

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.*



CITY COLLEGE OF THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK IN HARLEM

Volume 98 Number 4

A Medium For All People Of African Descent

November 8, 1993

Langston Hughes Festival Honors Chinua Achebe

by Jillian Braithwaite

Nigerian writer Chinua Achebe, author of the classic novel, *Things Fall Apart*, will receive the 1993 Langston Hughes Award on Thursday, November 11th, in Aaron Davis Hall. The award will be presented by City College President Yolanda T. Moses. Joining President Moses on the program will be Arnold Rampersad of Princeton University, pianist Randy Weston, students of CCNY's African Dance Class, and others.

The award ceremony begins at 11:00 AM, is free of charge and open to the public. It brings to a close CCNY's two day 1993 Langston Hughes Festival Conference, "Unlocking the African Treasury: New Approaches to African Literature." The conference, intended for students, teachers and scholars of African literature, is also free and open to the public.

Chinua Achebe is considered one of the most important figures in contempo-

rary African literature. His novels, short stories, essays and poetry have brought him honors from around the world. He is a fellow of the Royal Society of Literature, London; a Neil Gunn Fellow of the Scottish Arts Council; an Honorary Fellow of the American Modern Language Association; and a Fellow of the American Academy and Institute of Arts and Letters. He has received numerous honors worldwide, including over 20 honorary doctorates from universities in Britain, the U.S.A.,

Canada, and Nigeria, as well as Nigeria's highest award for intellectual achievement, the Nigerian National Merit Award. In 1989, Borough of Manhattan President David N. Dinkins, declared May 25, 1989 Chinua Achebe Day in Manhattan.

Credited with helping to establish

the field of modern African literature, and praised for his novels, which are described as "historically insightful presentations of the African past as well as balanced examinations of con-



Chinua Achebe

temporary Africa," Chinua Achebe is Professor Emeritus of English at The University of Connecticut, Dartmouth College, The City College of New York, among other institutions, and is currently Charles P. Stevenson Professor of Literature at Bard

College. In addition to *Things Fall Apart* (1958), which has sold over eight million copies and has been translated into forty-five languages, his novels include *No Longer at Ease* (1960), *Arrow of God* (1967), *A Man of the People* (1967), and *Anthills of*

the Savannah (1987).

Chinua Achebe, fifth of his parents' six children, was raised in a Christian family in the large village of Ogidi, one of the first centers of Anglican missionary work in Iboland, Eastern Nigeria. He attended Government College, Umuahia and University College, Ibadan, Nigeria, graduating in 1953.

His first career, in radio, ended abruptly in 1966. When he left his position as director of External Broadcasting, in Lagos, Nigeria during the national upheaval and massacres that led to the Biafran War. He narrowly escaped confrontation with armed soldiers who apparently believed that his recently published novel, *A Man of the People*, implicated him in Nigeria's first military coup.

His University career began in 1967 with his appointment as Senior

Langston Hughes
continued on page 4

CCNY'S Black Alumni Association — A Commendation Of Positive Contributions

by Nicci Nies

The Black Alumni Association of the City College of New York celebrated its 21st Annual Scholarship Awards Presentation Gala on Sunday October 24, 1993. The event was held in CCNY's Faculty Dining Facility.

City College's Black Alumni Association is one of the most active chapters of the college's Alumni Association. The principal attraction of the evening was the presentation of awards to the well deserved recipients.

This year's recipients were Philip Wright, Ali Yusef Duale and Ashanda Phillips. Wright is a transfer student from New York City Tech. He is enrolled in City College's Speech Pathology Program and currently working on his

seven law school applications. Wright also devotes his time to tutoring 4-7 year old children and working with rehabilitation programs.

Duale is a native of Somalia. He became a U.S. refugee in 1989, where he was permitted to attend CCNY. Duale is enrolled in City College Fellowship program and is currently helping Prof. Paul Kramel with the writing of his new book entitled *Electromagnetics and Microwave Engineering*. Duale also tutors children who are deficient in the English language.

The third recipient Ashanda Phillips, is enrolled in the Sophie Davis School of Bio-medical Association. She is also senior editor of the Bio-medical journal entitled *Bio-graph*. Phillips plans to spe-

cialize in obstetrics and gynecology. She also teaches tennis to youngsters on the weekends as well as tutoring high school students.

The receipt of these awards were not solely based on academia but also the amount of contribution that the awardees have given to their community.

The recipients of the awards were admonished by ex-president Professor William G. Wright to remember the Black Alumni Association and requested that they each send a post card each year to update the association on their achievements.

The awardees were also given time to orally acknowledge the as-

Black Alumni
continued on page 5

INSIDE THIS ISSUE

Campus News
pg. 2

City People
pg. 3

Finley Art Space
pg. 3

Special Education ...
pg. 4

City Vibes
pg. 4

CCNY'S Drug and Alcohol Program
pg. 5

Sugar Death
pg. 8

Boosters
pg. 11

A long Line of Heroes
CenterFold

The Paper

City College of City University
of New York
Convent Avenue & 138th Street
NAC Building, Rm 1/118
Harlem, New York 10031
(212) 650 - 5029

EDITORIAL COLLECTIVE

Editors in Chief
Dawn L. Palmore
Nichole Rowe

Assistant Editor
Kevin Turton

Business Manager
Alton Stewart

Advertising Manager
Ricardo Parker

Campus Affairs Editor
Jillian Braithwaite

Community Affairs Editor
Nichole King
Position Vacant
(Co-editor)

Features Editor
Matseliso Masithela

Health Editor
Laurie C. Zephyrin

Copy Editor
Tammy Pate

Layout Technician
Donald Perry

Contributing Writers

Prof. Máximo A. Abril
Jillian Braithwaite
DJ Essence
Nicci Nics
Monique A. Minto
Nichole Rowe
Kameron Wade
Laurie C. Zephyrin

Photographer
Jardel Jean-Pierre

Articles appearing in *The Paper* do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the staff unless otherwise indicated. *The Paper* reserves the right to edit letters to the Editors. *The Paper's* advertisement policies are not to be confused with its editorial policies. Any reprint of materials without the expressed written consent of the author is prohibited.

Campus News

Professor Martin Tamny, a member of the faculty for 28 years, has been named Acting Dean of Humanities. He served as Associate Dean of Humanities since January 1993. He was Deputy Chair of the Philosophy Department from 1972 to 1983, when he was elected Chair.

Two City College mechanical engineering faculty and a graduate student will receive the Melville Medal of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers (ASME) during its annual winter meeting, November 28-December 3, 1993, in New Orleans, Louisiana for their paper, "An Evolutionary Wolff's Law for Trabecular Architecture." Last year, the same authors won the Award for the "Best Paper" from the ASME, Division of Bio-engineering.

Chinua Achebe, the celebrated African novelist, will receive the 1993 Langston Hughes Award at the close of City College's two day Langston Hughes Festival: "Unlocking the African Treasury: New Approaches to African Literature," Wednesday and Thursday, November 10 and 11, at CCNY's Aaron Davis Hall, 134th Street and Convent Avenue, Manhattan. The Award will be presented to Mr. Achebe by CCNY President Yolanda T. Moses during a special ceremony on Thursday, November 11, beginning at 11 A.M.

The Board Of Trustees of the City University of New York approved a 1994-95 operating budget request on October 25 that focuses on strengthening the University's academic offerings and libraries, promotes student success, and expands CUNY's partnership with the public school system and other governmental agencies.

Ms. Phyllis Hubbard, a member of City College's Special Programs Department staff, has been honored with the 1993 Public Service Award from the Hundred Year Association of New York. Ms. Hubbard received the award from New York City Mayor David N. Dinkins in a recent ceremony at City Hall. The award includes a cash prize of \$1000. She was honored for her dedication as a New York City employee and for her commitment to people in her community.

Professor Ron Carter, of City College's Music Department, has been named Distinguished City University Professor, CUNY's highest professorial title. As a performer, composer/arranger, educator and critic, and with more 1100 recordings to his credit, Ron Carter has influenced the world of jazz in ways that can hardly be overstated.

A record of 21 straight wins was set with 9-0 shutout against Baruch College on Oct 6th. The winning streak, which is now at 23 straight CUNY wins, began at the start of the 1991 season.

