

THE PAPER

THE CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK

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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

ESL: A SECOND TIME AROUND

by Wendy Fields
Staff Writer

Issue #1 of *The Paper* reported on some of the faults of the ESL Program.

However, Professor Nancy Lay, Director of the ESL Program, has given some insight on the positive aspects of the program.

Program Match Open House gives ESL students the opportunity to meet with faculty and staff once each semester in order to provide ESL students a chance to practice English and to become more familiar with it.

"The first objective of Project Match is to have students meet with other students from different cultural backgrounds and discuss their experiences, so that they may realize the importance of learning English," Lay said.

The project is sponsored by Student Affairs under Vice President George McDonald.

The project has been in existence since 1981 and provides refreshments and entertainment, as well as allowing students, faculty and staff to meet each other.

In addition to Project Match, the faculty and staff are helping the ESL Program by meeting with the students for one hour per week to "run conversation circles," said Lay. "The faculty and staff does this project on a voluntary basis, and it helps at least ten students at a time to learn the basics of the English language."

The biggest problem the ESL department faces remains to be limited financing, which curtails the program's services to undergraduates.

As the budget gets lower, the number of graduate students are increasing. As of

last year, only 38 students were registered for ESL courses and this year, 104 grad students are registered for courses.

However, even with the limited budget, the ESL Program has managed to service about 1,000 students every semester. "But if there was more financing for instruction (professors), the ESL program would really do much better," said Lay.

In the story on ESL that appeared in *The Paper's* first issue, a student who was interviewed said that if a student fails the first exam, which is a departmental exam, the student will have to repeat the course whether or not the student made considerable progress before taking the exam.

However, Professor Lay said that, "student achievement does contribute to whether or not the student passes a course."

"Students who fail the course because of failing the final exam can have the Professor appeal for them so that the grade can be changed."

Professor Lay also thinks that instructors should explain to the student why he/she failed the course, because "it is important for the professors to be specific as to what problems the student has."

It is also the student's responsibility to ask the professor why he/she failed.

This fall, 1590 students are registered in the ESL Program, whereas last year, there were 1700 students. Last year, there was 350 hours of instruction (classroom) and this year, there is 313 hours.

"The ESL Program would be more than happy to develop a program for grad students, but our budget does not permit this at the present time as our priority lies with undergrad students," Lay said.

DEAN MAX BOND: A NEW VISION AT CCNY

by Loretta Benjamin

The North West Wing of Shepard Hall boasts a new coat of paint which heralds the newly renovated facilities of the City College School of Architecture and Environmental Design.

Dean Max Bond is the newly appointed head of the Architectural School, and his modest office belies the wealth of accomplishments which he brings to the position.

Dean Bond has been the Chairman of the Division of Architecture at Columbia University and a member of the New York City Planning Commission since 1980.

In addition, he is a partner in the private architectural firm of Bond, Ryder, James Architects.

Representations of Dean Bond's architectural style can be seen in the Harlem community in the design of the Lionel and Gladys Hampton Houses at 131 Street and St. Nicholas Avenue and the Schomburg Library for the Schomburg Center for Research in Black Culture.

In a recent interview, Dean Bond said, "The move to Shepard Hall has made a difference. The environment is more comfortable and enables the architectural students to take a greater part in the life of the campus."

Dean Bond feels that the move and his appointment will help to facilitate re-evaluation within the School of

Architecture.

"We have a number of students from foreign and developing countries at the School of Architecture, but we do not have any courses on tropical architecture or courses dealing with specific problems in the developing world. Both the faculty and I feel a need to re-evaluate the curriculum to better address the needs of the students," Bond said.

In addition, Dean Bond would like to "extend more service to the surrounding community and allow students to become involved in community related problems and conduct research on problems in the city."

In discussing the special problems of Black, Hispanic and other minority students who plan to be architects, Dean Bond offers this advice: "Students should have a strong background in social sciences, cultural sciences, literature and art. Math is equally important; however, architecture is very much a social and cultural enterprise."

Dean Bond enjoys "the rich diversity of the student body at CCNY. This diversity should be a source of strength for the School of Architecture."

Dean Bond plans a dynamic course of action at the School of Architecture to better serve the needs of the students and to prepare the architects of tomorrow for an everchanging and developing world.

