

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

Commentary: Closing the Gaps

by Andre Martin

As we close the semester let us observe that much has come to a head and that which has not is on its way. In days and time we must realize that as above, so below, that much of which is in back of us is much of that which is in front of us. One of many examples of this can be reflected upon while observing and analyzing the war destined position of U.S. Marines in Lebanon, comparably to the Navy's presence in the Gulf of Tonkin in the earliest days of the Vietnam War (another undeclared war).

Most recently a major breakthrough in foreign relations between Black Americans and Syria has come about. Navy Lt. Robt. Goodman, who became a P.O.W. (prisoner of war) after parachuting when his plane was shot down December 4 by surface to air missiles east of Beirut, was freed by the Syrians on January 3rd after Jesse Jackson went and spoke personally with Syrian President Hafez al-Assad in what was termed a moral appeal.

Many were amazed when this was so easily accomplished. Many question whether Jackson had political motives when he acted but Jackson said, "we did not make concessions; ours was a moral appeal based on mercy." Some say, "that's not true; just look at all the publicity he's getting now," but Jesse reiterates, "its impossible to engage in a moral act that doesn't have political consequences as it is impossible to engage in a political act that doesn't have moral consequences." Jackson had also criticized President Reagan for his "no talk policy" in dealing with the Syrians. Its no secret that this was the first attempt made to obtain Lt. Goodman's release.

It seems to be apparent that political motives were less likely to have played a major role if any, in Jackson's efforts because he had



Rev. Jesse Jackson & Lt. Robert Goodman

SPECIAL CONDOLENCES

We at *The Paper* would like to extend our sympathy to Ms. Sabrina Sheppard, political activist and recent CCNY graduate. Ms. Sheppard's father, Shelly (Chico) Sheppard, died last week due to the lack of heat and hot water in the city-owned building in which he lived. We deplore the conditions under which many of us are forced to live and struggle, but we must continue to fight on many fronts, even through pain and hardship. A Luta Continua!

nothing to offer the Syrians on a U.S. policy scale.

Though Lt. Goodman, in reference to his release, did not publicly acknowledge the question "is it because I'm Black?" there are many who ponder on such questions. Did Syria free him because he was Black? If he was not Black would Jackson have come to his aid? If he was white what would Reagan have done differently? How would the Syrians have reacted to a Black American trying to free a white American or a white president trying to free either a white or Black P.O.W.? Let us hope that these questions can be buried in the past and won't have to crop up in any new situations of similar circumstances. Also let us hope that this latest step toward progression on one hand doesn't carry negative repercussions on the other hand.

The success Jackson had was rare and P.O.W.'s are not usually so easily freed. So don't join the military with the idea, "if I get caught Jesse will come and get me."

Its time for Blacks to engineer their own foreign relations and establish worldwide contacts. Blacks cannot totally rely on U.S. policy to represent our stance with foreign nations.

The Paper will continue to follow the preparatory latter stages of the 1984 presidential race. Students are qualified voters and upcoming policies will continue to affect education (higher and lower), as well as all aspects of human life. We shall also examine efforts to establish world peace as well as acts of war as in the Middle East, Grenada and other unattractive over-aggressions.

We must show respect and observe the importance of these issues that affect us, not only in a personal manner but a much more fashionable universal manner. For it is in this way that we can become that part of life that adds up to the fulfillment of the whole.

The U.S. Invasion of Grenada

by Denroy Curwen

On October 25, 1983, seven thousand American troops, backed by tanks, cobra helicopter gunships, A-7 corsair and jet-bombers, invaded the African independent nation of Grenada. Shortly after the initial stages of this Yankee invasion, puppet and satellite troops from seven of the most backward governments in the Caribbean poured into the 122 square miles, 110,000 populated island territory of the Grenadian people. These islands were Dominica, Jamaica, Barbados, St. Vincent, St. Kitts, St. Lucia and Antigua.

Immediately, the officers of the Yankee army became politicians of their captured territory. They implanted a propaganda station, Radio 1580, and started psychological warfare against the Grenadian people. The specific goals of this warfare are as follows:

1. to discredit and destroy the 1979 Revolution
2. to erase the New Jewel Movement's structure, leadership, and membership
3. to erase non west-minister politics
4. to nullify the new educational system implemented by the People's Revolutionary Government

5. to reverse and make irrelevant the gains of the Revolution, including free health care, free education, low stable prices for basic food items, and participatory politics
6. to make the policy of dependency acceptable
7. to make the policy of intervention acceptable, and
8. to foster a level of association between the Black troops and the Black population of Grenada

The Smoke Screen and Some Answers

In order to justify this elaborate process of destruction against the Revolution, the Yankee administration hid behind the following smoke screen:

- a) they went into Grenada to save American lives (the Yankees have yet to prove that the Americans living on Grenadian soil were in danger)
- b) that they were asked by Grenada's neighbors in accordance with the Treaty of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States (O.E.C.S.) (a blatant lie!!)

However, this treaty was not properly ratified at its formation and many details are pending, but the treaty stated that a party in authority

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The Present Predicament of the Genesis II Museum

by Denise Merritt

Those of you who may have stopped in Finley Hall to look at the exhibits on display in the Genesis II Museum, may have wondered, where has the museum gone? Perhaps you may have thought it had been relocated to another building. Unfortunately, the Museum has not been relocated in any of the buildings on CCNY campus. Fortunately for Mr. Andy Owens, the museum's curator, Genesis II has been relocated to a city owned building with tremendous space. The building is located in the Harlem community. Mr. Owens expects the museum to be completed by May or June.

After inquiries about why a museum such as his was not retained by the college, Owens began to speak of how the college looked upon the museum as a political entity. However, the museum serves as an educational entity. Mr. Owens said that Black people have a culture that exists which is thousands of years old. It must be shown. One way of showing this is through art.

Despite the college's attitude toward the Museum, Genesis II will still continue to offer workshops for students. These workshops will place emphasis on the African diaspora, which will show how the African culture disbursed from Africa through the Caribbean and Central America and finally, the United States. Mr. Owens' comments to students who are majoring in the arts are that the student must be capable of doing research on his own. It must be written with a true and proper perspective.

After asking Mr. Owens if he thinks the college's rejection of the Museum is a reflection of what is happening to Blacks in art all over, his reply was that it is a reflection of the total structure. He added, "there is a recession on Black gains all over." He further stated, "although many of CCNY employees are Black, the true power structure or decision makers are not."

Much continued success to Mr. Owens and the Museum.

Commentary

AN ANALYSIS GRENADA REVOLUTION AND MAURICE BISHOP

by Winston Smith

Having developed a cult of personality after assuming power, Gairy became pre-occupied with the pursuit of power instead of improving the conditions of the workers. To this end, he acquired a reputation for ineptitude, corruption, mismanagement, while denying fundamental rights and encouraging police brutality. His administration was highly centralized, authoritarian and corrupt. At the time of his downfall in 1979, he was Prime Minister, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Home Affairs including National Security, Tourist, Information, lands and Survey and Planning, Development and Training. He was also the President of the largest union on the island, the Grenada Manual, Mental and Intellectual Workers Union. Gairy never made a distinction between the government and the party. Union officers were allowed to discharge the function of government agencies.

To secure his control over the government Sir Gairy's cabinet assumed tremendous powers often deliberating on matters which departmental officers could handle without difficulty. The British Cabinet's usual load at meetings were about eight subjects. The agenda for the Gairy Cabinet at times was about eight items. His foreign policy included having the United Nations play a more central role in the matter of co-ordination or research and dissemination of information on the U.F.O. phenomenon while Maurice Bishop and colleagues were raising the consciousness of the Grenadians about the problems of the Third World and Developing Countries, Gairy's energies were channeled into researching unidentified flying objects.

His cabinet determined which teachers could enter the Islands Teachers College or who would become recipients of foreign scholarships. Favorable consideration by his government to any petition was contingent upon one's political persuasion. The doors to social mobility for many Grenadians were closed. In 1961, the British dissolved his government under allegations of financial irregularities. The allegations of mismanagement was domestically damaging but this became an open secret in diplomatic circles. The U.S. Counsel, General Richard LaRoche, visited Grenada the day after the revolution, only to be told by Maurice Bishop that the treasury was empty. The Ambassador did not seem surprised.

