

the PAPER

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THE CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK

MAY, 1981

So we stand here,
on the edge of hell
in Harlem
and look out
on the world
and wonder
what we're gonna do
in the face of
what we remember. Langston Hughes

CHANCELLOR KIBBEE RESIGNS

Dr. Robert J. Kibbee told the City University's trustees that he plans to step down as Chancellor on June 30, 1982, concluding what will be by then an 11-year term as head of the nation's third largest university system.

Immediately following the Chancellor's announcement, CUNY Board Chairman James P. Murphy announced formation of a 13-member search committee representing trustees, faculty, students and alumni, with himself as Chairman.

The 59-year old Chancellor, who is believed to have been in the job longer than any current president of a major public university and any top official of the State or City of New York, plans to remain with the university as a member of its faculty, devoting most of his time to research and writing in the area of higher education administration, including a study of the management of multi-campus public systems.

In an April 22 letter to Mr. Murphy, which was released today, Dr. Kibbee spoke of the "ten exciting years filled with joy, frustration and warm associations with hundreds of fine people from both within the University and outside of it," and said that his reason for notifying the trustees more than a year ahead of the resignation was so that they may "undertake a comprehensive but unhurried search for my successor without the necessity of naming an Acting Chancellor.

"I shall always treasure the opportunity I have had," he wrote, "to contribute modestly to the protection and development of this great University and to the lives of the hun-

dreds of thousands of students, young and old, who have depended upon it to develop their intellectual skills and understandings, enrich their lives and to move them into the social and economic mainstream of the city, state and nation."

Following Dr. Kibbee's announcement, which took place at the regular monthly meeting of the University's 17-member Board of Trustees, Mr. Murphy hailed "his amazingly good service to the University, its students, and the people of the City of New York during the past decade." He traced the history of the University under Kibbee's "strong leadership" from the challenge of implementing the open admissions program in 1970, through the fiscal crises of 1975-76 to the preservation of the University's integrity and restoration of fiscal stability in recent years.

The search committee, which will begin meeting "at the earliest opportunity," will consist of Edith Everett, Armand D'Angelo, Robert Polk, Judah Gribetz, Joaquin Rivera, and Mr. Murphy, (appointed trustees); Dr. Ann Burton, Chair of the University Faculty Senate and Mr. Garth Marchant, Chair of the University Student Senate, (ex officio trustees); an alumnus of the University; a Distinguished Professor of the University; Dr. Leonard Lief, President of Herbert H. Lehman College; and an additional student and faculty member from a community college (to complement Dr. Burton and Mr. Marchant, who are both at senior colleges). In addition, Mr. Murphy says he plans to invite two "nationally distinguished educators" to serve as advisors to the panel.



Chancellor Robert D. Kibbee

NUKE RALLY HEATS UP

Over 150 people attended an anti-nuclear, anti-war Teach-In, here, Thursday. The Teach-In basically attempted to induce the seriousness of possible nuclear disaster.

The attendance revealed an increase in student political concern on the campus, and in particular within the sponsoring committee.

"Our growth isn't accidental," said Judy Padow of the sponsoring CCNY Survival Task Force of Inter Campus Survival Network, "our members are hardworking and dedicated. It's a strong group."

The Task Force was founded last year and has now spread into other colleges in and outside of CUNY. Many members, such as Padow himself, are faculty personnel.

The objective of the Teach-In, which covered Reagan's budget cuts and increased militarization, American intervention in El Salvador, nuclear power and nuclear war, was to give a "total picture" of American political policy towards working people.

Jim Haughton of Harlem Fight, denounced Reagan's budget which will cut 300,000 CETA jobs and 400,000 summer youth jobs. There would also be cuts in food stamps, welfare and health progress.

"The mass media perpetuates the idea that the cuts will reduce inflation" Haughton said, "yet, by 1985, \$1.8 trillion of our tax will go to the military."

Haughton looked to the students to disrupt the normal functioning of this social system" because students are more energetic, idealistic and have a "deeper political consciousness that those who have had to live in the political/economic system for too long."

The audience, which reflected the age, sex and ethnic mix of the college, were at times, numbered by the ominous facts that the speakers often affronted them with.

"It's so outrageous," Padow said, then pausing. "People are made to feel powerless by government propaganda. For one thing nuclear power and nuclear warfare will amount to the same thing."

Though the mood of the Teach-In was in the urgency and seriousness of the matters involved, Dr. Nichio Kaku of the college's Physics Department presented several pathetic nuclear mishaps in such a way that he evoked a much needed laughter from the audience.

Kaku also warned people of human errors.

committed by technicians at nuclear plants by citing an example when a reactor's cooling system had mistakenly been hooked up to the men's urinals and caused the reactor to overheat. When it was discovered, the workers taped up a sign: "Please don't flush when the reactor is on."

The Senate Armed Services Committee released a report in October 1980 that the U.S. North American Defense Command had experienced 151 nuclear alarms deemed "serious" and 3703 lesser alarms, in the 18 months preceding June 30.

Dr. Chris Hay M.D. explained that if a single one megaton bomb were dropped on Columbus Circle it would melt everything in a five mile radius and cause third degree burns in Jamaica, Queens. It would also flatten everything in a 50 mile area and create fallout lethal to persons 600 miles away. "We would suffocate or die of heat in the so-called bomb shelters," Hoy said.

Erwin Sityar, an organizer of the task force revealed that on the same year that the government guaranteed accident coverage to nuclear reactor plants, the Atomic Energy Commission speculated that, in the worst nuclear

reactor accident, 3,400 people would die immediately within a 15 mile radius and 43,000 people would be injured within a 45 mile radius. New York is 26 miles from the Indian Point reactor plant. The reactor still is in great danger of cracking.

Sityar accused the government of attempting to silence domestic opposition by creating a desperate situation through the budget cuts and the militarization of the police force. There is also possible reintroduction of the S1722 Bill, which would make speaking against the military and energy policy illegal, and the proposed increase in CIA and FBI covert activities by the Reagan administration that is designed to quell domestic opposition.

"Are we supposed to die of radiation and/or war without doing anything about it?" Sityar asked. "Our right to protest will be taken away from us, if we don't act now."

Next February, the nuclear industry plans to ship plutonium through Amsterdam Avenue via the South Bronx. A route designed to travel through Black and Hispanic neighborhoods.

The Department of Transportation has admitted that in the last 10 years, there has been 463 reported highway accidents involving the huge nuclear trucks.

NEWS BRIEFS

Harlem Street To Be Renamed

City councilman Fred Samuel expressed "extreme sense of real satisfaction" when the City Council's Park Committee voted unanimously to rename West 138th St., between Lenox Ave. and Adam Clayton Powell Jr. Boulevard in Harlem, "Odell M. Clark Place", in honor of the former aide to the late congressman.

Councilman Samuel introduced the favorable legislation so that the Harlem community might memorialize the name and continue to be reminded of the "many and lasting contributions made by Odell, particularly during the period when he served Adam Clayton Powell as chief investigator in eradicating prejudice and discrimination in civilian life." Councilman Samuel expressed confidence that the full council will approve the street name change swiftly and that Mayor Koch will then sign it into law.

Harlem Tennis Courts Reconstructed

There was jubilation on the 27th of April because of eight newly constructed tennis courts that were formally opened to the public. The project had been deferred when the city's fiscal crisis arrived. The celebration took place at the Fred Johnson Park 149th St. and Adam Clayton Powell Jr. Blvd. where the courts are. Councilman Fred Samuel described the event as "a dream come true, the culmination of seven years of persistent efforts." Activities included an exhibition of professional matches, a fashion show, drills by the Cadet Corps of Central Harlem and celebrity matches between various politicians, city and state officials as well as sports personalities.

Studio Museum Sponsors Harlem Film Festival

The Fourth Annual Studio Museum Film Festival will be held at the Harlem State Office Building, 163 W. 125th St. and Seventh Ave. The festival began May 1 and will continue each week until June 5, at 7:00 pm. This program is made possible by a grant from New York State Council on the Arts. For further information you may contact Sharon Lopez at 427-5959.

Doris McMillon Is Honored At Luncheon

Doris McMillon, news correspondent for channel 7's Eyewitness News, received a 1981 Media Award from the N.Y. Club of the National Association of Negro Business & Professional Women's Clubs Inc. McMillon was chosen for her outstanding performance in the field of broadcasting. She was honored at the Sojourner Truth Award Luncheon held at the Sheraton Centre on Sunday, May 3, 1981.

Vernon Jordan To Speak At Commencement Exercises

Vernon E. Jordan Jr., President of the National Urban League, will be the main speaker at City College's 135th commencement exercises on Sunday, June 7, 1981 at 3 p.m. on CCNY's South Campus field, 133rd St. and Convent Ave. Mr. Jordan has headed the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People. Later, he became Director of the Voter Education Project of the Southern Regional Council.

Premiere Of Japanese Dance Company In June

Sachiko Ito, renowned Japanese dancer, has formed a company that will stage its premiere in a benefit performance on Tuesday, June 9 and a public concert Wednesday, June 10 at the Theatre of the Open Eye, 316 East 88th St. Ms. Ito has formed this company from some of New York's finest dancers, actors, singers and musicians such as Teiji Ito and Dari Erkkila.

This multi-talented collection of artists will present kabuki style dances and choreographed works that highlight the synthesizing of dance elements from the East and West.

Juniors and Seniors who are interested in internships with WNET/Thirteen for the Fall semester must pick up Internship Applications from the Office of Career Counseling & Placement, Baskerville Room 13. The completed applications must be returned to Mr. Dewey Aleem by May 29th along with a letter of recommendation. For further information see Mr. Aleem in the above office.