N.Y.P.I.R.G. and S.C.C.A.C

How often do we hear of situations that demonstrate a blatant disregard of consumer rights? How about that lack of professionalism from those employed to provide quality services? The fraudulent promises, the ignored deals and the damaged goods are just some of the issues New Yorkers face daily. What do you do about it? Do you have the power, and if you do, how to use it, N.Y.P.I.R.G. is willing to show you how.

N.Y.P.I.R.G. (New York Public Interest Research Group) is New York State's largest consumer and environmental advocacy organization. This not-for-profit organization was established in 1973 and has been reaching out to the community in an attempt to demand real political reform. It also serves a dual purpose in providing training and experience to students and the surrounding communities. N.Y.P.I.R.G. has

chapters on 19 college campuses throughout the state which focus on issues such as: students' rights, environmental justice, reforms in government, consumer advocacy, mass transit and counseling clients on the use of the Small Claims Court.

The New York Small Claims Court is an extension of the civil court system. It is an informal court and was established to provide low cost resolution to common consumer complaints. It can be viewed as probably the only opportunity for low income individuals to have their grievances heard. In response to this, N.Y.P.I.R.G. (aided by Citibank through a grant of \$35,000.00) created the Small Claims Court Action Center (S.C.C.A.C) with the view of reforming the court's administration system. N.Y.P.I.R.G. has commissioned several studies on the Small Claims Court sys-

tem throughout the state, and was thus able to have published and distributed as guide to the Small Claims Court system, which was adopted and later became the official guide to the Small Claims Court.

In Small Claims Court, individuals may sue for an amount up to \$2,000.00. The procedures may seem a bit complex if one is unfamiliar with the system, but this is where N.Y.P.I.R.G. is of the utmost assistance. It is possible to access any of the S.C.C.A.C.-and this must be emphasized-S.C.C.A.C. is not an agency dispensing legal advice. The staff includes trained students or counselors, who are supervised by an attorney. The counselors are not attorneys and avoid situations that might be considered practicing law without a license.

N.Y.P.I.R.G.

continued on page 10

City People

by Laurie Zephyrin

ANTHONY R. FORESTINE

AGE: 20

MAJOR: BIO-MED.

Anthony is a student at the Sophie Davis School of Bio-Medical Education. This summer he interned at NYU Medical School as a technician for Dr. Roberta Hayes (Ph.D. in Micro-Biology and Immunology). They conducted experimental research on brain tumor treatment (immuno-therapy). Immuno-therapy is an alternative to chemo-therapy and radiation treatment. This treatment unlike chemotherapy and radiation treatment eats only bad cells in the brain.

Anthony was in charge of cutting the brain after it had been removed and frozen and identifying the histology of the tumor. With the careful scrutiny of Dr. Hayes, a incubation/ activation process (which lasts approximately 4 days) was used to get a pure white blood cell sample.

This white blood cell solution was then mixed with the experimental drug Inter-luekine (IL). Interleukine takes lymphocytes (white blood cells) and turn them into lymphokine which are activated killer cells.

The treatment works and the team is now trying to gain a grant to extend clinical treatment.

Anthony also plays the drums for CCNY's African Dance and Drama class.

Here's a brother who is intelligent, creative and FOINE!!!



Last Issue **City People** featured Beverley Ellis, who is the new head of Student Health Services.

Finley Art Space

by Nicci Nics

Beauty is in the eye of the beholder is the cliché that comes to mind upon seeing the art work presented in the ballroom during the week of October 15th through October 23rd.

This exhibit is the first of a two-week series of work by CCNY student-artists. The exhibit included paintings, drawings, photography and video displays.

Ernst Luis Jean is Haitian. Jean is a self-taught painter whose work depicts and reflects his culture, experiences, personal view and background.

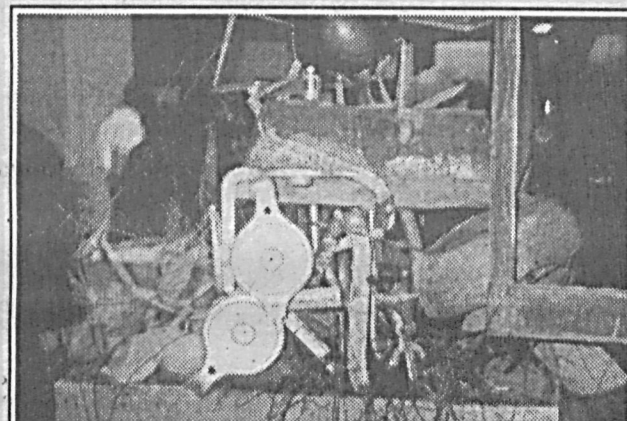
Dan Ault enjoys playing with texture and uses different types of paints to convey a sense of opposing forces within an environment. In his personal statement Ault states, "Through my work I search for images which will psychologically resonate in the viewer and cause him to think on a level beyond the provincial and material."

Diogenes Abreu is an activist, whose painting depicts anti-colonialism critics. One of his paintings in particular, depicts the killing of the indigenous people by the queen of England. The artist used ghosts to show the amount of deaths the queen was responsible for. Chakaia Booker likes to collect recyclable objects, materials found on the street and even bones found at the butcher shop. With these objects she makes a sculpture. In one of the exhibits Booker uses old, rusting paint tins to make a face.

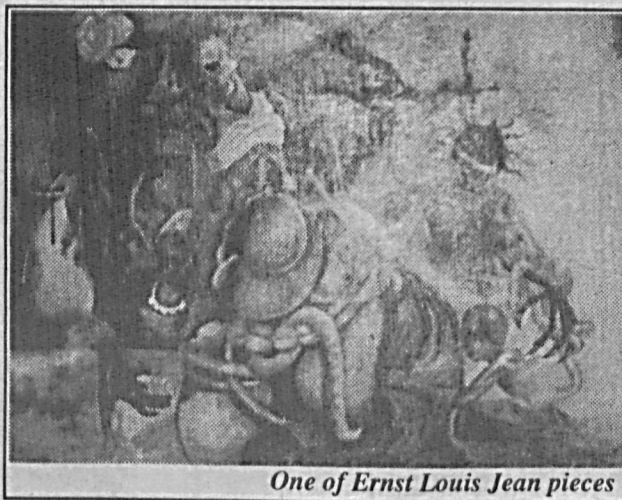
Booker acknowledges that "art focuses on social and cultural issues, on being female in a supremacist, Opportunist multi-ethnic environment...."

Mikja Miyoshi is a Japanese photographer, who went to the Dominican Republic and noted the contrast to her Japanese culture. To accompany her photographs, she did a video in Washington Heights during the celebration a Spanish celebration which she juxtaposes against a Japanese celebration.

Miyoshi uses her photography as a means of thinking about her identity. According to Miyoshi, "...I



A sculpture by Chakaia Booker



One of Ernst Louis Jean pieces

entered the world with the impalpable eternity. Who am I? I have to go on my journey to find an exit from this chaos."

Mor Pipman is an artist who specializes in mono-prints and sculptors. She created four high statue like figures, entitled Persius 1, 11, 111 and IV, which were inspired by her lover, whom she

dreamt was 10 feet tall. Her series of Persius is made with paper mache and house paint. The frame is made of newspaper.

Natasha Fukesman specializes in photography. Her exhibit captures the different effects of sunlight on different objects. Fukesman states, "A great part of my interest lies in trying to get people to see things in a different way."

The anonymous artist exhibited a series of drawings which seem to display someone's life-cycle (maybe Christ's).

The next art exhibit will take place on November the 18th, in the Finley Art Space located in the NAC Ballroom at 6:00 o'clock. Refreshments will be served. □

The article, *Now it can be told—AIDS and HIV-positives can be cured* that appeared on page 8 of the last issue of *The Paper* was reproduced with the permission of *The Amsterdam News*



A piece by Dan Ault entitled *Passion for Sacrifice*

The curators of the show were Albert Garip and Milton Cruz.

The artists whose art-works were exhibited were Ernst Louis Jean, Dan Ault, Diogenes Abreu, Chakaia Booker, Mika Miyoshi, Mor Pipman and an extremely interesting artist who wishes to remain anonymous.

