson

I was recently made privy to behavior with implications so disturbing that my conscience felt compelled to comment.

This past week, Professors Henry Louis Gates and Na'im Akbar, of Duke University and Florida State University respectively, made scholarly presentations in The King Chapel. Gates, who according to many is the prototypical African-American scholar, was distastefully arrogant, condescending in speech and demeanor, and in my opinion did nothing but passively stroke the penis of a dead man. Akbar,

however, spoke passionately on the pathology the African American psyche, the senseless separation between mind, body, and soul that still pervades and persists, and the failure of African American peoples to merge the Dubosian "unreconciled strivings" into better and truer selves. Gates is a "respected scholar." Akbar is deemed radical, and his theories are noted for their tendency to go against the academic grain. Simply, their differences abound.

What struck me as disturbing, however, was not their presentations, per se; it was the Morehouse community's anticipation of them and response to them. Gates was The Second Annual Benjamin E. Mays Lecturer, an event designated as "another appropriate way" to honor the same. This was a major thang:

*Teachers were encouraged to point out to their students the significance of the occasion and to encourage student attendance and participation...the Morehouse community rose to the occasion to help make this a memorable event.*

Replete with faculty reception, we undoubtedly rolled out the red carpet, in the indomitable Morehouse fashion.

Comparatively, Akbar was invited by the Morehouse Student Government Association, was perhaps given a small honorarium and gas money for his return trip, gave perhaps the most intellectually and spiritually stimulating orations this semester, and left as unnoticed as he came. I remember a student asking him why he thought there was not a better representation of the Morehouse community there to hear his words, and him sorrowfully yet sardonically replying "If I was Jesse, they would've been here."

You write the conclusion.

## Critical Condition

(Sabek Akinyele)  
Drake R. Phifer

Being critical is an important catalyst of growth, for without it many of us would not be afforded the privileges that we are today. When we fail to be critical in responding to information, events, institutions, and people, we are, in essence, agreeing with them and whatever philosophies that they espouse. Herein lies a very serious danger; for to indiscriminately concur with another's beliefs is to give up part of our own. This practice is dangerous because it allows others' beliefs to climb out of our ignorance and complacency. Because precedence shows us that silence equals death, we as African-Americans should be making all the noise that we can; just as the Civil Rights Bill was repealed, so can the very fabric of our lives be if we do not respond. And not only in obvious, clear-cut situations should we adopt the practice of being more critical, but in everyday situations.

We must respond to the tendency of neglecting our Black owned businesses; to the sexism in black males and females; to the apathetic attitudes of the black en masse; to the Caucasian supremacy movement locally, nationally, as well as internationally; and we must respond to anything that we see as un-fit, un-just, un-tested, un-sane, and un-scrupulous. We must respond to the evil lies, insidious beliefs, that are in our midst every day.

Obviously, we will not mend all of our rips and tears by going around criticizing things; this is not the only avenue for growth as a people. However, by becoming more critical, we

are insuring the protection and perseverance of our interests as a people. We must also bear in mind that an idea is only as strong as our response. Hence, we should evaluate and expose ideas so that others may dissect them from different angles, with different thoughts, and with different words.

Surely, for many of us the insight needed to be exceptionally critical comes as a result, or is augmented, our years of higher education. It is during these years that many of us are awakened to the various wonders of the world. With the meeting of new people, the exposure to new ideologies, and thus the enlarging of our scope, we have increased our capacity to think on different subjects. Nevertheless, we should still look at the fine print when dealing with different subject-matter. We must not be won over by simply a fabulous display of histrionics, but by a thorough show of knowledge and study.

Furthermore, we must become critical of everyone and everything. We must become critical of the Jesse Jacksons and the Louis Farrakhans; the George Bushes and the General Powells; the Morehouses and the Spelmans; the Maynard Jacksons and the Michael Lomaxes; The Chuck Ds and the Grand Puba Maxwells; the Henry Louis Gates' and the Ra Un Nefer Amens'; We must become critical of everyone and everything that affects our lives. It is by this way, and only this way, that we will advance as a people and neutralize the apathy that is rampant in the African-American community.



The Maroon Tiger

"The Organ of Student Expression"

The Maroon Tiger is published bimonthly during the academic semester. The Maroon Tiger maintains an independent editorial policy aimed at providing its readers with a broad spectrum of information and view-point consistent with African-American life-style. Editorial opinions represent the efforts of the writer(s) to interpret current issues on this campus and the environment around us. We believe all advertising to be correct but cannot guarantee its accuracy or be responsible for its outcome.

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All editorials and letters to the editor must be mailed to: The Maroon Tiger, Letter to the Editor, Morehouse College, P.O. Box 40, Atlanta, GA 30314.

Origination - Morehouse College

Printer - Walton Press, Inc., Monroe, GA 30655

## Adept —

(Continued from Page 4)

Saturday morning cartoons to attend school.

The ADEPT program has been under development for thirteen years, according to Young. He said that he gets help from graduate assistants at Georgia State University, Atlanta University students and students from Atlanta Junior College.

# CAMPUS NEWS

## Dr. Naim Akbar Speaks on Afrocentric Humanity

By Charles J. Ray, III

On Thursday, March 21, at 7:00 p.m. in the Martin Luther King, Jr. International Chapel, Morehouse College was revisited by one of its most controversial faculty members, Dr. Naim Akbar.