TO CITY COLLEGE SENIOR CITIZENS

THE SENIOR CITIZENS ENROLLED IN THE CUNY SYSTEM ARE FORMING A COALITION TO MAINTAIN AND IMPROVE OUR STATUS.

INTERESTED CCNY SENIOR CITIZENS PLEASE WRITE TO MRS. FREIDA SCHIFFMAN FOR MORE INFORMATION.

MRS. FREIDA SCHIFFMAN
• 80 LaSalle St.
New York N.Y. 10027

TO: ALL DEPARTMENTS AND INTERESTED STUDENTS

**FROM: THE MAX E. & FILOMEN M. GREENBERG
CENTER FOR LEGAL EDUCATION & URBAN POLICY**

SUBJECT: THE HANFT AWARD (\$450.00)

THE SAMUEL & ESTHER SHAPIRO FELLOWSHIP (\$1000.00)

ANY CITY COLLEGE STUDENT WHO IS ENTERING LAW SCHOOL IN THE FALL OF 1981 IS ELIGIBLE.

A committee will interview each applicant and will base their award decision on each candidate's academic record, written application and personal interview, in light of the language of each award and the intent of the donors.

Students may submit as appendices to the application written work, a resume, letters of recommendation or any other material which they deem pertinent to their eligibility for these awards.

The awards will be presented at Graduation in June 1981.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION AND APPLICATIONS ARE AVAILABLE AT:

**THE MAX E. & FILOMEN M. GREENBERG
CENTER FOR LEGAL EDUCATION & URBAN POLICY
SHEPARD HALL 8**

PLEASE RETURN APPLICATION TO THE ABOVE ADDRESS ON OR BEFORE MAY 28, 1981.

African Liberation Day To Be Held May 22-23

For the 6th consecutive year on May 22-23, The All-African People's Revolutionary Party (A.A.P.R.P.) is organizing African Liberation Day (A.L.D.). The theme this year is: "Pan-Africanism The Total Liberation And Unification Of Africa Under Scientific Socialism or Perish! Buses will be leaving from various campuses and communities throughout the city and the fare will be \$13.00 round trip. All participants in the two-day event are requested to **wear all white**. White will symbolize to all the relentless struggle for monolithic organization and African National Unity.

THE PAPER

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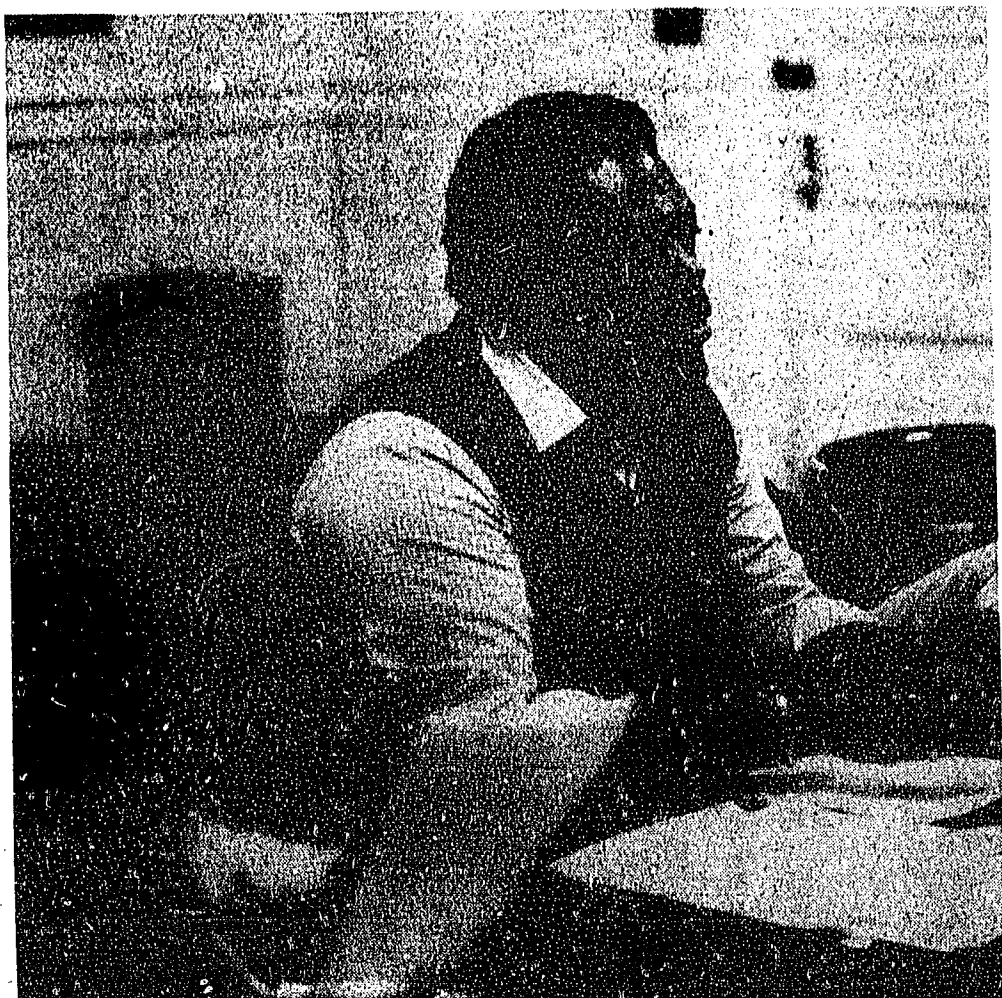
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TONY ANTOINE AND "P.A.S."



Tony Antoine is presently president of the Day Student Senate, largely among Antoine's accomplishments is the maintenance of a level of stability while the DSS changed hands after Michael Edwards was ousted.

The following is part of the P.A.S. platform:

STUDENT LOANS

Due to the high prices that are charged to students, and the uncertainty of getting required books on time in the bookstore, PAS will work on getting the book loans which are insured against a student's financial aid, to be issued in checks instead of vouchers.

DAY CARE CENTER

PAS reiterates its strong support for the Day Care Center. Statistics have shown that the average college student is an older woman with an average of two kids under the age of six. This means that provisions for this service is in demand and must be increased.

COURSES AND PROFESSORS

As a convenience, PAS intends to have the professors names listed next to the courses that they will be teaching, in the 'Schedule of Classes'. This type of schedule is in use at other CUNY colleges, and speeds up the process of selection.

BIO-MED PROGRAM

The enrollment of Blacks and other minority students, plus proportional representation of minority Faculty and Administrative Personnel must be increased in the Bio-med Program.

SEEK PROGRAM

PAS knows the tremendous importance of SEEK to the students of this College. This program has given many students their only hope for attending an institution of Higher Education, and preparing themselves for a highly competitive society.

LEGAL AID CENTER

We know that our students need advice and counseling from lawyers, and this is why we have funded this program heavily during the year, allowing a lawyer to be present at least twice weekly. However, we will work hand in hand with the University Student Senate to provide legal services for all students in any aspect of their life.

PETER KILLCOMMONS AND "CITY WORKERS"



1. This platform and slate have been inspired by the disgraceful and decadent nature the college wide Student Senate has exhibited in the past few years, resulting in total demise of student support services and making student life at our college **Intolerable**. This has been especially evident this past year when even funding of clubs and athletics have been jeopardized.

The ultimate goals of this slate are to run an efficient common-sense Senate composed of people genuinely interested in the welfare of their fellow students.

We encourage anyone of similar mind to join us. However, if you are interested in furthering only your own special interest or feel you will gain power or prestige we are not interested in you. Below is a concise summary of our goals for the upcoming year.

a. The quick and fair allocation of funding to all clubs within the first 2 weeks of each term through use of class registration process as process time for club registration charter and budget submission.

b. A complete itemized budget of all Senate expenses **made public** (published in newspaper) by the third week of each term, which will be binding on the senate.

c. The reorganization of the Senate Executive Committee to represent each school in proportion to their population on campus. For example, correction of the poor representation of the schools of Architecture and Engineering in Senate decisions therefore resulting in unfavorable results for those students.

d. Drastic reduction in the duration and frequency of Senate meetings, i.e.; one meeting of all clubs each term to determine everyone's funding. Walk away having taken active part in deciding your clubs funding relative to other clubs by direct debate; by his/her peers regardless of color or ethnicity.

CEDRIC WASHINGTON

AND THE

"COLLECTIVE"

The Collective slate is committed to dealing with the problems facing the City College Community—problems which are getting increasingly worse despite the promises of previous student governments.

The Collective slate will bring united experienced and dynamic leadership to the Day Student Senate to develop ways of actually resolving these problems. We need action now, not reruns of empty campaign promises.

UNITY . . . **PROGRESS** . . . **ACHIEVEMENT**

In addition, the Collective slate will demand and work for:

- increasing student participation in the decision-making process
- developing a mechanism for fund-raising to increase the Day Student Senate's financial independence
- establishing a student-run counseling office providing students with alternative financial aid and up-to-date information on legislative cuts
- proposing specific recruitment policies geared towards increasing Black & Hispanic enrollment in Biomed, Nursing & other specialized programs
- making the bookstore a student-run enterprise
- making Finley Student Center, a student-controlled center with a director responsive to and experienced with student activity programs
- increasing community access to CCNY facilities

WHO'S RUNNING

TWO ON THE RUN: CANDIDATES FOR ESS PRES.

FRANCIS OSAZUWA MEANS "UNITY"



ESS President Francis Osazuwa

By Michael Milligan

"This college," says Francis Osazuwa, candidate for re-election as president of the Evening Student Senate, "has refused to meet its obligation towards the students that come in after five pm."

Francis Osazuwa has served as president of the Evening Student Senate for four months. He took over the position when Garth Marchant, former president of the ESS, became president of United Student Senate, the representative body of all CUNY student governments.

Although his presidency has been short, Osazuwa has been involved in student government affairs for several semesters.

