



The HARVARD FOUNDATION Newsletter

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GRANTS GIVEN TO 12 GROUPS BY FOUNDATION

The Harvard Foundation approved the distribution of more than \$9,000 to 12 Harvard groups and individuals for projects to promote racial understanding at the University.

Supported activities range from a filmmaking project on Asian college students to seminars in Puerto Rican history to workshops in jazz improvisation.

The Foundation received proposals from "students of all backgrounds," according to Foundation Director S. Allen Counter, Associate Professor of Neuroscience. "We were especially pleased to see the Harvard Space Research Group, a predominantly White science organization, joining with the Percy Julian Science Organization, a predominantly Black group, to bring the first Black woman astronaut to Harvard.

"This is the kind of cross-cultural cooperation the Foundation stands for," Counter said. The Foundation's shield symbolizes that ideal, he noted, in its five overlapping and unbroken circles under the Harvard motto *Veritas*. "These circles represent all of the races at Harvard — Black, Brown, Red, White, and Yellow — coming together for the betterment of our society."

The funding of the Puerto Rican seminar series and of a forum on current Puerto Rican issues is also especially significant, Counter said. "Unfortunately, we suffer from a small number of Puerto Rican and Chicano professors at Harvard. These lecture series and workshops represent an excellent chance to bring in role models for Hispanic students and to expose Harvard faculty to qualified Hispanic scholars."

Among the other activities is a screening of the film "Survivors," a documentary about those who lived through the first atomic bombings. "There is no timelier project, in

light of the current debate on nuclear disarmament," said GSAS student Charlene Avery '82, Assistant to the Director. "We hope many people will attend."

The projects and those who submitted them include:

Visit and Address by Astronaut Irene D. Long (Harvard Space Research Group and Percy L. Julian Science Organization);

Speaker/Seminar Series with Arturo Carrion, past president of the University of Puerto Rico, on 20th-century Puerto Rican history; organized by undergraduates through the Committee on Latin American and Iberian Studies (Juan Albors '83);

"Dia Boricua" (Puerto Rican Day) Cultural Celebration and Forum on contemporary Puerto Rican issues in the arts, education, and politics (La Organizacion);

Lon Yin (The Mighty Call of the Dragon), a literary journal, and a film series of rarely seen contemporary Chinese films (Chinese Students Association);

Third World Health Conference on critical issues facing Third World communities (HEALTH, the Third World health organization);

Cinco de Mayo (Fifth of May) Conference and Celebration (H-R RAZA);

Film Festival (featuring "Survivors") (Asian American Association);

Cox Lecture Series on the Concerns of the Black Community (ColPrep, a group of Black undergraduates working with high school students in Cambridge and Roxbury to prepare them for college admissions tests and matriculation; cosponsors, with the Kennedy School Black Caucus, of the Cox Lectures);

Speech by a Black Independent Filmmaker for the annual Black CAST Independent Film Series (H-R Black CAST [Community and Student Theater]);

Workshops in Jazz Improvisation with Saxophonist Illinois Jacquet (Joyce Koufmann, Music Department);

Poetry Reading and Political Discussion on South Africa with South African poet Dennis Brutus (H-R Radcad); and

Filmmaking Project on Asian College Students (David Chan '83).

The Harvard Foundation, established in 1981, reviews proposals at the beginning of each term. Last fall it distributed more than \$5,000 to eight projects. Later in the term, it will hold a banquet honoring Harvard students, faculty, and administrators who have made "significant contributions to improving race relations within our community," Counter said.

○ Marvin Hightower '69
(reprinted from the Gazette)



The Harvard Foundation presented Irene D. Long, M.D., Chief, Medical Operations and Research Support Branch, NASA's Kennedy Space Center in a public lecture on Aerospace Medicine, May 16, 1983. The lecture was sponsored by the Harvard University Space Research Group and the Percy Julian Science Organization.

CINCO DE MAYO CONFERENCE

Chicano students celebrated Cinco de Mayo, a Mexican holiday, on April 29, 1983 with a conference and night of cultural activities. The theme of the 11th annual inter-Ivy League event was "Regeneracion Chicaniztlan" — calling for a renewal of the Chicano Movement.

John Womack, Jr., chairman of the History Department and an expert on Mexican history, opened the conference with an historical explanation of Cinco de Mayo. He traced the holiday's origin to the 1800's when General Porfirio Diaz defeated French troops at the Battle of Puebla. The victory marked a turning point in the fighting and, more important, rejuvenated and unified the Mexican people. Cinco de Mayo continues to be celebrated in Chicano communities throughout the Southwest and California.

The day's speakers addressed the Chicano Movement from the perspectives of the health, political, and academic fields. Dr. Fernando Guerra, currently studying at Harvard's School of Public Health, spoke on the unique health needs of migrant farmworkers. Their health needs, often overlooked because of their lack of education, the transitory nature of their jobs, and their status as second-class citizens, should be met through federally funded health programs, Guerra said. He founded and directed the Barrio Family Health Center in San Antonio, Texas.

Helping to enact legislation which meets the needs of migrant farmworkers and other Chicano populations is Susan Herrera, legislative director of the Congressional Hispanic Caucus. The Caucus, modeled after the Black Caucus, was formed in 1977 to coalesce the efforts of Hispanic Congressional representatives. Herrera spoke about the legislative and lobbying processes, using a proposed immigration-control bill as an example. She added that students have opportunities for influencing policy through summer internships in Congress and with state delegations to national party conventions.

The closing speaker was Mario Garcia, professor of history and Chicano studies at the University of California at Santa Barbara. Garcia spoke on a variety of subjects, including the growth and quality of scholarly work in the area of Chicano history. He



emphasized the need for major universities to recognize this long overlooked field of study. (None of the Ivy League schools currently has Chicano Studies Departments). Garcia also discussed his latest book *Desert Immigrants*, a history of Mexican-American labor and politics in El Paso, Texas.

The film *Zoot Suit*, directed by Luis Valdez, drew an audience of more than 150 people and marked the conference's closing.

Cultural activities included a delicious, student-prepared Mexican dinner and a performance by Mariachi Guadalupano. The Ballet Folklórico de Aztlan gave a splendid performance of Mexico's regional folk dances to an audience of more than 200.

The conference was jointly sponsored by RAZA, La Alianza (Chicanos at the Law School), the Hispanic Caucus (Chicanos at the Kennedy School), Mayo-MEChA (Chicanos at the School of Education), the National Chicano Health Organizations and the Harvard Foundation.