**"Be a part of the whole,
not just a hole in the part."**

MINISTER FARRAKHAN ROCKS THE GARDEN

by Jesse Rutledge
Staff Writer

Monday, October 7, 1985, Louis Farrakhan arrived in New York amidst a sea of controversy, to speak before a sold-out, standing-room-only Madison Square Garden audience, estimated to be over 25,000.

The crowd lined up outside the Garden at 5:15 pm. The 7 pm start was changed to 10 pm because each person entering the Garden was thoroughly searched by Minister Farrakhan's security force, The Fruit of Islam. This created a delay.

Despite this, the crowd was orderly and patient without any major disturbances.

Minister Farrakhan, who was denounced by Mayor Koch, began his address by answering the charges of him being anti-Semitic.

Farrakhan said that he was misquoted in the press and that many newspapers and TV stations took his words out of context when he referred to Judaism as a "dirty religion" and described Adolf Hitler

as a "great Man."

He explained that when he said these things, he was referring to the dirty practices of those who profess to be Jews while keeping the masses deceived.

He explained that Adolf Hitler was a "wickedly great man" because the Nazi leader greatly influenced history.

The controversy between Mr. Farrakhan and Jewish groups is nothing new and looks like it will continue, especially when the 51-year-old head of the Chicago-based Nation of Islam preaches a message of black pride and economic empowerment.

"Jewish control of Black organization has to be busted up and broken," said Minister Farrakhan. "We don't want to relate to Jews in a master-slave relationship."

Mr. Farrakhan went on to denounce Black leaders in the business and political world for not being "true" leaders and standing up for what is right for their black constituency.

He called for them to be independent and not to be afraid to stand up for their black constituents.

Outlining his Black Economic Empowerment Program, Mr. Farrakhan called upon Black leaders in the business world to produce the products that Black consumer dollars are buying already from companies that do little or nothing for the Black Community.

"If they don't treat you right in their hospitals, if they don't educate our children properly, then we must build our own schools and hospitals," said Farrakhan.

"The processed food we eat is killing us, we must get together and grow and develop our own food industry."

Mr. Farrakhan went on to say that increased economic power in the Black Community would bring more "real" political power.

Mr. Farrakhan went on to speak about Islam, Judaism, and Christianity and the problems within the organized religions.

He called on religious leaders to teach the truth irregardless of the cost.

He also projected into the future, saying "because of the unjustness in the U.S. government towards Blacks and oppressed people of the world, much calamity will fall upon America, in the near future."

Saying that this would be his last speech in America for a long time, Mr. Farrakhan ended his lecture with a prayer and song by Chaka Khan.

"I found his speech to be spiritually uplifting and generally positive," said Sandra Nixon, an economics major at Baruch College. "Anytime a Black person speaks up for the Black Community, he is bound to be labeled as a controversial individual, whether it be Paul Robeson, Malcolm X, or Martin Luther King, Jr., or Farrakhan."

Despite the controversy surrounding the arrival of Farrakhan, there were only seven protestors seen in the back of Madison Square Garden on the 8th Avenue side.

For Your Information

RESEARCH ON SOUTHERN AFRICA & SAMOA CCNY's Department of Anthropology will sponsor two educational lectures on Monday, November 4 from 5:30 p.m. to 8:30 p.m. in NAC 6/293. Historical Archeologist Warren Perry will present the CCNY 1985 Archeological Field School Project. It dealt with the origin and development of the Zulu and Swaziland in Southern Africa. Also, Cultural Anthropologist Eleanor Leacock will present her fieldwork conducted in Samoa last spring. Leacock takes the position that Samoan culture has been destroyed by colonialism. Both presentations will be accompanied with slides. For more call 690-8160.

MUSIC GALA ON CAMPUS A music benefit entitled *The Artist Celebrates New York* will start on October 28 in the Aaron Davis Center. The gala will start at 8 p.m. and include: *David Del Tredici*, a Pulitzer Prize winning composer-conductor and a member of CCNY's Music Department faculty; the *Emerson String Quartet*, artists-in-residence and internationally recognized as one of the most important string quartets performing today; the CCNY Faculty Jazz Quartet *Ron Carter*, one of the world's leading jazz bassists, *Joe Chambers*, *Ray Gallon* and *Ed Summerlin*; a piano trio comprised of Yoko Takebe, Andre Emelianoff and Elizabeth Wright, all members of the Music Department faculty. For info call (212) 690-6900.