Charging the City College administration "discriminates" against evening students, Osazuwa told THE PAPER he would run for re-election as president of the ESS on the UNITY slate.

Osazuwa claims many offices are closed by the time evening students arrive at the college. He considers this part of the college's plan to "phase out the evening student division systematically." Osazuwa's main complaint is aimed at the Registrar's office, which he feels is poorly staffed.

"When a student goes in there," he explained, "hardly any one is there to attend to him. When they (do) attend to you, they are either rude or have little or no information to give to you."

The problem, Osazuwa says is one faced by both evening and day students. He feels changes should be made in that office.

Osazuwa's complaints, along with others, about the Registrar's office has led to an on-

going investigation of that office by City College's Acting President Arthur Tiedeman.

Osazuwa has also initiated a legal suit against the college for what he considers their lack of concern. To explain how evening students feel, he makes the analogy of the "landlord and the tenant."

"If you pay your rent, then the landlord has to provide the heat, hot water," he explains. The college, as he sees it, is the landlord; taking the rent (tuition) but giving little in return.

"The reason the college has neglected the evening students," he continues, "is there has been no one speaking for the evening students."

Much of the problem, Osazuwa feels, comes from the Dean of General Studies. Though he has no complaints against the Dean personally, he feels the position has no power.

"He has absolutely no power. He is just there as a figure-head." To help give the position of Dean of General Studies more power,

Osazuwa has organized a petition drive to "demand the Dean of General Studies be given more power." The problems faced by evening students, Osazuwa says, are caused by the college.

"I blame the college," he says. It is part of the "elimination process" of the evening student division. An elimination process he hopes to reverse as president of the Evening Student Senate for a second term.

"They are phasing out the evening student division systematically," Osazuwa charges. He feels the Administration will "unless we the students rally to the evening division."

CAROL SMALL AND "S.A.V.E."

By Andre Martin

Carol Smalls, a candidate for President of the evening student senate on the S.A.V.E. slate, is one whose primary objective includes the initiation of projects and implementation of policies that recognize the evening student body as a group of working individuals.

Ms. Smalls attributes the lack of interest in evening students have towards participation in student government endeavors to the fact that the student government has not reached out effectively to the evening students. She is also aware that due to lack of adequate security, many students attending north campus classes are hesitant to come south at night. Ms. Smalls, currently executive secretary of the evening student senate emphasized that student government should have more informative gatherings for students saying "we must come up with programs that will be worth their attendance following a full day of work and evening of class and provide more than just disco music and ethnic food."

Ms. Smalls, a day worker with the University Student Senate, is sensitive to the fact that many courses are not offered during evening hours. She says, "this means that evening students who need these courses will have to sacrifice working time to get them. Rotating courses every two semesters is not solving the problem."

Ms. Smalls declares that having the registrar's office open at least two nights per week is a dire necessity. The office's limited hours has forced evening students to take time off from their jobs to make needed adjustments.

Carol Smalls supports implementation of a legal services program for evening students and wants to see more effective counseling available to evening students.

Ms. Smalls says that Finley Center is not being utilized by evening students to a large degree. She stated "for this reason evening students activity fees earmarked to Finley should be distributed to the evening students via jobs in the management of the center or, given to the evening student government in terms of services programs."

According to Carol Smalls, students should be aware that a tuition increase would phase the evening students right out of City College. She commented, "at a time when the Reagan Administration has taken such a harsh stand against education, the working population and the voting population which in all ways points to evening students, the evening students must take a stand to insure that we develop and maintain an evening division that is intact."



TODAY—LAST DAY OF STUDENT ELECTIONS



PHOTO BY LORRAINE BAEZ

WYATT TEE WALKER: RENAISSANCE MAN

By Keith V. Wallace

The faces of Dr. Wyatt Tee Walker are many. In his career that spans 30 years, he has been a civil rights advocate for the oppressed, an educator for the uneducated, a leader for the leaderless, a doctor for the spiritually sick, and a man for the people. Not a minute wasted he is a man on the move. Wyatt Tee Walker is the last of what historians have termed "The Renaissance Man."

His dynamic career first came into public focus as the Regional Director of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (S.C.L.C.) under the leadership of Dr. Martin Luther King. During those turbulent years, Walker said "We were aiming at the obvious forms of segregation, with the signs, public accommodation . . .

When looking at those bloody years in retrospect and relating it to the present situation, he said, "EVERYTHING HAS CHANGED AND YET NOTHING HAS CHANGED. THE CONDITION OF THE BLACK MAN HAS NOT CHANGED SUBSTITUTELY SINCE 1619." He elaborated saying "The surroundings, the times, and the mood of the country is different, and yet the condition of Black people as a group has not altered very much in relationship to the dominant group . . . white people. That is the only way you can measure our progress, not by the people living in Senegal or some other country, because we do not live there."

"When we came here we were chattel slavery and white soon to be Americans were colonial planters, they were in control of everything. When you run that through to the present moment, not very much has changed. White people are still in control of everything. With all the changes that have been made in the circumstances of some Black people, when you look at the entire Black populace, and relate that to the entire white populace, we are worst off than when I began my work thirty years ago."

Although Dr. Walker believes that the changes Black people have made have been generally cosmetic, he believes the most important contribution of the 60's was that the minds of Black people were emancipated.

After serving as Governor Rockefeller's Special Assistant on urban Affairs, Walker moved on to serve as pastor of Harlem's famed Cannan Baptist Church. Since arriving at Cannan he has initiated a number of campaigns against drug dealing in the area. He admits that the effect of this campaign against the whole community has been minimal. Does he have any solution to the situation? "DRUGS" he said, "OUGHT TO BE GIVEN TO ADDICTS." he favors Great Britain's System, where approximately 60,000 drug addicts are maintained by the government, and still continue to lead productive lives.

"In N.Y. the killing, the mayhem, the mugging, and the burglaries happen because of the profit motive involved in drugs." He continues "WE have to take some of the crime

THREE UNIQUE VOICES

By Michael Milligan

Aaron Davis Center was alive with the spirit of Langston Hughes as three black women authors, Toni Cade Bambara, Paule Marshall and Toni Morrison, read their works in tribute to the renowned poet-writer.

Paule Marshall, author of "The Timeless People," spoke of her experiences with Langston Hughes and how he motivated her to pursue a career in writing.

Langston, she said, was "a teacher, a guide, a kind of greo, who shared stories with her over 'glin and cigarettes.'" She credited him to her success.

She read parts of one of her works, "Reena," the story of two women who reunite after many years, to the crowded audience of students and faculty.

The often funny story, with lines like "God don't like ugly and he ain't stuck on pretty," lead to a quiet message: "the unity between men and women."

Toni Cade Bambara changed the light-hearted atmosphere with a thought provoking poem that analysed the recent race related murders throughout the country.

Bambara, author of "The Salt Eaters," told the silently attentive audience "war has been declared," as she spoke her views on the country's declining morality.

Atlanta, Guyana, Buffalo, and child molesters, she said, seem to be acceptable within our diminishing society. Our society, seems to be living in a "climate of Brooke Shields," where anything goes.

The program's last speaker was Toni Morrison, author of "Song of Solomon," who

spoke on myths and lies.

It seems, she began, as if "we don't listen."

Myths, she said, were lies created to keep society as it was. Myths about blacks and whites, have been perpetuated throughout history and it seems as though people prefer to believe the myths about people, rather than the truth.

Reading from her recently released novel, "Tar Baby," she showed the main character, Valerian, had found that the world he was brought up in had changed. He longed for the pride and simplicity of the past. And soon he was given a choice: to stay in the world as it was, or to go back to the pride and simplicity of the past.

Valerian's dilemma, Toni Morrison explained, was one faced by all of us. She said there were "no ways to discover at a certain point," and that is caused because we have lost our "rites of passage."

"We remain in danger," she said. Because unlike in the past, the rites of passage are no longer clear. We, she believes, are a people, like Valerian, who are lost in time.

The messages of Toni Cade Bambara, Paule Marshall, and Toni Morrison, were complex. But, importantly, each agreed they were not messages found in books. They were messages that would have to be sorted out.

But Prof. Jerome Brooks, program coordinator, best summed up the Langston Hughes celebration.

"You have to educate yourselves," he said, "inspite of the university."

They were words of advice, Langston would wholeheartedly agree with.

and pain away from the innocent people, the rest of the community shouldn't be penalized, because of drug addiction."

Wyatt Tee Walker's scope is not limited to the local and national arena. He is a man of the world. Two years ago he and other Black clergymen were criticized for their contact with the P.L.O. following the resignation of Ambassador Andrew Young from the U.N. During that period Walker said "THE PALESTINIANS ARE NIGGERS OF THE MIDDLE EAST." Despite what seems to be a radical statement, Walker believes Israel is a fact, but he also feels their can not be peace in the Middle East until land is returned to the Palestinians. He believes in America the Zionist influences are so great, that they con-

mass media, and we have only heard one side of the story." He ironically adds "AMERICA IS THE ONLY FRIEND ISRAEL HAS, AND ISRAEL IS THE ONLY FRIEND SOUTH AFRICA HAS. That is a strange alliance."

Dr. Wyatt Tee Walker has done so much in his life-time one wonders if there is anything else left for him to do? "One day," he admits, "I would like to serve as an ambassador to a Black African nation." With his immense motivation and ambition, there is little doubt his dream will some day become reality.



Focus:

EL SALVADOR: T

Revolution in El Salvador

By Maritza Cotto-Santana

"It is a greater crime to kill an ant than a man because the man is born again at death, while the ant dies forever."
— General Maximiliano Hernández Martínez (El Salvador)

What started as a struggle for basic human rights in El Salvador in 1932 has now become a revolution.

