

The Paper

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

Volume 56 No. 1

A Medium For People of African Descent

February 2000

City College of the City University of New York

Welcome Back, Students.

Students returning for the Spring 2000 season are greeted with a fence around the NAC building (Story on page 4)



Photo By Rocky Nunez

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Census 2000: Why We Must Be Counted

Black History, Our History

Fire At City College

Foto File

EDITORIAL

FROM THE DESK OF THE EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

The City College print media has of late received a lot of false criticism. Those who attended the Undergraduate Student Government Winter Retreat last year would have heard USG Evening Affairs Vice-President Mr. Richard Lawrence, while sitting on the Media Board table, state that the College newspapers (being *The Paper* and *The Campus*) are not doing their jobs. In addition, he said USG, in effect has to do their work and the work of the college print media. Unfortunately, the comments made by Mr. Lawrence were both slanderous and misleading. At the beginning of the Fall 1999 semester, I had personally approached Mr. Williams, as well as USG president Rafael Dominguez offering a column in *The Paper* for

USG to publish any information, pertinent to the college community. Mr. Dominguez had declined the offer, stating he would not want to give the impression that USG was influencing College media. Mr. Lawrence gave me no definite response to the offer.

One can then understand the surprise and anger of the College media at the named USG officials as they, in attempting to advertise their "USG Newsletter", drag the names of the current City College print media in mud. What is even more surprising is why USG would want to create a newsletter when at the retreat, Mr. Lawrence clearly states that USG currently does not have the funds necessary to finance it. One would assume USG

would try and work with available resources before attempting to create a whole new print medium.

In any case, rather than indulge in a mudslinging fest with USG, *The Paper* will await either an explanation as to why neither of the College print publications were invited to the Winter Retreat, and given an opportunity to defend themselves or an apology for Mr. Lawrence's comments. Meantime, the offer for USG to print student related information in *The Paper* still stands. On behalf of all contributors to this issue, I thank you for taking the time out to read this publication and hope you enjoy the rest of your day.

\$2.7M NSF GRANT FOR CUNY NANOTECHNOLOGY RESEARCH

The Center for Analysis of Structures and Interfaces (CASI) at City College has received a \$2.7 million dollar grant from the National Science Foundation to boost research in the new realm of nanotechnology hybrid molecular/solid systems, under the Integrative Graduate Education and Research Training (IGERT) project. The grant will also support the establishment at CUNY of a new Ph.D. program in Chemistry, in the sub-discipline of nanoscale devices.

"Because of the demographics of the student population in The City University of New York, the graduates who will participate in the new Ph.D. program will be drawn largely from groups that are historically under represented in the science

engineering-math (SEM) fields," said Dr. Daniel L. Akins, Distinguished Service Professor of Chemistry at City College, and Director of CASI. "Consequently, this project will make an important contribution to addressing the lack of diversity in the SEM fields both in the United States and worldwide," Dr. Akins added. Nanotechnology is molecular manufacturing or building things one atom or molecule at a time with programmed nanoscopic robot arms, according to Dr. Akins.

A nanometer is one billionth of a meter (3-4 atoms wide). Nanotechnology proposes the construction of novel molecular devices possessing extraordinary properties. This could lead

to the automatic construction of consumer goods without traditional labor, the way a photocopier produces unlimited copies without a human retyping the original information.

City College's choice as a partner in the IGERT project was based on a number of factors, among them its strengths in the sciences and engineering, and its success in graduating many minority Ph.D.s in those fields. During the 1997-1998 academic year, CCNY produced over ten percent of the nation's total number of minority Ph.D.s in engineering, and three percent of the total number of minority Ph.D. chemistry graduates.

THE PAPER

CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK
NAC BUILDING ROOM 1/118
138 ST AND CONVENT AVE
NEW YORK NY 10031
TEL#(212)650-5029
FAX(212)650-5022

THEPAPERCCNY@MAILCITY.COM

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF
SULAIMAN A. LAGUDA

ADVERTISING MANAGER
CECILE PAUL

BUSINESS MANAGER
YASHIMA THOMPSON

CAMPUS AFFAIRS
VACANT

ENTERTAINMENT AFFAIRS
VACANT

FEATURES EDITOR
VACANT

CONTRIBUTING WRITERS
MR. HARRY MARS
EVELING MELENDEZ

PHOTOGRAPHY
ROCKY NUNEZ
REGINALD MATTHIEU

LAYOUT/DESIGN
SULAIMAN LAGUDA

COPY EDITORS
SANDRINE DIKAMBI
ANU OGUNMEKAN-ADAMS

FACULTY ADVISOR
MR. HARRY MARS

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CCNY Peer Teaching is National Model.

The National Service Foundation (NSF) has awarded City College a \$2.4 million dollar three-year grant to build an innovative peer-led teaching method developed at CCNY into a national model. It is one of only two large awards made under the NSF's National Dissemination Program.

Peer-Led Team Learning (PLTL) is a new teaching model pioneered by CCNY Professor David K. Gosser, JR. in 1991. Dr Gosser used PLTL successfully to teach chemistry courses at CCNY and uses students who have excelled in a course as peer-leaders to help learn in a collaborative workshop environment.