Presently a clinical psychologist and professor at Florida State University in Tallahassee, Fla., Dr. Akbar expressed his gratification in being invited back to Morehouse after he acknowledged the fact that he was placed on the Top Ten List of Speakers never to speak in King Chapel. However, by the audience's attendance, Dr. Akbar was definitely a lecturer worth seeing.

The theme of his discussion was the "Restoration of the African Self." Dr. Akbar noted that his main goal in life is to reveal to Africans, particularly African Americans that "We are the most human people on this planet." The essence of the African human being is rooted in his or her consciousness of humanity. Dr. Akbar emphasized, "Today this consciousness is disintegrating, and that through this disintegration, we are disassociating ourselves from each other." He mentioned, "The culture of African people is and has always been to become aware of who we are.

Dr. Naim Akbar compared the institution of self-affirmation to a "capsule of the culture." Today, through the process of being who we are, not only do we tap into the genes of our African ancestry, but we are constantly reaffirming our humanity about who we are.

Dr. Akbar reflected on what builds the inspiration of African-Americans. He strongly stated, "The rich things we have today were not suppose to have. We (African-Americans) were never intended to be active participants in this (American) society."

The typical status of African-Americans today is based on misdirection. All of African-Americans' problems extend from white America indoctrinating us. Dr. Akbar further commented that "The school systems of this nation do not speak particularly to African Americans, therefore creating a curriculum Black students do not want to listen to."

Dr. Akbar said, "the process of enslavement was to destroy the natural aspiration of Africans to affirm who we are." Any time something is imposed on a people, a problem is

created. Dr. Akbar recommended that it is time for African-Americans to define our own modality for ourselves.

In using Harriet Tubman as an example, Dr. Akbar mentioned that her strong drive for freedom allowed her to ignore all the dangers of running away. She was a testament to our ancestors.

Dr. Akbar mentioned today's problem of the African-American means confronting terroristic socialization. This is when we internalize assimilating with white socialization as means of feeling free. Seventy years ago African-Americans believed that by be-

ing with white folks we were free. Double consciousness is something Africans have been struggling for in the last 300 years. Dr. Akbar discussed the fact that some people tend to go to one of the extremes, either the person is extreme in his/her Afrocentricity or extreme in his/her Eurocentric perspective, therefore denying his/her African ancestry.

Dr. Akbar emphasized that we must create a balance within African American socialization as an alternative. He said, "We must know the African way and we must set the agenda for our own survival. We (African-Americans) do not have to

denigrate someone else in order to celebrate ourselves. This means we must learn how to become self-sufficient, for example we cannot rely on white people to fund our institutions. Dr. Akbar commented, "By us relying on others, America is recycling slaves, Mercedes Benz driving slaves.

Naim Akbar also commented on African-American Greek Letter Fraternities and Sororities. The organizations should not perpetuate competition, but cooperation. Dr. Akbar suggested, "The fraternities and sororities should compete in the spirit of who can improve

the African race most effectively, which will encourage the betterment of our people.

My impression of Dr. Naim Akbar can be described as one built of diversity. From his discussion he suggests that African-Americans find a wholistic approach to our socialization. According to him the main way we will help ourselves, will be by helping each other first and concentrating on coming to grips with the African-American psyche by realizing our positive and negative attributes, and improving them.

## GSU Offers Seminars On How To Start A Business

The Georgia State University Small Business Development Center is offering a 7-week program for those interested in starting their own business. This series will include information on the business plan, legal issues, marketing, tax forms, basic accounting, financial statements, and benefit planning. "How To Start Your Own Business" will begin Tuesday

evening April 23 from 6:00 p.m. to 9:00 p.m. at the downtown campus of Georgia State University. The fee for the 7-week program is \$99 per person. Registration is taking place now. For registration information call Pam Davis at the Georgia State University Small Business Development Center. The number is (404) 651-3550.

## Rights —

(Continued from Page 6)

fairs policy in the Middle East should be predicated on respect for human rights and trade union rights. We believe that all available tools, not limited to our traditional diplomatic avenues but also including sanctions, trade policies, financial aid and loans, should be utilized. Led by the AFL-CIO, American trade unionists lobbied for the inclusion of trade union rights in the standards of the Generalized System of Preferences that regulates American trade policy. Unfortunately, the Bush Administration has not practiced a consistent and even-handed approach in the enforcement of such existing laws.

In conclusion, therefore, let our actions be conditioned upon the respect of trade union and human rights, and thus help to build a peaceful and democratic future in the Middle East, a future in which American blacks, trade unionists and other citizens will not have to die defending freedom, and in which Middle Eastern trade unionists will enjoy the freedoms and rights that justly belong to all workers.

*Norman Hill is President of the A. Philip Randolph Institute.*

## Rev. Al —

(Continued from Page 2)

puts most Black leaders in an awkward position, having to show allegiance to the "fight against Racism" while also working within the mainstream political system. Mayor David Dinkins of New York, after being called a "liberal hypocrite" by Sharpton, tried to defend himself, telling New Yorkers that Sharpton's best asset is making "good copy." Congressman Major Owens (D-NY) also supports this sentiment, referring to the Reverend as a opportunist who sells papers.

Perhaps the result of the poll in New York and the signals from the elected Black Leadership offer hope for the future. The question is, how many other communities will have to experience what New York went through in order to understand that not all self-professed "Black Leaders" are true *Black Leadership*? The answer to this question can only come from the Black community's response to such "leaders."