The Gairy regime became victim to political realities. Eric Gairy as a trade unionist assiduously pursued the rights of workers against the ruling elite of the land. However, like the rest of the Caribbean and countries whose political legacy lies in slavery and colonialism, their political structures were undeveloped. This rendered them incapable of making the structural changes needed to significantly advance the masses' standard of living and quality of life. The rule parties faced with losing power had to resort to the mechanisms used by their former colonial bosses. Their first and foremost objective was to keep power. Dependency on the three big brothers, U.S., U.K. and Canada, as Gairy referred to them, became pillars of his government. The social and political institutions which these neo-colonial leaders inherited were never reorganized, destroyed or replaced. Therefore the social relations of class stratification and economic deprivation that were inherent in the old order, became the (old) new reality of Political Independence.

The problem for Sir Gairy was that he tried to rule by outmoded means. He labeled his campaign against what he termed "extraneous ideology." "The world knows that I speak positively against the Cubans and Communism. . . I am categorically opposed to communism, to Cuba and all they stand for. . ."

The revolution on March 13, 1979 rocketed Maurice Bishop to political pre-eminence. The revolution according to Bishop "was for work, food, for decent housing and health service, and for a bright future for our children and great-grandchildren."

The New Jewel Movement took Grenada from oblivion and ridicule to the center stage of international politics. Grenada's accomplishment in the four years of Bishop's rule, saw it playing a leading role in ensuring the unanimous passage of a resolution declaring the Caribbean a "Zone of Peace" at the October 1979 meeting of the Organization of American States General Assembly in La Paz, Bolivia. Bishop led a delegation to the Twenty-Second Commonwealth Heads of Government in Lusaka, Zambia, the Thirty-Fourth General Assembly of the United Nations, chaired session at the Sixth Summit of the Nonaligned Movement in Havana, Cuba. Grenada was the only new member elected to that meeting as

executive council.

At home the government had succeeded in generating enough confidence in its economic policies to attract sixty million dollars (U.S. \$60M) in loans and assistance from various international organizations. They included the European Economic Community, the Caribbean Development Bank and the International Monetary Fund. There were also Eastern European nations that gave assistance.

Hungary and Czechoslovakia donated three electricity generators to supply the country's power need until 1985. Both countries promised material for housing development programs while conducting feasibility studies on the pig industry. There was also assistance in the area of social programs and legislation which benefited the masses. The New Jewel Movement had a credible record. According to a World Bank report earlier this year, the Grenadian economy was the most efficiently managed over the last four years. Its growth rate was 3.5% per year. There was a young, vibrant and thriving state sector; agro-industries geared to import substitution, expanded fishing industry (with the help of the Cubans). The tourist industry had been on the upturn after years of decline. The new International Airport under construction was supposed to accelerate tourism development. There were plans to nationalize agriculture, a Land Reform Commission was formed to supervise the cultivation of one third of the idle arable land. The Commerce and Banking sectors programs were joint venture projects between the state and private interest.

The social programs were typical reforms. For Grenada, however, they were revolutionary. They included basic medical services for the elderly and disabled, community directed day care centers for children, a national milk distribution system. The lowest thirty percent (30%) of the population were given to exemption from paying taxes.

Laws were passed that improved the material and social condition of women: (1) Equal opportunity in education and job employment; (2) equal pay for equal work; and (3) new maternity leave with pay and a

guarantee of reinstatement after childbirth.

In the area of education there was compulsory free education between the ages of five and fourteen years. Tuition reduction for secondary school, 1,000 foreign scholarships to study abroad. In the last year of the Gairy regime, only two scholarships were awarded — one was to his daughter. The government allocated \$12.5 U.S. to education, launched an adult literacy program, special training seminars were organized. There was a new emphasis on technical education and technical centers. The plan was to establish one technical and educational center in every parish. The island has four high schools; the previous four hundred years saw only three. In short the New Jewel Movement built one high school in four years. There are twenty primary schools, forty-six full range schools, a school of medicine, a teacher training college, a technical and vocational institute and a school of fishery and agriculture.

In conclusion there are a few minor points to be made. As evidence by the economic and social program record of the New Jewel Movement under Maurice Bishop, Grenadians were exposed to a significant improvement in their quality of life. Their political consciousness was elevated, not to the sophisticated level of some of the country's leadership, but elevated nonetheless. How these factors will affect the political destiny of the island is uncertain. Despite their infantile revolutionary behavior, the political immaturity of the Jewel Movement (it never became a government) its catastrophic and disastrous mistakes, three things are certain.

(1) Four years of Maurice Bishop and so-called the Peoples Revolutionary Government took Grenada quantum leaps forward, when compared to the Gairy years.

(2) A U.S. controlled Grenada (which it presently is and for the foreseeable future) having returned to a position of dependence will not be a force for change in the developing world.

(3) Grenada was a means to accomplish certain ends while Reagan and his puppets can revel in their short-term victory. History will absolve Grenada.

Walter Rodney, How Europe Underdeveloped Africa

by Winston Smith

The coming of European colonialism and the birth of imperialism as described by Walter Rodney, is a concise historical analysis of the Euro-African encounter. The analysis is one of a developed continent, the impact it had on Africa — in comparative terms a backward continent, and how it (Europe) stagnated and underdeveloped the latter while fostering its own growth. Though this was not unique to Africa, it shows the birth and development of imperialism by way of colonialism. It also shows imperialism was an economic phenomena after Europe had colonized Latin America and the West Indies, a system of making them extensions of their economic survival. The internal economy of Europe had been transformed from feudal serf labour to the more efficient machinery and factories. This was based on the brutal exploitation of men, women and children, which was a qualitative change. Africa had despite contact with Europe, remained semi-feudal and semi-communal.

All of this leads one to ask why Africans did not begin to realize that there was a need to change this mode of production. Rodney does not say why Africans were so far behind Europeans in their development. The nature of the now evolving capitalist mode of production,

the exploitation of resources and reinvestment for profit, began to drain Europe's economy. Internal rivalries among big capitalists for manufactured goods such as iron, steel, and textiles created monopolies which in turn eliminated the small capitalists. The competition between different European countries also caused the collapse and impoverishment of some of them. The scope of expansion became limited therefore new areas of exploitation had to be found. Africa with a lesser developed economic system, was a prime candidate with its source of raw materials.

The transportation of technologies for exploitation of resources and the penetration of foreign capital on an international scale, launched imperialism into a new era. Rodney fails to make the distinction between early imperialism and colonialization, and the later imperialism which was more brutal.

When Europeans in the fourteenth century were looking for new trade routes and accidentally found the West Indies and Latin America, these countries produced crops like sugar to supplement the European economy, therefore it was more a question of domestic exploitation. However imperialism in the 17th century and later led to political domination, which was the main tool of control for exploitation in Africa. Rodney sights the moral justifications

the PAPER

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Totalitarianism—On Its Way

by Andre Martin

As technology advances towards its seemingly infinite capacity people are beginning to fear for their privacy. According to Richard Lowenthal,

"The most they are willing to concede is that modern communications technology, by creating more efficient media of mass propaganda, has placed an additional weapon in the hands of the despot;" (*Our Peculiar Hell*, Richard Lowenthal, [1984, G. Orwell], p. 395)

New York City could not even get an accurate consensus in 1980. No one wants to be computerized but almost all of us are. At one time, not so long ago, if a person was spotted with a video camera, it would be taken for granted that a television crew was nearby. Not any more because everyone is recording all of the time. Can you imagine someone sticking a photographic image of you or anyone else into a computer that releases multitudinous information about you?

The development and use of a two-way cable system (TV) poses a threat to privacy. Its functions are to transmit and receive and believe it or not, those in control at the other end will have infiltrated your home.

A picture phone could also be a source of privacy invasion because the telephone company would not only be able to listen, but would also be able to watch. Pictures could be stored in computerized memory banks.

Some of the most advanced technological equipment belongs to the Central Intelligence Agency. They are not the only organization that possesses a high degree of technological equipment that's used to investigate or surveil, however the CIA has recently (1982) been granted the privilege to apply their investigative procedures to their interests in and about the domestic scene.

These and other factors to follow seem to implicate the gradual on-coming of a totalitarian state. There are investigative organizations who, for a price would investigate anyone whom information is sought about, so long as the customer has a business letterhead. One such organization is called Equity and has investigated up to 40 million people.

Mass communications technology, especially television, radio and newspapers can easily be used for manipulation and are used for such purposes to a large degree presently. One example of this is shown when companies and

corporations use advertising through these particular channels of communication to give their products exposure. For this, of course a high price is paid, therefore, a new product or not too popular product would not be able to get enough exposure.

The fact that many revolutionary movements are destroyed here today reflects the existence of a totalitarian state. A two party system has dominated this country's political spectrum for too many years. Revolutionary and evolutionary parties have gotten insufficient media exposure throughout the year.