Special Education Students Visit Barbados

As the Greater New York City community continues to be a "melting pot" and a haven for many immigrant groups, the City College of New York/School of Education,

Accompanied by twenty graduate students from City College, Professor Schnorr and Professor Senhouse conducted workshops, seminars, and lectures in Barbados during August 15th through August 29th, 1993. This experience was integrated with participants from Erdiston Teachers Training Institute in Barbados. Beverly Neblett Lashley of the Teachers Institute coordinated the Barbadian group and served as liaison for our graduate students. The



Division of Special Education has met this challenge by offering a six-credit course combining on-campus instruction and a Study Abroad in Barbados Program. Adjunct faculty Richard M. Schnorr and Juanita M. Senhouse developed a Seminar in the Exceptionality of Students and a Workshop in Special Education addressing the needs of exceptional Caribbean children who attend school in the New York City School system.

program proved to be a most rich and rewarding experience for all.

The above photograph is a picture of their culminating activity at the Barbados Beach Village where our group was housed. Professor Joseph Jiggets is the head of the Special Education program. For more information about the Special Education program, Professor Jiggets can be contacted in NAC 3/227, or at (212) 650-7986.

Langston Hughes... continued from page 1

Research Fellow at the University of Nigeria, Nsukka in the eastern part of the country which was soon to call itself Biafra. He and his family lived in that enclave throughout the war although he made a few lecture and diplomatic visits abroad.

From 1972 to 1976 he taught as a visiting Professor of English at the University of Massachusetts, Amherst, as Professor of English and at the University of Connecticut. He took early retirement from the University of Nigeria, Nsukka, in 1981 and was made Emeritus Professor in 1985. His wife, Christie Chinwe, is an Associate Professor of Education at Nsukka. They have four children.

The City College Langston Hughes Award is presented annually to individuals who, in the tradition of Langston Hughes, have made distinguished contributions to the arts. Among the previous recipients are Ralph Ellison, James Baldwin, Amiri Baraka, Alice Walker, Alice Childress, Gwendolyn Brooks, Sterling Brown, Margaret Walker, John Oliver Killens, Dennis Brutus, Paul Marshall, Toni Cade Bambara, Toni Morrison, Maya Angelou, and August Wilson.

This year's festival, Wednesday, November 10th, starting at 10:00 A.M. in Aaron Davis Hall, begins with a series of symposia. Symposium I fea-

tures scholars Toks Pearse, Abena Busia, and Rashidah Ismaili-AbuBakr presenting papers on the African novel. Symposium II has Isidore Okpewho, Sharifa Zawawi, and Clyde Taylor speaking about African epic poetry, and Symposium III, in the afternoon, presents Manthia Diawara, Barbara Browning, and Onwuchekwa Jemie discussing the contributions of Ousmane Sembene, Amos Tutuola, and Chinua Achebe.

On Wednesday evening at 7:00 P.M., in cooperation with the Schomburg Center for Research in Black Culture (515 Malcolm X Boulevard) a program will be held entitled "Mother is God." It will include a conversation on writing by African women, featuring poets Ellese Southerland, Abena Busia and Rashidah Ismaili-AbuBakr, and playwright Tess Onwueme. This program will be moderated by Ellese Southerland. The second half of the evening will present writings by African women read by actress Vinie Burrows. This and all other events of the Festival are free and open to the public.

For further information and a complete schedule of activities, please contact City College's Department of English at (212) 650-5408; Aaron Davis Hall at (212) 650-6900; or the Schomburg Center (212) 491-2200. □

CITY VIBES

by Monique Minto

QUESTION: Do you think the sanctions re-imposed by the U.S. will have any effect on Lt. Gen. Cedras Military rule of Haiti?



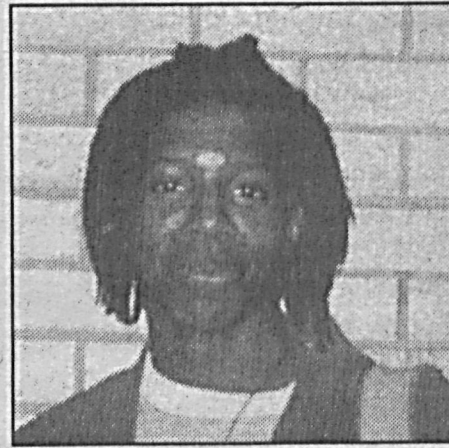
Tyler Hemingway,
Senior, Sociology Major

"We have to realize that the effects of sanctions that were invoked before weren't felt by the elitists and government rulers, it was the common citizen who suffered and that is who it will effect the second time around."



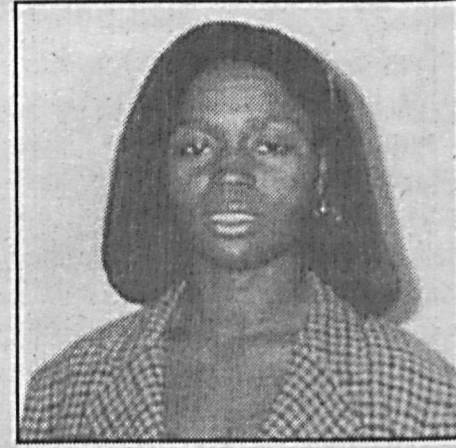
Qudsiya Awan
Sophomore, Pre-Med

"I think sanctions anywhere are stupid to begin with, people should have the right to govern their own land without intervention from the United States."



Glen Gittens
Junior, Advertising Design

"To re-impose sanctions on Haiti unfortunately will not work because the country is in such a terrible situation where the government doesn't care about the people. This could lead to civil war and unnecessary bloodshed which is not the purpose of the sanctions."



Bolanle Olagundoye
Senior, Computer Science Major

"It is entirely possible that the U.S. had re-imposed these sanctions because the government wants to dominate the country for possible economic reasons and that's wrong because I don't think that America stands for nation oppression."

CCNY's Drug And Alcohol Program

by Nichole Rowe

According to a famous historical review of drug and alcohol abuse one of the reasons *the pilgrims landed on Plymouth rock was because they ran out of alcohol*. Fortunately City College has a program which can help whenever you or someone you know have hit rock bottom or pretty close to it.

City College's Drug and Alcohol Program is directed by psychologist and Professor Stephen Thayer. Dr. Thayer became director of the program approximately four years ago.

He was motivated to start the program when he discovered that the Substance Abuse program that was said to have existed on campus never did. There was nowhere on campus for people to for help.

At this time Prof Thayer had learned that all colleges are required by Federal law (The Federal Drug-Free School and Communities Act) to have a Drug and Alcohol Policy and an Intervention Program. Without such a program, the school could not receive any Federal monies including Pell grants, etc.

Professor Thayer received a two-year grant that started the program in 1990. Unfortunately, the grant was not renewable. At the end of the two years he was told by past President Bernard Harelston that the college budget could not continue to fund the program at the

same level the grant had.

Presently Professor Thayer does not have the assistance of a full-time program co-ordinator, full-time secretary or graduate assistant that had been supported by the earlier grant.. His supply budget also is minimal. City College has however, lowered his course load to allow him to devote himself to the program. He now teaches one class, Drug and Alcohol Abuse: Psychology 238.

Presently the alumni association has taken the Drug and Alcohol Program under its wing and is trying to raise funds for a full time secretary, a program co-ordinator and a graduate assistant. He needs someone who is clinically trained to counsel those with drug or alcohol problems. The program offers free and confidential counseling and referral services, and does not take the name or social security number of any student he counsels.

About eight to ten people are seen by Dr. Thayer each week. These include students, campus workers and faculty. His treatment resources range from personal counseling/talking ser-

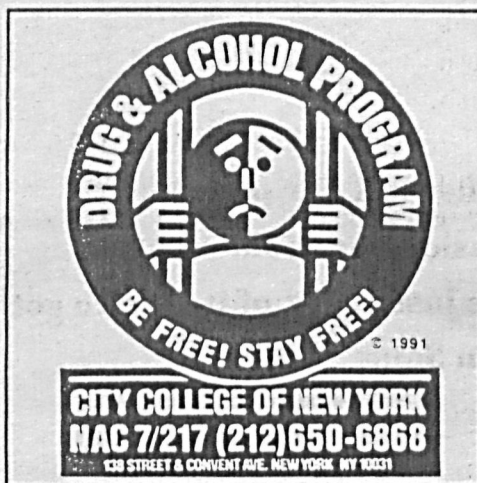
vices, referrals for treatment, and general information, to handbooks on the effects of different drugs and alcohol.