## Emory Students Sponsor Major Conference On AIDS

The Emory University Student Government Association (SGA) will sponsor a three-day conference on AIDS at 8 p.m. on April 2, April 4, and April 7 in Glenn Memorial Auditorium, 1652 North Decatur Road. Dr.

Louis Sullivan, U.S. Secretary of Health and Human Services will be the featured speaker on Thursday, April 4. Tickets for the general public are \$3; admission is free for Emory students.

## SBA Loan Workshop To Be Held At Georgia State University

Georgia State University is conducting a morning workshop called "SBA Preparation Workshop." The program will be presented by a banker on Thursday, April 25 from 9:30 a.m. to 12:00 noon at Georgia

State University. The fee for the program is \$10 if preregistered. Registration is taking place now. Reserve your space now by calling Pam Davis at 651-3550.

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# HISTORY

**They Have Come:**

## X-Clan Professors of African History

By Ogbonna Ogumba  
(Jeffrey A. Green)

The vanglorious sounds of X-Clan, a New York-based rap group, are filled with the rhythmic compositions, tracks from funkadelic 1970's hits and a powerful Afrocentric theme that can serve as a somewhat cursory history lesson. The group who debuted with their popular "To The East Backwards" LP in the summer of 1990, speaks about everything from ancient Kemetic (Egyptian) philosophy to the murder of Yusef Hawkins. Despite the impressive genre of information, much of the knowledge falls upon deaf ears. What follows is a simple analysis of the group's work as it explains African history.

The great theme of Kemetic philosophical approaches to a human reality purported by X-Clan is undoubtedly alien to the masses of African people. Their complex and "secret" messages are identical to the very structure of the Kemetic Mystery Systems. For example, in at least four of the eleven tracks, the X-Clan explicitly explains the Kemetic process of death and rebirth. "I live to die and I die to live again..." and "death meaning life as the Pharaohs take flight"; unfamiliar to Kemetic philosophy these phrases mean very little, although the phenomenon was central to ancient Kemetians. The Kemetians, according to Manfred Lurker in *The Gods and Symbols of Ancient Egypt*, viewed "a life after death similar to that on earth." To the ancients, the life of Humans was identical to the sun (Ra) in its daily celestial journey. The east, where the sun rose, was associated with life and birth; the west, where the sun set, however, characterized death, hence the album title. On at least two songs X-Clan alludes to this philosophical concept.

X-Clan discusses the concept of Kemetic philosophical continuity that has no beginning and no end. "In the ways of the Scales", the group opens by stating the song title four times; four is the number for woman. The scales that are alluded to are the scales of Maat, the feminine principle of universal balance. The beginning, or creation process is thought to have begun with the primeval waters of Nun, also a female principle.

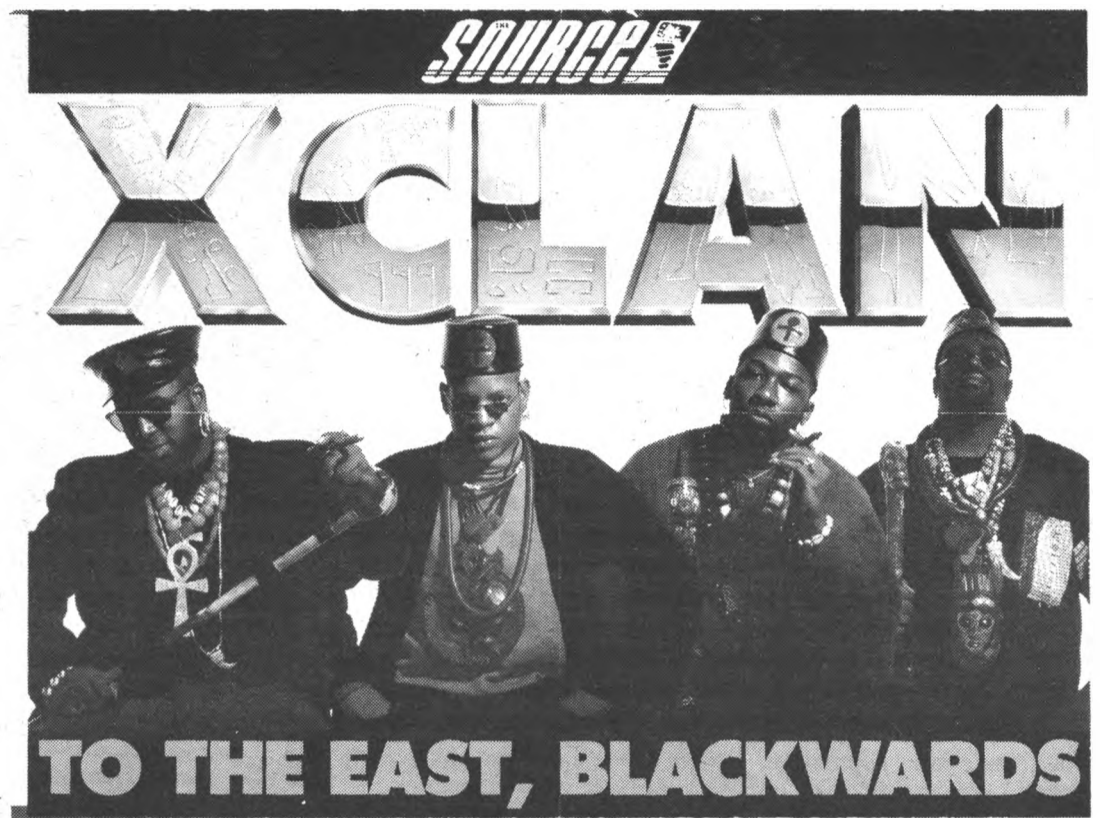
The statement, "There is no beginning and there is no end" is stated four times in the beginning and middle. The song uses several Kemetic metaphors relating to the Supreme Being as the Creator is represented by various dieties. The statement, "Ranging the skies unblinking" in the song is reference to Heru (Horus) represented by a hawk. As aforementioned, this history lesson does not end with ancient Kemet.