Politicians, especially presidents have easy access to the media and often use this to their advantage. A president has media privileges and, though he does not have much jurisdiction over the media, is in a very good position to use the media for his own purposes. This is because the media follows him, constantly seeking information. This puts him in the position to control national perceptions of what the executive branch of our government is doing in as well as out of the U.S. A president with a background that has oriented him to a degree of excellence in media presentation would do this exceptionally well.

Hannah Arendt stated,

"The inhabitants of a totalitarian country are thrown into and caught in the process of nature or history for the sake of accelerating its movement; as such, they can only be executioners or victims of its inherent law."

(*Ideology and Terror: A Novel Form of Government*, Hannah Arendt [1984, G. Orwell], p. 414)

Imagine the possibilities of internal probing by the CIA. The CIA has been involved in destructive covert operations over the years, infiltrating governments, fighting hidden wars, installing foreign leaders who support their interests. Observe how one leading administrator of the CIA recently (1982) resigned projecting that he wants no part anymore. Note that our current president is the oldest yet to serve in beginning capacity. Will he run again in 1984? Will our Vice-president who was once CIA Director ever occupy the Oval Office? It is possible for the CIA to rig an election? If so, will they, or did they already? The answers are not so far in the future and here in 1984 hopefully, we will be capable of drawing accurate conclusions.

The U.S. Invasion of Grenada

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in the host island must request defensive measures from the other O.E.C.S. members before it is given. Also the United Nations Charter Chapter VI, Article 33 and Chapter XVI, Article 102 and the O.A.S. Treaty prohibits this outrageous military aggression of the United States.

c) that Grenada was preparing to spread terrorism, and Cuba was about to take over Grenada (these two charges are as insane as the President who fabricated them). They were made by Reagan, but were designed by the C.I.A. for the sole purpose of confusing the television-watching American public.

The Reason for the Invasion

What then are the real reasons for the Yankee invasion of Grenada? The White House administration contemplated smashing the newly formed government from its birth, March 13, 1979. Although the United States government failed to provide fallen dictator Gairy with the military assistance he asked for, they viewed the change as one that should be stopped. They refused to recognize the new government and rejected the appointment of Dessima Williams, the appointed Grenadian ambassador to the United States. Many follow-up attempts by the Revolutionary Government to negotiate with the Carter administration

were ignored by the White House. As an invasion of Grenada by the United States became more apparent in 1980, France and Britain openly exposed and opposed the U.S. plot, nullifying the planned direct aggression of the White House administration.

Despite open persistent hostilities and an economic boycott on all levels of government by the United States, the steady economic social and educational progress of the People's Revolutionary Government continued to embarrass the White House administration. By year's end, 1982, Grenadian Government scholarship had doubled from the previous year and illiteracy was practically wiped out. These achievements impressed the multi-lateral lending agencies, but not the Reagan administration.

The United States hurricane rehabilitation assistance given to the Windward Islands Banana Association (WINBAN) was not given to Grenadian farmers. The United States blocked the World Bank loan, they blocked the I.M.F. loans (extended loans) and they attempted to block the Caribbean Development Bank loans (a Caricom bank in which the U.S. has no input). However, Grenada's economy survived, showing a five and one-half per cent (5½%) G.N.P. growth, the highest in the western hemisphere. This economic growth of Grenada's economy impress the major powers of the world. The United States economy had

A Day So Long Overdue

by Adrian Coard

We the American people have seen monumental achievements in the quest for Black political, and economic equality this year.

We have seen the elections of numerous Blacks to major seats of political and economic power, along with the running of the first Black presidential candidate. We have also seen the passage of a senatorial bill honoring Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. with a national holiday, which is to be the third Monday of January, starting in 1986. This bill received senatorial passage by a 78-22 margin (18 Reps., 4 Dems., against). Dr. King is only the second American to receive such recognition.

For Blacks all over the U.S. this was a joyful event but not one that went without a struggle. The signature capped an emotional 15 year effort by various groups.

King has long been considered a cornerstone of the Black movement. With his non-violent approach, King was able to make people sit up and take notice. He confronted the system and was instrumental in the fight for civil rights in America. His "I Have A Dream" speech given in Washington in 1963 was to be the most prolific of his works. Through this speech millions were inspired to carry on the struggle.

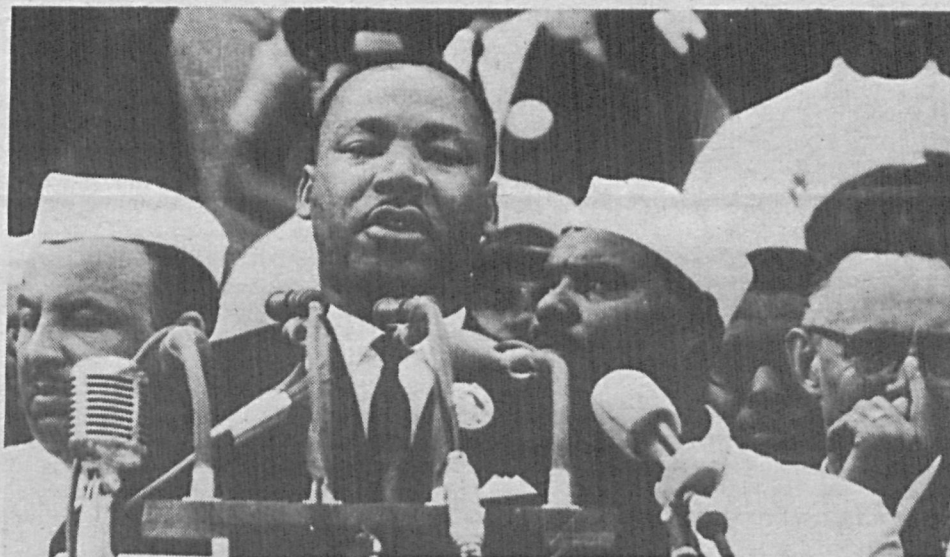
Unfortunately, in the political battle for passage of this bill some members of the senate did not remember Dr. King as the innovator, leader, peacemaker, and bastion of spiritual strength that he was. Instead they chose to belittle, and slander the memory of Dr. King and halt the passage of the bill. There were accusations that Dr. King was a Communist and womanizer. He spoke on Communism in 1967 in his speech, "Where do we go from here".

"What I'm saying to you this morning is that communism forgets that life is individual. Capitalism forgets that life is social, and the Kingdom of brotherhood is found neither in the thesis of communism nor in the antithesis of capitalism, but in a higher synthesis." As for his alleged womanizing, there has been no evidence to support the claim.

We the people have a duty to carry on the fight for justice and equality for all members of American society. So as we go about our lives let us never forget Dr. King and the contributions and sacrifices he made.

And just as many of King's former aides have gone on to become major forces in the Black movement (Jesse Jackson, Andrew Young and others), continuing to make headway, so too should we go forth with a strong sense of the love Dr. King had for truth, justice and equality. . . FOR ALL AMERICANS.

Happy Birthday



Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.

Why the Other Islands?

Grenada's neighbors, including Dominica, St. Vincent, and St. Lucia, were showing negative economic growth although they were receiving heavy U.S. assistance. Basic food items like sugar, flour, rice, fruits and vegetables were at a decrease in Grenada, but were skyrocketing in other parts of the region. The bigger islands like Jamaica, were also on a negative trend, even with enormous U.S. assistance. Barbados' economy was at a standstill sustained by its tourist industry and flow of intransit passengers of the smaller islands. If Grenada's international airport had been allowed to open, Barbados' tourist industry would have lost half of its intransit passengers. This might have crashed the Barbadian economy.

Unemployment in Grenada had been cut from 49% to 14% since the Revolution, and the international airport would have lowered unemployment even further. The other islands, with an average of 40% unemployment feared Grenada's progress.

With elections approaching, in the Caribbean and the Revolutionary Government rapidly moving towards its biggest and most important achievement, the opening of the international airport in 1984, it became apparent that the puppet regimes in that region were not going to be re-elected. These ruling parties like that of Eugenia Charles (her only achievement a police fortress) had achieved nothing substan-

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Grenada became for the progressive world what New York is for the western world. This progressive exchange ground began to have far-reaching effects in the Caribbean, in Latin America, in Africa, and more importantly, in the United States and their Congress. Forseeing deeper cuts into American politics, the Reagan administration embarked on its final initiative, invasion!

Jazz in the Afternoon

by Jeanette Adams

A recent music department concert featured the CCNY Small Jazz Ensemble under the direction of world famous acoustic bassist, Ron Carter. The eight member group performed five selections, including two Carter compositions on December 13 at 2 PM.

Mr. Carter sat in the back of Shepard 200 among his colleagues and watched his students perform, led by senior and sax player, Frank Griffith.