The government has never complied with the demands for human rights to the majority of its people, which is not surprising considering the country is controlled by a few very wealthy families through a network of institutionalized security forces such as the National Guard, the National Police and the "Policía de Hacienda" or Treasury police.

El Salvador is governed by military dictators or juntas (a group of five people) who protect the interest of this oligarchy. In 1961, for example, six families owned as much land in the country as eighty percent of the rural population.

Today, the oligarchy has grown, and a middle class in the city has emerged. Now, there are fourteen families who own the majority of the land.

In the cities a small, strong middle class controls the new industries and businesses that modernize the country. They invite imperialism by financing and assisting foreign investors to industrialize the country's natural resources, offering lucrative free-trade zones. Businessmen were forced to seek markets outside the country because workers could not provide a market for the products they produced.

The rest of the population is an alienated, hungry people, who work hard, receive minimal pay and die at a very young age. The peasants in the countryside and the workers in the city are denied basic necessities, such as adequate housing and food. The working class in El Salvador (as in most of Central America) is Indian. To be Indian in Latin America, is to be little less than an ant.

To know, at least some of El Salvador's history is to begin to understand the people's struggle in that country.

Prior to 1932, coffee was the main and only exported product. If prices were lowered or raised in the world markets, El Salvador was affected. Even then, a small group of families owned most of the land, while the majority of the population worked on coffee plantations under a system similar to feudalism.

Politics at the time were characterized by **el caudillismo**; an era most Latin American countries have experienced. **Caudillos** were individuals who took the government by force, and ruled in the interest of particular families. Until someone stronger took over the government, a **Caudillo** would rule for an indefinite period of time.

During the nineteenth century, there were many uprisings in El Salvador. By 1912, a National Guard was created to suppress the workers in the countryside.



Suchitoto, El Salvador, three soldiers talk as people wait in line to fill water containers in front of military headquarters in this 50 kilometers east of the capital. The town has been without drinking water for a month and water is brought in daily by the army in trucks.



A display of weapons captured in one house on the outskirts of the capital. The list includes American-made 57mm recoilless rifles, Chinese made rocket launchers and European made automatic rifles.

In 1932, "The Golden Age" of El Salvador's coffee ended abruptly with the depression that the world was experiencing. There was mass unemployment. The lands were left idle, leaving thousands of Salvadoreans without food. Many people were forced to migrate to many neighboring Central American countries.

But the most important effect of the depression was the mobilization of a small group of workers who advocated that socialism was the only cure for the unemployment and hunger that were plaguing the people. One of the leaders in this group was Fernando Mortí, one of the founders of the Central American Socialist Party and the symbol of the present struggle for social change in El Salvador. Fernando Mortí helped create the Communist Party of El Salvador (PCS). Ten PCS led thousands of protests and demands for basic necessities, such as, a minimum wage for farmworkers and unemployment compensation.

The result of the first major mobilization of workers in 1932 was the massacre of four percent of the entire population. Led by General Maximiliano Hernández Martínez, the army in El Salvador killed 30,000 Indians in a matter of weeks. The communist party was destroyed and many of the peasant leaders were hung in the town squares, their bodies dangling for days in an effort to frighten anyone who even thought of rebelling against the country's economic and political policies.

Since 1932 until now, terror has reigned in El Salvador. The coffee oligarchy turned over the responsibility of running the state to the Army. The families would finance the Army and the latter in turn would protect the families and their interests.

Any protest or uprising by the workers have been met by an array of bullets which indiscriminately kill hundreds of men, women and children every year. The recent uprising and guerilla warfare is a continuation of the fighting which has been going on for more than fifty years.

WALTER CA El Salvador's Rev

"In El Salvador wounded." The h appears in the Apr ish newspaper La

It was a Wedne for the B train, and the college to catch news, I thought, vador becoming a

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A quick check thr the N.Y. Times ar

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General Martínez e ple in 1932. He ac

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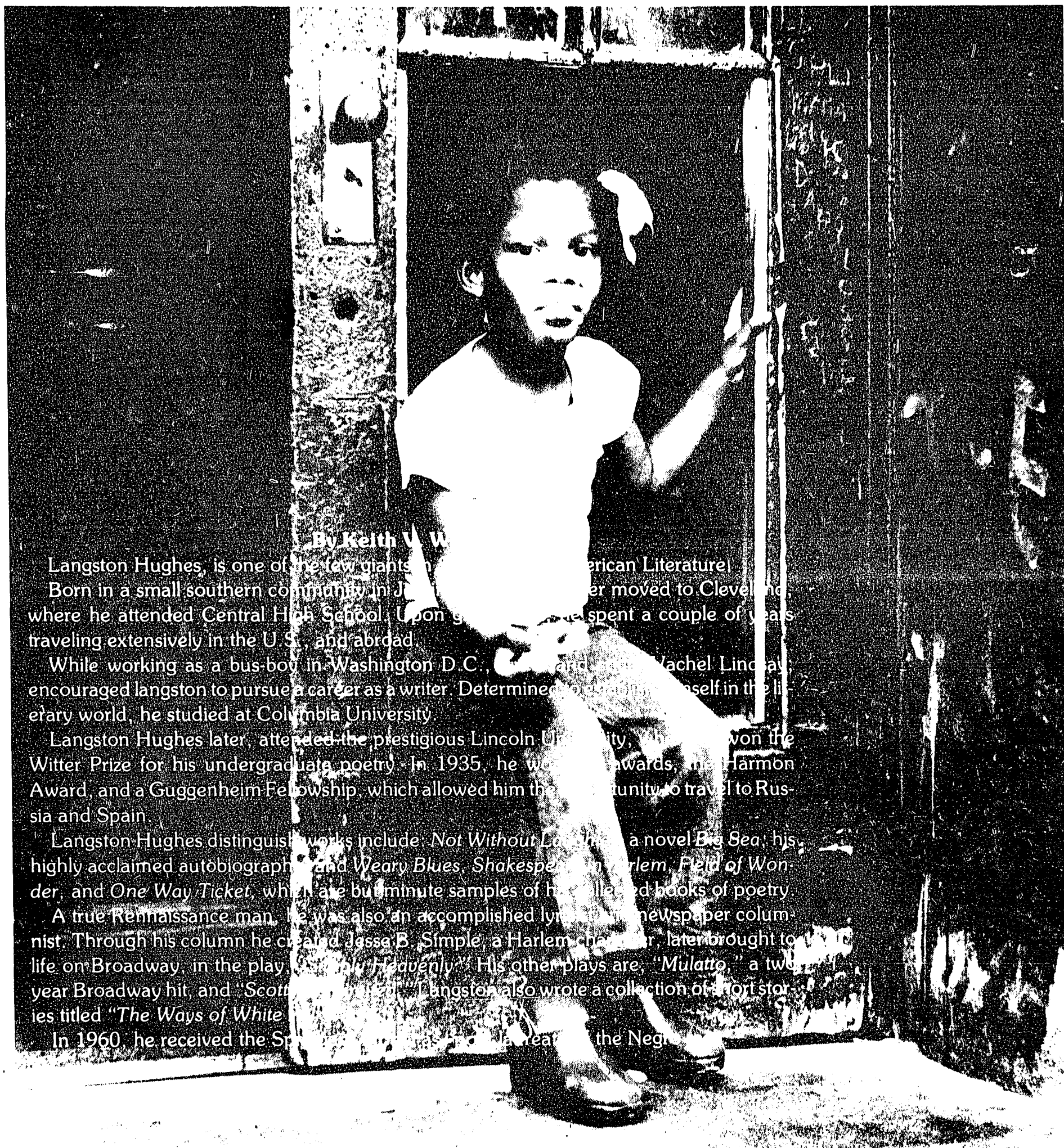
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(ERP).

Wednesday, May 20, 1981

EXPRESSIONS

LANGSTON HUGHES' HARLEM



By Keith V. W.

Langston Hughes, is one of the few giants in American Literature. Born in a small southern community in Missouri, he later moved to Cleveland, where he attended Central High School. Upon graduation, he spent a couple of years traveling extensively in the U.S., and abroad.

While working as a bus-boy in Washington D.C., he met and fell in love with Rachel Lindsay, who encouraged Langston to pursue a career as a writer. Determined to establish himself in the literary world, he studied at Columbia University.

Langston Hughes later attended the prestigious Lincoln University, where he won the Witter Prize for his undergraduate poetry. In 1935, he won the Harman Award, and a Guggenheim Fellowship, which allowed him the opportunity to travel to Russia and Spain.

Langston Hughes' distinguished works include: *Not Without Love*, a novel; *Big Sea*, his highly acclaimed autobiography; and *Weary Blues*, *Shakespeare in Harlem*, *Field of Wonder*, and *One Way Ticket*, which are but minute samples of his collected books of poetry.

A true Renaissance man, he was also an accomplished lyricist and newspaper columnist. Through his column he created Jesse B. Simple, a Harlem character, later brought to life on Broadway, in the play *Simple Living*. His other plays are *"Mulatto"*, a two-year Broadway hit, and *"Scottsboro"*. Langston also wrote a collection of short stories titled *"The Ways of White"*.

In 1960, he received the Spurgeon Award for his contribution to the Negro community.