© Laura Gomez '86



Standing: David Delgado '84, seated left to right: Felix Arroyo, Dr. Emilio Carrillo, Miriam Colon, Dr. Samuel Betances.



DIA BORICUA

La Organizacion Estudiantil Boricua de Harvard-Radcliffe sponsored "Dia Boricua", a weekend celebration of Puerto Rican Culture and Identity, April 16 and 17th. There were three successful events attracting various students from the University to participate.

The first was a cultural show composed of poetry reading, a piano recital, and dancing that featured a special group of children called "Los Cantores de Areyto" from Boston.

The Salsa/Popular music party that followed was a huge success. Approximately two-hundred people attended, sitting at the candlelit tables or dancing "salsa," "merengue," or just moving to the Latin beat. Although popular music was advertised to attract students to the party, the students, who come from all kinds of backgrounds, yelled "mas, mas" for salsa music. ("Mas" means more.)

The following day, on April 17th, the forum, the most important event of the celebration, took place. Four speakers were invited to make presentations on the theme "The Contemporary Puerto Rican: Problems, Struggles, and the Future in the United States." Those invited were Felix Arroyo, Dr. Emilio Carrillo, Dr. Samuel Betances, and Miriam Colon.

The opening address, Aida Sanchez '85, commented on the unique history of the Puerto Ricans and the struggles they are facing today. She stressed we should learn from our past, so that our problems may be resolved in the future.

Felix Arroyo, who is presently running for the School Board, addressed the problems

faced by Spanish-speaking minorities in Boston. He commented on the lack of resources (i.e., teachers, supplies, etc.) and funds needed to run the schools successfully. What has resulted from these poor conditions is a high level of illiteracy and a general lack of skills among the population residing in these areas. Arroyo stated that we need more Hispanics taking a position of leadership — people who will care and improve the system.

Dr. Emilio Carrillo added to the forum a unique medical perspective. He revealed to the audience that the Puerto Ricans here are a very young and malnourished race. Over 60% are under the age of 21, and a large percentage have children no older than 18 years of age. Many come from the island's back hills and enter a city's ghettos without knowing what to expect. Infant mortality in certain parts of Boston reaches 28%, whereas the comparable rate is only 18% among middle-class whites. He went through an entire list of statistics, revealing the poor health conditions of Puerto Ricans here. But that the major problem, he said, is not the specific medical problems, but their lack of documentation. Many Puerto Ricans are infected with diseases like TB, and schistosomiasis, and no one knows about it. Dr. Carrillo stressed that people should become involved in research and make the public aware of this situation.

Miriam Colon, director and founder of the Puerto Rican Traveling Theatre, spoke of her personal experiences within the theater. She described the two years of struggle she confronted while trying to gather the funds for her project. Finally, she managed to raise the money and establish one of the best means of cultural expressions the

Puerto Ricans have. The Puerto Rican Traveling Theatre is a way of celebrating being Puerto Rican and feeling good about it.

The last speaker, Dr. Samuel Betances, focused on the political power of the Puerto Rican people. He revealed that if their vote is consolidated, they are able to make a difference in the elections. He stressed the need for political leaders who are sensitive and aware of the problems (already mentioned), and who will fight to resolve them.

In the concluding statement of the Forum, and of "Dia Boricua," David J. Delgado, '85, said that "as students here, we should listen to what these speakers have stated. We should learn from their experiences, and use their knowledge to help us understand this problematic situation. Many of us here at Harvard go through our four years without even visiting needy communities in the South End. Education is not only reading books, but also interacting with people and learning from experience. We cannot ignore what we have heard; and we should, as persons who care for humanity, try to use our knowledge to resolve the barriers keeping the poor, specifically Puerto Ricans, from achieving complete self-expression."

In the opinions of many, "Dia Boricua" was a complete success, for it exposed the Harvard community to the uniqueness and existence of the Puerto Rican culture.

A total of 400 people shared in these events, and learned. This awareness was the goal of our celebration.

○ David J. Delgado '85
Aida Sanchez '85

"I'll Give You Four and You're Gone"

ILLINOIS JACQUET AT HARVARD

Jean Baptiste "Illinois" Jacquet, internationally renowned jazz saxophonist, was Radcliffe College Artist-in-Residence during the spring semester, teaching a course in jazz ensemble and performance. This innovative course grew out of the "Jammin' at Harvard and Radcliffe" workshop series organized by Joyce Kouffman, jazz drummer and teaching assistant in the Music Department. Kouffman's vision of bringing Jacquet to Harvard for a more extended period than the workshop series permits was made possible by grants from Radcliffe College, the Harvard Council on the Arts, and the Harvard Foundation.

The course culminated in a concert at the Agassiz Theatre on April 18. Performing along with members of the class were special guest performers, some planned (Terri Lynne Carrington on drums), and some unplanned (impromptu encores were added by tap dancer Leon Collins and singer Mae Arnette). Jacquet's legendary showmanship was as evident as ever, but what impressed many members of the audience most was what Jacquet had accomplished in twelve class meeting/rehearsals with the students in the course. This was attested to by the students themselves. As Don Braden '85, tenor saxophonist and member of the class said, "With his charismatic personality, he's able to draw the best from his players." Many of the students described working with Jacquet as inspirational. "In order for the music to be there, the people really have to be into it," said Leon Gruenbaum '85, piano, "If the musicians aren't speaking from the heart, then there's just no sense in them playing. I think Illinois, who has spent his life doing this type of thing, was inspirational. I got a real sense of what jazz means."

Inspiration was not the only element contributing to the success of the experience for the students. There was a sense of what Paul Brusiloff '86, trumpet, called "cohesiveness" and cooperation that developed among the players during the rehearsals. Jacquet, the consummate professional, never ceased sharing "his" music with the students. The sessions were characterized by patience, incredible attention to detail, careful explanations, high standards, and the constant demand to "play together,"



April 18 concert: Jacquet ends a number. Organizer of the residency, Joyce Kouffman, on drums.

"phrase together," — to "sound like a band." At the same time, Jacquet was encouraging. "You have to play with feeling and you have to mean it," he would say. "Don't be afraid of that. It's a note. Play it with authority." As rehearsals progressed, the group began more and more to "sound like a band," until, according to Braden, "We got the confidence."