The ensemble was well rehearsed, confident and quite professional. They blended brass with a rhythm section, weaving interesting, lyrical patterns. They played well together, and also when featured as soloists.

The ensemble opened with "Dr. J.," a James Williams composition, then swung south with Ron Carter's "De Samba," arranged by Frank Griffith. This number had a warm, full bodied sound with an infectious beat, causing a rous-

ing response from the small but appreciative audience.

"De Samba" was followed by "Miyako," written by Wayne Shorter and arranged by ensemble pianist, Seth Farber.

Robert Watson's "E.T.A.," described by Griffith as a difficult piece was next. The mini concert concluded with "First Trip," another Ron Carter composition arranged by Griffith.

The members of the CCNY Small Jazz Ensemble are:

Frank Griffith - Alto Saxophone
Joshua Levinson - Trumpet
Andy Brown - Trombone
Seth Farber - Piano
Andres Rodriguez - Bass
John Doty - Drums
Quentin Gallemore - Drums
Burr Johnson - Guitar

Be sure to catch their next gig. You'll be very glad you did.

Community Leadership in Action

by Judith Cohall

Many times we register for a course, write the assigned papers and take exams without ever getting the opportunity to put theory into practice. In fact, there is often a grave disparity between armchair intellectualizing and realistic experiences. However, the Community Leadership class offered by the Speech Department and taught by Dr. Robert Wilson is an exception. The class focused on the art of inter-personal communication. As a class project, senior citizens from churches in the surrounding community were invited to CCNY for a holiday luncheon. The actual planning was done by students with some appointed as coordinators. The separated into food, entertainment and host/hostesses committees. Taped Christmas music played while a sumptuous banquet, prepared by students, was served. For entertainment, the class read poetry,

sang carols and displayed much good cheer. Mahalie Betha, a student here, guest-starred, performing an excerpt of his play "Sun People Turn Ice."

Holiday spirit prevailed the atmosphere, as it was difficult to say who was having more fun, the elders of the students. It has been said that "it is better to give than to receive," but during this event, that platitude was demonstrated in a concrete way. In a time when senior citizens are probably the most disadvantaged group of people, economically as well as socially, this class affected the lives of that small number of people in a significant way. The class and Dr. Wilson contributed to the cause of community service and learned something through the process. Dr. Harleston attended showing his approval and spreading his well-known and personable smile to all. Cheers to the Community Leadership class for a job well done.

WLIB SPOTLIGHTS CITY'S FIRST LADY

by Marthe Larosilliere

Day Student Government President, Mildred Trouillot was featured on WLIB radio on Sunday, December 18th.

Trouillot was a guest on the stations weekly Sunday program "Moment Creole" ("A Tiem Creole"), a show that serves Haitians and other French speaking West Indians in the tri-state

area. Trouillot was part of the show's report on young women in leadership positions.

Speaking in her native tongue and in English, Trouillot spoke of her activities and duties as president, some of the major problems facing students and her feelings about what her role as president means to her.

Aside from Trouillot student leaders from Hunter and Baruch colleges participated in this discussion.

Graduate Student Council

January 10, 1984

The Graduate Student Council, consists of councillors elected from the various schools within the college representing all graduate students in collegewide activities ranging from meaningful participation in the decision-making organs within the academic community and open reciprocal channels of communication throughout the academic community.

Representatives are directly responsible to their respective schools. The Council, now functioning well, has a strong voice throughout CCNY and the CUNY, but has an inadequate number of representatives in its body and is now seeking representation for some schools.

The chartering of Graduate Student Organizations which can create an atmosphere where students learn and enjoy themselves during their tenure as graduate students is a priority of the Council. Please contact the Council for more information (NAC 1/113, tel # 5319). All graduate students are invited to attend GSC general meetings and to bring suggestions, ideas and problems.

The GSC exec are: Ron Donaldson, Vice Chair; Cynthia Rice, Secretary; Kachi Nwosu, Treasurer; Joan Banks, Vice Chair Academic Affairs; Marcya Joseph, Vice Chair Campus Affairs; Adelina St. Clair Vice Chair Community Affairs; and Counsellors, Kwame Sey and Linda Sutton. The GSC needs representatives from Nursing and Architecture.

Any graduate student needing assistance for any academic or cultural endeavor related to the City College Graduate Student Association should contact the Council at the above office as soon as possible for prompt consideration.

If you ain't got it, go and Get it! The Paper



Michael Jackson: 1984's Top Recording Artist his Thriller LP Broke Records

"Thriller" Is A "Killer"

by Francis Butler

Michael Jackson's "Thriller" video is an exciting, comical, applaudable and extremely audible presentation of a young man's metamorphosis from a "mild mannered" teenager to a "wild mannered" teenager, recklessly endangering his beloved girlfriend, actress Ola Ray.

In this video, M.J. does it all - dancing, singing, acting, and romancing in a prolific attempt to satisfy his hunger for a "ghoulish" romance.

Taking cinematic cues from the making of "An American Werewolf in London," and "Dawn of the Dead," "Thriller" presents as many chills as it does thrills, with Michael enticing his date in one instance and terrorizing her in the next.

The theme of "Thriller" conveys that aspect of lesser men who, in their animalistic surges for satisfaction, turn themselves into "ghouls," slobbering and hovering over women in a fiendish attempt to siphon their love and affection.

In one scene, Michael and his date are surrounded by these menacing creatures; in the next instance, he becomes one of them, slobbering and impressing his wretched caricature upon the unsuspecting female prey.

Essentially, the ghoulist characters in the video represent men who have fallen from the "Grace of God" into the abyss of the "living dead," who are lost souls that, having condescended, turn themselves upon others in a desperate attempt to regain that which they have already lost - self-respect.

This higher aspect of the "Thriller" video is conveyed in a lower aspect through the personifications of the living dead and Michael Jackson notes this with the lyrics, "I can give you more than any ghoul could ever dare try." Obviously by the term "ghoul" he means any male "fool" trying to win affection while in a state of total rejection.

The cinematography is excellent, showing innovation in technique and artistic expression. Michael dances, romances, and takes high risk chances in his attempts to convey his surrealistic stances through the dynamism of the "Thriller."

The final words in the "popcorn" scene of the video generally sums up the feelings one is left with after a screening of this video. Part of you says, "Come on, let's get out of here," while another part of you says, "No, I'm enjoying this!"

Nielsen Ratings Rep. Makes Appearance

by Marthe Larosilliere

Bill Bahana, the Director of Press Relations for the A.C. Nielsen Company, spoke to a group of City College students on Friday, December 2nd.

A.C. Nielsen, the biggets market research company in the world, is involved in various types of research. A small, but very important aspect of its market research activities is television Audience Research, better known as "the ratings." In short, Nielsen measures the size of the audience for various television programs and the types of people (age, sex, education, etc.) in that audience. In most cases it is the Nielsen results that determine whether a show remains on the air or not.

Bahana explained the reasons for the ratings, what they are, how they are calculated and some of the drawbacks of the system.

Bahana is one of the series of guest speakers (lecturers) scheduled to speak to students enrolled in the Speech 271 (Foundations of Broadcasting) class. Susan Spar freelance Associate Director, presently of the ABC soap

opera "Ryans Hope" and Vernard Gantt, the Unit Manager of "Ryan's Hope" (also on ABC) had spoken to the class earlier in the term. These two gave a fascinating talk on soap operas (their history, impact, and how they are put together). Earl Ubell, WCBA-TV's health and science reporter is also scheduled to address the class.

There is much more in this course than guest speakers. Throughout the semester the students in the Foundations of Broadcasting class have done some very interesting things. These included going on tours of soap opera sets and witnessing rehearsals as well as writing program proposals that were reviewed personally by CBS's program development for consideration.

Foundations of Broadcasting (Speech 271), is a course that explores and examines the broadcasting industry from a wide variety of perspectives, is open to all students. It is taught by adjunct Judith Umlas, who is also Manager of station services at Channel 2 and is offered every fall.

South Africa: A Struggle For Liberation Part I

by David Wade

A South African meeting was held on Thursday, Nov. 10th, 1983 during club hours to provide an opportunity for students to listen to guest speakers who spoke about South Africa and its governmental policies towards its citizens.

The meeting was sponsored by the International studies club and the Day Student Governmnet at City College. The meeting lasted 6 hours. At 5:30 pm, shortly before the meeting was brought to an end, the students showed they were still filled with energetic enthusiasm. In fact, at 12 noon the lecture room was filled with silence. But, at 4:45 pm and 5:15 pm, when a speaker from the United Nations spoke, the audience immediately began making noises, asking questions and showing outrage and dissaproval of what Ambassador Allen Keyes from the U.S. mission to the United Nations had said.