Many persons who have been slain in the struggle to liberate African people are revered throughout the LP, including Malcolm X, Patrice Lumumba, Martin Luther King, Jr., and Nat Turner. Other noted slain Africans include Huey Newton, Yusef Hawkins, Jesus, and the Kemetic diety Osar (Osirus).

X-Clan gives a cursory history of European and African development in at least two instances. The X-Clan notes that while Africans were "sitting by the fire" Europeans "froze in caves". They also state that Africans were "eating cooked meat while (Europeans) knawed the bone." The group refers to the African origin of civilization at a time when Caucasoids were cannibal cave-dwellers in many parts of Europe. The Clan also accounts the theft of African philosophy by Greeks and hints at a discontent at Black Greek-Lettered organizations: "I am an African, I don't wear Greek. Must I be reminded of a legendary thief?", exclaims Brother J.

On the political side, X-Clan promotes Black Nationalism in several songs. "It's time for the Nation..." exclaims Brother J in "A Day of Outrage". They also speak about raising the universal flag of Black Nationalism over the United States' Stars and Stripes. "I hate the 'Spangled Banner'", extorts the Klan. They continue to state that Africans can "find power in the Red, Black and Green."

In the final analysis it is clear that these zealots of Black Nationalistic music have an impressive knowledge base and have wisely exploited a viable industry to spread this information. The group has established a Blackwatch movement to enlighten African people, and have utilized their music to continue an unfinished African struggle for liberation. Brother



J remarks that "Maybe I can make a difference through a mike and a speaker." Maybe so, but it is clearly necessary to relate to the masses as they

spread the science. Despite instances of being "too deep", the Clan is thought to be on the right track to thousands of people as record sales increase and

Blackwatch membership grows. Vanglorious! This article is protected by the Red, the Black and the Green! Forward Always!

## The Image Index<sup>®</sup> For Men

### Test Your Potential for Getting Ahead.

The following test is based on the probability of making the best first impression on the greatest number of people in business and professional situations. To take the test, simply circle the number opposite the entry that best describes you. Then, total up your score according to the directions below, and gauge your Image Index.

#### SHIRTS

1. Long-sleeved, all-cotton, white, striped or pastel.
2. Button-down oxford, any color.
3. Short-sleeved, or anything that is wash and wear.

#### TIES

1. All silk with a subtle pattern or stripe.
2. Knit ties.
3. Clip-ons.

#### SUITS

1. Traditional single-breasted, navy or grey pinstriped, expertly tailored and well-pressed.
2. Designer double-breasted, with bold patterns or weave, molded to body.
3. Prefer sports jacket and slacks.

#### SHOES

1. Classic dress shoes that tie, always freshly shined.
2. Usually casual, rarely shined.
3. Don't think about shining shoes.

#### SOCKS

1. Mid or over-the-calf, brown, navy or black.
2. Mid or over-the-calf, textured or patterned.
3. Ankle length, dress or casual.

#### FACE

1. Always clean-shaven.
2. Have a well-groomed mustache or beard.
3. Not always clean-shaven.

#### HAIR

1. Regularly cut in a conservative style.
2. Sometimes need a haircut.
3. Always worn in the latest avant-garde style.

#### NAILS

1. Groom at least once a week.
2. Clip and clean nails occasionally.
3. Bite regularly.

#### JEWELRY

1. Classic style watch, leather or metal band.
2. Wear a sporty watch.
3. Don't usually wear a watch.

#### HANDSHAKE

1. Firm with both men and women.
2. Firm with men and limp with women.
3. Squeeze hard to show superiority.

#### EYE CONTACT

1. Make frequent eye contact.
2. Not comfortable looking at someone often.
3. Normally look around the room or at feet.

#### POSTURE

1. Usually stand and sit erectly.
2. Don't pay much attention.
3. Tend to slouch.

**How to Score Your Image Index:** Give yourself 6 points for every #1 answer, 3 points for every #2 answer and 0 points for every #3 answer. If your total score is:

**54-72** Congratulations, you're on your way.

**36-53** You're on the right track, but have some work to do.

**18-35** Careful, you may be sabotaging your chances of getting ahead. There's still hope, though.

**0-17** You've got a real problem. Without immediate action, your chances of making a good first impression are virtually nil.

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# Arts & Entertainment

## Black Panther on the Scene?

From out of the Bay area of San Francisco, California, a man who regards himself as a hip-hop artist appears. Who is this man who creates lyrics which express the hatred of this oppressive society in which we live? Who is this man who vocalizes knowledge to liberate persons from the depths of ignorance? Who is this man who has a voice like that of Rakim, and lyrics like that of X-Clan? This man is PARIS. He brings forth positive messages, through his lyrical rhyme schemes, to aid in the upliftment of the African-American community.