What was also obvious to those present at the concert, both onstage and off, was that classic big-band style had been recreated by players who, for the most part, did not have this style previously as part of their working musical vocabulary. Gruenbaum noted, "For young people like us, we have all these modern influences, but it's important to know some of the earlier stuff. It's like a philosopher not having read the classics. If you want to be part of a tradition, you really have to know that tradition. I know these were some gaps in my knowledge."

This points to the central issue in bringing an "old master" such as Illinois Jacquet to Harvard. The big-band style is complex and demanding. As with all musical styles, it is a compilation of an immense number of factors, both musical and extra-musical. In this case, almost none of these factors has been written down, and the style can there-

fore be transmitted only by someone who carries it within himself, and who knows how and is willing to recreate it. Matthew Hong '86, alto saxophone, described the process that took place as learning "sounds." "You've got to hear it," he said, "because you can't read it." Gruenbaum stated, "A huge part of music is the performance, and there's no better way to get a sense of what he [Jacquet] wants the music to be than to hear him actually play." Agreed Braden, "It's so easy to do something when you hear it as it actually should be done."

The details to which Jacquet addressed himself ranged from making sure that Joyce Kouffman never allowed her cymbals to ring into the next chord (which would have detracted from the precise, clean sound he wanted) to spending two hours rethinking and setting up the seating for the concert. Russ Gershon, an alumnus who came to sit in on the second rehearsal and stayed for the entire semester, said, when asked how to account for the life in the music, "Here it is." Putting his hand on Jacquet's back, he continued, "Illinois Jacquet has come. He grew up with swing music and it still pours out of him. It's impossible for us to miss it, because it's standing right in front of us."



Left to right: Jim Mosley, Berkeley School of Music; Don Braden '85; Gwen Delbaugh, Berkeley graduate/free lance player in Boston, Russ Gershon '82; Matthew Hong '86.

Through it all, the students, continually remarked on how much fun it all was. Brusiloff said, "I was there because I wanted to be there. I gave it my concentration because it was fun and because everyone was doing it." The inspiration, the professionalism, and the joy of the music were

there in every rehearsal, even when the band was about to play a piece for the fourth time straight. "Jazz music is mostly in your head," Jacquet would say. "I'm here to teach you to feel it. I want to hear what's in your heart. OK, everybody, from the left hand corner. I'll give you four and you're gone."

Provision has been made through the Modern Language Center under the direction of Martha Richardson to archive the following materials relating the Illinois Jacquet residency:

1. Audio tapes of all the rehearsals and the concert, and a complete log of these tapes.
2. A one-hour videotape taken at the April 15 rehearsal.
3. Audio tapes of interviews with Jacquet conducted by radio and television personalities as part of the publicity for the concert.
4. Audio tapes and transcriptions of interviews with class participants conducted by M. J. S. Barron.
5. Four contact sheets of photographs taken in rehearsal and at the concert by jazz photographer Zen Reinhardt.

These materials will be available in the future to scholars and others who may be interested.

○ Mary Jo Sanna Barron
Ph.D. candidate, Musicology

150 TURN OUT FOR CONFERENCE ON THIRD WORLD HEALTH ISSUES

More than 150 minority students and representatives of community health organizations convened at Harvard on Saturday to discuss the special and acute medical concerns of non-whites, a relatively new field of scientific research.

The day-long conference, primarily sponsored by the recently formed Harvard Educational Alliance for Third World Health (HEALTH), was the first of its kind at Harvard.

The topics, ranging from minority representation in medicine to cultural factors in the perception of health care, reflected growing interest in the disparities between the health awareness and medical care of whites and minorities.

In addition to the educational value of the topics discussed, participants said the conference was particularly relevant to minority pre-medical students. Reflecting on her undergraduate Education, Maria A. Gordian '83, one of the day's chief organizers, said, "The Harvard pre-med education does not address the ethical and social issues related to medicine."

Death Not Random

The conference denied the commonly held belief that the time of death and quality of health are randomly determined, stressing that these stem from one's socio-economic status and cultural background.

Dr. Paul H. Wise, MPH '78, director of emergency and primary care services at Boston Children's Hospital, said "illness and death are the ultimate expressions of inequity in our society."

Several speakers presented statistical findings to support their claim that minorities are often at a disadvantage in health care. Dr. Roberto Montoya, director of the Health Professions career opportunity program in Sacramento, California, demonstrated the lack of accessible health care by presenting physician-to-patient ratios in urban, low-income areas with heavy minority populations. He noted that cities like San Antonio, Chicago, and Detroit have ratios comparable to developing, war-stricken counties such as Honduras.

Another researcher, Dr. Leon Eisenberg HMS, said that death rates show that

minorities on the average live five years less than whites "for the sin of not being Anglo in America."

A discussion of the Reagan Administration's economic policies included a critique of the government's current health policy and a broader criticism of national health priorities. Referring to new federal programs trying to curb salt intake and encourage Americans to exercise more, Children's Defense Fund member Franna Diamond said, "For most children the principle issue is not salt in their food but food on their plate."

The conference originated as a response to "a lack of activity among Third World groups at the College and a lack of concern from College administrators for minority issues," said John M. Pagan '83, following the conference.

The \$2200 Conference received funding from the Undergraduate Council, the race relations Foundation, and Education for Action.

○ by Laura E. Gomez
Reprinted from the *Harvard Crimson*

Mr. Robert Mele '80, of the American Indian National Bank, Mr. Allen Frazier, of the Round Valley Indian Reservation, Ms. Sarah Sneed, HLS '85, and Mr. Don Feist, of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, form a panel during the recent Native American Economic Development Conference.



INDIANS SPONSOR DEVELOPMENT FORUM

Native American Students Strive for Unity

A group of undergraduate American Indians will open its annual conference, which will focus on the economic development of Indian tribes, at Austen Hall this morning.

The two-day forum will examine the history of economic activity on reservations and offer strategies for attaining tribal economic self-sufficiency, planners said yesterday. Speakers include representatives from a variety of tribal and governmental organizations.

American Indians at Harvard (AIH), which was established in 1973 and currently has 13 members, represents the small but growing population of Native American students at the College. Each year, the group sponsors a conference to unite Indians in the area and to inform all students about Indian concerns, Joseph A. Russ, AIH president, said yesterday.

The group received \$1200 from the Harvard Foundation and an additional \$1000 from the Undergraduate Council — its largest grant for the fall semester — to fund the event.

Other Efforts

In addition to its yearly conference, AIH

helps recruit Indian students, works with other University Indian groups, and occasionally sponsors native American speakers, Russ said. He described the organization, which meets bimonthly, as “a support system for Indian students at Harvard.”