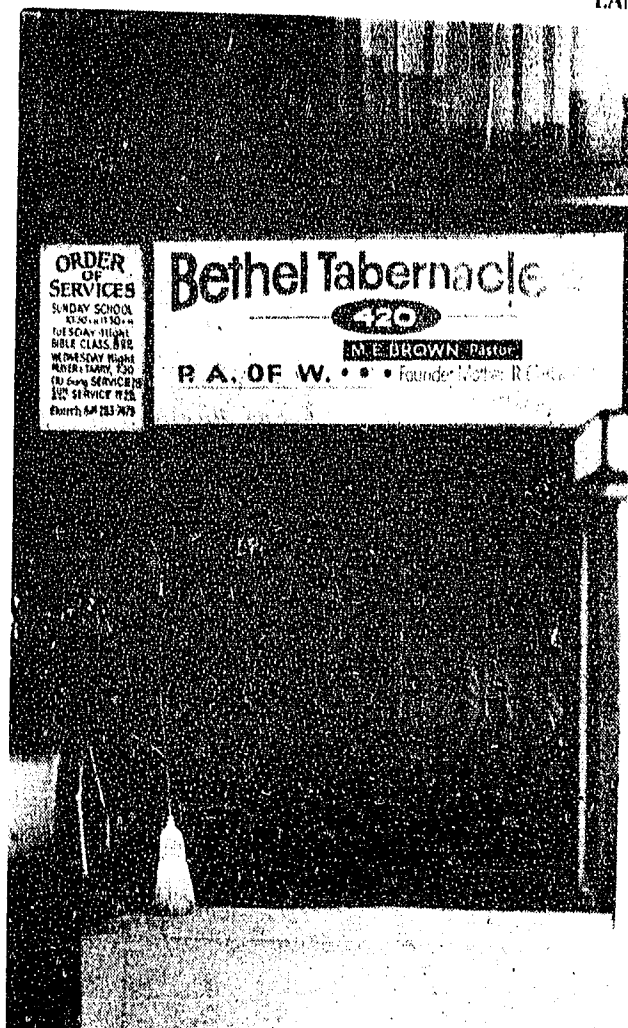
LANGSTON



PRAYER MEETING

Glory Halleluah
De dawns a-comin
A Black old woman croons
In the Amen corner at the
Ebenezer Baptist Church
A Black old woman's croons,
De dawns a-comin .

Harlem sweeties
have you dug the spill
of Sugar Hill?
Cast your grims
On this sepia thrill:
Brown sugar lassie
Caramel treat
Honey gold Babe
Sweet enough to eat.
Peach-skin girlie
coffee and cream
Chocolate darling
Out of a dream
Walnut tinted
Or cocoa brown
Pomegranate lipped
Pride of the town.
Rich cream colored
to plum-tinted black
Feminine sweetness
In Harlem's no lack.
To blush of rose
Persimmon bronze
to cinamon toes
Blackberry coridal,
Virginia dare-wine-
All those sweet colors
Flavor Harlem of mine
Walnut or cocoa
Let me repeat:
Caramel, brown sugar
A chocolate treat
Molassed taffy
Coffee and cream
Licorice, clove, cinamon
To a honey-brown dream.
Ginger, wine-gold,
Persimmon, blackberry
All through the spectrum
harlem girls vary—
So if you want to know beauty
Strollid own luscious
Delicious, Fine Sugar Hill



LANGSTON HUGHES' HARLEM

Mother To Son

Well, son, I'll tell you:
Life for me ain't been no crystal
It's had tacks in it,
And splinters,
And boards torn up,
And places with no carpet on the
Bare.
But all the time
I've been a-climbin' on,
And reachin' landlin's
And turnin' corners,
And sometimes goin' in the dark
Where there ain't been no light.
So boy, don't you turn back.
Don't you set down down on the
'Cause you fin it's kinder hard.
Don't you fall now—
For I'se still goin', honey,
I'se still climbin',
And life for me ain't been no crys

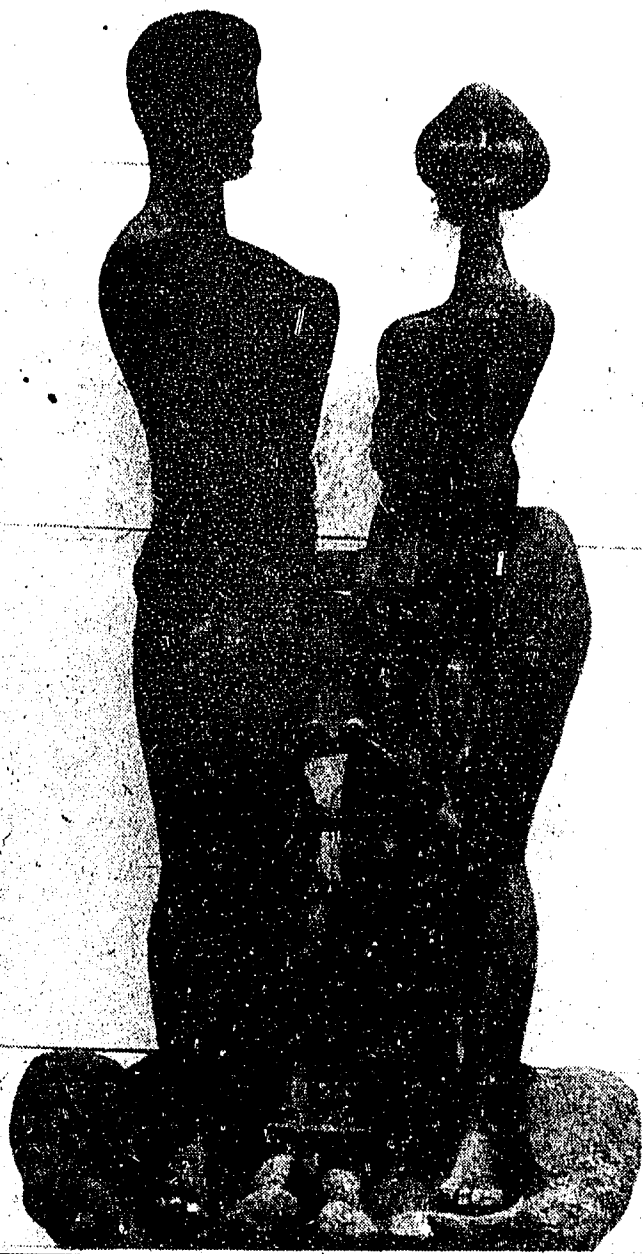


LANGSTON HUGHES' HARLEM



What ha
Does it d
like a rai
Or fester
And ther
Does it s
Or crust
like a syr
Maybe it
like a hea
Or does it

PAPER PHOTOFILE



The Negro Speaks Of Rivers

I've known rivers.

I've known rivers ancient as the world and older than the flow of human blood in human veins

My soul has grown deep like the rivers.

I bathed in the Euphrates when dawns were young.

I built my hut near the Congo and it lulled me to sleep.

I looked upon the Nile and raised the pyramids above it.

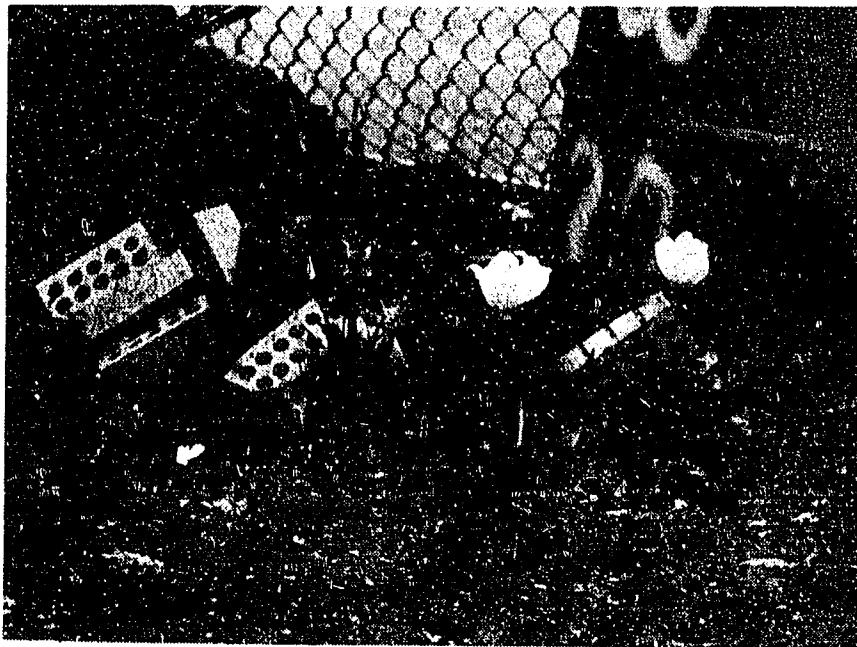
I heard the singing of the Mississippi when Abe Lincoln

went down to new Orleans, and I've seen its muddy bosom turn all golden in the sunset

I've known rivers.

Ancient, dusky rivers.

My soul has grown deep like the rivers.



I, Too

I, too, sing America.

I am the darker brother.

They send me to eat in the kitchen

When company comes,

But I laugh,

And eat well,

and grow strong.

Tomorrow,

I'll be at the table

When company comes.

Nobody 'll dare

Say to me,

" eat in the kitchen,"

Then.

Sydenham Hospital

Harlem

Opens to a dream deferred?

Try up

sin in the sun?

Or like a sore-

run?

Stink like rotten meat?

and sugar over-

upy sweet?

Just sags

heavy load.

It explode?

LANGSTON HUGHES' HARLEM

PHOTO BY LORRAINE BAEZ

G.

SICKLE CELL ANEMIA:

MYSTERIES UNSOLVED

By Max P. Francois

As to be expected, pregnancy subjects a woman with sickle cell anemia to a serious risk. In order to counsel these women about reproduction, various important questions have to be raised: (1) What is the true risk that a patient with sickle cell anemia will die in association with pregnancy? (2) What is the chance that a pregnancy, if survived by the mother, will result in a living neonate? (3) If a pregnancy is successful for the mother, and baby, what is the mother's long term capacity to rear the child? Another question which applies to the physician is: Should primary sterilization, abortion, or postpartum sterilization be offered to the person with sickle cell anemia? None of these questions seems to have an easy answer because ethical and social issues in screening for genetic diseases have to be considered.