When someone walks into Dr. Thayer's office, the person gets help with a drug or alcohol problem, whether it is personal or family.

Professor Thayer would really like to see an adult children of alcoholics group started on campus, because "30% of our students come from families where alcohol is a problem." This is in response to a survey he conducted about a year and a half ago.

Last semester, Prof. Thayer donated thirty of the latest books on drugs and alcohol to CCNY's library, because he thought these books were necessary for the majority of social science courses on this campus.

Professor Thayer will be meeting with our new President Yolanda Moses to inform her about the services that are implemented on campus by the Drug and Alcohol Program, and to discuss future college funding and personnel for the program.



Black Alumni... continued from page 1

sociation for their scholarships, which they all did eloquently.

Awards of celebration and appreciation were also given to members of the Black Alumni Association. Mr. Herman Robinson received a special award in celebration of this being his 50th year as a graduate of CCNY. Ms. Jackie Alexander also received a surprise appreciation award for her great work with the associations newsletters.

During the ceremony the audience was reminded that the City College Students for Cultural Exchange program was closely knitted with the Black Alumni Association and told of the programs 1994 trip to Greece.

Speakers at the Gala affair were Black Alumni Association President Joan Thomas, Thomasine Vaughan, William G. Wright, past President of the Black Alumni Association and the guest speaker was Mr. Peter Chin President of the CCNY Alumni Association.

Entertainment was provided by the Black Heritage Band.

The recipients were all asked to give personal statements on how it felt to be a recipient of this prestigious award and these were their answers:

ASHANDA PHILLIPS: "I feel very honored to be a Black Alumni recipient. As a future alumnus of City College I can contribute to the future of the Black Alumni Association as a member and also in appreciation for the prestigious award they have given to me"

PHILLIP WRIGHT: "I feel privileged because it is coming from a Black organization. I will treasure this award because it symbolizes hope and it is always good when hope comes from your own people."

ALI YUSEF DUALE: "I am really excited. I am very grateful to the City College and the Black Alumni Association for without the City College I could not have made it." □

National Organization of Minority Architects

by Nicci Nics

The National Organization of Minority Architects held their 23rd annual conference at the City College of New York on October 8th, 1993.

The City College's chapter was formed last year. Wycliffe Morton, Antonio Cox, Paula Griggith and Byran Gums went to Washington D.C. for NOMA convention and received a grant from the Dean of architecture.

The school of architecture is populated mostly by Black, Hispanics and Asian.

The students of NOMA has projects that range from reconstructing a St. Vincent Center for the Performing Arts to an entire Reconstruction of Adam Clayton Powell Jr. Boulevard. They also provide archi-

tectural services to members of the community who needs architectural work done on their houses. □

The President of NOMA:

Antonio Cox.

The Vice President:

Byran Gums

Secretary:

Michelle Williams

Acting Treasurer:

Antonio Cox

Faculty Advisor:

Ghislaine Hermanuz.

\$\$\$\$\$ EARN \$2,500 \$\$\$\$\$

FREE TRIPS!

Student Holidays, the nation's leader in Spring Break vacations, seeking enthusiastic, highly motivated students and fraternities to be the CITY COLLEGE Reps. EARN HIGHEST COMMISSIONS AND TRAVEL FREE!

Cancun! Daytona Beach!

CALL NOW 1-800-360-TRIPS!

EXPRESSIONS

A Long Line of Heroes

by Kameron Wade

How long shall they kill our prophets?

While we stand aside and look?

Yes, some say it's just a part of it, We've got to fulfill the Book.

"Redemption Song"

-Bob Marley

I can remember the bronze Zairan sun beating down on my village like the ebony panther, relentless and patient, continuously stalking the eland tirelessly. I am sitting on the bank of the river Zaire and my Grandfather, Owekwi, on whose knee I sit, would regal me with stories of warriors of long ago. Grandfather Owekwi also told me many times over not to stray near the river when the sun begins to set because of the dreaded people, whose skin was the color of ivory would take me away and I would never again see the panther and eland again engaged in battle.

There was no doubt about it. It was obvious the boy had been fighting again. He had a small welt on his left cheek, and was gasping for air, his breath coming in muted spurts like the final gasps of an engine whose transmission had seen better days—and was in need of a complete overhaul. His small lungs struggled for pockets of air and his clothes were askew, evidence of another tussle with a classmate. I saw the pain in my son's eyes, which were wide and dilated—two eddies of despair hot with anger. The boy had been having trouble in school lately with his studies, and then he began having disciplinary problems. It appeared that his classmates had been taunting him about his heritage. "Daddy," my boy said to me with an unhealthy dose of rage and disappointment in his voice. "The kids in my class say that Black people were never good for nothing but for being slaves!" I wasn't really surprised at the boy's experience because I know that children can be awfully cruel—especially in matters they do not fully understand. I sent the boy up stairs, telling him: "Sean, go wash up and when you finish, there'll be a tall glass of chocolate milk and a hunk of pie waiting." It was time for my boy to learn about the African.

After Sean finished the milk and pie, I began to explain to him that at some period in time, mostly all people had been enslaved; however, in our family ancestry, there was a long line of heroes and he should be proud of their courage, compassion and humanity. I sat the boy down and started from the beginning—with the African. As began to tell the story, as it was told to me, I closed my eyes and visualized how the African must have told his son...

I could not understand why the others constantly yelled at me. I thought to myself what a strange land with even stranger customs. I could not understand why my people had little or no fight left in them. Did they not understand that we were from the warrior clan? I had refused to partake in the mealtime as pork is strictly forbidden by Allah, and I could not understand why I was being forced to toil in this territory so alien to my heart. I vowed to be free and once more see my Grandfather Owekwi—and the bronze sun rising over the River Zaire.

I began by telling Sean about the time my father first began to regal me with tales of my ancestry—stories of the glorious past of Africa. My father was a born storyteller. His stories of the forests of Africa were rife with images of terror and courage that would be forever etched in my memory—just as it was etched in his as his father told him about African. From generation to generation, tales of leopards, lions, hunters and spirits, both good and evil were a part of my family history. However, out of all the stories that were passed down, my overwhelming favorite was the story of the African, as I soon learned he was called by almost everyone in the family.

I can remember my father coming home from a long, hard day in the coal mines of West Virginia. The coal dust would glisten and mingle with his tired sweat and form an iridescent illusion of slate, silver and crystal that gave him an appearance of a just polished statue that was ready to receive the public for the first time. Upon seeing my father enter the house, I would run to the door and my father would gather me up in one fell swoop and ask me whether I cared for lions tonight. "Or will it be tigers and elephants?" he would say in that great, magnificent voice of his. As I begin to tell my boy about African, I fall back to the past and I can hear my father's voice as he relates the story of Mwale Mbele, my great-great grandfather, an African who like so many others, was kidnapped from his native land and taken to the wilderness of the Americas.

The African's name was Mwale Mbele and he kidnapped from the shores of the River Zaire sometime in the late seventeenth-century.

The beautiful Zairian sun rose that day like any other in small village in which I lived with mother, grandfather and younger sister. The village was a bustling place of trade, commerce and festivities—especially since the war with the neighboring village had just ended after 5 years. It is in this war where my father was killed, thus thrusting me at an early age, to assume the mantle of the grown man of the house. I was but 11 years old. The harvest was plentiful this year and the spirits had finally granted us our wishes for happiness, peace and a fine crop. The tranquility of the village Shanta was so great that even the lions, tigers and other man-eaters got along with each other. My mother, whose name was Rasheeda, was the best cook in the whole village of Shanta. On this day she had sent me to gather kola nuts so that she could make the stew which was loved by many. As

EXPRESSIONS

the day wore on, and the great Zairian sun began to fade ever so slightly, and I had gathered what I took to be enough kola nuts to satisfy my mother, I became thirsty so I strolled over to the nearest bank and began to drink—forgetting my grandfather's warnings about the ivory-skinned people.

The African was taken to what is now known as Norfolk, Virginia to work on a tobacco farm. Mwale was tall—well over seven feet—and it was his height that made him a prized possession in the eyes of the plantation owners. However, the African was a proud man, a man of the warrior class, and he would work for no man without a fight.

