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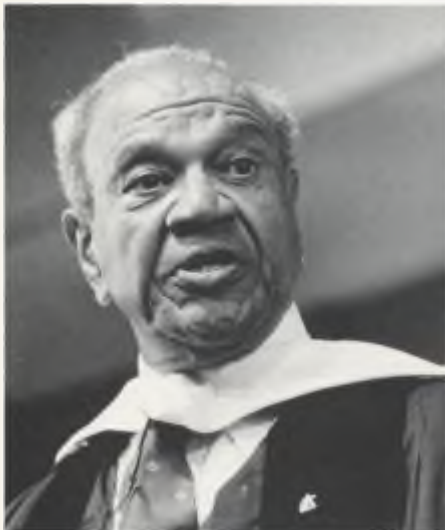
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NEWSFILE



The formal beginning of the university's 120th year was marked in rousing style at opening convocation ceremonies in Cramton Auditorium in September. There Gardner C. Taylor, pastor of Concord Baptist Church of Christ in Brooklyn, N.Y., delivered a stirring address on the U.S. Constitution and the inherent contradiction enshrined in that original document.

That contradiction, he said, was between the idea that "all men are created equal" and that a Black American should be counted as three-fifths of a person. "What shall it be?," he rang out. "This is the heart of the American dilemma."

"You are the heirs of that community which has, through all these generations, most stoutly and stubbornly asserted that the three-fifths heresy shall not prevail in this country," he told the assembled Howard students. And he assured them that "we will never give up [the struggle for Black equality] until either this

country becomes what it says it is or declares itself before history as fraud."

To this end, he said, "We will agitate, we will irritate, we will litigate, we will educate, we will castigate and we will participate until the nation hears our plea. The future belongs to us."

As if to reinforce his message, the Howard University Choir followed with a spirited rendition of "I Wanna Be Ready."

Awards for distinguished service and research were presented to four faculty members and two units at the seventh annual Faculty Awards Ceremony in October.

A \$1,000 cash award, along with a plaque and citation went to the following:

Cecile W. Edwards, professor of human nutrition and food and former dean of the Schools of Human Ecology and Continuing Education;

Ura Jean Oyemade, chairman of the Department of Human Development, School of Human Ecology;

James T. Jackson, professor, College of Dentistry;

John F.J. Clark, Jr., professor, College of Medicine.

Edwards received the Outstanding Research Award. Oyemade and Jackson received the Distinguished Service Award. Clark received the Distinguished Scholar-Teacher Award.

The two university units honored are the Center for the Study of Handicapped Children and Youth, headed by Sylvia Walker; and the Vitiligo Center, headed by Rebat Halder. Each unit received a cash award of \$5,000.

The value of school integration for Black and white children was underlined by psychologist Kenneth B. Clark and journalist/author Roger W. Wilkins at the annual Charles H. Thompson Lecture-Colloquium held at the university in November.

Clark, a Howard alumnus whose research on the negative psychological effects of segregation on children played a key role in the legal strategy of the 1954 school desegregation decision, spoke on "The Brown Decision: Education, Racism and Human Values."

Wilkins, who is currently engaged in a long-term examination of the problems of the urban Black poor, spoke on "The Inner City Child: Black America's Next Challenge."

"The Brown decision's place in human history will be based on the fact it was not an isolated legal document," Clark said, but instead will be based on its "broad, human, social and educational value" and its "psychological truths."

He noted the irony that three decades after that historic decision, de facto segregation continues to exist in so many parts of the nation. And he added, "There is no evidence that de facto segregation is any less destructive to our children than the segregation pointed out in the Brown decision."

The goal of education, he stressed, "must go beyond the teaching of concrete skills." It must "free the human mind of ignorance, superstition and hostilities." In this context, he added,

"Segregation is equally dehumanizing to white children . . . I believe white children should not be damaged by racism either"

In response to Clark's speech, Wilkins noted that, "It has become fashionable for a lot of Black people to give up on integration. But segregation does damage to the whole society. In the end, the best thing for Black children — and white children — is integration."