Peer-leaders meet with six to eight students weekly, guiding them in problem-solving and encouraging them to engage each other in scientific debate and discussion regarding the fundamental concepts and applications of the course material. They also work closely with faculty members and prepare by discussing the workshop content with the faculty in weekly meetings.

Currently, 50 faculty and over 400 undergraduate leaders are working together to teach PLTL workshop courses at over 30 institutions across the country, and the model is being expanded in scope to include courses in biology, physics, mathematics and other disciplines.

Apart from City College, other institutions involved in leading the NSF Nation Dissemination grant include the Universities of Rochester, Miami, Montana, Saint Xavier University (Illinois), Portland State University and Prince George's Community College (Maryland).

The Art of Architecture

The City College of New York's School of Architecture, Urban Design and Landscape Architecture is sponsoring a spring lecture series

by nine eminent architects, entitled "The Art of Architecture." Speaker will include internationally renowned award-winners Bernard Tschumi, Peter Eisenman, James Wines, Gaetano Pesce, Raimund Abraham, J. Max Bond, Jr., Cesar Pelli, Martha Schwartz and Tod Williams.

"At the beginning of this new century, it seems important to offer works that allow us to look at architecture from fresh perspectives," stated George Ranalli, Dean of the School of Architecture, Urban Design and Landscape Architecture at CCNY, the only public architecture school in the Northeast. "It is my hope that City College can play a crucial role in shaping an optimistic dialogue about where that future will lie and about where our art will be."

The lectures run every Thursday from February 3 through April 13, 2000, at 6.00pm, in the Great Hall, located in the Shepard Hall building.

MFA Student wins Documentary-Award

Justin Bryant, a recent graduate of City College's MFA program in Media Arts Production, received the \$1,000 Maurice Kanbar Award for Excellence at the National Student Festival for Film, Video and New Media in New York City for his documentary, Search for Hansen.

An immigrant from the Virgin Islands who arrived in New York in the late 1920's, Austin Hansen began his career as a photographer at the age of twelve to help support his family. He continued chronicling African American life in Harlem from the post World War II period until his retirement in the 1980's, when he donated over 50,000 prints and negatives to the Schomburg Center. Mr. Bryant said that as a struggling young filmmaker who is trying to record the rich life of Harlem, he feels a special affinity to Austin Hansen.

He also happens to live in a brownstone once owned by the late photographer.

Searching for Hansen also received the Joseph P. Vasquez Award for Best Story Concept from New Line Cinema at the City College Film Festival earlier this year, as well as the Filmmakers Hall of Fame's Best Biography Award at the Black Filmworks Festival.

Mr. Bryant credits CCNY's MFA program and the department of Media and Communication Arts with giving him an outstanding preparation for a career in film and video production. Currently working as a freelance producer and cameraman with his independent production company, Digital Noir, Mr. Bryant is building a reputation as a creative and innovative filmmaker.

Transportation Center Wins \$5M Federal Grant

City College's Region II University Transportation Research Center (UTRC) has won a five-year \$5 million grant from the U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) to continue its work as a resource for the transportation industry in the region.

CCNY's Interim President, Stanford A. Roman, Jr., received the grant from Secretary of Transportation Rodney Slater at a community forum on transportation safety at Queens College recently. The event was also attended by Queens Borough President Claire Shulman; Congressman Gregory W. Meeks; Assistant Commissioner, of the New York State Department of Motor Vehicles, Robert Dingman; and CUNY Distinguished Professor of Civil Engineering Robert E. Paaswell, who heads UTRC. The UTRC has received over \$19 million in DOT grants since its inception in 1987.

"Through the diversity of its programs, the Center has become a significant resource to both trans-

portation professionals and the public throughout our region," Dr. Roman said. "This grant enables the Center to continue its task of helping solve problems such as congestion, and the high costs of maintenance of roads and transit, as well as making transportation safer for all."

UTRC, which functions as a consortium of twelve major universities throughout the region, conducts research in critical areas related to transit, intermodalism infrastructure and regional funding and pricing. The Center taps the resources of outstanding faculty in a wide variety of disciplines at CCNY and throughout The City University.

Located at City College's Institute for Transportation Systems, it is the lead institution within the consortium. Other centers are located at leading colleges and universities throughout the nation, including MIT, the University of California at Berkeley, and the University of Texas.

The purpose of DOT grants to regional centers like UTRC is to advance U.S. expertise and technology in the many fields comprising transportation through investment in education, research and technology. Grant recipients are chosen on the basis of leadership capability, availability of resources, and ability to disseminate results.

Be a Part of the CCNY Soup Kitchen

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Census 2000: *Why We Must Be Counted.*

by Sulaiman Laguda

When most people are asked what they know about the Census 2000, their response is "I know about them, they are paying \$14.00 an hour to work." While one may take this response as naïve, reference to the upcoming census poll as a means to increase cash flow in our communities, is what the census poll is all about.

The last American census poll took place in 1990, and it has been reported that minority groups were grossly undercounted. In fact, the US Census monitoring board reports that the 1990 census missed more than 8.4 million people, majority being children, the poor and people of color. The 1990 census missed 4.4 percent for African Americans, 5 percent of Latinos, 2.3 percent of Asians and Pacific Islanders, and over 12 percent of Native Americans.