WOMEN CELEBRATE Vinie Burrows brings her one-woman show documenting women's struggles and celebrating women's joys to CCNY. Burrows creates an insightful, powerful theater experience using the words and experiences of people like James Baldwin, Sojourner Truth, June Jordan and Winnie Mandela. Burrows has performed on and off Broadway, on TV and radio, on 900 college campuses, and in theaters on three continents. The program will take place at the Borough of Manhattan Community College on Friday, November 1 at 7:30. For more info call (212) 473-6111. The program is being sponsored by the *Women for Racial and Economic Equality*.

PREPROFESSIONAL MENTAL HEALTH COUNSELOR TRAINEESHIPS The Devereux Foundation in Suburban Philadelphia is "inviting" graduating college seniors and new graduates interested in mental health services or related fields, to apply for the several resident counselor traineeship positions. The twelve-month Mental Health Resident Advisor/Counselor Traineeships are available at CAREER HOUSE, a transitional, coed, residential treatment/therapeutic education facility for post-high school youth with learning and adjustment problems. Positions are also available at the CENTER FOR HEAD TRAUMA, which provides an opportunity for an integrated learning experience with traumatically head-injured adolescents and young adults with concurrent learning and emotional adjustment problems.

Trainees "live-in" and receive training and supervised experience in supportive counseling and milieu therapy, crisis intervention, residential treatment, cognitive remediation, social rehabilitation and recreational therapy, and report writing. They participate in case conferences and attend clinical seminars. A stipend of \$500 per month, housing and meals are provided for the selected trainees. Group hospitalization and Major Medical Insurance coverage is also provided. Trainees must have the use of a fully insured personal automobile, and should be able to do their own typing. For more write: Dr. Henry Platt, Director of Institute of Clinical Training and Research, 19 S. Waterloo Road, Box 400, Devon, PA 19333-0400 or call (215) 296-6906.

BRITISH HISTORIANS SPEAK Four renowned British historians will participate in a colloquium entitled *Agenda for Radical History* on October 30 in the Bernhard Mayer Auditorium of the New School for Social Research at 66 West 12th Street, Manhattan. The speakers are: Perry Anderson, professor of political science and history and Eric Hobsbawm, professor of politics and society, both of the host school; Christopher Hill, fellow at Balliol College, Oxford University; E.P. Thompson, independent scholar. Hobsbawm and Anderson are known for their thinking through basic phases and sequences in the creation of the modern nation-state, and Hobsbawm is considered to be Europe's leading historian of working class culture and politics from the late 18th Century to the present. Hill is viewed as an important historian of the 17th Century. Thompson is viewed as the most important post-World War II historian of the working class. The program starts at 1 p.m.

HELPING NON-WHITE DISABLED A conference designed to disseminate relevant and current information relative to the needs of the non-white disabled community will take place at CCNY on October 31 from 8:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. Ten sessions are planned to deal with programs, explore effective strategies and techniques which facilitate successful rehabilitation. Lunch is included in the registration fee of \$3.50 for students and disabled persons, \$7.50 for everyone else. The conference, *Moving Forward to Meet the Unmet Needs of the Non-White Disabled in the Eighties*, is being cosponsored by CCNY, the Howard University Rehabilitation Project and cooperating New York agencies. For more contact Prof. Joseph Jiggetts (212) 690-5484 or Mr. Michael McIntyre (718) 658-2526.

NEW PROGRAM ON WCCR Andrew Henderson and Sister Zakia will host *Community Roundtable and Communications Network*, on Mondays at 6 p.m. to 7 p.m. The program is a discussion of activities and problems in the African and Hispanic community. Guests will include people close to the subjects of discussions.



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YOUR NEXT ISSUE: NOVEMBER 8, 1985

To make this issue, announcements of campus and community activities must be in our office no later than 5 p.m., Monday, October 28. No handwritten or printed copy. Only camera-ready advertisements will be accepted after this date.

CANDIDATES SOUGHT FOR HONORARY DEGREES

The Committee on Honorary Degrees invites nominations of candidates for honorary degrees to be conferred at the 1986, Commencement. The following criteria should be used in nominating candidates:

The candidate should have achieved distinction in an activity consonant with the mission of City College. Such achievements may be measured by contributions of an extraordinary character to the arts and sciences, or to the professions, both for their own sake or for the public good; distinguished service to the City, State or Nation, in an elective, appointive or career capacity; or extraordinary service to City College.

Nominations should be sent to Acting Provost Harold Johnson, Administration 232, no later than December 1, 1985, and should indicate the reasons for the nomination and as much biographical information as is readily available (Copies of standard reference entries are acceptable).