In addition to his extreme height, Mwale had the complexion of West Virginian coal. His hair was straight as a Salem Puritan, black as the Zairian night without stars. The African, as I have mentioned, was an extremely proud warrior. To the slave owner, he was an "ornery, uppity nigger." This really meant that he always strove to maintain his African heritage at any and all costs. He kept running away but he was always recaptured because of his dark skin and immense height. After a while, the plantation owner cut off the African's foot to keep him on the farm. However, Mwale got even because he spent his remaining days doing different things to confound his captors. Sometimes he stole food to feed other slaves, other times he helped them escape; but most of the time he poisoned the slave owner's food with ground glass and other slow-acting concoctions that would make his captors ill.

In the beginning, I could not understand the language being spoken amongst my own people. By now, most of my people spoke in the dialect of the ivory-skinned ones and the few that spoke in their native tongues did so in low murmuring tones so that they would not be flogged. I soon learned this foreign language after many floggings and days of forced starvation. They kept me chained because I kept running away—trying to find my way back to the banks of the River Zaire. Chained I was in body, but never in spirit! My very name meant "one who loves freedom."

The African must have been close to ninety when he died. He fathered over thirty children who were eventually spread out all over the southeastern seaboard of America—especially the Carolinas and Virginia. His first offspring were named "Cole" because that was what the slave owner named him because of the coal-like hue of his complexion.

I spread my seed wherever I was able with the hope that someday the warrior class of my tribe would rise again. My captives sold my offspring many times over, but I knew they could not stop the tide—we will rise again to return to the land of our people, land that was given to us by the Almighty Allah, not the blue-eyed one that was called Christ.

Sean was fascinated by our family ancestry, so every night I would tell him a story about a different member from our family tree. He would look into eyes and he was a vision of rapture, his young mind always ready to soak up any bit of lore of our ancient nobility—something he could not get in the public school system. I told the boy about our ancestor Alexander Rayburn Cole, who was one of the first black officers in World War 1. I also mentioned Marcus Salisbury Cole, who fought in the War against Britain in 1812. Between the Coles, McButterfies, McArdules, Witherspoons, and the Kensingtons, our lineage was one long continuous line of heroes—not only in wartime, but also in times of peace. Our family tree boasted of doctors, lawyers, teachers and even a politician or two. Sean didn't seem to understand the story of Matthew Rivington McButterfie received the Purple Heart in World War 11 for bravery under fire and for capturing a Panzer tank single-handedly. However, when the triumphant Allied troops were train-bound to occupy Berlin, Sgt. McButterfie had to eat his dinner behind a curtain with the rest of the "colored" troops so the white officers wouldn't have to look at him while they ate. Moreover, there were two Nazi prisoners who were allowed to eat with the white officers in the Executive Officers' Dining car.

I am but an old man now, but you my son must never forget our people. Our people were warriors, chiefs and elders of the clan. We held high posts in our government—and we prayed to the one who is called Allah the All Knowing. Our people traveled from Cairo to Timbuktu—to China and India and all across the Blue Nile. We have been driven from our native land to help build this strange and unfamiliar region called America. We are a part of this land now, but we should never forget the River Zaire and the sight of the lion pursuing the gazelle, the panther and the eland—and the bronze Zairian sun. Tell all of your children about the bronze Zairian sun that shines down on the land, which allows the harvest to be plentiful because the people are righteous and place all events in the hands of the Almighty.

Well, I am not sure if Sean has benefitted from the story about Mwale. I sincerely hope he has at least learned something about racial pride and his own heritage. He still has problems in school, but not as much as before, and he seems to be handling certain situations in a different manner incidentally, I went over to his school the other day. I spoke to the principal because I was curious to know as to why there were little positive curriculums designed for students like my Sean. To my surprise, the principal was a Yale educated black man who himself could have used a few bedtime stories about his own ancestors. As I left the principal's office, I was sure I heard my father's voice—as I started to concentrate I was able to discern an accent—it was the voice of the African, Mwale Mbele.

Remember my son. Remember to tell your children about their proud African history. Pray to Allah that your children will be able to break the chains put upon them. You can never be a slave if your mind is true.

I have a new career now. Well, a sort of sideline. I travel throughout the state and I speak to children and their teachers. I tell them about their heritage. I tell them about the African, Mwale Mbele, a proud Zairian warrior who was kidnapped from the shores of the River Zaire...

Health News

Sugar Death

by Laurie Zephyrin

There is a striking disparity in the rates of morbidity and mortality between "minorities" (Blacks, Native Americans, Hispanics...) and "non-minorities". The greatest disparity in health lies between Black people and white people. In Black females one of the major causes of death is due to stroke and heart disease. Death from diseases that can be controlled, such as tuberculosis and hypertension and anemias, occur at a higher frequency in Blacks than in whites. This is due mainly to the socioeconomic conditions, commonly associated to these diseases.

In 1980, Diabetes mellitus was the seventh leading cause of death and is one of the major causes of health disparity between minorities and non-minorities. Today Diabetes mellitus is said to be the number three killer in the United States.

Diabetes' significance as a health problem is increased because it can lead to many other complications such as kidney failure and coronary heart disease.

Diabetes mellitus is a chronic disorder of carbohydrate, fat, and protein metabolism characterized by increased glucose levels. According to *Heart and Soul*, one in ten African Americans is said to have diabetes. Diabetes mellitus results from insufficient insulin production in the pancreas; thus it is known as a pancreas disease. The body cannot utilize glucose without insulin. In a normal body system when there is a rise in glucose levels in the blood, the pancreas releases the hormone insulin into the bloodstream. Insulin "finds" this glucose and carries it from the bloodstream into millions of cells to replenish or sustain their energy levels. When the glucose level in the blood is low, insulin is not secreted by the pancreas and the liver is signaled to begin releasing excess glucose that it stores as glycogen. This causes an increase in the sugar level of the blood.

In a Diabetic there is either little or no insulin secreted. This means that glucose collects in the bloodstream because it cannot be delivered to the cells or the cells will not accept the insulin secreted by the pancreas.

Now the glucose is collecting in the bloodstream and low insulin levels in the blood tricks the liver into

thinking that the body needs more glucose. This causes the liver to continue to break down glycogen and release glucose into the blood. The body now goes into red alert!! The kidneys use vast amounts of water to flush out the excess sugar in the blood; the body cells starve because of a lack of insulin; fats and muscles are broken down for nourishment. The body eventually begins to lose its ability to take in oxygen and the loss of water dehydrates the sensitive brain tissues and the brain lapses into a coma, and death is soon to come.

There are five different types of diabetes, yet two types are most prevalent. These two are, Type I, Insulin Dependent Diabetes Mellitus (IDDM), and Type II which is linked to obesity and accounts for the majority of Diabetics, is Non-Insulin Dependent Diabetes Mellitus (NIDDM).

Diabetes mellitus is mostly present in rich countries or countries that follow a westernized diet. This is a diet consisting mainly of refined foods, limited or no vegetables, whole grains or fruits, and overconsumption of animal products. Overeating, which leads to obesity, is also a problem in westernized societies. Obesity is also associated with Diabetes mellitus (Type II).

In Blacks Type II Diabetes is more prevalent and there is a higher rate of Black people dying from or having complications from Type II diabetes than whites. This has a lot to do with the socioeconomic conditions of Black people.

When Diabetes remains untreated, it can cause severe damage to the body, often resulting in the amputation of body parts and/or death. Many Black people do not have adequate access to health care and also live in conditions that allow for a great amount of stress and the proliferation of many diseases, whether physical or psychological. (The physical body is a manifestation of the psychological-self.) Thus allowing for severe complications from treatable diseases, such as diabetes.

Also environment plays a role in the health of many Black people. (For example one would expect that a person living near an incinerator would have more of a chance of getting cancer than if one does not.)

Another problem that causes this great disparity in health is diet. We

must examine the foods that we eat and pay attention to how our bodies react to them. Many of us do not pay attention to what we are eating. It is very necessary to eat plenty of fruits and vegetables and grains. All that we eat contributes to how our bodies will react in the future. It is very necessary for us to take control and prevent diseases, such as Diabetes mellitus,

that allow for such disparities in the rates of morbidity and mortality compared to those of whites. The best way to cure a disease is to prevent it!!

So next time you eat something try to look at what you are eating and think about the future. It is senseless to die from a disease that we can prevent or treat. It is time for us to take control of our health! □

Did you know ?

Cravings for certain foods are usually due to a deficiency of some nutrients in the body.