Of greater importance is that New York was the third highest undercounted state and the highest undercounted city in the nation, as reported by Census Bureau Data. The results of the census determine the allocation of funds in our neighborhoods. Census Data are the basis for virtually all demographic information used by educators, policy makers and community leaders and directly affect funding for many programs critical to residents of those communities.

The US Census monitoring Board, established by congress in 1997 is a bipartisan board that monitors the Census Bureau's preparations for the 2000 Census. The board reports that accurate census information is critical to a number of initiatives which directly affect all ethnic groups in New York City. Some of which include:

To enforce provisions under the Civil Right Act prohibiting discrimination based upon race, sex, religion and national origin.

To allocate funds to non profit organizations for employment resources geared to assist new immigrants in their transition to self-sufficiency under the Refugee Education Assistance Act.

To distribute funds for Child Care and Development Block Grants and Head Start programs, which serve the health and education-related needs of infants, children and families, many of whom are low income.

To fund the Adult Education Act designed to improve educational skills, complete secondary school-

ing, and provide job training and placement for adults.

To allocate funds to the Bilingual Education Program to school districts for children with limited English language proficiency.

To monitor and enforce provisions under the Voting Rights Act.

One of the main reasons given for the low minority count with the 1990 census was many African and Hispanic immigrants failed to respond to the Census for fear of deportation. It has however been made known that peoples immigrant status will not be questioned during this years census, to there is no excuse not to participate. Let us all stand up and be counted, for our sake, as well as that of our children.

NAC Plaza Fenced

by Sulaiman Laguda

It seemed like a trick right out of a David Copperfield show, but the structure that magically appeared in front of the NAC building late January did not disappear as quickly as it appeared. Right before classes officially opened for the Spring 2000 semester, a large fence was constructed around the NAC building plaza. No prior notice was given to students regarding the construction before, or even after it began. And when the



Lewishon Plaza under renovation

fence did go up, students were offered no explanation as to why the fence was constructed or for how long it will remain. "It seems like the College administration does not care about us," a student in his sophomore year lamented, "They just do what they like when they feel like without informing students even though the changes

will affect us most." Some students thought the construction was being done to rewire the campus, some thought new water pipes were to be laid, while others believed the plaza was to be repaved. It seemed

almost no one, faculty, staff or student, knew exactly what was going on in front of the NAC building.

At the press conference held by City Colleges Interim President Stanford A. Roman Jr., I asked about the fence and he informed me that the construction was for the "Plaza of Honor" project. The

project involves the repaving of the Adolph Lewishon Plaza (the front of the NAC) and will enable City College alumni and donors to leave a legacy while providing financial support to the college. The Plaza of honor will consist of a series of bricks and granite pavers, engraved with the names of sponsors, or the names of others whom the sponsors choose to honor.

As to why students were not informed of the construction prior to its commencement and why no special arrangements were made to accommodate the incoming students, especially during the registration period, it turns out that all construction being done on campus is handled by the Dormitory Authority of New York, and they decide how to go about construction. The president did however, acknowledge the problems

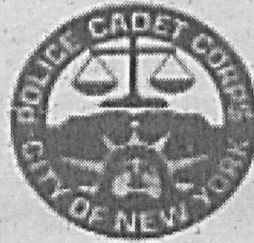
faced by students as a result of the sudden change and agreed that more information should be given to students in the future. He also offered an apology to students for any inconveniences caused by the construction.

Meantime, until construction is completed, students will have to bear with the unsightly fence, as well as the time-consuming detours resulting from the closing of the NAC main entrance. A portion of the proceeds from the pavers will be used in improving services at the college, which in the long run, makes the construction worthwhile.