Although the 41 American Indian applicants this year represented a 22-percent increase over last year's total — in spite of an overall decline in applications — members of AIH are anxious to see still more recruitment of Indians, Russ said. Several Indian students working with the admissions office have traveled to reservations on fall recruiting trips, he added.

While economic barriers present the greatest problem to Indian applicants, other factors such as distance also discourage them from attending Harvard, Russ said. “It's a coup when we get a student to come.”

AIH also tries to help Indian students adjust to Harvard once they arrive on campus, Russ said. “Coming to Harvard straight from a reservation is a radical step, to say the least,” he said, adding that while the students are well-qualified, they must “adapt fast enough before the Harvard machine mows them down.”

In the past years, AIH has asked the University to bring American Indians scholars to campus, appoint a counselor for Native American students and establish a Native American Studies concentration, Charlene Avery '82, assistant director of the Foundation and a former AIH president, said yesterday.

Conference

Planners said they hope the conference will give students a realistic understanding of American Indian life. “Some people feel that reservations are like concentration camps,” Christopher Mele '83, an AIH member, said yesterday, adding that Indians freely choose to live on these lands.

In addition to this year's topic of economic development, past conferences have studied issues such as health, education and culture on the reservations, Avery said.

Last year's conference on indigenous people's legal rights, which was sponsored by American Indian students at the Law School, drew protest because its panel included a representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

○ by Holly A. Idelson
Reprinted from the *Harvard Crimson*



Dr. Nancy Randolph, special assistant to President Bok, Dr. Jeanne Noble, author of *Beautiful, Also, Are the Souls of My Black Sisters*, Ms. Trudier Harris, a joint Radcliffe Bunting and W.E.B. DuBois Institutes Fellow, and Mr. John Wright, a W.E.B. DuBois Institute Fellow, at the reception for Dr. Noble was a recent guest of the Foundation.

CAN WE REALLY TALK?

Among the many special events which are scheduled around the Harvard community as we rush through the spring semester can be added yet another gem: a recent lecture by Black feminist Jeanne Noble. Author of *Beautiful, Also, Are The Souls of My Black Sisters* (1978) and a past national president of Delta Sigma Theta Sorority, Inc., Professor Noble is currently on the faculty of Brooklyn College. At Lamont Forum on March 8th as a part of the Women in History national celebration, Noble presented an incisive explanation for the rift between contemporary Black and White women and made an eloquent appeal for renewed dialogue between Black and White feminists. In explaining how Black women respond to the "White middle-class phenomenon" of the women's movement, Noble traced a different history and a different perspective of commitment as far as Black women are concerned.

White feminist leaders, Noble asserted, have a tremendously effective "recognition factor"; certain names and works add power to the women's movement; the majority of Black women, on the other hand, spend a lot of their time working on identifying themselves and how they fit into the larger society. The few Black feminist leaders and scholars who are well known have a problem with credibility, because White women in control of the movement have sanctioned Black women they are "comfortable with." The masses of Black women in particular, and Black people in general, are "turned off" by having Whites put the "Good Housekeeping Seal of Approval" on a particular person or set of ideas. Furthermore, few Black women have the "luxury" of becoming "ivory tower scholars" who

contemplate, reflect, and produce volumes in the Friedan or Brownmiller mode. The few Black women who have produced volumes have done so under difficult circumstances and have not enjoyed either the financial rewards or the renown such endeavors might engender.

In terms of achievement, visibility, and having made a movement work for them, White women, Noble contended, are the new "matriarchs" of the 1980s, and Black women find themselves continuing to pay dues White women do not have to pay. White women are the ones who have made super-strides in almost every profession, becoming "rulers, queens, mayors, governors, writers, corporate giants." Their movement has spawned "super-achieving...role models," such as those who became president of a major hotel chain, vice president of Playboy Enterprises, and president of Twentieth Century Fox. When White men in key positions in the society realized that *their* daughters could benefit from changes in attitudes and policy, they relented and accepted more women among their numbers. By contrast, Black women have not progressed in any comparable way; indeed, when opportunities did open up, White women frequently outstripped both Black women and Black men. For Black women to support wholeheartedly the current tenets of the women's movement would only serve to make *White* women more successful and would, inadvertently perhaps, continue the repression of Black women.

Yet another phase of Black women's lives provided contrast for Noble. Committed to working with their men long before it

became a fashionable second stage for Betty Friedan, Black women, Noble emphasized, have always worked toward building a "partnership" with Black men. As historians have pointed out, Black women, through their clubs and other organizations, have always worked for racial issues and for womankind. Even when White women, especially in those decades following emancipation, did not recognize Black women as worthy of being counted among the numbers of their gender, Black women were about the business of trying to effect change by organizing among themselves and by collaborating with Black men about individual, racial, and human concerns. Then, as now, racism frequently causes White women to put their own issues of gender first and foremost and to deemphasize the liberation of human beings.

Because Black women and White women have never been "natural allies," Noble pointed out, they need to work harder to develop "a trusting relationship." Usually too "I-centered" and "getting what I want," the women's movement fails "to speak to the human condition"; Black women on the other hand, must be concerned with larger issues and larger human values.

Not unduly pessimistic however, Noble continued her discussion over dinner in the Junior Common Room of Kirkland House with a smaller group of individuals. Organized by Dr. S. Allen Counter and the Harvard Foundation, the dinner brought together undergraduate students, law students, Bunting Institute Fellows, DuBois Fellows, Institute of Politics Fellows, and other interested individuals. Noble pursued her discussion on how Black and White women can come together by emphasizing the need for communication, particularly for that to be initiated by White women. The lively interchange also touched on general issues concerning Black identity, shifts in Black consciousness in the 1980s, and relationships between Black men and Black women. Of particular interest were questions about how Black students at predominantly White universities can maintain a sense of racial and cultural identity under such circumstances. Not breaking old bonds of support, establishing new ones, and exploring Black heritage through resources such as the Afro-American Reading Room at Harvard, were a few of the suggestions offered.

○ Trudier Harris
Bunting and DuBois Institutes

DIANA TURNS HARVARD UPSIDE-DOWN

Sporting a white mink stole and pleated silk blouse, popular singer Diana Ross arrived at the Yard yesterday in a black limousine to tour the University and receive an award from the Harvard Foundation.