PARIS, a devoted member of the Nation of Islam, has come strong with his debut album, "The Devil Made Me Do It." Through teachings of Islam, personal experiences, and an attempt to revitalize the Black Panther Party, PARIS gives hard-knox knowledge that is used to educate the young African-American population. His album comes across as an album full of militancy and radicalism, but in this society maybe this is the kind of album which is needed.

PARIS has been influenced through the teachings of Islam,

through the actions of the Black Panther Party, and through the words of great African-American leaders. Leaders like Nat Turner, Marcus Garvey, Malcom X, Elijah Muhammad, and Huey P. Newton, have inspired PARIS to address and to speak out against the issue of racism, no matter what type of opposition he comes against.

From the police force in the neighborhood, to the politicians which sit in government chambers, PARIS' album covers all aspects of the system which breeds racism. Songs, such as, "Scarface Groove," "Brutal," "The Hate That Hate Made," "Escape From Babylon," and the new single "The Devil Made Me Do It," emphasize the madness occurring in society, past and present. Other cuts to be on the "sly" are for "Ebony" and "Break The Grip Of Shame."

For those who think that rappers coming out of California are not truly conscious, not truly aware of racism, PARIS expels that myth and tries to make ignorance surrender to righteousness. Listen to what he has to say people! Listen to what he has to say.

## "Emerge" Preview

*Emerge Magazine's April cover story looks at '60s radicals and where they are now. The magazine also examines the future of Black colleges and ranks the top ten.*

NEW YORK, N.Y. (March 12, 1991) — The '60s were heady, impatient times. "Black Power" was the password and defiance was de rigueur. In the *Emerge* April issue (on newsstands March 19), the cover story looks at prominent '60s radicals Angela Davis, Eldridge Cleaver, H. Rap Brown, Bobby Seale and others to find out what wisdom has come with middle age.

Cover subject Davis teaches at San Francisco State but considers her ongoing work with organizations such as the Black Women's Health Project to be her primary focus. Regarding the "crisis in values" that is said to affect the black lower class, Davis says, "It's not as simple as all that. There is indeed a crisis in values, but that crisis has been brought about by a crisis in material conditions as well, and we have to try to repair both the material side and the ethical side simultaneously."

And in an *Emerge* Special Report: **The Future of Black Colleges.** As they move toward the 21st century, the nation's 100-plus historically black colleges and universities are facing major challenges — both financial and academic. *Emerge* surveys and evaluates the resources offered by this critical sector of American's educational system.

Plus: **Ranking Our Top Schools.** A varied statistical profile spotlights the most competitive schools among the nation's black colleges and universities.

Another April feature is: **Enriching Alvin Ailey's Legacy.** Leading the dance company founded by her mentor, Judith Jamison embraces the future while honoring the past with new, cutting edge works and modern dance classics. "People have commented on how there seems to be a freshness and an enthusiasm in the dancing that is very welcome," she says. "I say, 'Thank you. I didn't do it alone.'"

And in *Emerge's* regular columns: **Dateline: U.S.A. — A Dialogue with Kwame Ture.** (Continued on Page 12)

## The New Jack Thing:



Left to right: G. Money (Allen Payne), Nino Brown (Wesley Snipes) and Kareem (Christopher Williams). *Jet*, March 11, 1991.

## Mario Van Peebles' stylistic *New Jack City* Updates the Familiar Gangster Genre

By David Browning

My initial knowledge about *New Jack City* came when I sneaked into the Jack the Rapper Black music convention in August. I was like, cool, but then I heard that Mario Van Peebles was directing. I suddenly had flashbacks — was not this the same director who brought us such memorable cinematic features as 'Rappin', 'Jaws 4' (yes, 'four') and 'Identity Crisis.' All we need is another 'Bodyrock'. Thank God I was wrong.

*New Jack City* is one of the best gangster movies to be released in a while. It details the rise of a street corner hood and his gang the CMB (Cash Money Brothers) to his position as a crack dealing nemesis. This is superbly played by Wesley Snipes (Shadow in *Mo' Better Blues*) as Nino Brown, who masterfully plays the role of the swaggering leader of the CMB. Also well-played is Nino's partner G-Money (Allen Payne; *Cosby Show*) as his main cast brother. Bill Nunn (*School Daze*) is hilarious as the stuttering CMB and singer Chris Williams isn't that horrible as CMB Kareem Akbar (should stick to singing though, his song on the soundtrack "I'm Dreaming" is dope). They have some serious sisters in this flick too, brothers, don't sleep. Michael Michele plays Nino's estranged girlfriend; Vanessa (not the singer) Williams is convincingly vicious as Keisha, the "rock-a-bye, baby" hitwoman; Phyllis Yvonne Stickney as the prosecuting attorney; and Tracy Camilla Johns as the sultry (to

say the least) Uniqua. Brothers, it's hard to describe how appealing Ms. Johns looks in this feature. You must see this for yourself.

Mr. Van Peebles and the art and set directors make good use of the scenery and background to enhance the effect of the movie. From the opening shots over Manhattan past the bridges to the excerpt from Corinthians in the bible. The script by Thomas Lee Wright and Barry Michael Cooper (who coined the term "new jack" as a description of street sound and culture) dialogue that's not condescending or out of touch with the real dialect of inner city streets. It gets the message across about the source of drugs and the havoc it wreaks on the community and individuals without preaching or turning people off.