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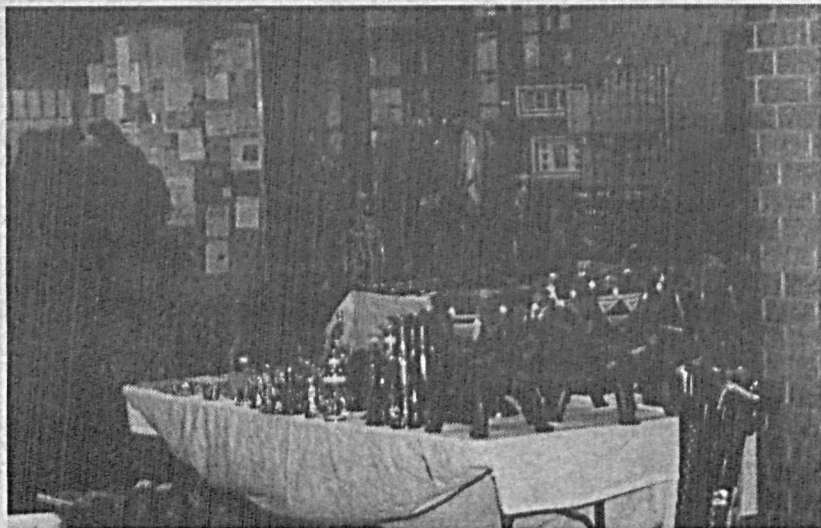
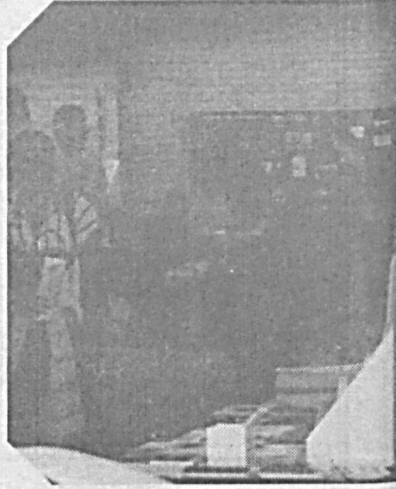
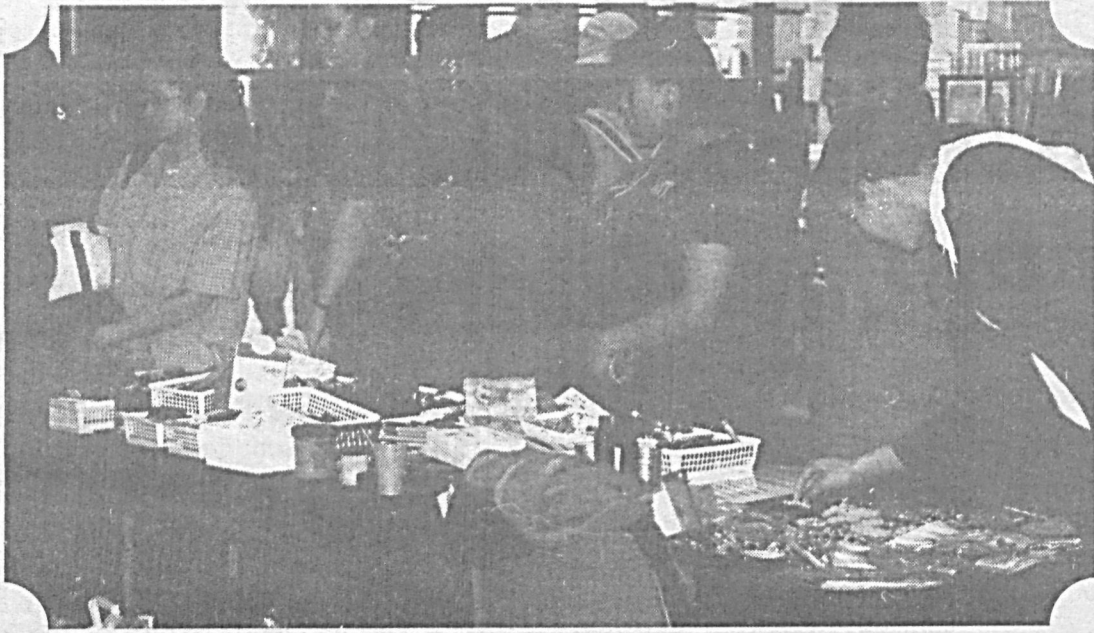
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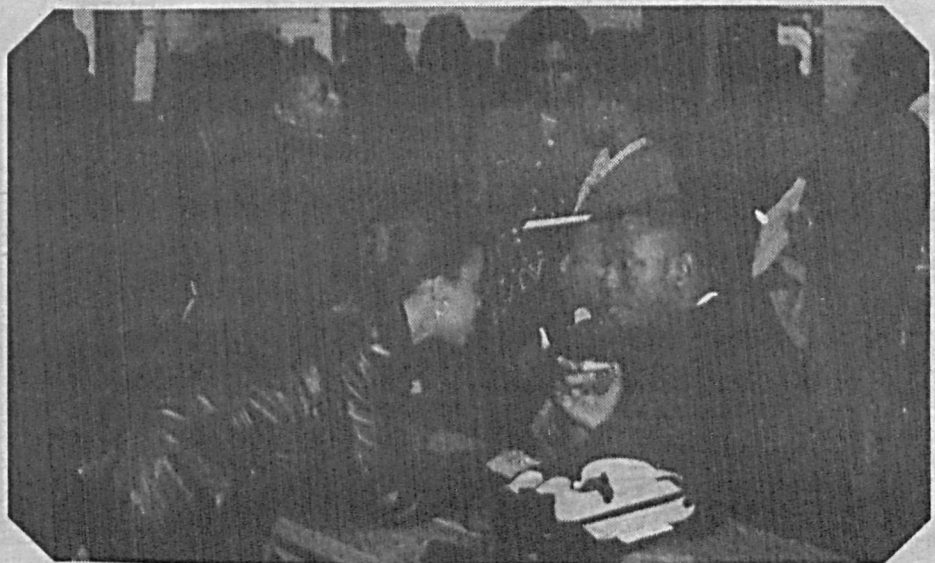
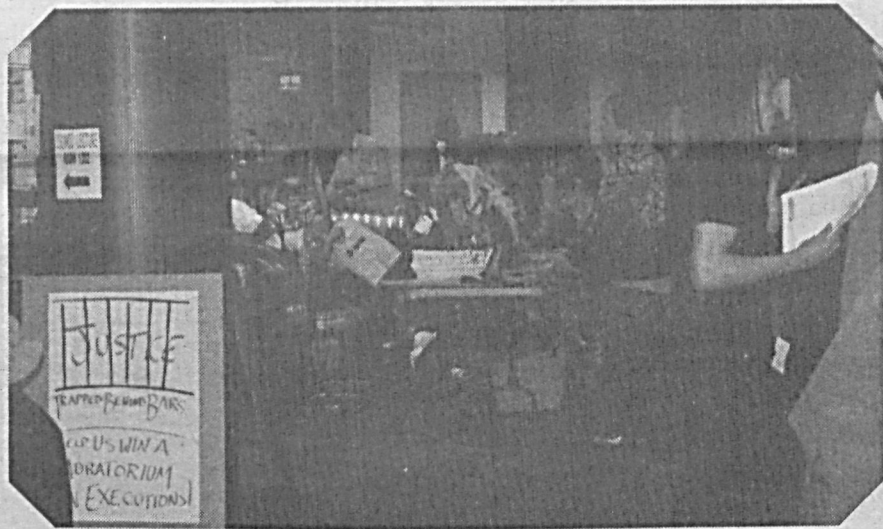
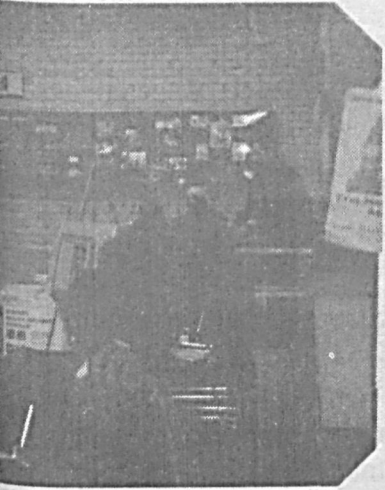
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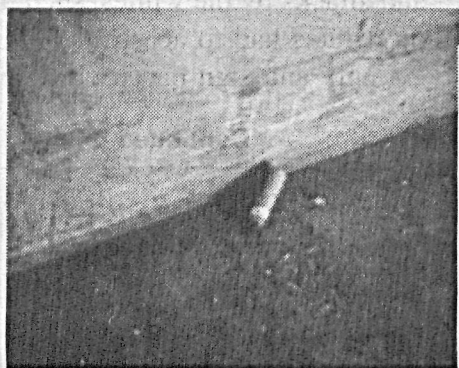
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City Under Fire