Earlier, Wilkins had decried the near abandonment of poor inner city children, not only by the educational establishment, but by a lot of the Black middle class as well. "We have seen an almost pathological kind of individualism take over," he declared. And that is something we can ill afford, when, as he said, "one-third of Black America is mired in terrible poverty"

And he challenged the 37 percent of Black America that is considered middle class to be about rescuing the Black children who are isolated in the nation's inner cities. As for the rationale for such a rescue effort, he cited the often quoted slogan of the United Negro College Fund: "A mind is a terrible thing to waste."

He gave a concrete example of what can happen when middle class Blacks do reach out to inner-city children: The Scholars-in-the-Schools Program in the District of Columbia. Through this initiative, a number of professionals spend one hour per week sharing their experiences and their expertise with students in several public secondary schools. The goal is to provide positive role models for the students and to encourage and inspire them to reach for higher goals in life after they leave school.

Both speeches were in the spirit of Charles H. Thompson, for whom the annual lecture-colloquium is named. Thompson (1896-1980) was a pioneering educator who made his mark at Howard in such roles as chairman of the education department, dean of the College of Liberal Arts, dean of the Graduate School and founder-editor (1932) of

the *Journal of Negro Education*, which continues to serve as a major vehicle for the dissemination of research and information about the education of Blacks in the United States and abroad.

"Sanctions are still today the most peaceful way to bring an end of apartheid."

That was the key point made by James Motlatsi, president of the National Union of Mineworkers (NUM) of South Africa, in a keynote address at an international conference held at Howard at the end of October on the impact of sanctions on South Africa.

Entitled "Sanctions Against South Africa: What Works? What Doesn't," the two-day conference brought together an interracial group of scholars, students, anti-apartheid activists, government spokesmen and representatives of a variety of private organizations, ranging from a neo-conservative anti-sanctions group to the African National Congress.

In his keynote speech, the president of the 375,000-member NUM, which last August waged the largest strike in South African history, assessed the impact of the three-week work stoppage, gave an inside view of apartheid and praised sanctions as an effective anti-apartheid weapon.

On the strike: "The unusual brutality directed against the striking miners by the mine owners' security forces transformed a labor dispute into a civil war type situation." While the strike failed to get the miners the increase in wages they sought, he said, "It laid a strong foundation for future victories toward a free and nonracial South Africa. It should be viewed as a dress rehearsal."

On apartheid: "It is a cancer and the only way to deal with it is to remove it. It cannot be reformed; it must be removed."

On sanctions: "The freedom-loving countries of the world must impose mandatory, comprehensive sanctions against South Africa. This is a demand from the people

of South Africa. We, the working class people of South Africa, think sanctions are weapons of last resort, the only thing that can lead to our liberation without violence."

Various panels at the conference covered such topics as The Anti-Apartheid Act of 1986; Legal Strategies and Apartheid; The Cultural Boycott Against South Africa; The American Business Community and South Africa.

The overwhelming view expressed at the conference seemed to be that while the 1986 Anti-Apartheid Act, which imposed limited sanctions against South Africa, was an important milestone, it contains too many loopholes to be completely effective. As Gay McDougall of the Lawyers Committee for Civil Rights Under Law put it, "Limited sanctions can only have limited impact."

As for the future, according to Stephen R. Weissmann, staff director of the House Subcommittee on Africa, one of those who helped draft the 1986 act, "The outlook in Congress is positive for stronger sanctions."

Howard University sponsors of the conference included the African Studies and Research Program, the Department of International Affairs, the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences and the Moorland-Spingarn Research Center.

A new public affairs program has been launched at the university to serve as a living memorial to an alumna with a distinguished career in public service: Patricia Roberts Harris.

At her direction, a bequest from her estate provides the financial base for the program which will be designed to help undergraduate and graduate students prepare for careers in public affairs. Specific plans for the program include public policy and international affairs internships, distinguished guest fellows, lecture series, symposiums and publications.



The Patricia Roberts Harris Public Affairs Program, as it will be called, "will afford Howard students opportunities to analyze and find solutions for contemporary, social, economic and political problems," said Howard President James E. Cheek in announcing the new program. At the same time, he named O. Rudolph Aggrey, a retired U.S. Foreign Service officer, to head the program.