You understand and sympathize with the addicts in the rehabilitation center when crackhead Pookie, played with remarkable accuracy and sense of humor by comedian Chris Rock, is cleaning up. You hear their testimonials and are actually shown some realism with white crack addicts (what?) see using base also.

There are many well done throwbacks and modernizations of old themes from previous films. The hostile takeover of the Carter Homes apartment building where the film is set harks back to old time gangsters in the original *Scarface* or *White Heat* vein. One shooting on the street is done just like an old *Godfather* or *St. Valentine's Day Massacre* hit.

The better characteristics of Brian De Palma's *Scarface* are present but done without its lethargic pace. The conviction of Wesley Snipes portrayal of Nino Brown rivals any film crook to date including your favorite, Tony Montane (we can argue about that later).

Nino has more true character complexities than Tony even though Nino is not in 95 percent of the shots as Tony was.

*New Jack* parallels the excellent gangster film noir of *King of New York*, that was ignored by theater-going audiences (Christopher Walken, Larry Fishburne, Giancarlo Esposito and Snipes as a cop are all great in this one). One scene has movies rolling in Nino's crib with *Scarface* and a short shot from *Sweetback's Badass Song*, plugging the performing Black film by Melvin Van Peebles, Mario's father. The scene with the old gang boss humiliated butt-naked outside is also from *Sweetback* and Ice-T is impressive as undercover cop Scotty Appleton with his reluctant partner Nick Peretti played by Judd Nelson. He even gets to do a short *Superfly* impression as a high roller, part of his stage alter ego. My favorite steal is the early scene with G-Money on the basketball court shooting the ball exactly like cochise in *Coolley High*, hat and all. 'Lemme show you turkeys how to do it!(swish!)

*New Jack City* uses an interesting technique of surprise guests a la *Batman* with Jack Palance, Billy De Williams, and Jerry Hall co-starring. Instead (Continued on Page 12)

# SPORTS

## No Deja Vu This Time

By Gary Q. Abernathy

Craig Cason was named head football coach at Morehouse on March 20, and has already started to get this program rolling in the right direction.

Cason should have no trouble washing out the bad taste left in people's mouths by former coach Dwight Scales. Scales team finished with a 1-7-1 record and got embarrassed almost every Saturday after winning their season opener. It was definitely time for a change and Athletic Director Arthur J. McAfee, Jr., made an excellent selection.

Cason played his collegiate ball at Howard University and most recently coached at Princeton. While at Princeton, he coached the defensive line and was in charge of the freshman program for a year.

He even coached on the offensive side of the ball at Maine. His coaching experience on both sides of the ball should be a definite plus.

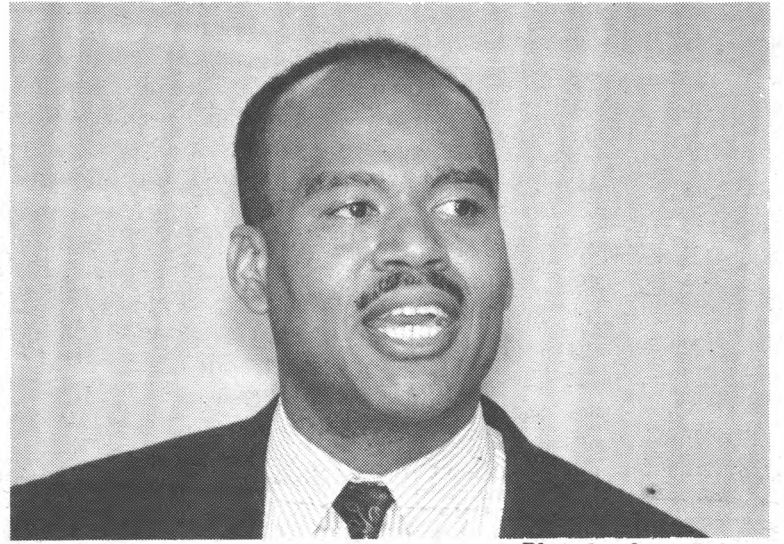
Coming from Princeton (an ivy league school) to Morehouse (a Black ivy league school) is not that big of a change for Cason. He understands that athletics come second at institutions with very high academic standards. "Football is a part of the education process at Morehouse," said Cason.

He says that he is excited to be here and has strong assessments for the program. Cason plans to run a smooth and sharp program.

This year's team will be competitive and organized according to Cason. He is bringing the "WE" idea back to

Morehouse which starts with his support staff. A offensive and defensive coordinator are expected to be named today (04/01/91). The offensive coordinator comes from a Division I-AA school where he held the same position. In the past, Morehouse has had a defensive coordinator but the head coach was in charge of the offense. With the new setup, Coach Cason can oversee operations on both sides of the ball.

Right now, Coach Cason is doing some recruiting and trying to get some good players to go along with his veterans. "I am going to thoroughly check out recruits that are still out there because there is a reason why they are still out there. I will be very selective and base it on narrative and performance,"



Coach Craig Cason

Photo by: Oscar Daniels

said Cason. He has about seventy veterans participating in off season workouts. They are going through a cardiovascular training program that lasts from 6:30 - 7:45 a.m. weekday mornings. Spring practice begins April 9th and concludes with the spring game on April

27th (10:00 a.m.)

"He will bring us pride and excitement in the program," said President Keith. Keith also claims that he is a good role model and good leader for the young men at Morehouse who is going out to identify first rate people to be his assistant.