A fascinating study of 35 HbS and Hb C (hemoglobinopathy similar to that caused by the sickle cell gene) was undertaken by Fort et al. (1971) to illustrate the hazards to both mother and child of gestation associated with these hemoglobinopathies. They found that these patients experienced a 10 to 14 percent maternal mortality rate, and a 51 to 55 percent prenatal child mortality rate. The fact that the mother, due to her illness, can not care for the child, coupled with the poor medical health

that the offspring will have if they too inherit the homozygous gene condition, provide additional support to the concept that some form of relief should be offered to these women. Based on these figures, they advocated aggressive genetic counseling to the women which includes liberal surgical sterilization and primary abortion in certain cases.

What is being done about sickle cell anemia in terms of research and therapeutic approaches because the treatment of these patients remains a difficult clinical problem, since there is no cure and no truly effective management. Robert Scott (1970) noted that, from a research funding perspective, sickle cell disease received woefully less than what its dollar share would be if measured against the reality of the public health program that it represents. Much rarer diseases were getting more support as research problems. The public (including blacks) was largely unaware of the disease. In 1970, volunteering groups raised over 7 million dollars for the struggle against muscular dystrophy, even though it occurs in 1 every 5000 births. In the same year, less than 100,000 dollars was raised for sickle cell research.

Currently, more research is under way to learn about the mechanisms of the sickling process and how it might be prevented. Mange and Mange (1980) postulated a hypo-

thetical cure for sickle cell anemia by removing some bone marrow (the site of hemoglobin synthesis) from a patient and inserting into these cells some normal beta-chain deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA), the hereditary material in living organisms, in which the stretch of nucleotides coding for the sixth amino acid specifies glutamic acid (correctly) rather than valine (incorrectly). This might be accomplished by first incorporating the correct DNA into a nonvirulent virus that can invade the marrow cells but not harm them, a process like bacterial transduction. Then, the treated marrow cells could be reinserted into the donor. The newly introduced alleles (alternate forms of a gene at a given locus) for normal beta chains might be incorporated in place of, or along side of, the sickle cell alleles. It remains to be seen, of course, whether significant relief of disease symptoms would result from the transduction of relatively few cells and what hazards might be encountered along the way.

A variety of medications have been introduced in the therapy of sickle cell anemia but these therapeutic agents have been shown to have little or no beneficial effect. I will briefly discuss the use of analgesics, cyanate, and urea because they seem to be the most promising therapeutic agents. The choice of analgesics (pain relieving medicines) is very

important. Aspirin seems contraindicated because its acidifying tendency might tend to increase sickling. In children, Tylenol is the drug of choice, followed by codeine if there is relief from the former. Cyanate inhibits sickling in vitro through a process of carbamylation of terminal valine groups in both alpha and beta chains of hemoglobin S. Urea breaks hydrophobic bonds which produce aggregation of hemoglobin S. This effect may be reproduced in vitro (test tube) but the concentrations required are much higher than can be tolerated by patients.

In dealing with sickle cell anemia, early diagnosis followed by provision of optimum nutrition, avoidance of exposure to infection and other crisis precipitating factors, are very important. With appropriate medical care and management, the complication of sickle cell disease can often be minimized. Furthermore, many scientists are investigating a variety of means whereby sickle cell disease can be effectively treated; Thus there is a considerable hope for the future.

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NATIVE OBSERVER:

BLACKS ON THE SILVER SCREEN

By Nashid Al-Amin

It is said that in 1981 the images of minorities on television and in the movies have not shown much change for the better. African-Americans (Blacks) comprise the largest American minority and are not only under-represented in these media but for the most part are mis-represented as well. Dark-skinned (or non-white) ethnic groups with substantial members in America (Chinese, Japanese, Puerto Rican, Chicano, etc.) are even more under-represented.

It is a sorry state of affairs when one has to look at matters in terms of color. But in the United States color happens to be an extremely important issue: laws are enacted because of it; houses are burned to the ground because of it; people are killed because of it. This has been true since the country's inception. Racism has infected

every facet of American life and has always affected minority people involved with movies and television.

To get to the root of misrepresentation of minorities one would have to go to the very roots of racism itself; the problem stems from racism.

The medical, anthropological and psychiatric fields played a significant role in nurturing many myths about Blacks. Their published views, supposedly based on accurate, impartial, scientific research were readily accepted by this society in the last century who desired corroboration in support of the enslavement of Africans. Some of the findings which emerged through intense, objective and up-to-date modern research were as follows:

In support of his conviction that the

brain of the various races of man became "successively smaller" as one "descended" from the Caucasian to the Ethiopian. Dr. Samuel G. Morton said (1840) that the brain differential accounted for "those primeval attributes of mind, which, for wise purposes, have given our race a decided and unquestionable superiority over all the nations of the earth."

Dr. W.M. Bevis (1921), emphasized the black man's talent for mimicry as trying to "compensate for psychic inferiority by imitating the white race . . . to delude the uninitiated into the belief that the mental level of the Negro is only slightly inferior to that of the Caucasian."

The famous European scientist Carl Jung, who fancied himself an expert on blacks said (1928-30): "The different strata of the mind correspond to the history of the races" and the Negro "has probably a whole historical layer less" than the white man.

Is it surprising that Blacks are portrayed as buffoons or incomplete human beings in movies and on television? The statements of the above men seem ludicrous today, but some of them were the greatest scientists and intellectuals of their day and respected by the world.

In the early days of film in America, slow moving, slow talking, slow thinking Stephen Fetchit epitomized America's concept of a Black man. In various films in the 1930's and '40's Black and white audiences roared with laughter at his head-scratching characterizations.

Edward Anderson, who co-starred with Jack Benny as **Rochester** for many years, played an advanced Fetchit—moving and talking a little quicker but still a misrepresentation. Studios offered these roles in keeping with the American stereotype of the Black man; he was a slow-witted, fun-loving, eye-rolling jigger (nigger?).

Bill Robinson lent grace to the image of Black men with his impeccable tap-dancing and good manners but his image still lacked the completeness of a full human being with a full gamut of emotions.

Paul Robeson was the only actor to escape the stereotype during this period. But because of his future political troubles and subsequent isolation, many of his films are not widely known. I have seen three or four of WNET, PBS, the most famous of which was probably "The Emperor Jones." It tells the story of a Pullman car porter (Robeson) who gets sent to a chain gang, escapes to a Caribbean island and becomes a self-made emperor. He is opposed by a white trader who plots his downfall and turns the emperor's subjects against him.

Robeson's performance is impressive and colorful. Though he smiles a lot and even sings, he also shows many emotions such as guile, anger and resolution. He even carries a gun on his hip. These are very significant; for at the same time this movie was released in 1933, Fetchit was starting his rise to fame as a slow-witted Black; **Stymie** of "Our Gang" wiped perspiration from his forehead which splattered black against a wall (Boy, did that make me laugh!); and Big Black King Kong was lusting after Faye Wray from the South Pacific to the streets of New York.

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Beginning May 18, 1981

Deadline for Returning: June 30, 1981

THE PEOPLE, THE WAR

RE: RA

lution

A U.S. military advisor is
headline, in bright red letters,
11th edition of the Span-
Prensa.

Monday. I remember waiting
another uneventful trip to
my 8 a.m. class. Here was
what with the fear of El Sal-
another Vietnam.

none of the people I spoke
now about such an incident.
ough the morning papers,
d the News, turned up no
incident ever happened, al-
rily related info about how
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of nation wide frustration
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marked by gross corruption
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tually sent squads into the
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ssive organizers.
elections of 1972 was a
salvador's politics. Victory
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Christian Democratic Party
ermo Ungo, a socialist
onstrations were set up
overnment quickly retali-
ne army and banning or
f the country, leaders of
onal Union (UNO).
s, on realizing that the
a joke, the major parties
movements. A splinter if
PCS) formed the Popu-
Farabundo Martí (FPL)
rection of 1932. Dissi-
rats allied with other left-
e's Revolutionary Army



Taking a break. Government troops patrolling an area between Suchitoto and San Jose Guayabal rest outside an abandoned farm house.



Three kids, survivors of a massacre, which took place May 1980 at the Sampul river near border from El Salvador to Honduras, look into camera while inside a farmhouse in Honduras.

THE VICTIMS

"In a single day (last week), 37 people were assassinated by the country's security forces. In a slum section of San Salvador, the capital police dragged out 23 people from their homes and shot them dead in the street; seven others refused to come out and they were killed indoors."

This report on the Time magazine issue of April 20th, 1981 is an example of who are the real victims of the war in El Salvador. The victims are people forced to live in refugee camps and subject to violence by the security forces and ORDEN (rightist death squad). The victims are those forced to leave their homeland and end up in places like Costa Rica and Honduras where they are subject to harassment by the local authorities. They end up in places like the Arizona desert where last year 13 refugees died of dehydration.

The church has been specifically targeted by the right wing death squads. Many priests have died and last year, on March 24, Archbishop Armulpo Romero was killed while celebrating mass.

On November 28, the leaders of the opposition were rounded up as they were preparing to give a press conference in the San Jose High School in the center of San Salvador. Two hundred soldiers surrounded the building as 20 armed civilians went inside to arrest the leaders. Their tortured bodies were later found on the outskirts of the city.

On December 3, the rape and murder of four American Catholic women—three of whom were nuns—sparked international protest. Shocked Americans pressured President Carter into suspending aid to El Salvador until the junta concluded its own investigation of the murders. So far, no one has been arrested, even though the FBI gathered evidence in El Salvador which proves the guilt of the junta's security forces.