by Cecile Paul

On Wednesday February 2, 2000, during the first week of classes, the CCNY bookstore, the Student lounge, the Ballroom (where late registration was being held), and the cafeteria exits opposite the Harris and Wingate Hall all located at the north side of the NAC building were closed due to a minor fire emergency. After investigation, the office of Safety Services concluded the fire was caused by students smoking cigarettes on the stairs leading to the Harris Hall exits through the cafeteria. A discarded cigarette stub must have rolled to a



Cigarette stub in the NAC Stairway

Photo By Reggie Mathieu

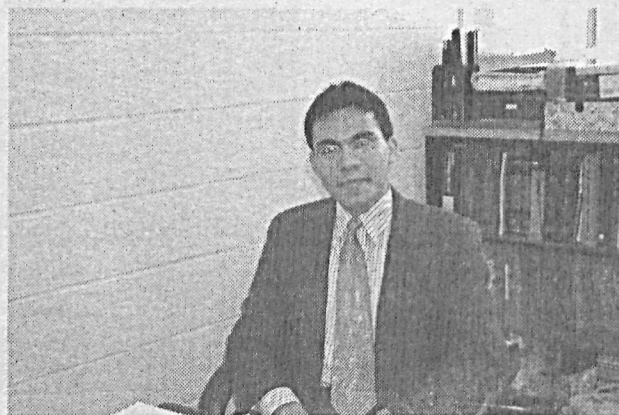
lower level of the stairway and come in contact with a pile of combustible debris. The Safety Services and Campus and Development offices assessed that there were only minor damages in the NAC Building. What really affected the College students during this incident was the inconvenience of tem-

porarily closing of the Bookstore, the NAC Ballroom, and the Student Lounge during late registration week and while classes were already in session.

"There was only smoke in the area." Said Mr. Ricardo Franco of the Office of Campus Planning and Development. "One thing that the Safety Service and my Office should have done was, evacuate the cafeteria because this would have been the proper procedure that should have been followed in this case just as a precaution." Mr. Franco also stated that there are some buildings on the College Campus that do not have fully working systems to oversee fire safety. Unlike the NAC or Science Buildings, the alarm systems in Harris, Wingate, Baskerville, Shepard and Steinman Hall are not fully functional. Presently, the fire alarm, smoke detector systems and fire enunciators are being changed and the boost stations are being corrected in those buildings.

To compensate for the absence of a fully functional fire detection system, the college security personnel are trained to safeguard the life of the students, faculty and staff for such emergencies. The safety officers would proceed to evacuate the

floor were there is a fire, the floor above it, and notify the fire department. In addition, the Office of Planning and Development and the Safety Services is mandated to con-



Mr. Ricardo Franco

duct at least two fire drills a year, to increase student, faculty and staff awareness of procedures to follow in case of an actual fire. In addition, members of the Faculty who work in high-risk places such as a

laboratory are trained for fire related accidents or emergencies. Laboratory instructors attend Chemical Safety training workshops to know what procedures to follow in case of an emergency.