Ross, whose legendary Motown sound helped redefine popular music in the late sixties, spent the day chatting with fans and autographing everything from record albums to French textbooks.

The Foundation, formed two years ago to improve campus race relations, presented her with an award for her "notable contribution to the field of music," in a ceremony at Agassiz House attended by about 170 students. Last December, Sugar Ray Leonard received a similar sports award.

Ross told the audience that discipline and hard work were the ways to success, pointing to her own career as an example. She added in an interview later that she never blamed any of her failures on her ethnic background.

"If I didn't get a job, it was probably because I wasn't good enough," she said. Her solution, she explained, had always been to "work harder."

The 40-year-old singer noted she pulled her most recent all-nighter Sunday night

recording a new "danceable" single, which will come out in June.

But Ross added that, despite her career, she viewed raising her three daughters, who accompanied her to Harvard, as her primary responsibility. "I want to be a good parent first," she said, adding, "I'm here today for my kids, not really for myself."

Her three daughters received Harvard t-shirts at a luncheon at South House sponsored by House Master Warren E.C. Wacker.

The Radcliffe Pitches and the Kuumba Singers entertained the singer as part of the award ceremony. Ross sang along quietly with the Pitches and snapped to their recital of "the Boogie-Woogie Bugle Boy of Company B."

Counter said the Foundation chose Ross for the award because of her impact on students. "She inspires young people. They love her," said S. Allen Counter, Jr., Director of the Foundation.

"She exemplifies the whole success ethic; she worked for everything she has," Robert A. Beuther '86 said, echoing Counter's sentiment.

○ By Deborah L. Paul
Reprinted from the *Harvard Crimson*



Diana dons Harvard T-shirt.



Diana Ross, interviewed by Janet Langhart, left, while Harvard-Radcliffe student admirers look on.

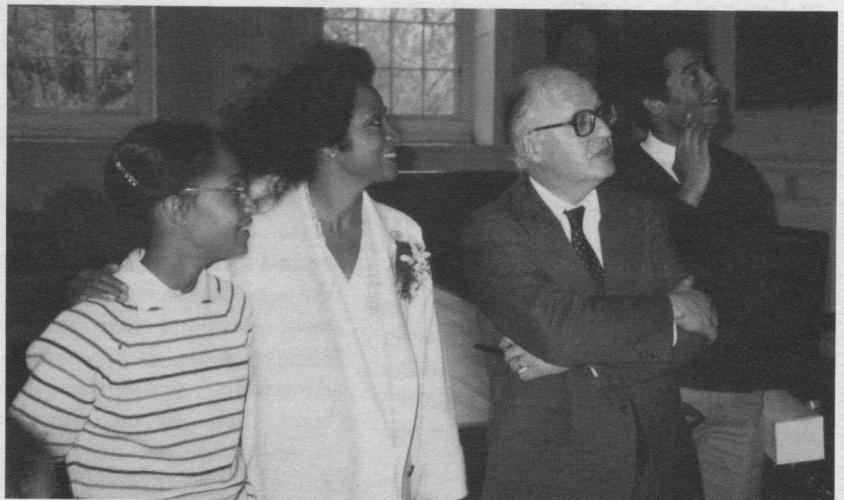
SINGER DIANA ROSS RECEIVES FOUNDATION AWARD



Diana and Dean Fox share a humorous moment.



Diana and daughters visit Admissions Office, and meet Dean of Admissions L. Fred Jewett. Looking on is Associate Dean Bill Fitzsimmons and Roslyn Roos.



Dean Henry Rosovsky gives Diana and daughters a tour of the Faculty Room in University Hall.

THE ULTIMATE IN HYPOCRISY

For more than a decade now, major U.S. news media (including *The Boston Globe*, *The New York Times*, *Time* and *Newsweek* magazines, and various television networks) have featured articles which questioned the innate intellectual abilities of Blacks and Hispanics on the basis of their performance on standardized aptitude tests. White "test authorities" have used performance on these tests as a tool for discrimination against minorities of color, especially in respect to college admissions. Under the guise of protecting America's vital intelligence standards, certain influential individuals and special interest groups have sought to use test scores as a means of limiting the number of minorities who enter the marketplace and assure a place for themselves and their own. Their invidious assaults have ranged from arguments against affirmative action and numerical quotas for minorities to support for the *Defunis* and *Bakke* cases — court cases which in essence argued that persons with the highest scores on admissions and other standardized tests should be given first preference, irrespective of other factors such as background, personality, leadership ability, manners, hygiene, etc. As long as these individuals and special interest groups felt they had a monopoly on test scores, they pushed a "scores alone" policy, all other factors be damned. The rash adoption of this policy by all too eager educational institutions (and the vicious media manipulations of the subject) has seriously undermined the educational opportunities for many Blacks, Hispanics, and Native Americans — not to mention the emotional pain and cultural stress it has caused these groups.

This consistent pattern of racist behavior prompted some Black scholars to ask the question: If large numbers of minorities of color performed better than whites academically or attained higher scores on standard admission tests (college or otherwise), would they be granted places or jobs on the basis of the test scores ("merit") alone? The answer to this heretofore academic question may be at hand.

Recently, the "meritocracy" zealots have been beating a hasty retreat from their steadfast position of guardians of America's

brain trust and revealing their true colors. This withdrawal has been hastened by the introduction of a new and unpredicted factor in the equation: The increase in Asian-American students. Victims of discrimination in America themselves, Asian-American citizens and residents have remained rather quiet during the Civil Rights struggle. However, as their numbers and economic circumstances have improved in the U.S., they have moved to take advantage of the doors opened by the Civil Rights movement. While there have always been many qualified Asian-Americans in the academic pool, only recently have they increased their numbers manifold in selective colleges throughout the nation. These students tend to be highly motivated and often score in the highest percentiles on standardized college entrance exams. Many applying to Ivy League schools, for example, have both superb grade point averages and scores in the 99th percentile in the math, chemistry, physics, and biology sections of the college board achievement tests.

While such rare performance by Euro-American students would be viewed as highly laudable, it has provoked poorly concealed negative reactions toward Asian-Americans on the part of some. These reactions have prompted an increasing number of television commentaries, and newspaper and magazine articles which are ostensibly benign cultural profiles but in reality are most often subtle fear-tactics designed to focus the attention of the white majority on this issue and provoke counter-measures. For example, a popular television talk show host tells a tasteless joke about the number of Asian-Americans in Ivy League schools. On the surface this would appear to be routine comedy. But closer analysis is likely to reveal that, behind the scene, political writers are using the comedian to make a point. The media marionettes and their manipulators most often emphasize the high number of Asian-Americans entering the prestigious colleges, their projected "disproportionate representation" in university classes of the future, and other carefully researched population statistics which would never be publicized for some other ethnic concentrations. Rarely do they mention the fact

these students are highly qualified by college admission criteria.