Read

the

Paper

Commentary: THE FARRAKHAN FACTOR

T. Antoine Guiden
Editor-in-Chief

The tremendous amount of negative press that Minister Louis Farrakhan, national representative of the Nation of Islam, received in New York was consistent with the coverage he received in Washington, Atlanta and Los Angeles.

I talked to friends and professional journalists (all non-Muslims) that attended the rally when it came to their respective city.

After many long phone conversations and a massive phone bill, I came to the conclusion that "America's" attitude of Minister Farrakhan is similar to the attitude projected by the press of Malcolm X, Martin L. King, Paul Robeson and Adam Clayton Powell.

All of these men, in some form criticized America's system of democracy that permitted racism and shielded its hypocrisy.

All of these men, giants in the annals of African-American figures and accomplishments, met physical or political assassination.

I felt it important to add some insight to some of Minister's positions. They're not as anti-Semitic and un-American as some media-accessible people claim.

Although a majority of CCNY students are Hispanic, Asian or of African descent, there still exists a sizable number of students and faculty members from the Jewish community.

If they knew nothing of Louis Farrakhan but relied on the NY Times, NY Daily News, NY Post, Jewish Week, Jewish Journal and the NY Amsterdam News (black-owned), how could anyone consider even remotely consider Minister Louis Farrakhan of having any integrity.

If one was to total the readership of these newspapers, I could safely say without the use of a calculator, that a large percentage of the New York City community is reached.

One of the stories depicted Farrakhan as a blasphemer ("Farrakhan Compares Himself to Jesus," NY Post, 10/8/85).

Even Black people jumped on the "condemn Farrakhan" bandwagon (Farrakhan threatens the Black Community, Op-Ed, Bayard Rustin, NY Daily News, 10/11/85).

On September 23, the office of the Anti-Defamation of B'nai B'rith, circulated a letter that said that they were upset because Black leaders only come out publicly to "speak out against Louis Farrakhan's anti-Semitic statements only when asked to do so by Jewish groups."

The ADL was disappointed that Washington, D.C.'s mayor Marion Berry waited two months to say something, that they felt was "less than reassuring."

Some Jewish groups act as though they control the mouths and thoughts of Black leaders. In other words if you do not say what they think you should say, then you must be a sympathizer of Farrakhan and therefore anti-Semitic.

But then again, if they did not control some of the purse strings of many political leaders and organizations would their demand of obedience be so insistent and visible?

Farrakhan is not the only one that comes under attack after criticizing the powerful Jewish lobby or the actions of the state of Israel.

Nationally syndicated radio talk show host, Larry King, devoted a whole five hour

program to the power of the Jewish lobby.

King's guests included a representative of the lobby and a politician, who criticized some of the stances the lobby has taken.

He pointed out that even though there are approximately six million Jews in the United States, there exists in the government, eight U.S. Senators and 30 Congressmen who are Jewish.

He saw nothing wrong with this except that their numerical strength in Washington influences the government to grant money, technology and military hardware to Israel virtually everytime she asks.

Further documentation of the Jewish stronghold in Washington is available in a book called **They Dared to Speak**.

It was written by a former Illinois congressman who claims that he lost a reelection because of his critical stance against the Jewish lobby and its strong influence in setting the White House agenda.

He claims that over \$300,000 was sent to his election opponent by sources outside of Illinois.

A former assistant director of the United Jewish Appeal said, "I cannot help but ask why Israel, whose Zionist racist policies are at least as brutal as those of South Africa, is spared the wrath of American public opinion.

"Of course, the traditional press in America, is as much afraid as any politician of criticizing Israel or even printing the true conditions under which Palestinian Arabs live on the West Bank.

He also said, that many villages of Arabs are penned areas with no drainage systems, no running water and no sanitation system.

"This was to ensure that Zionist settlers had continual access to slaves from an illiterate labor pool," he said.

Many of the conditions he described are also in a book entitled "The Life of an American Jew in Racist, Marxist Israel."

Anti-Semitic accusations are also labeled against people who criticize Israel's trading pact with South Africa.

In defense of Israel, some individuals like New York City mayor Koch, uses the well-rehearsed line: "borderline African states also trade with South Africa."

What is not pointed out is that Israel, along with England, France, West Germany and Belgium, violated the United Nations Arms Embargo against South Africa.