As Mr. Winston Smith, President of the International studies club chaired the meeting, he also gave an overview of present day South

Africa. The invited guest speakers included: Dr. David NDaba, representative of the African National Congress; Mr. Dumisani Kumalo, project director of American relations with South Africa (he replaced Ms. Jennifer Davis, representative of the American Committee on Africa); Professor Karis, head of the graduate studies program, CCNY; Mr. Thami Sindelo, chief representative of the South African National Congress to Rome; Mr. Michael Beaubien, professor in the English department, freelance journalist for Black Enterprise magazine and the Village Voice; Professor Fred Dube, representative of the African National Congress and Stony Brook University; Professor Bernard Magubane, professor of Anthropology at the University of Connecticut; and Ambassador Allen Keyes, U.S. mission to the United Nations.

Professor Karis, head of the graduate studies program at City College, spoke about the history and development of South African politics. In addition he mentioned how the "A.N.C. (African National Congress) had played a part of the armed struggle against the

South African government in South Africa."

Mr. Thami Sindelo, chief representative of the South African National Congress to Rome, had these words to say, "It is the white population in South Africa who have decided to co-opt us. Our people were defeated because they were fighting as separate tribal entities and not as an organized body." Mr. Sindelo then gave a short history of the A.N.C. "The A.N.C. was founded January 8th, 1912. It was engaged in all kinds of peaceful struggles, such as demonstrations, marches, etc. None of which worked. In 1948 the British handed over the reign of control over South Africa to the Boors, that is when the A.N.C. realized they were going to face a difficult time." It was also pointed out by Mr. Sindelo that he feels, "When the escalation and intensification of armed struggle within South Africa keeps the racist government so occupied that they would not be able to trouble other front line countries."

The A.N.C. also felt that if a people were to achieve in a struggle, "Some would have to go to jail." When the movement changed from non-violent to militant polities the A.N.C. had to train their own soldiers by sending them outside the country. "We faced all types of problems because we had to work underground," says Mr. Sindelo. In order to be successful the A.N.C. felt there was a need to "Develop our struggle within South Africa and at the same time train our soldiers outside South Africa to be able to infiltrate them back into South Africa," says Mr. Sindelo.

At the present moment there is armed struggle being waged against the South African government. Mr. Sindelo says, "This war is being waged against the South African regime because it is the only action they understand. We think that given the situation in South

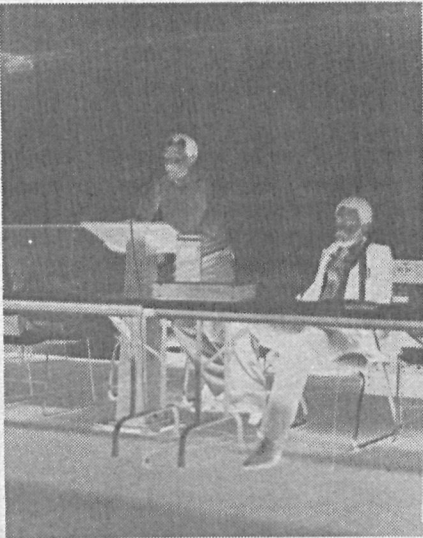


Photo by Winston Majette

Prof. Magubane & Winston Smith

Africa it is the main theatre of liberation being waged anywhere in the world." Mr. Sindelo gave additional reasons as to why the war was taking place inside South African borderlines. In Mr. Sindelo's words, "Actions that have taken place inside South Africa have not been waged around the the borders of neighboring states because the A.N.C. does not want those neighboring states to be invaded. When we attack we attack from the inside." It was emphasized twice that armed struggle is being waged inside South Africa. Mr. Sindelo's last words were, "We feel no government can claim to be the government of South Africa when it is against most of the people because of race. We feel all people can live in South Africa, it is a rich land we know that. But we do not want a government who believes that their race is superior to another race. The A.N.C. wants you to consider the struggle that our people are waging as a just struggle, a freedom struggle and as a liberating struggle."

To be continued next issue.



Photo by Winston Majette

Professors Michael Beaubien and Fred Dube along with Ambassador Allan Keyes

The Rock/Gospel-Gospel/Rock Series Auditions Are Coming Your Way.....

PEACE EVERYONE,

WELCOME ONCE AGAIN TO "THE COMMUNITY ROUNDTABLE IN PRINT." If you had been reading us regularly, then you have been waiting to hear from the "Listening Pool Auditions". The Listening Pool is the key to all your dreams/schemes (schematics); it is that connection between the church/streets/community. Because "if you can listen, you can see a lot;" and we the consumers become we the activists....

Our community needs free access to represent issues and circumstance (cause and effect). So, our Listening Pool is helping to establish *Black Media Solutions*, that will free them up to recognize our special interest groups that need their network for growth/survival. Community service activities for public/open access needs a *clearinghouse* for Black Media disbursement to their consumers.

So, is the need for our Cultural Train Concept. Our first step is our audition series in all five boroughs.

Hear...Hear...Hear...Here, the Listening Pool Auditions.

The Listening Pool Rock/Gospel-Gospel/Rock Series Auditions featuring Jazz, Blues & Doo-Wop are coming your way soon.... The goals of our Rock/Gospel-Gospel/Rock Series is to put on concerts in non-denominational churches, hospitals, jails, colleges, community centers, etc.... Each of our shows will be dedicated to our Black Heroes.... You!!!!

Our first step towards these concerts is to find viable groups/individuals who would be auditioned and rated by our Listening Pool Judges. We are having a city-wide talent search. Two auditions will be held in each borough, of which one will take place in a college for dance, bands, soloists, and acapella groups dealing in Jazz, Pop, Blues, Doo-Wop, Afro/Latin/Carib-

bean styles and the other in a church for gospel choir bands, soloists, etc. The winners will be featured in one our various concerts in a hospital, jail, college, or church, etc. There is a \$5.00 per person membership fee to the Listening Pool Club.

These auditions will take place during our promotional cycle which lasts two months. Our concert cycle is for four months with four designated concerts each month. The auditions will take place during our promotional cycle because it will continue to keep the public informed about the Rock/Gospel-Gospel/Rock Series progress, and at the same time attract more talents to our audition sites and establish a direct connection between the church/street/community....

Our evaluation process will be the Listening Pool Concept. We will be evaluating groups, concert and program contents, and we'll establish fan clubs for the most popular groups through committees, associations, student unions, etc.

Right Now, We Need Your Financial Support, Your Time and Contacts, To Help Put On These Showcases.... If you belong to a church, maybe your pastor will host a gospel audition in his church, or maybe you're a student or student representative, and can get us sponsorship to perform at the school for students, faculty, and that community. Or, maybe you'd like to donate something or raise monies to help us put on these concerts.

Freedom Funds United Foundation Inc., is the parent organization which is presenting these concerts. We are a non-profit tax-exempt organization, that is not funded. So Dig Deep and Help Us In Our Search For Freedom....

We are inaugurating 1984 as "The Year of the Black Child." It is our mission to present to our children positive outlets of entertainments/education to make them solid

strong Black men and women. Everyone knows that the children are the light, but who will make sure that their lights are right??? Who will make sure that the beacons of justice, caring, and sharing will prevail in their future??? Every Black child has talent, skill or knowledge that is ingrained/pre-destined for them to fulfill or use. Nonetheless history has shown us that in the Western Hemisphere, most of our youth will not see or use those beacons that are already instilled within them, simply, because this system of "white supremacy" will dump upon them inadequate education and negative images and dangerous recreation.... It then becomes the *mission* of every decent Black man and woman to support and help divert/eliminate these atrocities which have kept us in destitution and bondage since the first slaveship arrived on these shores.

In this day and time most of our young people are distressed and depressed because of economics and unemployment. Our jails are full of disillusioned men and women who had no one to turn to for help and no outlet for stress....

Our elders are afraid to come out; our children are confused to the point where they no longer have anyone to look up to....

As far as the young adults, they no longer care for their parents, elders, or their own little brothers and sisters....

The adults are "too busy" to even find time to help any of them right now. Money is of the essence.... The family must survive and they can't survive without that money....

1983 was "The year of the Black Family as a meaningful institution, so let us now set our goals for 1984 for our children/youth, let's dedicate ourselves to restructuring their future with our "First World African morals, values, and educational/cultural system."

These Rock/Gospel-Gospel/Rock Series will bring our children/adults together by a common bond-music!!! Music has been proven to be the one bond which everyone will come together for.

"Music is a universal language, it teaches people of all ages and color!!!"

So, Share-A-Care and contact us for more information. Write: Freedom Funds United

Foundation, Inc., 219 Edgecombe Avenue, New York, New York, 10030. Or call us at (212) 491-5312 Monday-Friday 10:00a.m.-7:00p.m.