Five thousand were murdered in the first three months of this year. This figure **does not** include victims of mass genocide such as the 600 refugees who were butchered by the security forces—with the aid of regular Honduran army men—at the Sumpul River by the Honduran border; or the holocaust of cave "La Pintad" in the state of Morazan, where 1500 peasants were buried alive by Air Force bombers.

"Children are tossed in the air and shot for target practice . . . women's breasts are cut, and their heads chopped off." Congresswoman Mikuski (Md.) was told everywhere she went during her recent trip to El Salvador. She asked if the leftists performed such barbarous acts. "No," she was told, "It's always the government forces."

TRIBUTE TO A GRAND LADY

By Avery L. Moon

Madame Mary Cardwell Dawson was many things, teacher, artist, opera singer and conductor. But perhaps most of all Mme. Dawson was "a pioneer in the truest sense of the word."

Mme. Dawson was one of the few Blacks (if not the first) responsible for the entrance of Blacks into the field of grand opera. She dared to enter when Blacks were not readily accepted during the thirties and forties. During her lifetime she founded and maintained The Cardwell School Of Music, The Dawson Choir, and the National Negro Opera Company in Pittsburgh.

Tribute was paid to this grand lady of opera in a memorabilia program earlier this month, held at the Arthur Schomburg Center for Research in Black Culture located at 135th St. and Lenox Ave. The affair, sponsored by the Dawson Art Guild, brought together friends, relatives, and ex-students of Mme. Dawson.

According to the principle speaker for the program, the honorable Albert J. Grant, 29th Assembly District Leader, Mme. Dawson possessed a desire to see young singing talent developed. "She had a dream that someday Black people would be performing and producing grand opera and fortunately she lived to see both come true."

Performing artists at this program expressed their feelings for Mme. Dawson through song. Bettye Voorhees, a mezzo-soprano, who had sung and traveled a great deal with Mme. Dawson, sang "Old Man River". Tradition-

ally the song is performed by a male baritone, but I believe in women's lib," said Bettye Voorhees, so I'm gonna do *Old Man River*."

Mrs. Katie J. Daniel, who is currently studying for her Master's degree in voice, touched many people by singing her rendition of an old negro spiritual entitled "Bye and Bye Lord." During this program the Schomburg Center was presented with an award for their work in preserving rare manuscripts, books and other knowledge on Black culture and history. Accepting the award was Mr. John Miller, Acting chief of the Schomburg Center.

Mme. Dawson was perhaps best known and remember by her niece, Mrs. Barbara Lee.

Mrs. Lee, who resides in Wash., D.C., has been the secretary of the National Negro Opera Company for some time now.

"As I sat and listened to the good things that were said about Aunt Mary," Mrs. Lee said "I could almost hear her voice dictating a letter to me as she had so often done. She always began them by saying your's in the spirit of music." Mrs. Lee was grateful that so many people had come to the Program. She said most were students and friends of hers. Lee was also glad that it was these groups of friends that formed organizations, both here and in New York and Pittsburgh "dedicated in furthering the work and spirit" of Dawson.

Mme. Mary Cardwell Dawson's family and friends clearly intend to see that her spirit and the work she started are continued.



PHOTO BY LLOYD BANKS

BHE LISTENS TO CITY'S PROBLEMS

By Michael Milligan

James P. Murphy, Chairman of the Board of Higher Education, and Chancellor Robert Kibbee offered an ear to City College's problems, as they met with college leaders recently.

The meeting according to Chairman Murphy, was to demonstrate the BHE is "interested and concerned" and wants to "help City move ahead," especially now with the coming of Dr. Bernard W. Harleston, City College's new president.

Chairman Murphy and Chancellor Kibbee listened and took notes as student leaders representing the Day and Evening student senates, and the Graduate Center, spoke on a variety of problems including complaints on college procedures, the staffing of the Registrar's office, and security on campus.

Also among the problems discussed was, what some consider to be the misuse of student fees. According to Ernest Hannah, student Ombudsman, some "student activity fees are not accountable," while others are used to pay City College employees.

Chairman Murphy said he was aware of the problem, which is not unique to City College. He said the BHE had commissioned a study of the problem.

The task force assigned to the study on student activity fees "will present to the BHE" within a few weeks. The BHE will then suggest "policies" as to how to deal with the problem.

James Smalls, president of the Graduate Center, spoke about the problems with students and security guards. He suggested the BHE look into creating a sensitivity program by which security guards could better understand the students. Smalls also suggested allowing guards to attend classes without charge and receive credits to help them become "sensitized" to student life on campus.

Much of the problem with security, according to Anthony Antoine, president of the Day Student Senate, stems from the college lack of involvement with the community. City College, he said, is "isolated from the community."

Adding to the problem, Antoine claims, is "some guards do not speak English"

Chairman Murphy taking notes all through the meeting said the BHE "will be helpful, there are some things we can do." He promised to follow through on some issues brought up in the meeting.

Others in attendance were Ann Rees, vice-provost for Student Affairs, Dewey Aleem of the Graduate Council, and Francis Osazuwa, president of the Evening Student Senate.



A SLAP ON THE PEN. That's what it was when CBS Radio news reporter Jane Tillman Irving, who is both an instructor in an Alumni of City College, verbally scolded the writers of a flyer.

Ms. Irving was speaking at The Communications Department's semi-annual Media Conference, which stressed the importance of professionalism, as well as opportunities, in the ever changing communications field.

After Ms. Irving spoke, mistakes on the flyer advertising the conference were brought to her attention. She then took the opportunity to scold the writers of the flyer and warned those in attendance that "no one will hire you for this!"

Other speakers were Professors Michael Keating and Renee Cherow-O'Leary of the Communications department.

PHOTO BY C.K. REID

HARLEM RENAISSANCE CELEBRATION

By Keith V. Wallace

Harlem Renaissance, that gay optimistic period of the 20's, when everything Black was vogue. According to Langston Hughes, that era died just before the Great Crash of 1929. Unknown to him, that Sixty-two years later students at C.C.N.Y. would have a micro Harlem Renaissance festival which would pay tribute to that glorious era.

The festival, planned by the Day Student Government (D.S.G.) was originally designed to emphasize the community's relationship to the college. Neighborhood organizations were vital in the Renaissance celebrations. The idea of the Harlem Renaissance is not simply to have a bland everyday event, but to have a memorable festive celebration that will fill the streets of Harlem. "The object of the Renaissance program is to bring in communi-

ty groups," said a D.S.G. official.

But, in this year's festivities community involvement was minimal. Mr. Cedric Washington, Vice Pres. for Campus Affairs said "Committees had been formed, but because of several organizations' inability to meet on the days and times scheduled, they were not plugged into key positions."

The Harlem library Support Group, however, participated in the program by sponsoring a flea-market of arts and crafts.

The City College Harlem Renaissance festival is four days of merry-making, and it is also a giant financial enterprise. The program is funded from student activity monies. I asked Mr. Cedric Washington why is there a fee for some aspects of the program?

Mr. Washington said that the cost of renting

Aaron Davis Hall must be considered. Does the D.S.G. expect to make a profit? "Yes," responded Mr. Washington. He added, "Any monies made will go back to the budget, and will be inherited by the next D.S.G."

It is charged by some, that the Day Student Government used the Renaissance program "to boost their sagging campus image." In response to this charge, Mr. Washington said, "The Renaissance program has always been scheduled around this time of the year. I had not considered this program as a step for a campaign." He confessed, however, that those who are aspiring for student government, will benefit from it . . .

Francis Osazuwa, Pres. of The Evening Student Senate, who is running for re-

election, was asked the same question. His response was, "I don't see how I can use the festival for political gain. The purpose of Harlem Renaissance is not for the candidates to campaign for student election, it is an entirely different occasion."

The schedule of events for the Harlem Renaissance program included a theatrical production, **Harlem: The Story Untold**, a number of political forums, a concert, featuring the reggae band Steel Pulse, and an interfaith concert starring the highly acclaimed, mellifluous C.C.N.Y. Gospel Choir, directed by Lisa Reynolds.

RAPPIN' WITH "MR. 125th STREET"

By Alvaro Steele
Special to the PAPER

When anyone in Harlem is asked to name a newspaper that relates to their special needs, the first one that comes to mind is the Amsterdam News. And when Amsterdam News readers are asked what is the most familiar part of that newspaper, they will say "Mr. 125th Street."

"Mr. 125th Street" is a regular column in the Amsterdam news and is written by Les Matthews, a journalism veteran who has been writing for the AMSTERDAM NEWS for the past 23 years.

"The AMSTERDAM NEWS is a black medium," Les Matthews said in an interview

created as an information piece for the Black society to keep them informed of their rights, Matthews went on to say that, "The main focus is to keep Black people abreast of educational, housing, and employment opportunities."

The AMSTERDAM NEWS has undergone many changes over the years. Matthews is concerned about its future and its declining circulation. Over the past few years, the AMSTERDAM NEWS' circulation dropped to 65,000 throughout the Metropolitan area.

Matthews feels the change in the AMSTERDAM NEWS' format has contributed to its circulation reduction. He feels people were used to their old tabloid form and have stopped buying the paper. But Matthews admits it



Les "Mr. 125th Street" Matthews of the Amsterdam News

DREAMY "CITY'S DREAMS"



THE STYLISH, ELEGANT, and energetic CITY'S DREAMS performed "Harlem: The Untold Story" during City College's Harlem Renaissance celebration. The chick quick-change artists, parading in hi-fashion, were accompanied by the SEVEN DEADLY SINS, modeling troupe, and Jamilah who provided the music. The program was coordinated by Cedric Washington, who chairs the Day Student Senate's Concert Committee.

PHOTO BY LORRAINE BAEZ

is a problem that affects all newspapers. Matthews believes "television has taken a great deal of circulation away from the newspapers".

The number of "newspapers in New York have dwindled in the past 25 years. Good papers such as the Daily Mirror, which had over one million circulation, have just faded out of existence."