From these media presentations and closed doors whispers about U.S. college admissions one hears even the most vocal "meritocracy" guardians now advocating fixed quotas for Asian-Americans when just a few years ago they argued vehemently against a policy of *numerus clausus*. Some are now even going so far as to suggest that factors such as personality, community work, and other intangibles be reintroduced as criteria for admissions. These tactics represent a serious racist attack against Asian-Americans and the *ultimate in hypocrisy*. The message these hypocrites are sending to Blacks, Hispanics, Native American, and Asian-Americans is clear: It really does not matter whether one scores very low or high on the "meritocracy" tests, if you are a minority of color in America every conceivable effort will be made by the white majority to deny you equal access and keep you at the bottom of the economic ladder.

○ by S. Allen Counter
Reprinted from *the Harvard Crimson*

AAA ADDRESSES ASIAN STUDENT NEEDS

The AAA this past year has attempted to stand up for the rights of Asian Americans and to educate ourselves and others on Asian and Asian American history and experiences (as well as to have fun). To get the course "Dunster 112: Asian American Experience and Identity" offered, members met with administrators continuously throughout the fall.

The work in the Admissions Office continued with recruitment trips to San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle and New York. This year, the number of Asian American admits rose to an all time high of 204 but the rate of admissions still remained low at 13%. So the AAA must work to expand Asian American recruitment and input

through education of the Admissions Officers with our Admissions Committee.

To educate ourselves and others, the Asian American Association held a series of events throughout the year. Two slide shows, "Images of Asian Women" and "Media Images of Asians" presented realistic images of Asians and helped to dispel stereotypes. Other events included the hosting of the dynamic Asian American play, "Life in the Fast Lane". This was unique for Harvard; students had never seen an Asian American production with Asian American themes. The AAA also co-sponsored with the Radcliffe Asian American Women's Group, and Asian Women's film series with *Sewing Woman* and *Young Concubine*, and Gloria Chun as speaker. This event focused on Asian women in this country and Hong Kong to give historically accurate portrayals of Asian women usually left out of history books.

AAA co-sponsored an all day Asian Cultural Festival with over ten Asian performances and booths which offered Fortune-telling and Asian foods. We also sponsored "Survivors", with the films *Survivors*, and *Pika-Don* and speaker Mike Tsukahara. These two films presented the moving story of the brave A-bomb survivors. Finally, we also participated in the Third World Pre-Freshmen Orientation Weekend sponsored by the Admissions Office.

In addition, we held our annual Food Festival and joint party with the groups Chinese Student Association, Japanese Cultural Society and Koreans of Harvard/Radcliffe to promote Asian unity on this campus.

And I couldn't forget to mention our great Pina Colada parties.

This fall the AAA plans to continue to host such Educational/Cultural and Social/Fundraising events and to increase our contact with communities like Chinatown. Finally, we would like to see *East Wind*, our newsletter published regularly.

As members of the Asian American Association, we must continue in the struggle to stand for the rights of Asian Americans on this campus and in the U.S.

○ Margaret Chin '84
Reprinted from
EAST WIND, May 1983

DR. HERBERT CAVE VISITS HARVARD

Dr. Herbert G. Cave of Mount Vernon, New York, delivered the Charles Drew Lecture in Medicine at Harvard University on March 23, 1983. This is a memorial lecture sponsored annually by the Percy Julian Science Organization (P.J.S.O.) and is given specifically by a black doctor in medicine.

In his lecture entitled "Individual Accomplishment and Societal Commitment," Dr. Cave stressed the need to be committed to family, to self, to community, and to one's career. He spoke of the importance of scientific research such as that done by Charles Drew in increasing the ability of the medical profession to alleviate suffering and prolong life. He asked the students to be aware of the genesis and contributions of the black medical school.

He indicated the need to spend additional hours each day helping to solve the problems of others especially those of the elderly, and urged young men and women to become involved in the life of their home communities.

Comments on Dr. Cave's lecture were unanimously positive. Dr. S. Allen Counter, Director of the Harvard Founda-



tion, said, "we need more Dr. Caves on the faculty to serve as role models." Carol Somersille of Greenburgh, New York, President of the P.J.S.O. said, "we were very eager to hear Dr. Cave's own story... how his life progressed to where he is now... he has set a standard of achievement for us to follow."

Dr. Cave is Director of Anesthesiology at Harlem Hospital. He is an Associate Professor of Clinical Anesthesiology at Columbia College of Physicians and Surgeons and is serving his eighth year as President of the Medical Board at Harlem Hospital Center. He is also Chairman of the Board of Westchester Community Opportunity Program, and a member of the Board of the United Way of Westchester. He is a member of the Westchester Clubmen and of the 369th Veterans Administration, Westchester Division.

○ Carol Somersille '83

"THE PEOPLE UNITED WILL NEVER BE DEFEATED!"

Over 100 people from predominantly Third World backgrounds chanted such slogans and picketed the Freshmen Dean's Office (FDO) on May 2, 1983 to demand the reinstatement of listings of minority events in the Freshmen Week Calendar printed by the FDO. Minority groups believe the listings are important as an acknowledgement of the contributions that their histories and cultures make to the freshmen class and to the University.

Minority groups have been persistent because the FDO has not lived up to its responsibilities toward the increasing number of minority students on this campus. The FDO has failed to hire any minority staff persons, has hired very few minority

proctors (no Asians this year), nor has it held real training sessions for proctors and advisors on the special concerns of minority students.

The University in general has not been responsive to minority student concerns. The inadequate minority faculty, administrators, and staff limits the availability of role models and sources of support. Furthermore, Harvard has shown consistent lack of commitment towards ethnic and women's studies. The existing courses have come about through student action.

Under pressure from students, Dean Moses did decide to publicize minority events, but relegated them to a calendar for activities not sponsored by the university.

The Third World Student Association, reformed out of the calendar affair, will continue to address similar issues.

○ Margaret Chin '84
Reprinted from *East Wind*

EXTREMIST GROUPS FORUM AT THE KENNEDY SCHOOL

Representatives of five U.S. minority groups examined "Extremist Groups and Their Attacks on Minorities in America" at the Kennedy School Forum in February and agreed that the national climate looks increasingly threatening.