A craving for sweets and chocolates is usually caused by a deficiency of the mineral chromium. Eating foods such as brewers yeast, whole wheat, potatoes and apples, which are high in this mineral, will help to soothe this craving.

Another craving that affects many people are cravings for ice (pagophagia). Have you ever found yourself wanting an icecube all the time? Well this craving is often a sign of anemia. Anemia is the result of iron, Vitamin B12, and/or a folic acid deficiency. When one experiences this type of craving

it is best to see a doctor and to get a blood test. Eating certain foods that are rich in iron will also help. These foods include brewers yeast, pumpkin seeds and wheat bran. Vitamin C aids in the absorption of iron in the body. Thus eating foods rich in vitamin C, such as sweet peppers, kale, broccoli and oranges will also help.

For more information read *Juicing For Life* by Cherie Calbom and Maureen Keane. Next time you have a serious craving for something, remember that it may be due to a nutritional deficiency, monitor your diet and try to ascertain what you are lacking. It is always better to be safe than sorry. □

ATTENTION 1994 GRADUATES BACHELORS & MASTERS DEGREE CANDIDATES TAKE YOUR 1994 YEARBOOK PORTRAIT

SIGN-UP AT THE INFORMATION DESK
FINLEY STUDENT CENTER
NAC BUILDING, FIRST FLOOR

OR
THORNTON STUDIOS
40 WEST 25TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY
212-647-1966

OR
THE MICROSCOP OFFICE
NAC R1/120
212-650-8180

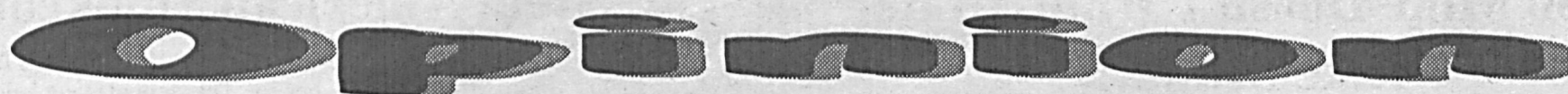
City Colleges Knowledge Bowl Contest:

What Percentage of CCNY Students Smoke?
What percentage of CCNY undergraduates do you think have used tobacco, at least once in the last 6 months?
The student whose answer comes closest to the most recent anonymous survey conducted by the CCNY Drug and Alcohol Help Office will win a \$25 gift certificate to the CCNY cafeteria.
Just fill in your best estimate and drop this form off at the CCNY Drug & Alcohol Help office in NAC 7-217.

The winner will be notified by December 1, 1993.

PRINT NAME & COMPLETE ADDRESS

Percent Who Smoke? _____



The Plebiscite and the Question of Puerto Rican Identity

by Prof. Máximo A. Abril
of HOSTOS COMMUNITY COLLEGE

"O somos o no somos..." This is the Apostle Eugenio Maria de Hostos's first preoccupation during the Spaniards' Conquest in the nineteenth century, and later during the United States' domination which began at the turn of the twentieth century and continues until today.

Once again since the 1967 plebiscite, the issues of cultural heritage, linguistics, psychological and national identity, and ethnic pride have come to the forefront of the political scene for the upcoming Puerto Rican Status referendum election on November 14, 1993. Are we "Americans" or Latino-Americanos?"

The Puerto Rican language is Spanish. Sixty percent of the population in Puerto Rico do not speak English at all. Boricuas (Natives of Puerto Rico before Columbus) consider themselves a people with a strong national identity. A recent poll indicates that ninety-one percent of the Puerto Rican population consider themselves Puerto Rican first, American second. Yet, the question still remains: what does it really mean to be Puerto Rican?

The political and economic relationship between the mainland (United States) and the commonwealth of Puerto Rico at present remains ambivalent. This situation has been unresolved since 1898, when the United States entered and militarily occupied the Caribbean island as booty during the Spanish-American War. Moreover, many of the mainlanders evidently find it difficult (perhaps due to longstanding historical and racial discriminatory attitudes) to regard a mixed-raced, Spanish-speaking society as truly being a part of America. "Bicultural ambivalence," or lack of cultural identification, becomes thus a self-fulfilling prophecy: a seemingly unresolved vicious cycle.

The plebiscite comes at a moment when Puerto Ricans on the island are sharply being reminded of their second-class colonial status, since they do not vote and cannot participate in Federal elections. The November 14th referendum would give Puerto Ricans a choice of either voting for statehood, the continuation of the present commonwealth political

status, or the establishment of an independent nation. The referendum is thus a purely advisory plebiscite, giving Puerto Ricans a choice between options, whose meaning would later be defined by Congress, therefore adding the injury of cynicism to the hurt of insult.

Since 1898, the island has been a political ward of Congress. Without this relationship Puerto Rico would be officiated by two Senators and six or seven Representatives in Congress, plus a Presidential vote. Moreover, mainland Republicans fear that a Puerto Rican state would vote overwhelmingly Democratic.

In addition, members of both political parties question whether or not second-class Hispanic citizens would "blend in" if they become full citizens of a new state.

Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan, Democrat from New York and Chairman of the powerful Senate Finance Committee, said that there is no way the Senate would approve Statehood for the island, even if Puerto Ricans vote for it. Thus validating charges by Cuba's President Fidel Castro and Puerto Rican separatists that Puerto Rico is nothing more than a classical United States colony. Since Congress has always had such a poor record of respecting the right of self-determination of the Puerto Rican people, Puerto Rican mainlanders have a duty to speak out for America's "Caribbean Stepchild." Many of the Puerto Rican mainlanders themselves feel deep ethnic pride, and see themselves entitled to a say in the island's political future.

Puerto Rican mainlanders have begun this process by registering in massive numbers and electing representatives like Jose Serrano of the Bronx, President of the influential Congressional Hispanic Caucus, combative Congressman Luis Gutierrez from Chicago, Illinois, and Nydia M. Velazquez, making history as the first Puerto Rican woman to be elected to Congress, from the newly created 12th Congressional District, which includes parts of Manhattan, Brooklyn, and Queens. There are countless other elected officials at city and state levels throughout the United States.

Puerto Ricans in the mainland most recently have played an impor-

tant role in influencing American economic policy regarding Puerto Rico, by effectively lobbying for extended tax exemption for corporations to continue to conduct business on the island. Using a tax break known as Section 936 of the revenue code, Puerto Rico has provided generous tax incentives for those mainland investors. Economically, the plan made some sense. Thus, as a result of the Puerto Rican mainland lobbying efforts, Puerto Rican subsidiaries will experience the reduction to the 100 percent income tax credit that encourages many of them to relocate there. Now the companies will be expected to pay \$3.75 billion in Federal taxes owed during the next five years.

Puerto Ricans residing in the mainland have therefore earned the legitimate right to participate in any consultations that will have a permanent historical impact in the economic and political future of their birth place.

In deciding who can vote in the Puerto Rican plebiscite, logistics is an issue to be considered, but should proof of voter eligibility for offshore Puerto Ricans be a birth certificate or affidavit? How would they register and vote? Could the offspring of island-born Puerto Rican parents also participate in the referendum? Should non-Puerto Rican naturalized citizens residing in Puerto Rico have the right to a say in what is viewed as a strictly Puerto Rican matter?

Many Puerto Ricans residing in the mainland argue that ethnicity should be a valid criterium of eligibility to participate in such a crucial and historical decision. We will be deciding on the continuation or a change in the political and economic status of our native land. This is crucial to our collective national identity, cultural heritage, and ethnic pride. Back in 1990, The Institute for Puerto Rican Policy conducted an opinion poll and found that of the 615 Puerto Rican community workers surveyed in 18 states, Washington, and Puerto Rico, 59 percent favored mainland Puerto Ricans' participation in the plebiscite vote, while 38 percent did not. In one other national poll of Puerto Rican activists, and a local telephone survey of Latinos, 60 percent favor voting in the plebiscite from the United States mainland. At that time, 29 members of the New York State Assembly,

including its four Puerto Rican members, signed a proclamation defining to Congress "the Puerto Rican people" as all those born on the island, regardless of where they are now, "and all those born from parents, at least one of whom was Puerto Rican." Up to date, most elected national Puerto Rican and Hispanic politicians at all levels have probably endorsed mainland participation. The controversy develops as Puerto Rico's pro-statehood New Progressive Party's Dr. Pedro Rosello continues to practice the politics of exclusion. He insists that the issue of Puerto Rican mainland participation is not nationality, but a matter of residence when trying unsuccessfully to explain why he is excluding us from voting in this coming historical electoral process.