REMINDER: LISTEN TO THE COMMUNITY ROUNDTABLE ON W.W.R.L. RADIO 1600 AM, Sundays 3-4 p.m. And watch for us on CHANNEL C GROUP W CABLE TV. MONDAYS 8:30p.m. (upper Manhattan).

Sister Zakia

Hear. Hear. Here

The Listening Pool Audition Series is coming your way!!! featuring Jazz, Blues, Doo-wop, Pop & Gospel Music in their purest form

Can you: sing, dance or play an instrument? Want to share your talents with the sick, prisoners, church, college students or community... Then come on & try out for our concert series.

	BRONX LOCATION	MAN. LOCATION
Date:	January 17 & 18th, 1984	January 27 & 28th, 1984
Time:	3-5pm & 7-9pm	5-9pm
Place:	P.S. 21-225th St. White Plains Road & Evander Childs H.S. Gunhill Road	Harlem Hospital Auditorium

Contact: Sister Zakia, Freedom Fund United Foundation, 491-5312, Mon-Fri, 10am-7pm for requirements and information.

Qualifications necessary: must be over 16 years old, 1 year performing experience and MUST BE prepared for audition as if doing a performance!

CITYSPORTS

CUNY Review

STANDINGS

	W	L	PCT	PF	PA	W	L	PCT
Staten Island	5	0	1.000	84.4	68.0	11	1	.917
John Jay	4	2	.667	73.5	66.5	6	7	.462
Lehman	3	3	.500	62.2	61.2	4	8	.333
Baruch	2	2	.500	71.0	71.0	5	6	.455
Medgar Evers	2	2	.500	71.1	73.5	4	5	.444
Hunter	2	2	.500	71.8	73.0	4	6	.400
York	2	5	.286	67.0	76.0	6	7	.462
City	1	5	.167	65.2	77.4	3	10	.231

UPCOMING GAMES

- 11 Medgar Evers at Staten Island, 8:00
- 13 Hunter at Lehman, 8:00
- 14 City at Baruch, 6:00
- 17 City at Lehman, 8:00
- 17 Staten Island at Baruch, 6:00
- 20 Staten Island at Lehman, 8:00
- 21 Hunter at Baruch, 5:00
- 23 Staten Island at Medgar Evers, 8:00
- 25 Baruch at Lehman, 8:00
- 27 Hunter at John Jay, 5:00
- 27 Lehman at York, 8:00
- 28 Medgar Evers at City, 3:00
- 30 Hunter at City, 8:00
- 30 Baruch at York, 8:00

CUNY BASKETBALL CONFERENCE INDIVIDUAL LEADERS

SCORING

PLAYER	SCHOOL	CL	G	FG	FGA	PCT	FT	FTA	PCT	PTS	AVG
1. Tyrone Miller	Evers	Fr	3	27	57	.474	11	16	.688	65	21.7
2. Vincent Lewis	York	So	6	52	98	.531	16	27	.593	120	20.0
3. Tecla Murray	Hunter	Sr	4	29	53	.547	21	25	.840	79	19.8
4. Kevin Goines	Baruch	So	4	34	64	.531	9	14	.643	77	19.3
5. Cyrus Deas	Staten Is.	Jr	5	40	67	.597	12	13	.923	92	18.4
6. Steve Simmons	Lehman	Jr	6	44	75	.587	16	26	.615	104	17.3
7. Curtis White	John Jay	Sr	6	36	73	.493	31	42	.738	103	17.2
8. Courtney Callender	John Jay	Jr	6	38	74	.514	24	28	.857	100	16.7
9. Anthony Scipio	City	Jr	6	31	53	.585	37	50	.740	99	16.5
10. George Black	Hunter	Sr	4	26	56	.464	14	24	.583	66	16.5
11. Ron Chase	Staten Is.	So	5	29	49	.592	22	26	.846	80	16.0
12. Ted Stanton	Evers	So	3	21	43	.488	5	11	.455	47	15.7
13. Derrick Simpson	Lehman	Jr	6	33	69	.478	19	19	1.000	85	14.2
14. Anthony Landry	York	So	7	42	106	.396	11	23	.478	95	13.6
15. Jim Kelly	Staten Is.	Jr	5	26	41	.634	12	22	.545	64	12.8
16. John Harris	York	So	7	36	78	.462	12	30	.400	84	12.0
17. William Hargrove	City	Jr	6	31	71	.437	8	19	.421	70	11.7
18. Tony Petosa	Staten Is.	So	5	21	34	.618	15	21	.714	57	11.4
19. Kerwin Edwards	Baruch	So	3	13	25	.520	6	9	.667	32	10.7
20. Ron Rey	Baruch	So	4	15	51	.294	11	19	.579	41	10.3
21. Allan Smalls	York	Fr	7	24	57	.421	21	31	.677	69	9.9
22. Chris Huges	John Jay	Fr	6	22	54	.407	15	22	.682	59	9.8
23. Joe Chapman	Baruch	Fr	4	15	37	.405	8	12	.667	38	9.5
24. Codaryl Moffett	City	Jr	6	25	55	.455	6	11	.545	56	9.3
25. Charley Powell	Baruch	Jr	4	15	24	.624	7	14	.500	37	9.3
26. Charles Davie	City	Jr	6	21	52	.404	12	17	.706	54	9.0
27. Chris McLoed	Baruch	Fr	4	12	27	.444	12	20	.600	36	9.0

FREE THROW PERCENTAGE

PLAYER	SCHOOL	CL	G	FT	FTA	PCT
1. Derrick Simpson	Lehman	Jr	6	19	19	1.000
2. Charles Alexander	Hunter	So	4	16	17	.941
3. Cyrus Deas	Staten Is.	Jr	5	12	13	.923
4. Courtney Callender	John Jay	Jr	6	24	28	.857
5. Ron Chase	Staten Is.	So	5	22	26	.846
6. Tecla Murray	Hunter	Sr	4	21	25	.840
7. Chris Harrison	John Jay	So	6	10	12	.833
8. Cornelius Brown	Lehman	Fr	6	12	15	.800
9. Anthony Scipio	City	Jr	6	37	50	.740
10. Curtis White	John Jay	Sr	6	31	42	.738
11. Kirk Thomas	Lehman	Fr	5	16	22	.727
12. Tony Petosa	Staten Is.	So	5	15	21	.714

REBOUNDING

PLAYER	SCHOOL	CL	G	NO	RPG
1. John Harris	York	So	6	60	10.0
2. George Black	Hunter	Sr	4	38	9.5
3. Charley Powell	Baruch	Jr	4	37	9.3
4. Jim Kelly	Staten Is.	Jr	5	45	9.0
5. William Hargrove	City	Jr	6	52	8.7
6. Karl Williams	York	So	6	47	7.8
7. Chris McLoed	Baruch	Fr	4	30	7.5
8. Darren Speight	John Jay	Jr	6	43	7.2
9. Tecla Murray	Hunter	Sr	4	28	7.0
10. Steve Simmons	Lehman	Jr	6	40	6.7
11. Steven White	Lehman	So	6	40	6.7
12. Derrick Tinsley	John Jay	Jr	6	39	6.5
13. Tony Petosa	Staten Is.	So	5	28	5.6
14. Allan Smalls	York	Fr	6	30	5.0
15. Curtis White	John Jay	Sr	6	30	5.0

ASSISTS

PLAYER	SCHOOL	CL	G	NO	APG
1. Garret Mosely	Staten Is.	So	5	38	7.6
2. Anthony Gill	Hunter	Jr	4	20	5.0
3. Ron Rey	Baruch	So	4	20	5.0
4. Tecla Murray	Hunter	Sr	4	19	4.8
5. Charles Alexander	Hunter	So	4	18	4.5
6. Ron Chase	Staten Is.	So	5	22	4.4
7. Ted Stanton	Evers	So	3	13	4.3
8. Allan Smalls	York	Fr	6	25	4.2
9. Derrick Simpson	Lehman	Jr	6	23	3.8
10. Anthony Landry	York	So	6	23	3.8
11. Codaryl Moffett	City	Jr	6	22	3.7
12. Bryan Mariner	Evers	Sr	3	10	3.3
13. Chris Harrison	John Jay	So	6	19	3.2
14. Charles Davie	City	Jr	6	18	3.0