As part of the college fire prevention and safety measures, as well as in compliance to New York City law, students, faculty and staff are prohibited from smoking inside any building on campus. Students

should take heed this measure, because by smoking inside the campus, buildings they are putting themselves, as well as fellow students at risk.

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Black History, Our History

by Mr Harry Mars

The idea of setting aside time to celebrate Black history was conceived by Dr. Carter G. Woodson who organized Negro History Week in February of 1926, later expanded in the sixties to the whole month in order to include the birthdays of Abraham Lincoln and Frederick Douglass. Dr. Woodson's intention was to educate Blacks on the history of Africa prior to European slavery

The recorded history of Africans to date spans 5000 years. Between 3100 BC and 322 BC Ancient Egypt produced four Golden Ages, three of them lasting hundreds of years. At its zenith, Ancient Egypt laid the foundation for math, astronomy, physics, chemistry, literature and writing that later civilizations used and developed further. The Egyptian mythological saga of the family of Ausar, Aset and Heru [Gr. Osiris, Isis, Horus] provide part of the foundation for African philosophy. The entire story can be found in John G. Jackson's Introduction to African Civilizations. This mythological story accounts for the five days

added to the 360 day Egyptian calendar bringing the lunar and solar calendars into agreement.

North African Muslims successfully invaded the Iberian Peninsula in the eight century (711 AD) and are often said to have introduced civilization to Southern Europe. They built the first university, a sophisticated water drainage system, sidewalks, street lamps, and introduced daily baths and a host of other amenities of civilization previously non-existent in the European Middle Ages. The great empires of Ghana, Songhai and Mali flourished between 1000 AD and 1500 AD in West Africa. Their wealth came from a seemingly endless supply of gold, which they traded for camels, wheat, sugar, fruit, salt and textiles. Many of these empires were conquered by Muslims in the 14th century, and West Africa, still reeling from their incursions and the fragmentation of their once stable society, encountered European traders. The European's thirst for gold and spices, combined with the 'discovery' of the New World, changed the future of Africa and its people with the introduction of colonialism and

the transatlantic slave trade.

Hundreds of forts built on the coast of West Africa, many of which still stand and are considered sacred ground for Africans at home and abroad, were initially built as storage for the gold that Europeans took out of Africa. However, the Gold Coast soon became the 'Black Gold' Coast as the hunt for Blacks began in earnest. A vicious cycle of setting tribe against tribe, kidnapping, imprisonment in the forts, death, rape, births, starvation, rebellions, suicides, murder, and anguish gripped these Africans before they ever set foot on a slave ship. Among the people that boarded these ships, naked and in chains, there were no Jamaicans or Haitians or Cubans or Trinidadians

or Dominicans or Bajans or Brazilians or South Carolinians or Brooklynites or Harlemites. These were African men, women and children who identified with their interrelated African cultures

In the 1600's, Africans who were taken to Brazil escaped their captors and formed Quilombos (Maroon societies) led by their spiritual leader named Zumbi. The island of Jamaica housed Africans known as Maroons. These men and women refused to be enslaved and established a free community in the forests. Their community was strong enough to withstand raids and attacks by the whites, such that the whites had to accept their sovereignty and sign pacts with them.

Continued on page 10

Know your past . . . The Harlem Renaissance

Harlem Renaissance, also called NEW NEGRO MOVEMENT, was a period of outstanding literary vigour and creativity that took place in the 1920s, changing the character of literature created by black Americans, from quaint dialect works and conventional imitations of white writers to sophisticated explorations of black life and culture that revealed and stimulated a new confidence and racial pride. The movement centered in Harlem, in New York City, where aspiring black artists, writers, and musicians gathered, sharing their experiences and providing mutual encouragement.

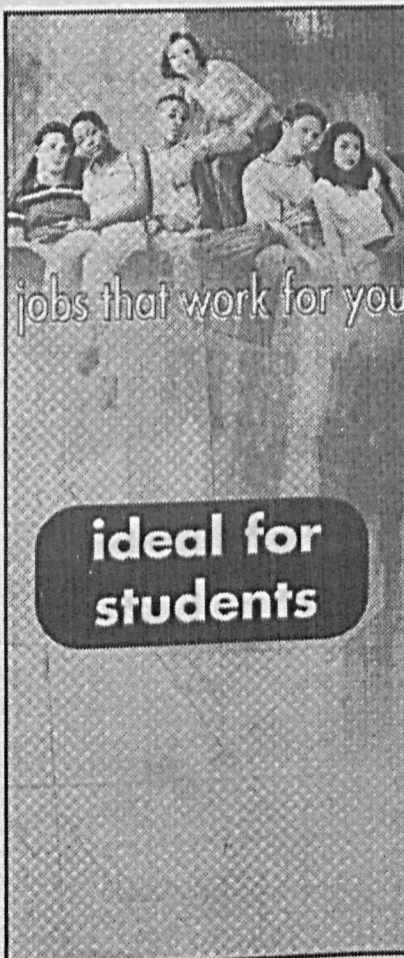
One of the leading figures of the period was James Weldon Johnson, author of the pioneering novel *Autobiography of an Ex-Colored Man* (1912), and perhaps best known for *God's Trombones* (1927), a collection of seven sermons in free verse, expressing the characteristic style and themes of the black preacher in pure and eloquent English. Johnson also acted as mentor to many of the young black writers who formed the core of the Harlem group. Claude McKay, an immigrant from Jamaica, produced an impressive volume of verse, *Harlem Shadows* (1922), and a best-selling novel, *Home to Harlem* (1928), about a

young Negro's return from World War I.

