The William Tucker Society is a student organization for scholars who are African American Studies majors, minors and concentrates. The organization is named for William Tucker, the first child born on US soil from parents enslaved during the slave trade. The organization is charged with illuminating consciousness within the Morehouse College community via forums, lectures, events and symposiums. Remaining committed to this charge, the William Tucker Society set high goals for the 2012-2013 academic year.

In Fall 2012 William Tucker Society hosted the Carter G. Woodson lecture. The guest lecturer was Dr. Larry H. Spruill professor of history at Morehouse College. Dr. Spruill challenged students, faculty of the AUC, and guests from the community to examine and research the past—speaking from the topic: “Resurrected Lives.” The lecture addressed America’s earliest African Americans that were lost and forgotten in urban and rural graveyards, and their life stories.

Continuing in resurrecting consciousness, the William Tucker Society also created and hosted African Diaspora Day. African Diaspora Day 2012 featured a cultural fair, panel discussions and a film screening. This event was executed by connecting several organizations, the Department of Sociology, professors of the AUC, cast members of the popular, short film Snow On Tha Bluff, as well as the Queen Mothers of Ghana.

The William Tucker Society looks to continually move forward for the remainder of the 2012-2013 academic year. This will be achieved by hosting events throughout Black History month, offering stimulating forums and symposiums, presenting at the National Council for Black Studies Conference in March, and partnering with organizations within the Morehouse College community to affect change and cause harmony and growth within the Diaspora.

The William Tucker Society sets high goals!
CALL FOR PAPERS!

SESQUICENTENNIAL CONFERENCE: A Scholarly Convention About
The History of Morehouse College

On April 19, 2013, a scholarly conference will be held at Morehouse College where papers will be presented on themes and events relevant to the history of Morehouse College. From these papers, an anthology will be edited, compiled, and published. This anthology will complement the other projects of the Morehouse Sesquicentennial, the 150th Anniversary of the College, which will be commemorated and celebrated in 2017.

At that time, the final products of the nine projects will be completed and presented to the public. These include a new narrative history of the college; a coffee table book of photographs, graphics, prose and poetry; a book of documents; a book of “Morehouse Stories” as told by alumni; and a film documenting the history of “Dear Old Morehouse.”

Criteria for Papers

1. Must be on some aspect of the history of Morehouse College
2. Must be between ten (10) and twelve (12) pages in length
3. Must be grounded in scholarly research
4. Must conform to the Chicago/Turabian style for scholarly papers
5. Deadline extended to submit an abstract to thailey@morehouse.edu by March 1, 2013; notifications will be given by March 15, 2013
6. A copy of the final paper must be submitted to the conference committee on the day of the conference, April 19, 2013

Undergraduate Papers Contest
Must follow the same criteria for the papers from non-undergraduate scholars and writers

Prizes for Undergraduate Papers
First Place/$500
Second Place/$300
Third Place/$100

In 2008, Morehouse College established an innovative, co-ed, study abroad program, the Morehouse Pan-African Global Experience (MPAGE). The MPAGE program is unique because it relies primarily on the dynamism of young African American men and women, studying and sharing leadership with their counterparts throughout the African diaspora with the goal of social renaissance (rebirth). Students will discover that societies can renew themselves through combining modern science, ancient knowledge of plants, and adherence to principles of social justice, by creatively using plants to grow an economic base.

By permitting students to share skills with their counterparts in other nations, cross-cultural bonds will be formed and future socially responsible relationships established. MPAGE seeks to provide participants with a Pan-African experience by crossing borders – political, language, cultural – throughout Africa and the African Diaspora.

Currently, MPAGE offers cross-cultural experiences for students from the U.S. and Africa (Ghana and Burkina Faso); however, beginning in 2012, it will add another African location, the Nile Valley, in Egypt and the Sudan.

MPAGE grew out of our partnership with the G.E.N.E.S.I.S. Project (Growing Energy and Nutrition for Environmental Stability and Investments in Societies) of the North Scale Education and Research Institute, and a faculty initiative to promote study abroad supported by the Salzburg Global Seminar. MPAGE is currently supported by the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation and the Morehouse-Wide Initiative for Sustainable Energy, (M-WISE).