## Tigers Lose In First Round

By Gary Q. Abernathy

Turnovers (24) plagued Morehouse Friday night, 3/15/91, as they lost by ten points to the No. 3 team in the nation, Virginia Union (25-4), in the NCAA Division II South Atlantic Regional Semifinals at Charlotte, North Carolina.

The Tigers turned the ball over thirteen times in the first half and eleven in the second. "Thirteen turnovers is too many for a half and almost too many for a ball game," said Head Coach Arthur J. McAfee, Jr. Morehouse cut Virginia Union's lead to two points on a short turn around jumper by Junior forward Roderick Stubbs with 1:17 left in the first half. But, two quick turnovers allowed the Panthers of Virginia Union to score two quick baskets and take a 48-42 lead into the locker room.

In the first half, the game was tied six times and saw three lead changes. One of Morehouse's star forwards, 6-7 Junior Lawrence "Smooth" Lewis gave them their largest lead of the game (8) with a break away slam dunk at the 14:07 mark of the first half. Lewis finished the game with seventeen points, fourteen rebounds, and five assists. "We played a good game, worked hard, but turned the ball over too much at the wrong times," said Lewis.

Grady Brewer, Morehouse's assistant coach, told his players at the half that they could win if they cut down on the turnovers. That was not the case. Lewis scored seven points ear-

ly in the second half and brought Morehouse within two points on a lay up with 11:57 left in the second half. That was as close as they would get the rest of the night. Four minutes later, the Panthers were up by nine points as they scored three easy lay ups, two off Morehouse turnovers, and hit a three point shot.

Another thing that hurt the Tigers besides turnovers was someone named Walter Hurd. Hurd, a 6-2 Junior Guard from New York City, was not going to let the Tigers spoil his homecoming. He used to play at Johnson C. Smith (site of the game), where he was the team's leading scorer, before transferring to Virginia Union. He did not forget what the rims were like in his old gym as he led all scorers with twenty-three points. His teammate, Derrick Johnson, a 6-9 Freshman Center from Cleveland, Ohio was clearly the best player on the defensive end of the court. He had a superb second half, by scoring seven points, grabbing ten rebounds, and blocking six shots. Derrick Johnson ended up with sixteen points, twelve rebounds, four assists, and seven blocks.

Morehouse (79): Ellis 8-17-2-3-19, Lewis 7-14-3-4-17, Watkins 1-5-0-1-2, Madison 4-17-2-2-12, Winfrey 5-12-2-3-12, Lord 1-3-0-0-3, Stubbs 6-10-0-1-2, Dones 0-0-0-0-0, DaDa 1-3-0-0-2. Totals 33-81 9-14 79.

Virginia Union (89): Phillips 6-9-3-8-15, Jones 3-5-0-0-6, D. Johnson 5-11-6-9-16, Hurd 8-13-7-8-23, Peebles 5-11-3-6-13, Harmon 0-0-2-2-2, Gosa 0-0-0-0-0,

Martin, 2-4-0-0-5, Matthews 0-0-0-0-0, D. J. Johnson 3-11-3-4-9, Hill 0-1-0-0-0, White 0-0-0-0-0, Byrd 0-0-0-0-0. Totals 32-65 24-37 89.

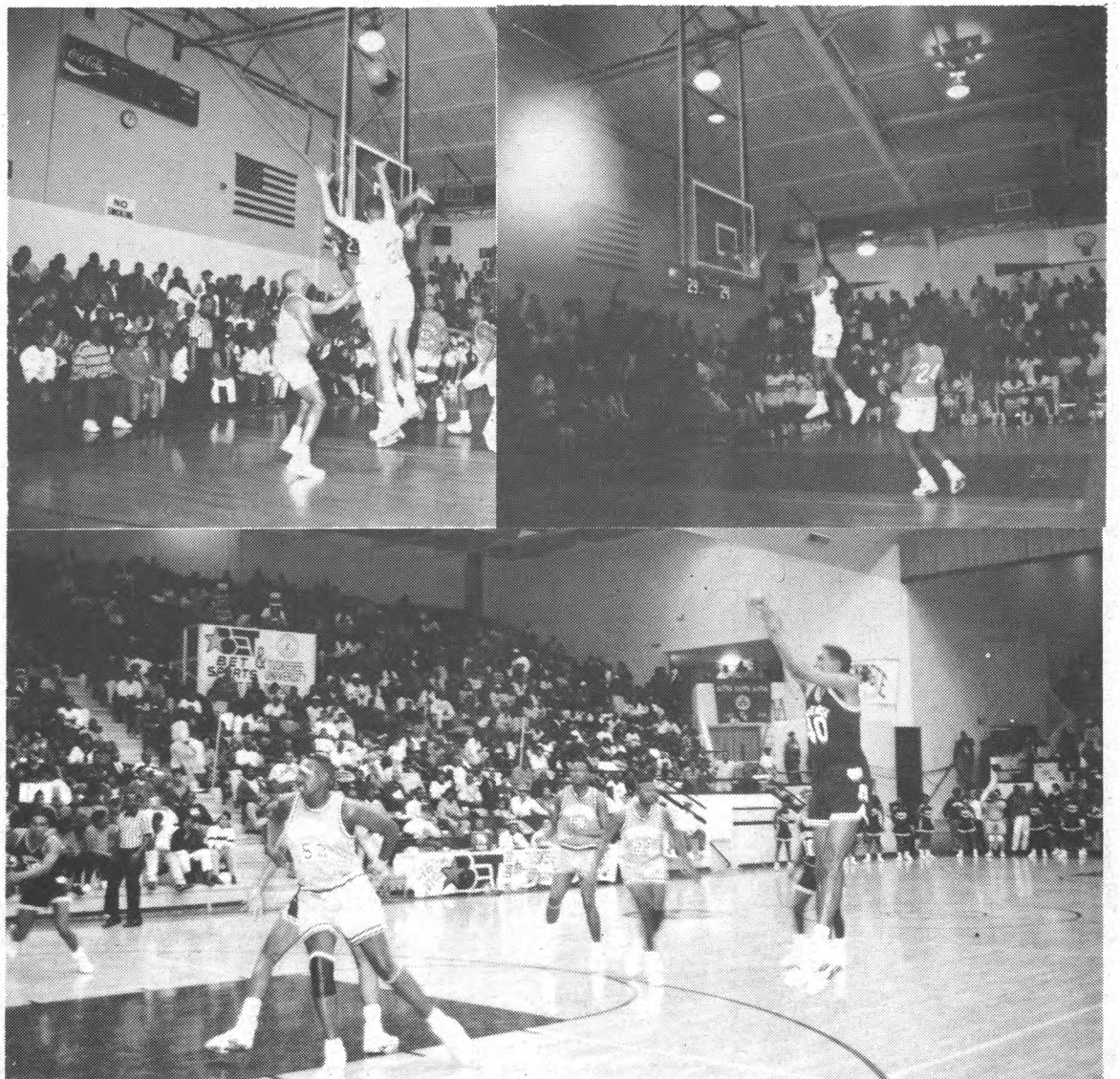
Morehouse	42	37	79
Virginia Union	48	41	89