Countee Cullen was another important black poet. Cullen helped bring more Harlem poets to public notice by editing *Caroling Dusk: An Anthology of Verse by Negro Poets* in 1927. Langston Hughes published his first collection of verse, *The Weary Blues*, in 1926, and his novel *Not Without Laughter* appeared in 1930. Wallace Thurman and William Jourden Rapp collaborated on a popular play, *Harlem*, in 1929. Thurman, one of the most individualistic talents of the period, also wrote a satirical novel, *The Blacker the Berry* (1929), that ridiculed some elements of the New Negro movement. The Harlem Renaissance was accelerated by philanthropic grants and scholarships and was supported by white writers such as Carl Van Vechten, author of *Nigger Heaven* (1926).

The Great Depression caused the Harlem group of writers to scatter; many were forced to leave New York or to take other jobs to tide them over the hard times.

From *The Encyclopaedia Britannica Guide to Black History*



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Black History, World History

Continued on page 10

Part of their agreement required that the Maroon settlements return any runaway slaves to white authorities and for the most part the Maroons honored this agreement.

In spite of this, these Africans continued to struggle for self-determination. San Domingue in the late 1700's was the scene of a successful revolution of enslaved Africans against white masters. Boukman, an African formerly enslaved in Jamaica, led the followers of Makandal in a ceremony that invoked African gods to guide them as Toussaint L'Ouverture, Jean-Jacques Dessalines, Henri Christophe struck a blow for freedom and led an Army of African Warriors against the French army, the Spanish army and the British navy, in a never widely told story of heroic victory won by cunning, atrocious acts, unity, and good leadership that led to the creation of the independent republic of Haiti, in 1804. One lone independent Black Country amidst dozens of slave islands still in European hands.

This successful revolution, inspired rebellions all over the hemisphere. In the late 1800's a ship carrying slaves from Africa ran aground off the coast of St. Vincent, those Africans eventually united and intermarried with the native Caribs on the island and became known as Garifunas (Black Caribs) and maintained a Maroon community in the mountains. They successfully fought off the French but were later expelled by the British and brought to Honduras, Guatemala, Nicaragua and Belize in Central America where they still reside.

The attempted rebellions led by free Blacks in America, named Denmark Vesey and Gabriel Prosser, were meticulously planned and if not for betrayals by slaves who tipped off white authorities, in both cases, these rebellions might have been successful. Nat Turner was a chris-

tianized African who felt his rebellion was divinely inspired. His campaign took him through dozens of plantations freeing slaves and killing the white masters. Herbert Aptheker in his American Negro Slave Revolts documents over 200 such rebellions in this country.

These are just a few events in the global history of African people that can be found in books and periodicals. Since the 1970's there has been an explosion of books about African history written from an African perspective and an explosion of Black book stores that specialize in these texts. Black History Month is a good time to start your own literary and video library. The works of Dr. Cheikh Anta Diop, Dr. Yosef Ben-Jochannan, Dr. John G. Jackson and Dr. Ivan Van Sertima are veritable schools of knowledge that should be a part of everyone personal library.

Too often Black History Month is reduced to a list of 'Firsts'. The first African-American to do this or that. Or is subtly renamed African American History Month and the focus remains on Black achievements in sports, entertainment and civil rights in America.

These practices minimize the significance of Black History to make it seem as though Black History is only a part of American History.

An earnest study of worldwide African history is a more accurate reflection of our experience and serves to put our experience in America into its proper perspective. While we must broaden our scope to include the entire 5000-year, global spectrum of Black History we should always be mindful of what Marcus Garvey said:

"We may go back three thousand years ago and point to our civilization of that time. But we cannot live by the past" (Race First by Dr. Tony Martin)

We must use the knowledge of our past to sharpen our analytical skills and to broaden our critical thinking. We should endeavor to use the momentum established during this month to more effectively plan our collective future as citizens of America, as a major force in world affairs and as a global African people, a billion strong.

Message From the Office of Campus Ministry at City College

On Ash Wednesday, Ashes will be distributed to the entire Campus by Campus Minister Gregory Pope

Wednesday, March 8 2000
NAC 1/218
10am - 2pm

The Ministry will also have a short prayer service at 10am

Do You Have Asthma?

Volunteers needed for asthma studies. Harlem Hospital and Columbia University are studying ways to improve the treatment of asthma at no cost to you. You can earn up to \$2700. For info call 212 939-8360

THE IMMIGRANTS CENTER AT CITY COLLEGE

NAC 1/206 (212)650-6620

Time To Renew Your Green Card? The Immigrants' Center Can Help!

If You Received your green card about 10 years ago, chances are that your card will expire in the near future. This means your card is expiring, not your status as a lawful permanent resident. Check the expiration date on either the front or back of your green card to find out if you need to renew your green card.

The Immigrants Center at City College has produced a simple handout on how to apply for a new green card. The Center can also help you with forms and take any required photographs.