STEALS

PLAYER	SCHOOL	CL	G	NO	SPG
1. Ted Stanton	Evers	So	3	11	3.7
2. Allan Smalls	York	Fr	6	17	2.8
3. Charles Alexander	Hunter	So	4	9	2.3
4. Joe Chapman	Baruch	Fr	4	8	2.0
5. Garret Mosely	Staten Is.	So	5	9	1.8
6. Jim Kelly	Staten Is.	Jr	5	9	1.8
7. George Black	Hunter	Sr	4	7	1.8
8. Kevin Goines	Baruch	So	4	7	1.8
9. John Harris	York	So	6	10	1.7
10. Anthony Landry	York	So	5	8	1.6

BLOCKED SHOTS

PLAYER	SCHOOL	CL	G	NO	BPG
1. Terence Keys	Hunter	Fr	3	8	2.7
2. William Hargrove	City	Jr	6	13	2.2
3. Anthony Miller	Hunter	Fr	4	7	1.8
4. George Black	Hunter	Sr	4	6	1.5
5. Cyrus Deas	Staten Is.	Jr	5	7	1.4
6. Kevin Leak	Evers	Fr	3	4	1.3
7. Steven White	Lehman	So	5	6	1.2
8. Darren Speight	John Jay	Jr	6	7	1.2
9. Gunnar Oberg	Staten Is.	Fr	4	4	1.0
10. Derrick Tinsley	John Jay	Jr	6	6	1.0
11. Tony Petosa	Staten Is.	So	5	4	0.8

FIELD GOAL PERCENTAGE

PLAYER	SCHOOL	CL	G	FG	FGA	PCT
1. Jim Kelly	Staten Is.	Jr	5	26	41	.634
2. Charley Powell	Baruch	Jr	4	15	24	.625
3. Tony Petosa	Staten Is.	So	5	21	34	.618
4. Cyrus Deas	Staten Is.	Jr	5	40	67	.597
5. Ron Chase	Staten Is.	So	5	29	49	.592
6. Steve Simmons	Lehman	Jr	6	44	75	.587
7. Anthony Scipio	City	Jr	6	31	53	.585
8. Tecla Murray	Hunter	Sr	4	29	53	.547
9. Kevin Goines	Baruch	So	4	34	64	.531
10. Vincent Lewis	York	So	6	52	98	.531

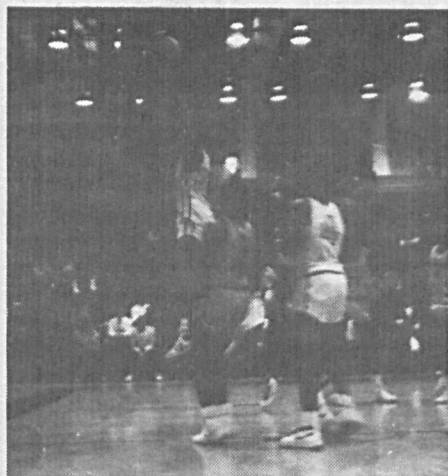


Photo by Winston Majette

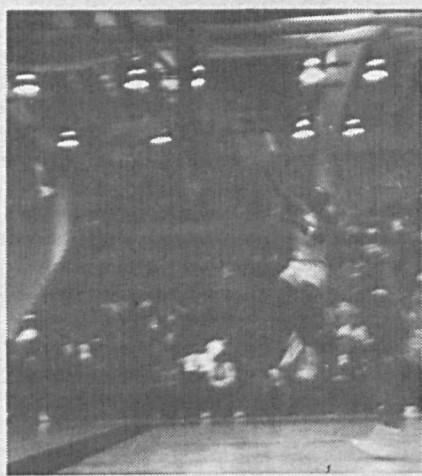


Photo by Winston Majette

Action at the "Doc" Turner Memorial High School Basketball Tournament

CUNY BASKETBALL CONFERENCE
1983-84 HIGHS

TEAM

		OPPONENT
POINTS - Game	95 Staten Island	Hunter
- Half	55 Lehman	Evers
FIELD GOALS MADE:	38 Staten Island	Lehman
FIELD GOALS ATTEMPTED:	84 York	Baruch
FIELD GOAL PERCENTAGE:	.673 Lehman (37-55)	Evers
FREE THROWS MADE:	35 Staten Island	Hunter
FREE THROWS ATTEMPTED:	51 Staten Island	Hunter
FREE THROW PERCENTAGE:	.829 Hunter (29-35)	York
INDIVIDUAL REBOUNDS:	48 Staten Island	Hunter
OFFENSIVE REBOUNDS:	23 Staten Island	Lehman
DEFENSIVE REBOUNDS:	40 Staten Island	Hunter
ASSISTS:	30 Staten Island	City
STEALS:	18 John Jay	York
BLOCKED SHOTS:	8 Hunter	York
TURNOVERS:	32 Lehman	Staten Island
PERSONAL FOULS:	35 Hunter	Staten Island

INDIVIDUAL

POINTS - Game	36 Vincent Lewis, York	Baruch
- Half	35 Steve Simmons, Lehman	Evers
FIELD GOALS MADE:	24 Vincent Lewis, York	Baruch
FIELD GOALS ATTEMPTED:	23 Steve Simmons, Lehman	Evers
FIELD GOAL PERCENTAGE:	16 Vincent Lewis, York	Baruch
FREE THROWS MADE:	Steve Simmons, Lehman	Evers
FREE THROWS ATTEMPTED:	28 Vincent Lewis, York	Baruch
FREE THROW PERCENTAGE:	.875 Charley Powell, Baruch (7-8)	York
INDIVIDUAL REBOUNDS:	.842 Steve Simmons, Lehman (16-19)	Evers
OFFENSIVE REBOUNDS:	14 Anthony Scipio, City	John Jay
DEFENSIVE REBOUNDS:	16 Anthony Scipio, City	John Jay
ASSISTS:	1.000 Tecla Murray, Hunter (10-10)	Staten Island
STEALS:	Courtney Callender, Jay (9-9)	Hunter
BLOCKED SHOTS:	17 Jim Kelly, Staten Island	York
	16 John Harris, York	Hunter
	5 Joe Chapman, Baruch; Steve White, Lehman; Curtis White, Jay; Charley Powell, Baruch; William Hargrove, City; Jim Kelly, S.I.	
	12 Jim Kelly, Staten Island	York
	Steve Simmons, Lehman	Evers
	10 Garret Mosley, Staten Is.	City
	Derrick Simpson, Lehman	Evers
	6 Allan Smalls, York,	Lehman
	5 Terence Keys, Hunter; William Hargrove, City	

TEAM OFFENSE

	G	FG	FGA	PCT	FT	FTA	PCT	RPG	ASS	PPFG	PPG	TO	ST	BL
1. Staten Is.	5	159	298	.534	104	169	.615	42.2	118	23.4	84.4	81	46	23
2. John Jay	6	162	337	.481	117	172	.680	34.3	73	25.5	73.5	102	58	22
3. Hunter	4	105	239	.439	77	116	.664	41.0	74	29.3	71.8	77	41	24
4. Baruch	4	115	246	.467	54	93	.581	37.5	55	15.3	71.0	104	32	5
5. Evers	3	78	196	.398	48	82	.585	37.7	38	23.0	68.0	58	29	7
6. York	6	166	398	.417	79	133	.594	38.5	74	24.7	67.0	127	52	8
7. City	6	152	339	.448	92	145	.634	30.2	76	21.0	66.0	105	40	19
8. Lehman	6	140	266	.526	93	147	.633	31.2	71	18.8	62.2	153	38	13

TEAM DEFENSE

	G	FG	FGA	PCT	FT	FTA	PCT	RPG	ASS	PPFG	PPG	TO	ST	BL
1. Lehman	6	151	333	.453	65	114	.570	31.3	79	22.2	61.2	107	48	10
2. John Jay	6	144	338	.426	111	196	.566	37.8	72	24.2	66.5	107	42	20
3. Staten Is.	5	130	308	.422	80	127	.630	36.0	75	28.0	68.0	101	44	21
4. Baruch	4	124	269	.461	36	59	.610	36.8	61	23.0	71.0	92	40	12
5. Hunter	4	95	226	.420	102	160	.638	42.2	44	24.3	73.0	86	30	9
6. Evers	4	119	244	.488	50	98	.510	41.5	63	22.0	73.5	103	35	9
7. York	6	160	316	.506	126	178	.708	35.7	95	17.0	74.3	122	55	20
8. City	5	154	285	.540	88	140	.629	35.2	86	21.4	77.4	89	42	20

continued from page 3

The Last Draw

For the last twenty-five years, the United States suffered a series of military and political defeats. They were defeated in the Bay of Pigs invasion; defeated in Vietnam; defeated in their rescue attempt in Iran. They lost the Shah of Iran and the Somoza dictatorship of Nicaragua whom they supported militarily. They lost Latin American credibility over the Falklands War. Their Middle-East peace plan failed and their economy is in a deep recession. Faced with this burden the Reagan administration, like a mad dog searched for a military victory.