In July 2012, Dr. Samuel Livingston (AASP), Dr. Cynthia Hewitt (Sociology) and Dr. David Rice (Psychology) took eleven MPAGE students on an eye-opening experience of Ghanaian culture. The students' reflections and experiences are captured on the blog, mpage1867.wordpress.com.
The Emancipation Proclamation Celebrates 150 Years!

Whereas, on the twenty-second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, a proclamation was issued by the President of the United States, containing, among other things, the following, to wit:

"That on the first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, all persons held as slaves within any State or designated part of a State, the people thereof shall then be in rebellion against the United States, shall be then, thenceforward, and forever free; and the Executive Government of the United States, including the military and naval authority thereof, will then take up arms and maintain the freedom of such persons, and will do no act or omission to repress such persons, or any of them, in any efforts they may make for their actual freedom.

"That the Executive will, on the first day of January above specified, by proclamation, designate the States and parts of States, if any, in which the people thereof, respectively, shall then be in rebellion against the United States; and that the fact that any State or the people thereof, shall on that day be, in good faith, represented in the Congress of the United States by members chosen thereat at elections wherein a majority of the qualified voters of such State shall have participated, shall, in the absence of strong countervailing testimony, be deemed conclusive evidence that such State, and the people thereof, are not then in rebellion against the United States."

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, by virtue of the power in me vested as Commander-in-Chief, of the Army and Navy of the United States in the name of the United States, and as a fit and necessary war measure for suppressing said rebellion, do, on this first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and in accordance with my purpose so to do publicly proclaimed for the full period of one hundred days, from the day first above mentioned, order and designate as the States and parts of States wherein the people thereof, respectively, are this day in rebellion against the United States, the following, to wit:

Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, (except the Parishes of St. Bernard, Plaquemines, Jefferson, St. John, St. Charles, St. James Assumption, Terrebonne, Lafourche, St. Mary, St. Martin, and Orleans, including the City of New Orleans) Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Virginia, (except the forty-eight counties designated as West Virginia, and also the counties of Berkeley, Accomac, Northampton, Elizabeth City, York, Princess Anne, and Norfolk, including the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth[]), and which excepted parts, are for the present, left precisely as if this proclamation were not issued.

And by virtue of the power, and for the purpose aforesaid, I do order and declare that all persons held as slaves within said designated States, and parts of States, are, and hereafter shall be free; and that the Executive government of the United States, including the military and naval authorities thereof, will recognize and maintain the freedom of said persons.

And I hereby enjoin upon the people so declared to be free to abstain from all violence, unless in necessary self-defense; and I recommend to them that, in all cases when allowed, they labor faithfully for reasonable wages.

And I further declare and make known, that such persons of suitable condition, will be received into the armed service of the United States to garrison forts, positions, stations, and other places, and to man vessels of war in said service.

And upon this act, sincerely believed to be an act of justice, warranted by the Constitution, upon military necessity, I do invoke the considerate judgment of mankind, and the gracious favor of Almighty God.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this first day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and in the said hundred and sixth year of the independence of the United States of America.

By the President.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

The Emancipation Proclamation Celebrates 150 Years!

The African-American Studies Major: What to do with it?

The question that African-American Studies majors are most frequently asked is: "What are you going to do with your major?" There is no single answer to that question, because the options for the student with a baccalaureate degree in African-American Studies are many. It must be understood from the outset that the African-American Studies course of study is, perhaps more than any other course of study, a liberal arts major. By its very nature African-American Studies is an interdisciplinary major. And the student who earns such a degree, and has an outstanding academic record and excellent scores on the requisite standardized tests for the post-baccalaureate degree he seeks, should have no problem getting into graduate or professional school. From all indicators, most students with degrees in African-American Studies continue their academic and scholarly preparation in graduate school.

Graduate School

Students who graduate from Morehouse with a major in African-American Studies may pursue graduate work in history, art, economics, English, government affairs, international studies/international affairs, journalism, music, political science, psychology, religion, sociology, and drama/theater. In order to be accepted into the graduate schools at the top-rated universities and receive a fellowship, you need to have at least a 3.50 grade point average and at least a combined score of 346 on the three sections of the general Graduate Record Examination (GRE). You may also be required by some graduate schools to take the subject-area examination. The documents in your application to graduate school over which you have control are the personal statement, which is of paramount importance, and letters of recommendation, which are also extremely important. For more information on understanding your scores, please visit: http://www.ets.org/gre/revised_general/scores.