Governor Rosello has successfully managed to antagonize and alienate the New York Puerto Rican community. First, by vowing to amend the Spanish-first, a cultural reaffirmation legislation implemented by former Popular Democratic Party Governor Rafael Hernandez Colon in 1991, by imposing English as the official language of business and government in the island. Secondly, Rosello has also been obsessed with the dismounting of the Commonwealth's Department of Puerto Rican affairs in New York. This action has stirred up deep-rooted emotions. It has created great controversy because mainland residents of Puerto Rico have traditionally viewed this multi-service agency as their link to the island.

Hector Cordero-Guzman, the research director for political economy at the Center for Puerto Rican Studies at the City University of New York, points out that exclusion for the plebiscite of mainland Puerto Rican leaders while being counted for support of the tax break for the island, sends mixed messages regarding the kind of relationship island politicians want. Cordero-Guzman traces part of the reason to the political backgrounds of the mainland and island leadership, "Leadership here has grassroots origins; leadership there tends to come for social elites," he said.

Puerto Rican political analyst suggest that Rosello is resisting mainland

Plebiscite

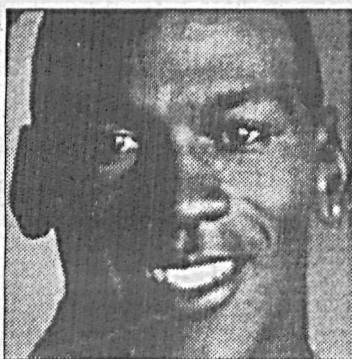
continued on page 11

So Mike Doesn't Want To Be Like Mike!!!!

by DJ Essence

Here we are four weeks later and the world is still spinning after Michael Jordan announced his early retirement October 6, 1993. Everyone held their breath. Bets were placed on whether the retirement was permanent and if not for how long. The press contemplated the reasons for his decision. Was it his father's death? The gambling allegations? Perhaps he thought there wasn't anymore competition.

Gloomy was the day that Air Jordan decided to announce to the public his retirement. With the knowledge that Michael Jordan has an "...I do what I want to do..." attitude, there is no doubt that for the moment he is serious.



Michael Jordan is only thirty years old, yet in the last few years his advertisements grossed over \$30 million. His team won three NBA championships and he won the Most Valuable Player award in each of those three series. Now with his father gone and some of his dreams fulfilled, Michael Jordan says he has nothing more to prove. With that, all kinds of questions arose: Will basketball be the same? How hard will the Bulls have to play to maintain their reputation? Will the Knicks have a chance? And, most importantly, does Mike Jordan have anymore to accomplish?

Michael Jordan was not an instant star. He was cut from the Varsity basket-

ball team in the 10th grade, and as a result played with the Junior Varsity team. He was not one of the top 300 when college scouts were recruiting. However, Michael Jordan somehow sparked the interest of North Carolina State. Jordan played for North Carolina until 1984 when he turned pro. Michael went to the Olympic games twice, before and after he turned pro. He helped get the gold medal both times. He started his profes-

sional career with the Portland Trail Blazers passing him over. The Chicago Bulls, trying to get their team together, drafted Jordan. It took six seasons for the Chicago Bulls to actually get it together. During the 1985-1986 season,

Jordan's performance was slightly hampered because of a stress fracture injury. But, since 1987, Jordan's career has surged to the fame that we now associate with "Air" Jordan.

In this "squeeze the life out of life" society we live in we can hardly grasp the concept of having nothing more to prove. He did not just become Air Jordan automatically; he worked hard to earn his name. Michael Jordan has proven himself. I can not help but feel proud of Michael Jordan. In fact I would like to thank him for livening up the sport, and being nothing short of a superhero. Sometimes I dream that I could be like Mike. □

The Great American Smokeout

A recent survey of smoking among CCNY undergraduates, showed that a large number are caught by this habit. Many of our students feel that smoking causes health (and other) problems for them.

Responding to this concern, the CCNY Drug & Alcohol Program has organized a special outreach event for Wednesday November 17, in the NAC rotunda (2nd floor). Information kits provided by the American Cancer Society, which include tips on how to stop smoking and where to join smoke-stopping programs, will be distributed free of charge. This event is being held in connection with the nation-wide "Great American Smoke-

out" scheduled for Thursday November 18. This annual event held on the third Thursday of November has become a national day to encourage and show people how to kick the smoking habit.

An on-campus professionally led smoke-stopping program, will begin on February 17, 1994, sponsored by the CCNY Drug & Alcohol Help Office in cooperation with the American Cancer Society. Participation is by pre-registration only. For information on the smoke-stopping training program, drop into the CCNY Drug & Alcohol Help office in NAC 7/217, or call 650-6868. □

N.Y.P.I.R.G... continued from page 2

The procedural advice may include alternatives to court appearances, bearing in mind that natural inhibition or discomfort that some people may have towards the court. The first step then is always to suggest more amicable methods toward reconciliation. Since the information is free, there are no ulterior motives for suggesting court cases. If the S.C.C.A.C. does assist you with your particular case, you can be assured of having it followed through to the end. It has been reported that only 40% of those who win judgements are ever paid. The S.C.C.A.C. will assist in recovering money that is due.

When calling the hotline it is suggested that you are prepared to give a brief statement of the facts. You are welcomed to ask any questions that may

concern you. The counselors at the S.C.C.A.C. do not pretend to have all the answers. When restricted by lack of information, you can be assured of having your calls returned promptly as soon as the answers are available to your queries.

The S.C.C.A.C. has offices in lower Manhattan and the lower East Side which can be reached at (212) 772-4305. If you are in the vicinity of the Upper West Side, Harlem and the Bronx, the number to call is (212) 234-1628. These are just two of the many S.C.C.A.C. offices that are throughout the city and state. If language is a barrier, it should not be. There are bilingual counselors at some of our locations and this is an attempt to provide service to all sectors of the public. Anyone 18 years and older can bring an action in Small Claims Court and for those younger, their complaints can be filed by a parent or guardian.

If you have any questions or maybe a suggestion, call N.Y.P.I.R.G. and we will be glad to listen. Isn't it time you exercise your rights? □

ACTIVE SKI VACATIONS White Mountain Ski Shop

Ski The East

Ski: Gore Killington
Stay: Comfort Inn, Lake George, NY

Ski: Snow Ridge
Stay: Radisson Hotel, Utica, NY
Gamble: Turning Stone Casino

Get the V.I.P. Treatment

Become a Group Organizer
*Free Ski Trips
*Free Golf and Ski Equipment

Ski: Hunter Windham
Stay: Friartuck Inn, Catskill, NY

Ski: Stone Sugarbush
Stay: Anchorage Inn, Burlington, VT.

Tour Rate Includes

Round-trip Motorcoach Transportation
Two Nights Lodging . Room Tax
Transfers to Ski Area . Use of Actives
Ski Equipment . Services of the Active Team



Ski Package Sale

We Have Your Next Skis. Boots. Bindings. Poles
Seasonal Leases
Skis Boots Bindings . Poles

Only \$69.00

or
Buy

Demo Ski Package
Skis. Boots. Bindings. Poles

Only \$149.00

Trade your unwanted Ski Equipment for Store Credit

WANTED: CAMPUS REPS.

252-26 Northern Boulevard
Little Neck, New York, 11363
718.631.3800 516.222.0155

Get Your Message Across To

The College Community

Advertise in

The Paper

NAC 1/118

650-5029

Boosters

MR. Afro-Kappa Man
Fuller's barber shop has a
special on Friday.

Cyrus,
When are you gonna make
your move?

To Kevin,
The Communal Boyfriend
I think we've got to make
a time table
-Me first!!
-No, me first!!

To all the people who do the
car dance.
Love You all,
Car person

To my favorite Kappa
Man
Love you lots
- Toomka

To B.V.
Lunch date from HELL
GO BACK AND STAY
THERE!!!!!!

Tseli
Get started on that
fashion show.
JOJO!!

andrew m.
Realize that our spirits met
long ago in the real world &
now that we are living the
dream we meet once again.
kaydeion I.