But is Farrakhan's statements on Israel just an insidious plot, based on lies as some Jewish leaders claim, to muster hate among the masses of Black people?

The National Conference of Black Lawyers, an activist organization of lawyers, law students, legal workers and judges sent a delegation to Israel, West Bank and Gaza.

Dr. Gerald C. Horne, director of the NCBL, links the Mid-East crisis to deteriorating living standards for African Americans.

"Israel is the largest recipient of United States aid to the tune of \$10 million per day, while hunger and homelessness plague the Harlems, the Houghs, and Hunter Points of this nation.

The delegation's report said they found: thousands of books banned from the occupied territories; daily censoring of newspapers; right to counsel has been eviscerated; torture is commonplace; and confiscation of Arabs' land is frequent.

The Reagan Administration has steered clear of questioning their "favorite ally's" violation of the Palestinians right to exist.

In one incident the White House engaged in covering up the terroristic activities of pro-Israeli militants like the Jewish Defense



Minister Louis Farrakhan
National Representative - Nation of Islam

League.

According to an article that appeared in the **Black American** (April '85) entitled "The FBI Alters Its Report": "Knowledgeable Washington law enforcement sources revealed that for five weeks FBI Director William Webster postponed issuing the bureau's annual report on terrorism, while he waited for the resolution...on how to comply with this peculiar presidential order.

The president and his men wanted the FBI's report changed because it found that "militant supporters of the state of Israel" were responsible for 19 terrorist crimes since 1979.

"They ranked third among all known terrorist organizations in the total number of bombings, acts of arson, assaults and assassinations committed against Americans in the past five years," the article read.

To keep Israelis name clean, the FBI, after consultations with higher ups, "eliminated from its...offenses involving the expression of racial ethnic or religious prejudice."

This was accomplished by redefining terrorism for their purpose of reclarification.

Terrorism would now only include crimes against the federal government, its officials and property.

Under this obfuscation, now no acts of violence by individuals or groups against other individuals or groups would be included in the report.

"It reduced to 13, the number of recorded terrorist incidents by eliminating the violence perpetrated by Israeli militants.

Officials were also able to omit the arson attacks on the office of the Institute for Historical Review in Torrance, California and the Egyptian Tourist office in New York. The JDL claimed credit for the latter incident.

It seems that some Jewish people and some Black folks too, are not aware that the concerns raised by Minister Farrakhan on Israel and the Jewish lobby, have consistently been raised by others.

What seems to bother Farrakhan's constant critics is that since he has the capability of drawing a listening audience surpassing that of many other individual groups.

It is legitimate and not anti-Semitic to question, examine and verbalize Israel's seemingly disregard for African lives by virtue of its trade with South Africa and the

direction or misdirection taken by the United States government under strong political influence of the Jewish lobby as documented.

To the Jewish community and unaware people of African descent, I hope you look deep before you judge.

I certainly believe if many of you are aware of these reports not given much attention by the main-stream press, you might be able to re-access and re-evaluate the spew of hate seemingly generated by the press of Minister Farrakhan.

This certainly does not call for you to embrace Islam or everything that Farrakhan addresses, but rather that we are fair and have all the sides in front of us before coming to a conclusion.

Many of you see Farrakhan as the worst demagogue, the biggest Jew-hater since Adolph Hitler.

And when you read about the large crowd he draws, primarily of African descent (20,000 in Los Angeles, 10,000 in D.C., 7,000 in Detroit and Atlanta, 8,000 in Memphis, 1,000 in Memphis, over 30,000 in NYC) it causes you to believe most Black people tend to be anti-Semitic and a hater of Jews.

You should know that Farrakhan spends far more time and effort criticizing the African American community for its problems, than he does on Jewish organizations, Jewish lobby and Israel, put together. But these are primarily the only remarks that the press gives most of the headlines and attention.

Heed the message of Tony Brown that appeared in a black-owned newspaper: "Farrakhan's primary attraction to those he is drawing to his speeches is based neither on his version of Islam, Jews, Israel or the Middle East, but on his emphasis on self-help and economic development..."

"The African American community is not anti-Semitic and does not embrace the philosophies of hatred. Blacks are by nature and culture, tolerant. Blacks are even tolerant of white racism.

"Convince the masses of Blacks that you are interested in helping them solve their problems by supporting economic self-help and you will convince anyone who says Jews are not our friends, wrong.

"Anything short of that is more rhetoric, Jewish rhetoric. The Black community is already over-stuffed on Black rhetoric from its own leaders.