Patricia Roberts Harris, who died on March 23, 1985, received her bachelor's degree from the university in 1945 (summa cum laude) and later served the university as an associate dean of students and a professor and dean of the School of Law. Her public service career includes an overseas assignment as the U.S. ambassador to Luxembourg, and two cabinet posts — Housing and Urban Development; Health, Education and Welfare, which later became Health and Human Services.

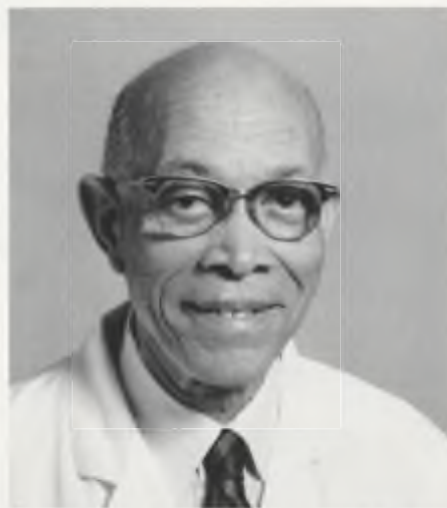
Aggrey has been an ambassador to Senegal, The Gambia and Romania, a Department of State Foreign Affairs Senior Fellow, and a research professor of diplomacy at Georgetown University.

Grammy Award-winning trumpeter Wynton Marsalis opened the artist-in-residence series sponsored by the music department with a performance and lecture in Andrew Rankin Memorial Chapel on the main campus last November 5.

Other artists slated to appear in the series in the coming months

are pianist Ramsey Lewis, saxophonist Grover Washington Jr., and vocalists Marilyn McCoo and Gregory Abbott.

The series is coordinated by George Butler, a vice president of Columbia Records, who received a bachelor of music degree from the university in 1965. It is designed "to give students a dose of the real world of music and its often harsh realities," he said, in describing the series in a [New York] *Daily News Magazine* article.



Roland B. Scott, director of the Howard University Center for Sickle Cell Disease, is the recipient of a \$100,000 "Award of Excellence" by the Ronald McDonald Children's Charities. He was cited for his many years of significant work in children's health care.

According to Audrey Evans, a board member of the Ronald McDonald Children's Charities, Scott is one of "very few physicians in the field of pediatrics" to be so honored.

The College of Medicine is the recipient of a \$45,000 endowment by G.D. Searle & Company and the Monsanto Company. The money has been earmarked for a newly established Thomas L. O'Donohue Memorial Lecture Series in Neuropharmacology. Initial support of \$6,000 for the lecture series came from family members, friends and colleagues of O'Donohue, who received a Ph.D. in pharmacology from Howard in 1980.

O'Donohue died last April in an automobile accident. At the time of his death, he was affiliated with Searle as director of the company's Central Nervous System Disease Research in St. Louis, Mo.

A \$4.4 million investment package to benefit minority medical students has been established under the sponsorships of the Prudential Insurance Company and the National Medical Fellowships, Inc.

This new program, which was unveiled at a news conference at Howard last October, will benefit medical students at four predominantly Black medical schools: Howard, Morehouse School of Medicine in Atlanta, Meharry Medical College in Nashville, and the Charles R. Drew Postgraduate School of Medicine in Los Angeles.

Prudential will invest \$4 million in the program; the National Medical Fellowships, \$200,000; the participating schools \$50,000 each.

Scholarships will be awarded to medical students at the four participating schools from a portion of the interest derived from the investment over the next five years.

The Howard University Student Association has designed what it dubs a Self-Help Program to provide short-term interest-free loans to students needing emergency funds.

Under the program, each of the university's approximately 12,000 students would be required to make a "mandatory contribution" of \$5 per semester, with that money put in a special loan fund. Half of that money would be available to students, who would be able to borrow up to \$300 on a first-come/first-served basis and would have to repay the loan by the end of the semester. The other half would be invested. The \$5 per student contribution is expected to generate \$60,000 each semester.

The student body recently approved the program in a referendum.