The Immigrants' center serves the College students and community with free and confidential counseling. It is an addition to the CUNY Citizenship project, well known for assisting thousands of CUNY students to become U.S. citizens. For more information, please call The Center at (212)650-6620 or stop by our office in the NAC building room 1/206.

SPORTS

City College Player Statistics from the Senior Women's 1999-2000 CUNY Athletic Conference.

Scoring	G	Pts.	Avg.
1st Pl. Lauren Cargil	23	551	24.0
16th Pl Debra Pasqual	16	191	11.9
Rebounding	G	Reb.	Avg
4th Pl Roxanna Nathaniel	19	201	10.6
15th Pl Michelle Pacheco	23	179	7.8
Assists	G	Ast.	Avg
12th Pl Debra Pasqual	16	38	2.4
Steals	G	Stl.	Avg
9th Pl Debra Pasqual	16	49	3.1
Blocks	G	Blk.	Avg
4th Roxanna Nathaniel	19	29	1.5
Free Throws	Made	Att.	Pct.
7th Pl. Lauren Cargil	120	192	62.5
Three-Point Shooting	Made	Att.	Pct.
2nd Pl. Lauren Cargil	77	232	33.2

City College Player Statistics from the Senior Men's 1999-2000 CUNY Athletic Conference.

Scoring	G	Pts.	Avg.
5th Pl Ralph Perez	18	324	18.0
12th Pl Micheal Bucknight	22	329	15.0
21st Pl Mukhtar Conry	21	229	10.9
Rebounding	G	Reb.	Avg
4th Pl Ralph Perez	18	174	9.7
Assists	G	Ast.	Avg
12th Pl Ralph Perez	18	47	2.6
Steals	G	Stl.	Avg
8th Pl Ralph Perez	18	43	2.4
Free Throws	Made	Att.	Pct.
Andrew Richards	37	47	78.7

CCNY Women's Basketball Scores

December	
Teams	Score
John Jay	Won 47-4
New York City Tech.	Lost 41-33
Brooklyn	Won 50-39
January	
Teams	Score
Centenary	Lost 61-49
Villa Julie (Md.) Tournament	Won 69-56
Consolation Championship	Lost 53-37
Mt. St. Vincent	Lost 76-68
Lehman College	Lost 61-30
John Jay College	Won 77-57
Bloomfield College	Lost 58-40
York College	Won 65-50
Hunter College	Won 45-43
Baruch College	Won 62-15
College of Staten Island	Lost 61-51
February	
Teams	Score
Old Westbury	Won 62-55
Lehman College	Won 49-36
Hunter College	Lost 68-51
St. Elizabeth's College	Won 74-57
Medgar Evers College	Won 62-56
Baruch College	Won 65-17

CCNY Men VolleyBall

January	
Teams	Score
New Jersey City Univ.	Lost 3-2
John Jay College	Won 3-0
February	
Teams	Score
New York City Tech	Won 3-1
Baruch College	Won 3-0
Lehman College	Won 3-0
Hunter College	Lost 3-2

CCNY Men's Basketball Scores

December		January	
Teams	Score	Teams	Score
Baruch	Won 81-75	Baruch	Won 81-75
St. Joseph(L.I.)	Lost 75-65	St. Joseph(L.I.)	Lost 75-65
Catholic University Tourn.	Lost 76-55	Catholic University Tourn.	Lost 76-55
Consolation Championship	Won 83-75	Consolation Championship	Won 83-75
Asbury College	Won 94-82	Asbury College	Won 94-82
Lehman College	Won 87-72	Lehman College	Won 87-72
John Jay College	Lost 75-70	John Jay College	Lost 75-70
SUNY Maritime	Won 73-72	SUNY Maritime	Won 73-72
Baruch College	Lost 64-45	Baruch College	Lost 64-45
York College	Lost 69-50	York College	Lost 69-50
Hunter College	Lost 62-58	Hunter College	Lost 62-58
Brooklyn College	Lost 71-69	Brooklyn College	Lost 71-69
NYC Tech.	Won 83-76	NYC Tech.	Won 83-76
College of Staten Island	Lost 79-65	College of Staten Island	Lost 79-65
		February	
Teams	Score	Teams	Score
Hunter College	Won 73-53	Hunter College	Won 73-53
Lehman College	Lost 66-64	Lehman College	Lost 66-64

Congratulations to Ms Lauren Cargill who was named Player of the Year in the Women's all stars in the NCAA Division III during the 1999-2000 CUNY Athletic Conference. Ms Cargill, who is 5' 9" started her basketball career at Benjamin Cardozo High School in Queens New York has scored over 551 points and averages 24 points per game. Miss Cargill is currently a freshman at City College, majoring in Psychology.

In the CCNY Men's Basketball Team Mr Micheal Bucknight has been named rookie of the year for the third time. Mr. Bucknight is also a freshman scores an average of 15 points per game so far for the basketball season he has scored a total of 329 pts. Bucknight attended Laslle High School in New York City.

Support Your College Sport Teams!



Wanted

**Writers,
Photographers,
Cartoonists, and
Great Ideas**

JOIN *THE PAPER*

**Winner Of The 1997 Barnes &
Noble Communications Award**

**NAC BLDG.
ROOM 1/118**