Professional School

A few students who major in African-American Studies at Morehouse may decide to pursue professional degrees in law, medicine, dentistry or technology. These students must be aware of all the prerequisite courses needed for acceptance into these schools and complete them with distinction. They should also take the requisite standardized test in the field of their choice: Law School Aptitude Test (LSAT), Medical College Aptitude Test (MCAT), Dental Aptitude Test (DAT), etc. These students should also make sure they are advised by the Morehouse pre-professional advisors in their chosen field, for they will have the latest information pertinent to pursuance of professional school in their areas.

The World of Work

An African-American Studies major is a good degree to carry into the world of work. Employers are recruiting solid college graduates who are articulate, have excellent communication skills, have cosmopolitan world views, have strong groundings in the liberal arts, who are ambitious, who fit their business or corporate profiles, who have a very good understanding of the business and corporate cultures, and who are quick studies and eager learners. You must also have good grades and a track record of involvement in and commitment to the organizations you have been associated with at Morehouse. You should also have a clean record with the Office of Student Affairs at the College and the legal authorities in the places where you have lived, including Atlanta. You may be successful in getting a job with one of the major or minor companies with a mildly negative personal record, but a clean record will certainly work in your favor. A track record of community service will also be a plus when applying for employment in the world of work.

Community Service/Activism

African-American Studies majors are expected to be involved in their communities and to help better the condition of human-kind. Community service by African-American Studies (Black Studies) majors and African-American programs, institutes and departments, is an expectation strongly supported by the National Council of Black Studies (NCBS), the premier professional and scholarly organization specifically focused on African-American Studies. The other organizations associated with African-American Studies, and which endorse community service, are the Association for the Study of Afro-American Life and History (ASALH), the Association of Social and Behavioral Scientists (ASBS), and the Southern Conference on Afro-American Studies, Inc. (SCASSI). As an African-American Studies major in the Division of Humanities and Social Sciences at Morehouse College, you will complete a year-long Practicum where you will work with a community-based organization in the metropolitan Atlanta area. But once you have earned your degree, you might decide to work full-time with a community organization, particularly one having to do with African-Americans. Your major in African-American Studies should prepare you for this type of work.
FACULTY:

Dr. Marcellus C. Barksdale  
Director, African-American Studies  
Chair, 150th Morehouse Anniversary History Project  
Professor, History  
mbarksda@morehouse.edu

Dr. Clarissa Myrick-Harris  
Dean of Humanities and Social Sciences  
Professor, African-American Studies  
cmharris@morehouse.edu

Dr. Samuel T. Livingston  
Director, Honors Program  
Associate Professor, African-American Studies  
slivings@morehouse.edu

Dr. Vicki Crawford  
Director, Morehouse College Martin Luther King, Jr. Collection  
Professor, African-American Studies  
vrcrawford@morehouse.edu

The African-American Studies Program is also enhanced by adjunct faculty in the various disciplines. Currently, there are over 50 approved courses that meet the requirements for the major, minor or concentrate in African-American Studies.

Calvin Monroe ‘12  
- Member of Groove Phi Grove Social Fellowship  
- Teacher, Atlanta Heights Charter School  
- Teach for America, Staff Member  
- UNCF Rising Star Scholar 2012

Devin Emory ‘12  
- Co-Founder, VP of Houseports, LLC  
- Radio-Sportstalk Host, Houseports.com  
- Member of National Council for Black Studies (NCBS) and National Association of Black Journalists (NABJ)

Cory Farmer ‘11  
- Pursuing a MA in African-American & Africana Studies at Ohio State University  
- Graduate Teaching Assistant (History of Africa and History of R&B)  
- Member of Groove Phi Grove Social Fellowship  
- Plans to lecture in Africana Studies

“\text{We} have an obligation and a responsibility to be investing in our students and our schools. We must make sure that people who have the grades, the desire and the will, but not the money, can still get the best education possible.”  
— President Barack H. Obama