Many newspapers Matthews feels have been forced to lay off people due to rising costs and other problems."

With that in mind, what about the future of the AMSTERDAM NEWS and other similar minority papers?

"The ones that are left, he believes,

will continue to publish and change with the times. Some are already changing their presentation of the news and other events. For example," Matthews continues, "instead of going full force in talking about slavery and lynchings, there is more talk about economics and progressive movements in schools and colleges."

Does that suggest the AMSTERDAM NEWS would have to change or die like the Daily Mirror?

Matthews emphasized that, "As long as Blacks continue to feel disenfranchised, there will always be a need for Black newspapers. I don't see how that will end in the near future."

DANCE BEAT: SUMMER'S SWEAT SOUNDS

by DJ Joe Gomez

RATING: 7 (100/4 BPM)

From the "FOUL PLAY" LP.

KELLY MARIE

FEELS LIKE I'M IN LOVE

COAST TO COAST

What was once a very hot import has been re-mixed by Bobby "DJ" Guttadaro and released domestically on **COAST TO COAST** records. This incredible dance cut has been disappointingly "**toned down**" through the re-mix, but should still do very well on the charts because of increased airplay.

RATING: 8.5 (122 BPM)

12" COMMERCIAL and IMPORT

FRANKIE HOOKER

THIS FEELIN' (RE-MIX)

PANORAMA

Although previously released unsuccessfully, this re-mixed version should do very well with the street jocks. Heavy beat oriented beginning (**great for "zipping"**) and an increasing tempo towards the break, give it a grade "A" dance rating. "Does It Make You Feel Good, Like Ya Wanna Get Down?" It should!!!

RATING: 9 (114/20 BPM)

From the "FRANKIE HOOKER" LP

DENNIS BROWN

FOUL PLAY

A&M

"The Tide Is High," reggae-ish dance music has come to a new frontier. With the **POLICE**'s reggae-oriented 'dance rock' and **BLONDIE**'s "Tide Is High" leading the way, in comes Dennis Brown. "**FOUL PLAY**" should do well in the discos and the radio stations, but I feel more progressive work is needed to make this a new craze.

ONE WAY

LOVE IS...

MCA

Very impressive work here; this group is headed straight towards the top. This album jam packed full of hits. The title cut ("LOVE IS") is a beautiful ballad, followed by some nice slow, easy listening tunes like: "My Lady" and "Get It Over Being My Favorite." But that's just one side. Turn the album over and get ready to dance! Side two is unbelievable! Every cut is enjoyable like: "Push," "I Didn't Mean To," and "Wait Until Tomorrow." All are great cuts. If you enjoy funk, disco, easy listening, beautiful ballads, or reggae. You'll certainly enjoy this album.

THE HOT ONES

ARTIST

CHANGE

PROJECT

K.I.D.

TAANA GARDNER

CAROL DOUGLAS

SMOKEY ROBINSON

QUINCY JONES

OXYGEN

DENNIS BROWN

EMPRESS

ONE WAY

TITLE

PARADISE

LOVE RESCUE

DON'T STOP

HEARTBEAT

MY SIMPLE HEART

CAN'T FIGHT LOVE

AI NO CORRIDA

PARTY, LET'S PARTY

FOUL PLAY

DYING TO BE DANCING

PUSH

LABEL

ATLANTIC

PBI

SAM

WESTEND

20th CENTURY

TAMLA

A&M

ETCETERA

A&M

PRELUDE

MCA

REGGAE SUPER STAR SUCCUMBS TO CANCER



JAMAICAN REGGAE SUPERSTAR Bob Marley died of brain cancer on Monday, May 11, 1981. He was 36.

The cancer was diagnosed in 1980, but Marley denied treatment until March 1981.

He died in a Miami Hospital.

Born Robert Nester Marley, he was considered the king of reggae music. He and his group the Wailers, have had a long string of hits.

FOR THE LOOK YOU'LL LOVE TO READ

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SPORTS

THE 'DIVISION ONE' QUESTION

By Tracye Chisolm

FOR THE PAST FEW MONTHS, the prospect of City College going Division One has been a major issue among Administration, faculty, and students. The question has become more heated since Brooklyn College's sports department went Division One. This means scholarships and other incentives are offered to Brooklyn college-bound athletes. Some feel the same should be done here at City.

In recent interviews with THE PAPER, Varsity Basketball Coach Floyd Layne, and Intercollegiate Athletic Director Richard Zerneck expressed their views on the issue.

Floyd Layne, who is a supporter of the program, feels that the program would bring more students and financial support into the school, and boost the morale of the school in general. Layne, who has openly expressed his criticisms of the college's athletic program. He feels that the program would generate funds into the schools athletic program and to the school itself. These funds could go toward improving security, improving the dormitory situation and effectively move into areas of player recruitment which would bring in students of more diversified backgrounds into the school. Layne feels that with proper emphasis from the public relations department the overall promotion of the program could be emphasized on all levels and not just basketball.

Zerneck, on the other hand, feels that "the school should remain a Division Three school and that educationally and philosophically it would be the wrong step for City College." Although he feels that should the college decide to take this step, with the funds and other sufficient resources available to them, it could be done.

Zerneck stated, "the role for City College should be one focusing on what is best for the students of City College, being who are and where we are to take on the role of a Division one school." Zerneck continued, "the role of the division one school as one with which provides the surrounding community with an opportunity to view sports."

He does not see that as an appropriate or necessary role for City College because the school is in New York City.

He goes on to say: "I feel that our resources would best be directed toward doing what is best for our student body."

Layne on the other hand disagrees with Zerneck's philosophy on New York City colleges. He feels that New York City basketball has been on the decline and needs an uplift. He feels that young ballplayers that live in New York would like to stay in New York and be showcased in and around the metropolitan area, but because of the fact that many new York City schools are not offering scholarships many students go to school outside the state.

Layne added: "If you cannot receive a scholarship you may wind up in the school, but if a student player has any chance of a scholarship you're going to school somewhere else, out of the city or out of the state because that's where the youngsters want to go."

In this vein one of the main arguments against Division One has been that the school does not possess the quality players that could

compete with division one schools. Layne has always emphasized the teams should play more division one schools for improvement and experience. He feels that talent wise division one will build up the overall program in terms of player talent and allow the program to operate successfully. He also points out that the division three recruitment program doesn't promote any attempt to get good quality players.

"Nothing I could say to a Division One player could make him come to City College, and the players the college did have access to they did not accept or directly admit them when they had them," Layne said.

Zerneck disagrees with the argument that there are plenty of players in New York City waiting for City College to go Division One so that they can come and play for the college.

Zerneck stated: "I think it's a fallacious argument to say that there are enough Division One players who are sitting there not going to Division One schools who would then go to City College because we went Division One."

He also feels that since Division One schools are already out there successfully recruiting the only way we would, get quality players into the school is to pay someone, in terms of room and board, to represent the college.

The pros and cons of the Division One question must be carefully debated and in that decision the administration must decide what will be best for the school overall and be willing to deal with the consequences behind their decision.



Basketball Coach Floyd Layne (left) and Athletic Director Richard Zerneck

WOMEN'S SOFTBALL ROUNDUP

By Larry Hardesty

As the Spring semester comes to an end, the Women's softball team has played .500 ball this season.

The team has beaten Staten Island and Hunter, 9-8 and 20-11 respectively; while losing to Queens (State Champions) 22-3 and Brooklyn 23-2 for a 2-2 record. There has been 3 or 4 games postponed because of the unpredictable spring weather.

CCNY has a whopping team batting average of .390, with their pitcher Martha Torres hitting .312. Jackie Brown is hitting a remarkable .600; Glenda 'Reggie' Thomas is hitting .572; Myrna Ramos—.533; Barbara Presley and Nora Lee are both at .400 and Sharon King hitting .384.

Coach Cecil King describes his young team

as a mixture of power, speed and defense. According to King, "Jackie Brown and Sharon King are the surprises of the season so far, both have been hitting and fielding great. Nora Lee has the potential of being the best catcher in CUNY."

King believes that next season will be even better. "Next season, I plan to take the team to Florida during the Easter vacation for spring training. I also want the Athletic Department to look into the possibility of the Saturday doubleheaders. This would enable the girls to attend their lab classes during the week."

The CUNY tournament for Softball takes place at Lehman College May 14-17. It is a double elimination tournament, as the Lady Beavers look to dethrone Lehman College for the CUNY softball championship.

THE 'EMPIRE' STRIKES BACK

By K. Joseph

In the beginning, seven colonies banded together to fight the advance of the Empire. After a minor defeat by the "Wrecking Crew," the "Empire" struck back by totally dominating the play of their final games. The colonies were not aware of how devastating the power of the "Empire" really was.

This was not science fiction, but the end of the Internurual basketball season.

The semi-finals pitted the "Flads" team against the resurging "Empire" team. Before the season, there was talk of two back-to-back undefeated championships.

The battle was fierce, but alas, the Empire regained the last foothold of resistance that would keep them supreme.

The Flads fierce attack, which handed "the

Fellas" their only defeat in regular season, left the Flads flying at half mast against the poise of the defeating champs 41-31.

The final assault was launched by the "Fellas" in a grudge match to replay last semester's championships. The effort was valiant.

The "Fellas" alive with the fire of revenge put in motion their attack. The battle was long and hard and with seconds left in the game the final nail was driven into the coffin by Pat Morris, team co-captain, from 15 feet. Once again the "Empire" rocketed to the threshold of perfection by recapturing their title of DIVISION A CHAMPS!

When asked what new ventures were left for the "Empire," they smiled and replied "four semesters straight."



PHOTOGRAPH BY TONI MORRISON

TONI MORRISON, author "Tar Baby" and "Song of Solomon"

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