The Brothers of ETA
Chapter send a Mighty 06!
to all those who dwell in
the House of Alpha.

Onward & Upward...Peace!
-Mo'Better

Love that chocolate bar,
especially the extra dark
chocolate.

Duane,
I am waiting to rub that
little nugget on the back of
your pea head.
Your little Whoomp there it
is friend.

Dear Munchkin,
YOU divine, precious love of
my life.
Love Tip-Top

To my ex-
I have moved on to the
next!!
See ya!!

Little Person
TIME FOR DELIVERANCE
DELIVERANCE !!!!
DELIVERANCE!!!!!!!!!!!!
Move onward to
Grandson!!!!
Love, The Wisest
Grandmamma

To Joe (from the Lounge),
I hope the results from the
free clinic came out
negative.

Laurie Zephyrin
When you smile
the wind stops blowing
the clouds disappear, and
the sun shines, warming my
days and my heart.

To all the Members of
Compromising Position.
May the Proof always be in
the pudding!!!

To Sexy Chocolate,
Lets see what we can do to let
that chocolate melt.

To Mushroom,
Did You know that you
are a fungus?

Kevin,
When?
woman in jeans.

Love those milk and
cookies!!!

Nuff-respect to the
Caribbean lover and the
one who knows how to say
daaalin'.
JOJO!!

Greetings and Salutations
to all R.O.U.S.E. House
crew.
From 005 Your T & T
connection.

To Tip-Top
Love you babe. You cute
thing you.
Munchkin

Zachri
You wear that do-rag
Babee!

Plebiscite... continued from page 9

Puerto Rican participation for fear that mainland voters may vote for commonwealth or even the Independence option. It is believed that support for the continuation of the present Commonwealth's status is stronger among Puerto Ricans in the mainland than on the island. After all, we have experienced statehood and its implications firsthand.

Meanwhile, both Puerto Rico's Commonwealth Democratic Party and the Puerto Rican Independence Party leadership also argue that the

2.6 million full-fledged citizens in the mainland must be granted voting rights if the results of the consultation is to have any meaning.

The November 14th plebiscite may be Governor Rosellos' tool to push for statehood for Puerto Rico, but this referendum can and should be turned, through Puerto Rican unity and collective effort, into an instrument for our national self-determination with the consultation of all Puerto Ricans. This ain't over, till its over... □

Send a message to a friend or foe!

If you would like to submit a BOOSTER, bring it to

The Paper, NAC Rm. 1/118. Or mail to:

The Paper, City College, 138th and Convent Ave.

NAC Building, Rm. 1/118, Harlem, N.Y. 10031.

Cost is \$1 per line. Mailed-in orders should include a check or money-order. No cash in mail please!



For Your Information

CCNY DRUG AND ALCOHOL HELP

Free and confidential info. and advice. Self-Help groups for Alcoholics Anonymous (AA) and Overeaters Anonymous (OA). For info. or a visit contact Michael Nord (212) 650-6868 or go to NAC 7/217 Mon-Fri 9am-5pm.

THE VOYAGE OF THE BLACK MADONNA

The Finley Student Center in conjunction with the CUNY Italian American Institute presents The Voyage of the Black Madonna on Fri. Nov. 12th, at 4pm in Aaron Davis Hall theater A, Free admission. This folk opera traces ancient legends dedicated to Mother Earth and the Black virgin. With giant puppets, masks and actors this theatrical production uses traditional music from southern Italy as well as the rhythms and melodies played for the Black Madonna in Africa, Brazil and the Basque region of France.

STUDENTS COMMISSION CONFERENCE

Dinners, luncheons, workshops and more will be held at Kean College of New Jersey. The theme: "Social and Political Realities in the African Diaspora: Empowering The Next Generation of Afrocentric Scholars" Nov. 11-14. For info. and reservation call (908) 527-2375.

CONTEMPORARY ISSUES IN THE VISUAL ARTS, PART II

Noted art historians will present papers and visual art at the Studio Museum in Harlem. Nov. 8-9. For info. call 864-4500 ext. 219.

RECREATIONAL ORGANIZATION UTILIZED FOR STUDENT ENHANCEMENT (R.O.U.S.E. HOUSE)

A discussion about College Politics and Policy Making. Guest speakers will be Thomas Jennings (Senior Registrar) and Prof. James Small (Black Studies) and more, on Nov. 11, in R 0/201.

EXHIBITION OF WORK BY DISABLED AFRICAN-AMERICANS

If you are interested send pictures or slides of your work to:

Resources for Artists With Disabilities, Inc.

February '94 Competition
77 Seventh Av., Suite PHG

New York, N.Y. 10011-6645
before Nov. 15, 1993, so it can be exhibited during February for Black History Month. For more info. call (212) 691-5490

DR. YOLANDA MOSES

A live interview will be given by our president on Mon. Nov. 8, at 3 pm. Listen to WHCR 90.3 FM "Inside Harlem"

LANGSTON HUGHES FESTIVAL

On Wed. and Thur., November 10 and 11 City College will be having its annual Langston Hughes Festival. Thursday will be dedicated to Chinua Achebe. Achebe will be receiving the Langston Hughes award. This event is Free and all are welcome to attend.

LEGAL AID CENTER

For help in labor law, immigration or any legal matters call 650-5021 or go to R1/105 for appointment.

THE 1993 TOWNSEND PRESS SCHOLARSHIP PROGRAM

College students, write an essay between 1,000 and 3,500 words about "Taking Charge of Your Life." Entries due by Dec. 31, 1993. Send entries to:

Townsend Press
Scholarship Program
Pavilions at Greentree-408
Marlton, New Jersey 08053

MAX ROACH

Will perform for City College on Nov. 5 in the Aaron Davis Hall at 4:00 pm. Tickets are \$4 students \$7 faculty and staff. Purchase at NAC 1/210.

LIBRARY SUNDAY HOURS

Attention all studios, and wanna be studios, people of City College, the Cohen and Science and Engineering Libraries will be opening on Sundays. Starting Nov. 7 it will be open from 12-6.

RETIREMENT PARTY FOR PROF.

GERALDINE PRICE

Relatives, friends, and colleagues of Prof. Price are invited to her party on Fri. Nov. 12, at 7 pm in the Ballroom. All interested parties call Rony Delorme at (212) 650-8207.

POSTER CONTEST FOR BREAST HEALTH

Create a poster that motivates young inner-city, and minority women to take charge of their health. Prize is \$1,000. For info. call Howard Greene (212) 725-2660.

TWO WOMEN SHOW

November 18- December 2, 1993

9:00am-5:00pm

Opening and Reception:

Thursday, November 18,

5:30-8:30pm

North Academic Center Ballroom

Do you know your History?

Well help find the people that made it great!!!

by Kendall Guadeloupe

L	O	W	D	C	A	T	T	K	X	S	B	N	Q	R
V	E	A	A	U	V	U	I	M	O	L	I	W	U	E
W	E	L	L	S	B	C	L	A	N	A	X	O	I	A
P	C	E	R	N	H	O	C	A	R	V	E	R	Z	B
A	C	D	A	K	C	I	I	Z	S	E	D	B	D	O
P	N	N	E	L	R	S	N	S	E	R	P	A	O	L
E	Y	A	A	F	K	I	N	G	X	Y	V	Q	U	I
R	E	M	A	N	C	I	P	A	T	I	O	N	G	T
N	A	V	I	R	G	I	N	R	S	O	H	I	L	I
E	E	G	E	K	S	U	T	V	A	B	N	F	A	O
L	U	S	T	R	N	E	W	E	D	U	C	K	S	N
T	I	A	N	E	S	K	G	Y	S	H	A	B	S	A
R	A	I	L	R	O	A	D	U	P	S	G	W	I	Z

(F_d_r_c_) Douglass

(Ma_t_n L_t_e_) King

Emancipation

Malcolm X

(B_k_r T.) Washington

(W.E.B.) Dubois

(_ar_u_) Garvey

(I_a B.) Wells

(Mi_e_) Davis

(M_d_a_) Evers

(N_t) Turner

Tuskegee

Abolition

(H_rr_e_) Tubman

(U_de_rou_d) Railroad

Slavery

Africa

(Ne_so_) Mandela

(J_m_s) Brown

(_eo_g_ W.) Carver

Try and guess the missing first names of these great figures in history.