COMMENTARY: WHY SUPPORT NICARAGUA

by Joy Morgenstern

Nicaragua is a small (about the size of Iowa) Central American nation of almost 3 million people that until 1979 was governed by a brutal, U.S.-backed dictatorship. Starting in 1856 when an American adventurer named William Walker arrived in Nicaragua with a band of mercenaries and declared himself president, the U.S. has attempted to control the government and economy of Nicaragua.

The U.S. Marines were sent to Nicaragua in 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1898, and 1909. In 1912, the Marines were again sent to Nicaragua in order to crush a revolt against the U.S.-installed government. The U.S. then maintained a small garrison of Marines until 1933. In 1933, the Marines left only after training the National Guard, a special security force under the control of Anastasio Somoza Garcia, who later took over the country. The Somoza family continued to rule until 1979.

Somoza used his National Guard to rule through fear. Anyone who opposed Somoza was arrested, tortured, or murdered. Corruption, repression, and severe economic oppression was the way of life during Somoza's rule. American military and economic aid backed up the regime. The U.S. government clearly knew that Somoza was nothing but a corrupt, brutal dictator, but since he was "friendly" to the U.S., nothing else mattered. As United States president Franklin Delano Roosevelt said at the time: "Somoza may be a son-of-a-bitch, but he's *our* son-of-a-bitch."

In 1927, a guerrilla army led by Augusto Cesar Sandino fought the occupying U.S. Marines. Sandino wanted the U.S. out of his country and a government that would improve the economic conditions of the peasants. Sandino's peasant army fought the U.S. for five years. In 1933, the Nicaraguan government agreed to negotiate with Sandino, and invited him to dinner. On the way home from the dinner, Sandino was assassinated by Somoza's National Guard.

Somoza tried to destroy the memory of Sandino as well. The National Guard massacred hundreds of Sandinos followers and burned down the farms and

the peasant cooperatives they had built. The simple mention of the name of Sandino was considered an act of subversion.

One Nicaraguan revolutionary tells of how, as a child, he first heard about Sandino: "It was kind of a ghost story that my grandfather told me. Sandino was a man who had helped the peasants. But one day, he mysteriously went away, and all the people were very sad. 'Someday, though,' my grandfather said, 'he will return.'"

And Sandino *did* return, in the form of the Frente Sandinista de Liberacion Nacional (Sandinista National Liberation Front). The FSLN was started in the 1960s to carry on the struggle of Sandino. On July 19, 1979, the FSLN overthrew the Somoza government and formed the Government Junta of National Reconstruction. But the FSLN victory was by no means just a military victory of one army over another.

Almost every sector of Nicaraguan society had joined or fought with the Sandinistas; workers, peasants, students, intellectuals, the middle class, labor unions, merchants, businessmen, and even the Church all fought for Somoza's overthrow, which was accomplished not only by the guerrilla army, but also by the general strikes and mass rebellion of the people. This was a victory not only for the people of Nicaragua but for all of Latin America — they proved that military dictatorships are vulnerable to the armed insurrection of a united people.

The new government inherited many problems, including a war-ravaged land, a devastated economy, and a \$1.6 billion dollar debt, incurred by Somoza, who had plundered the treasury, leaving the new government with only \$3.5 million. The war left 40,000 people dead, 600,000 homeless, and over \$1 billion in damages.

The economic and social legacy of years of dictatorship and underdevelopment are still a major problem for the Sandinistas. At the time of the revolution, half the population was undernourished, with half the children under the age of 5 suffering from malnutrition. Unemployment was 40%, inflation 80%. Like most Latin America, the economy had been developed to suit American markets and not

the needs of the people.

Despite all the problems, the Sandinistas made remarkable progress at bettering the living conditions of the people. Over 70,000 teachers were sent to teach people to read and were successful in raising the literacy rate from under 50% to almost 90% in one year. A popular health campaign taught basic hygiene, and by 1981 over a million people had been vaccinated against polio, malaria, and other diseases which are today rampant in the rest of Central America.

There was a fourfold increase in education spending; aid and rehabilitation for orphans, veterans, the handicapped was given; and health and safety regulations were put into effect for the first time in many workplaces. A national health care system was developed and the infant mortality rate has dropped drastically.