The panel, sponsored by The Harvard Foundation, included Samuel Betances, Professor of Sociology at Northeastern Illinois University; Georgia State Senator Julian Bond; Philip Perlmutter, Executive Director of the Jewish Community Council of Metropolitan Boston; John Peters, Executive Director of the Massachusetts Commission on Indian Affairs; and Shiree Teng of the Chinese Progressive Association of New York City. Foundation Director S. Allen Counter moderated.

The Ku Klux Klan

Bond set the tone with a capsule history of the Ku Klux Klan, perhaps the nation's most visible antiminority group. The Klan has risen and fallen in power several times since its founding in 1865, Bond said — the declines generally following strong federal crackdowns.

Before such legal action, Klan terrorism could reach "unthinkable proportions," Bond said. "In 1871, 297 Blacks were lynched in New Orleans alone," and between 1896 and 1916 the Klan and an allied group lynched "over 1,100 Blacks." Burnings-alive, mutilations, and other horrors were part of a Klan repertory that also brought terror and death to Jews and other minorities, and beatings to Whites who tried to organize unions, Bond said.

"The Klan is back with what its leaders attempt to pass off as a 'new image': 'We are not anti-Black,' they say, 'just pro-White.' This image, of course, is as solid as a sheet.

"You are all familiar, I'm sure, with the Greensboro [N.C.] killings of '79, when a group of Nazis and Klansmen systematically assassinated five members of the Communist Workers Party and were then acquitted. What you may not know is that a few weeks after that acquittal, a dinner in their honor was hosted in Atlanta. They were toasted by an assemblage of Klan and



Mr. Wendell Lim '86, Mr. Samuel Betances, Ms. Debbie Alvaréz '84, and Mr. Julian Bond following the recent Extremist Group Panel Discussion at the Kennedy School.

Nazi Leaders, and given plaques and certificates honoring them as American patriots." Currently, Bond said, the Klan is "riding the crest of a climate of callousness that may one day once again propel these murderers into national prominence and political power." Formerly confined to the South, Klan activity has become national — even international — in scope, he said.

Limiting Klan activity will take "a great deal of effort by all levels of government" and "enormous" activity by citizens. "It may well be impossible to eliminate the group itself," Bond conceded.

Hispanics and Police

Speaking on behalf of Hispanic minorities, Betances defined the problem as not so much the Klan as the police, who "very often overpolice the *barrio* yet underprotect it." Hispanics do not charge the police with being an extremist group, he said. "We are saying that police behavior very often parallels extremist behavior and that it is often supported by the court system."

Betances cited the case of 12-year-old Santos Rodriguez. In July 1973 in Dallas, a police officer took Rodriguez into custody on suspicion of burglary. The officer "put him in the back of the car, handcuffed him, started to play Russian roulette with a .357 magnum, and simply blew him away." Although later convicted, the officer received only a five-year prison sentence. The U.S. Justice Department would not

touch the case, Betances said, claiming that there had been "vigorous state prosecution."

Non-Hispanic Americans often have trouble in understanding the roots of Hispanics' hostility toward governmental symbols like the police, Betances said. "Hispanics, more than any other single group, face not only the extremist groups who basically take a position against minorities," he said, but also "the legitimate arm of government" acting the same way. When the U.S. declared Puerto Ricans to be U.S. citizens after the Spanish-American War, for example, the U.S. effectively used citizenship as a "tool of conquest," preempting the right of Puerto Ricans to negotiate questions of self-determination, Betances said.

Members of other U.S. minority groups often misunderstand why many Hispanics feel less grateful to be here than they do, Betances explained. If Nazi Germany, South Africa, or Russia were threatening Puerto Rico, U.S. Jews, Blacks, and Slavs would understand, he suggested. "But because it is the United States, some of us do not understand, because we do not want to believe that the official symbols of democracy at times also provide a climate in which people are denied national aspirations."

What should minorities do about their plight? Betances urged the creation of "coalitions of interests, not coalitions of



Miss Shiree Teng chats with a student at the recent Extremist Group Panel at the Kennedy School.



Mr. Philip Perlmutter and Mr. John Peters after the Extremist Group Panel Discussion.

color. No group has a monopoly on suffering." He also issued a challenge: "When was the last time that the Jewish organizations at Harvard simply had a nice get-together for the Blacks, the Hispanics, the Asians — or vice versa?"

Anti-Semitism

Turning to the problem of anti-Semitism, Perlmutter compared it with racism as something that could be made better or worse but not cured entirely. No country is free of it, he added. Traditional anti-Semitism — in areas such as employment, housing, and intermarriage — has declined over the past two decades, Perlmutter noted. But recent years have brought "very disturbing developments": increasing vandalism of synagogues and Jewish cemeteries as well as harassment of Jews and their institutions.

Also on the rise in "rather established universities and circles" is a "pseudohistorical school of history" that denies the reality of Hitler's extermination program. "This is an outrage, which perhaps Jews can feel at its most intense. It's saying that six million of us didn't die because we were Jews." Paramilitary groups, neo-Nazism, and the Klan pose additional dangers to Jews, he said.

Describing "theological anti-Semitism," Perlmutter pointed out how readily people overlook its Protestant incarnation: like early Klan leaders, "many leaders of current paramilitary groups are ordained ministers

who in the name of God and Christ are damning everyone but themselves — that is, White Anglo-Saxon Protestants."

Perlmutter leveled some of his harshest words at the United Nations, which he called "the leading forum of outright anti-Semitism" in the world by virtue of its speakers, publications, and some of its displays. He objected strongly as well to an international financial community that prefers to trade with the Soviet Union (whose official policies prevent Jewish emigration) and the Arab world rather than uphold "principles of human rights and human justice."

The news media fared little better in his eyes for "catering to bigots in a manner that only gives them respectability and perhaps even some sympathy." A case in point: the Boston radio station that "out of the clear blue sky" invited KKK Imperial Wizard Bill Wilkinson to take part in a show last fall.

From the Pilgrims On

Peters urged the media to "open up" and educate people about what is really happening to Native Americans. "Our problem didn't start with the KKK," he said. "It started with the Pilgrims who landed on the shores here in Plymouth." The problem, in a word, is justice, he said. Native Americans continue to experience "outright genocide" even today, he charged. But "there is little heard about it.