Grenada and Nicaragua provided easy political victories for Reagan, but Grenada provided the easy military victory. Therefore, in line with the White House policy of "anti-Cubas" in the Caribbean and the U.S. imperialist thrust for a quick military and political victory to boost Reagan's re-election bid, together with the possibility of securing the wind of right-wing change in the Caribbean, the United States felt confident and comfortable to invade Grenada. On October 25, 1983 seven thousand American troops invaded Grenada.

Conclusion

The March 13th Revolution had sparked the birth of a large number of political movements in these islands, including the French Caribbean. A few days after the Grenadian Revolution, solidarity rallies in Barbados and Guyana directly challenged those countries' establishments. Dictator Patrick John of Dominica was forced to resign by mass demonstrations and a public strike. In St. Lucia, Prime Minister John Compton was defeated in the July 1979 election by the Labour party. In Antigua, the Caribbean Liberation Movement made new demands on their government at the same time intensifying its activities pointing to the success of the Grenadian Revolution as their new inspiration. The New Beginning in Trinidad and the United People's Movement in St. Vincent were also using the Revolution as a step-board for new political activities. In Guadeloupe and Martinique Groupe Revolution Socialiste intensified its struggle for independence from France. They pointed out to the Paris regime that Grenada's limited size did not limit the success of the Grenada Revolution. So deep was the effect of the March 13th Revolution on these last two islands that Maurice Bishop was accused, by the French government, of interfering in the local politics of France.

These islands and their backward governments and the Reagan administration feared the far reaching effects of the achievements of the Grenadian revolution. Grenada in their eyes was the blueprint for change; in a political atmosphere and hemisphere where that change, surrounded by stagnation, can cause *avalanche*. In this case the Reagan administration, the biggest hip of snow; the other islands, the mountain side.

tial in their terms of office. Their single change of re-election layed with the removal of the progressive Revolutionary Government of Grenada, thus creating a situation where their re-election would go unchallenged and uncompared.

The Reagan Administration in its own plight saw and seized an opportunity to awaken the backwards Caribbean states to their doom reality and instantly provided them with a solution; invasion of Grenada, a solution that would satisfy the greed for power in the Caribbean.

The Message

May 20, 1983

Dear Professor:

I am in total disorganization here at my home. There is nothing that I am sure of except my typing is getting somewhat better. The lateness is not a reflection on you or your course but a manifestation of my romance with doom. The rhetoric of why bother is constantly being fed back to me by my environment. My work must suffer the handicaps of such devils that may be invisible to others who are less sensitive.

When I was younger my romance was with the concept of galactic farming, the renovation of entire foreign worlds with thermonuclear technology. Now I see that it may be my own backyard that gets renovated first. I think I'll drop out and share wine with the monks down on the Bowery. No unwanted pregnancies there. Just a brotherhood of children who bought it all too soon and lost it all too early.

The quiet-weighting of directions has taken so much out of me today that I'll have to postpone my decision to leave. Besides, as you can read from my letter, English 110 was absolutely no sweat for me and my third romance seems to have something to do with this pen you've been asking me to use for a long, long time.

Good luck with all the papers that get handed in late, and remember that my fellow students and I don't have a \$40,000 loan to repay that makes us do the work, but a lot of other things motivating us; one of them is hope, another is trust.

Thanks for your consideration, anytime. the man with the pen and the test-tube in his hands.

Carmine D'Intino

TAKE THE CHALLENGE

The Government and Law Society, the International Studies Club, and the Caribbean Students Association invite students to take advantage of a unique opportunity to attend the 1984 Harvard National Model United Nations Conference in late February. We will be representing Jamaica in the General Assembly and the Economic and Social Council. The task does require analytical and interactive abilities. Some research is also necessary. All majors are encouraged to apply. Please call 690-6909 for further information and leave contact information.

Strange Fruit (another variety) 1984

by Judith Cohall

My man
Still is
Feasted upon
by you.

Strange Fruit.

As he hangs
up his hat,
takes off his
shoes, rubs his feet

I know
that again
the employment
picture looks bleak

Today,
his charred body doesn't
sway from the sycamore;
his testicles
buried underground

But he still fills
your need
your desire
for Strange Fruit.

My man
lights up
everynight
not realizing
that he furthers
your aim
searing his brain
becoming Strange Fruit.

I had to
deny him
thrice
to get
some assistance in
raising our babies.

Denying his fatherhood
Denying his manhood
Denying his pride

His testicles
lay buried
underground.

Strange Fruit.

I
Pay the bills.
Upward mobility
for his woman
is less of a
threat to you,

and keeps him
swaying
on the limb
Strange Fruit.

Strange Fruit.

What a strange palate
that snacks on intestines
nibbles on pituitary glands
gorges at the groin
drinking blood

Feasting on
the human heart.

My man's
heart
burned beyond
recognition

dental records
will not help
to identify.

Your
gastronomical
fetishes

will cause
you intense
Heartburn and
Indigestion

For
when you see
the Fire in his eyes

You must know
the human spirit
Lives!

despite your
attempts
to squelch the
eternal flame
of survival.

A Luta Continual

Momma's Dream

by Marcya Joseph

Yes this child has seen a lot of faces.
she's traveled many places
dined with kings and queens
at the gate,
but always
she has tried to avoid
sidewalk cracks,
and broken glass,
and cottage cheese.

She preferred blueberries and wheat germ
but settled for tuna on whole wheat muffins
and garage sales
rich with other peoples things
She didn't mind second hand living
sometimes
she made love and watered the plants,
but they died when she went west
and didn't call her mama
cause she was too embarrassed
to apologize for being born.

down south
she learned Spanish.
for one
who wanted her in Mexico
but the money went to the child
and baby girl loved carrots and honey
just like her momma's dream,
But the whole thing smelled illegal.
They had no business
tippin beyond
and baby girl and momma moved north
where they was gonna wait the year for Santiago
But supportin was hard
and she returned to her east coast ways.
Beauties of her sort were rare,
got so good there
wasn't time
for yellow dresses
and baby girl went home
a ribbon in her hair
a note around her neck
for mother,
her little mothers dream.

The Wall

by Judith Cohall

Here I sit
atop this wall
this great big ole wall

I didn't build it
No, it was here
long before I was born

It separates two kinds
of people, who started out
the same—only some of them
don't know it

I remember sittin'
in the bathroom in a
New York High School
with my friends and associates

and every now and then
one of them would say
"I can't stand them West Indians"
et cetera

And there I sat
atop that wall
that great big ole wall

the one I didn't build
but was forced to sit on
all my life

I hate this wall
but here I sit

Sittin' on the A train
with all kinds of people
went home and talked to
my relatives and associates

and every now and then
one of them would say
'I can't stand them American Blacks'
et cetera

And I would sit
atop that wall
and hate it more
every day

this wall
won't let me stand

I could get down on one side
but then I couldn't be on the other
damn, this wall is so high I
couldn't even see the other.

and as much as I like barbeque?
and as much as I like curry goat?
as much as I love reggae?
the way I dig Aretha?
and as much as I groove on white sand?
and as much as I roam Harlem streets?

So,
here I sit
atop this wall
this great big ole wall

spending all my time
trying to figure out
how to tear it down

so that I can stand
with my feet on the ground
like a woman

I start to stomp my feet . . .

with words, with actions,
with an open mind
and with a loving heart

I stomp my feet
and it sorta feels
like this wall
is sinking just a little more

I know what I'm gonna do
I'm gonna keep stompin'
until I stomp this wall down
until I can stand on my own
two feet on solid ground

and if you think
I am dreamin'
you just watch

and you can
watch if you want
but I wish you'd
join in

and one day
where that wall
used to be

grow a garden

plant a flower
for Marcus

and one for Martin
for Adam, for BOB
for Harriet and Toussaint

plant one for
countless men
and women
who dared to
stand
on either side of
the wall

and after that
plant a
little, pretty
violet flower
dead in the middle
of where that wall
used to be

plant that little flower
plant it for me.

"The Beginnings of an "On Going"

War of Hatred

by Connie McGue

Even before the Vietnam war America didn't know what was in store

The evils of slavery they had bore and how intervention has gotten them more
Today we continue to intervene and in the process we've lost some marines
In the seventies Freda Payne sang and it still echoes loud as a bang

"Bring the Boys Home"

Don't let them roam

"Bring the Boys Home"

Bring them back alive

Because we all want them to strive

But President Reagan is sadly mistaken

He wants them to stay, but we can't have it that way

Too many of us care

To have our loved ones bear

Another war in compare.