In the countryside, collective farms were established on land abandoned by Somoza, and the minimum wage was increased. Low interest loans were given to farmers to enable them to plant food staples instead of crops for export to the U.S. As a result, the production of corn, beans, rice, and other basic foodstuffs has increased. While the problem of undernourishment has not been solved, most Nicaraguans now have enough to eat for the first time in their lives.

On the first anniversary of the Revolution, 600,000 people (1/4 the population) came to the capital city of Managua to celebrate. This is almost unimaginable in our terms. Could any of us in this country imagine a government so popular that 1/4 the population (60 million people) would rally to support it?

Yet the Reagan administration has consistently attacked the Sandinista government for being "communist" and "undemocratic." But this supposed "undemocratic" government won 67% of the popular vote in the 1984 elections, with a 75% voter turnout, giving Nicaraguan president Daniel Ortega a far better "mandate" from his people than Reagan, president of the country with the lowest voter turnout in the world.

Reagan accused the Sandinistas of holding unfair elections but the U.S. press (who are hardly pro-Sandinista) did not

report any signs of election fraud or voter intimidation. What they did report was that many opposition parties had been pressured by the U.S. to drop out of the race, in order to make the election seem biased.

The U.S. has pressured many corporations and banks, and other Western nations, not to trade with or lend money to Nicaragua. The U.S. has suspended economic aid, enforced a trade embargo, and worst of all is aiding, both illegally and legally, the anti-Sandinista army known as the "Contras."

The Contras are mostly ex-National Guardsmen, the same people who the Nicaraguans overthrew in 1979. They continue to brutalize the people by destroying crops and torturing and killing teachers, health workers, and other unarmed civilians. The war against the Contras has severely hampered the ability of the Sandinistas to carry out their economic reforms.

However, the Contras, despite massive U.S. aid, have little support from the people and have not managed to take over even the smallest village. These are the people Reagan calls "freedom fighters," and allows the CIA to break international law by assisting them in their activities, such as mining Nicaragua's harbor and blowing up oil refineries.

The U.S. is trying to overthrow the popularly elected government of another nation, which is supposed to be illegal according to international law. They are doing this not to protect us all against "communism," but because they are afraid that more oppressed people of the Third World will rise up against their U.S.-backed repressive governments and demand human rights and self-determination.

The government will gladly send our youth off to fight for the maintenance of profits and domination of the Third World, but we have to choose: will we support Reagan, EXXON, and the United Fruit Co., and even die for them, or will we support our brothers and sisters of Nicaragua, South Africa, and everywhere else who are demanding justice and freedom?

A BIT OF HISTORY: SIMON BOLIVAR

SIMON BOLIVAR

by Luis Salinas

Simón Bolívar is known as the liberator of South America. Bolívar was born in Caracas, Venezuela, on July 24 of 1783. Bolívar was born into a wealthy family, but he had to overcome a lot of obstacles in his early years. Bolívar's father died when he was only three years old. At the age of six, Bolívar saw his mother die. Later, at the age of twenty-two, Bolívar's girlfriend died of yellow fever. Bolívar, however, pressed on with his life. He soon took classes in political philosophy and learned to speak and write both French and Italian. Bolívar was only about five feet tall, which could've been the cause of his nervous character and bad temper. However, Bolívar was a great admirer of women and was therefore known as a good lover.

Bolívar's goal was to travel to other countries and continents in order to learn

other cultures and get to know other people, that like him, wanted to see some day his country free from its oppressors. Bolívar started, little by little, getting people together in different towns of Venezuela. It was in this way that Bolívar started his attempt to liberate his beloved country of Venezuela.

Bolívar's men were mostly ignorant and poor. Many had only their hands to fight, and they lived in the woods. These men were hard to teach because they were undisciplined. Bolívar and his troops suffered a great deal when crossing the Andes Mountains. This range stretched across South America from Venezuela to Tierra del Fuego. Along the way, many of his soldiers died due to disease, others froze to death, while some fell off of deep precipices (cliffs) after dark.

Strong men, such as Miranda, Santander, and San Martín were at Bolívar's side when Bolívar started striking the enemy — the Spanish troops — and winning those battles. Bolívar and his men freed the Republic of Colombia in the

battle of Boyaca on August 7, 1819. In Venezuela, Bolívar fiercely fought more Spanish troops and triumphantly liberated Venezuela in the battle of Carabobo in 1821.