"The whole history of the Indian is some-

thing you all should look into to see what's in store for you," Peters advised. "History has been very clear in our case about genocide, about murder, about how to dispossess people of their lands and their way of life. That history is coming around again for each and every one of you."

Dangerous Illusions

Asian-Americans are embattled on many fronts, Teng pointed out, from restrictive immigration quotas now being considered by Congress to urban renewal plans that could destroy Asian-American communities in San Francisco, Seattle, Boston, and New York. In 1979, the Klan burned down a Chinese theater in a Los Angeles suburb. "They wanted to keep Monterey Park a 'pure, white, elite' community," she said.

Reparations for the preventive detention of some 112,000 Japanese-Americans during World War II are another major issue, she said. "We want the government to realize that they committed a crime that must be paid for and must not be perpetrated again on Japanese-Americans or anyone else".

Perhaps most insidious, she suggested, is the media myth that Asians have "made it" in America, "that we are somehow the 'model minority.'" Such an "illusion of equality" denies the historic discrimination against Asians that reaches back to the 19th century while it ignores the fact that "75 percent of our community are working people," she said.

The myth has been “promoted and used to take away the hard-fought-for programs like Affirmative Action, Special Programs, and bilingual/bicultural education. It separates the struggles of Asians from the other minority people, while we face a very similar system of oppression,” she said.

“There’s no choice but to be strong,” she concluded, “and there’s no choice but to have hope and the determination that by uniting, the working people will ultimately be victorious” in the struggle for justice.

Teng’s hope echoed one that Peters had voiced earlier through a metaphor from a Native American Creation story. “The greatest lesson I see is with the Indian corn,” he said. “It has kernels of all colors on one cob. This to us says that all people can live in one space, all people can live together.”

○ Marvin Hightower '69
(reprinted and expanded from the *Gazette*)



Julian Bond and Samuel Betances during dinner at Leverett House.



On May 7, 1983, the Harvard Foundation sponsored a panel discussion, “Race Relations at Harvard: the Last Twelve Years.” Panelists were (left to right) Ari Fitzgerald, Bruce Lin, Winona La Duke, Perry Pong, Sessa Pratep, Lisa Quiroz, S. Allen Counter, Kiyo Morimoto, David Evans, L. Fred Jewett and Dudley Herschbach.

The Harvard Foundation wishes to thank David and Mimi Aloian, Masters of Quincy House, for their generous support of its programs and their notable contributions to improved race relations at Harvard.





President Bok and Dr. Counter speak with Max Robinson during his recent visit sponsored by the Harvard Foundation.



Max Robinson meets with Hanna and Woody Hastings, masters of North House, for Commencement Breakfast.

CONFRONT RACISM, ABC's MAX ROBINSON TELLS BLACK SENIORS

They will go on to studies at law and medical schools; to jobs with IBM, international banks, the State Department; to several fellowships and to Oxford on a Rhodes Scholarship; to Egypt for independent research; to filmmaking. But on Commencement eve, Harvard's 110 black seniors came together in the atrium-centered dining hall of Currier House to honor the parents and ancestors who sponsored their dreams.

The Ninth Annual Black Senior Dinner — "A Celebration of Black Achievement" — was also the occasion to present keynote speaker **Max Robinson**, the noted, much-cited National Desk Anchor for ABC's *World News Tonight* with a special award from the University through The Harvard Foundation. Associate Professor **S. Allen Counter** (Neuroscience), Foundation Director, presented Robinson with the award recognizing his "notable contributions in the field of broadcast journalism."

In his deep, rich, resonant voice, Robinson exhorted the seniors — who constitute the largest group of Afro-Americans in any class in Harvard's history — to "realize that education is an everyday affair, and it should not only be an affair of the mind but an affair of the heart."

Reflecting America

As his career in television journalism progressed, Robinson became convinced that

"it was important for people of color to be there, in the newsrooms of America, not so much to satisfy some Equal Opportunity Commission report, not even to satisfy our children's need to eat.

"The fact is, I felt in order for journalism to reflect America, as it is charged to do, our perspectives and perceptions would have to be brought to bear on the journalistic process. There is no way in America you can reflect America and have an all-male, white newsroom."

Work Versus Glamour

Robinson shared his concern that young people entering journalism today are motivated by the rewards and "what they perceive to be the glamour" rather than the hard work and dedication to the craft that are needed. "I am concerned about the fact that in America, we have developed the kind of society where we are more concerned about the rewards than we are about the work. We're more concerned with the goodies than that trip, that struggle, that fight to achieve those rewards. We are too used to the fruits and have yet to understand that the joy should be in the vineyard."

Robinson encouraged the seniors to deal forthrightly with racism in our society. "I believe it is important for all of us who happen to be located strategically in jobs of

some influence to deal with the subject honestly," he told them.

The William Monroe Trotter '95 Service Award (honoring the memory of Harvard's first black Phi Beta Kappa) was presented to Drs. **Raymond** and **Gloria Hammond**. The Hammonds, who were resident tutors at Currier for five years, were praised as role models for black achievement.

Among the honored guests at the head table were Harvard Overseer **Muriel Snowden** '38, cofounder and Codirector of Freedom House in Roxbury; Professor **Dudley** and **Georgene Herschbach**, Co-Masters of Currier House; and **Margaret Perea McCane** '27. McCane said she was pleased to see "the large number of black seniors going on to great things."

Roslyn Roos '83, Chair of the Black Senior Dinner '83, presented **Regina Counter** with a bouquet of roses from the graduating class in recognition of her hard work throughout the year in planning for the Commencement eve celebration, which was attended by close to 500 seniors, their family members, and well-wishers. Regina Counter, an Affiliate of Quincy House, and her husband Allen Counter have been organizing the Black Senior Dinner for 10 years.

○ by Alice Crane Kovler
(reprinted from the *Harvard Gazette*)



"Former Television Teacher Comes to Harvard to Teach." Black C.A.S.T./Learning From Performers conference with Ms. Denise Nicholas-Hill, actress, producer, and former star of Room 222. Ms. Nicholas-Hill taught workshops on acting and film production. Pictured with Ms. Nicholas-Hill are: (L-R) Meredith Woods, Denise Nicholas-Hill, Kelly Goode, Jodi Smith, Jon Rafkin, Nadine Pinede, and Linda Washington. The Harvard Foundation co-sponsored the Ms. Denise Nicholas-Hill visit.



THE HARVARD FOUNDATION

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