3-Point goals- Morehouse 4-20 (Ellis 1-5, Lewis 0-1, Madison 2-10, Winfrey 0-2, Lord 1-2), Virginia Union 1-5 (Hurd 0-1, Martin 1-2, D. J. Johnson 0-2). Fouled Out - DaDa. Rebounds- Morehouse 51 (Lewis 14),

Virginia Union 41 (D. Johnson 12). Assists- Morehouse 17 (Lewis 5, Madison 5), Virginia Union 16 (D. Johnson 4). Total Fouls - Morehouse 22, Virginia Union - 17, Technicals - None. A - 4500.

## Maroon Tigers In Action

Photos by: Oscar Daniels



**New Jack City —**  
(Continued from Page 10)

they use musical celebrities like Guy, Fab 5 Freddy, Flava Flav of Public Enemy, Keith Sweat, Nick Ashford and Christopher Williams. It's a trip seeing everyone in the theatre turn around saying, "that's such-and-such!" as soon as they appear.

Most factors of the film work together cohesively but a main problem with this film as with several other films is its one-sided treatment of our women. The Black women in this movie were given little thought or development as characters as with Nino's original girlfriend mainly crying or giving Nino a hard time being just his ornament. Keisha is the most interesting sister in a two-dimensional way as the ruthless "lullaby" hitwoman but seems to hark back too much the Pam Grier-Vonetta McGee (not Lynette McKee) *Sheba Baby-Cleopatra Jones* genre of the pistol-packing mama. Tracy Johns does most of her scenes without her clothes on (though I'm not complaining) as she did in *She's Gotta Have It* but at least she had some semblance of mind in that film.

In this one she spends more of her scenes either hissing, stripping, getting boned or hit. The talents of Phyllis Stickney are used too little too late in the courtroom scenes and she seems to have been thrown in at the last minute to balance out the disparity. We could at least see the mother of Stone's (Van Peebles) child, couldn't we?

Outside certain missing factors, *New Jack City* is an exciting, highly charged and stylized gangster drama that hopefully will set precedents for other drug abuse, dealing and organized crime dramas that will hopefully expose the *real* source of the narcotic and mob problem, the U.S. government. You can't help getting a kick out of seeing Nino getting in the Mafia's a-- (realistic or not) talking about them "spaghetti-eating motherf-----" especially when you think about Bensonhurst. This will definitely be a step in the promotion of Black film this being a big year with the releases of Robert Townsend's *The Five Heartbeats*, 40 Acres and Mule's *Jungle Fever*, Bill Duke's *A Rage in Harlem*, and Ice Cube starring in *Boys in the Hood* to name a few. Michael Schultz who wrote *Cooley High* said this is going to be the biggest year for the release of Black film so start with this one. I used to say as a joke that Mario proves that talent is not always inherited. It's good to be wrong once in a while. For now, "rock-a-by, baby" and lullaby any punks in your way.

**Emerge —**  
(Continued from Page 10)

The man once known as Stokeley Carmichael insists that Africa will one day be socialist and united. He is still revolutionary after all these years and in this conversation, Ture discusses his frequently caustic views. For example: "Colin Powell is a traitor. When I was fighting against Vietnam, he was fighting in Vietnam. We went to the same grammar school, PS 39, in the Bronx. We came out of the same background and environment, but we went different ways."

**Bookbag.** A review of

*Vanishing Rooms*, a new novel by Melvin Dixon, award-winning poet and author of the much praised novel *Trouble the Water*. Dixon tackles issues long ignored in black letters such as homosexuality and positive relations between African American women and men.

**Intrepid Traveler.** According to noted comedian Franklyn Ajaye, Australia is not just a place for kangaroos and koalas anymore; it offers a warm welcome to everyone these days.

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