Later on, Bolívar decided to go to Ecuador. With the help of his troops and the warrior Antonio José de Sucre, he freed the Ecuadorian people. Bolívar then went to Peru. There were rumors that the Spanish troops were treating the Peruvian people very badly. With the help of Sucre, an officer at that time, Bolívar gave liberty to the country of Peru in the battle of Junin in 1823.

Soon, Bolívar was named President of Colombia and Peru, at that time one nation, but Bolívar was not satisfied with his life. Bolívar's aim was to put together, as a sole country, all of South America. In fact, Bolívar wanted South America for South Americans. In 1825, upper Peru became the country of Bolivia, named after the Liberator himself.

However, Bolívar's glory soon declined. After freeing five countries, he had to

escape and hide in the woods because some traitors wanted to kill him. Also, Santander and Cordoba, two generals at one time friends of Bolívar, wanted to get rid of him. In 1828, Bolívar was the subject of an attempted assassination. It failed. Bolívar spent his last days of his life among the Indians.

History books tell us that the father of liberty of South America died of tuberculosis in 1830. Bolívar died upset, alone and very disappointed.

Before his death, Bolívar wrote a note on a piece of paper: "I wanted to be a king . . . but to accept a crown would only stain my reputation. I prefer the glorious title of 'First Citizen of Colombia.'" Today, in fact, Bolívar is considered the First Citizen of the Republic of Colombia. Also, all cities in South America have either a park, museum, street or a statue in his name. **"PEOPLE THAT WANT TO BE FREE WILL IN THE END BE FREE,"** Bolívar.

TOUSSAINT: ANGEL WARRIOR OF HAITI

PLAY REVIEW

by Terrence-Maurice Mason

The Audience Development Committee (Audelco), opened its fall festival on October 3 at the Aronow Theatre with "Toussaint - Angel Warrior of Haiti."

Toussaint Overture was a Haitian revolutionary who fought diligently to help Haiti gain its independence from the French government.

A dungeon in Napoleon's French chateau, where Toussaint is being held prisoner, is the setting for this biographical drama.

Audly Heffenden, who has written for numerous repertory companies in the U.S. and Europe, has spun together this theatrical piece.

Mr. Heffenden's play is interpreted by two very talented actors, Antonio Fargas and Anthony F. Chase.

The leading character was brought to life by Antonio Fargas' pugnacious portrayal of the legendary revolutionary. In the same token, the charismatic versatility of Tony Chase was the balancing fulcrum needed to compliment Fargas.

This melodrama was originally produced by the Frank Silvera Writer's Workshop.

Its marvelous conception and stage translation easily qualified to open the Audelco Fall Festival. The play is a delicious piece of Black and Haitian



Scenes from *Toussaint: Angel Warrior of Haiti*



photos by Juanita M. Cole

History. It serves to acknowledge the indispensibility of the Black man and how his talents and knowledge can be relied upon.

Directed by Pat White, the play was often quite innovative. Unfortunately, Ms. White's efforts to create a genre collapsed. One reason may be her decision not to have an intermission.

High points of this play were spaced between too many intervals, and noisy

distractions caused by latecomers seem to contribute to the audience missing key points.

In any event, Fargas' portrayal of Toussaint was enjoyable because his French accent never slipped, regardless of the emotional content.

In the same token, Chases' versatility was refreshing to behold as he transformed in and out of three cameo appearances (that, incidently, had no lines).

His control of dance, mime, and acting makes him an admirable artist in his own right and a credit to the CCNY acting department where he studied.

As for those of you who missed the earlier performances, make sure you get to see at least one of the many shows sponsored by Audelco here on the City College campus throughout the month of October.

Until the next curtain calls . . .

GEAR UP FOR FULL FORCE

by Meta E. Wheattle
Staff Writer

On Thursday, October 3rd, CBS Records held a press conference featuring a hot new talent, *Full Force*. They're from the East Flatbush section of Brooklyn.

The afternoon began with a premiere of their yet to be released video, *Alice, I Want You Just For Me*.

The video, a sensation in itself, features the group in a nightclub during one of their typical electrifying stage shows surrounded by hostesses named . . . you guessed it "Alice."

The six-member band, ranging from ages 12-25, consists of three brothers: B-Fine, Paul Anthony, and Bowlegged Lou; there are also three cousins: Curt, Shy-Shy, and Gerry.

Together, they are *Full Force*.

Full Force first entered the music industry as a management band.

They spent several months writing and composing as well as forming other new groups such as *U.T.F.O.*, *The Real Roxanne*, *Lisa-Lisa* and *The Cult Jam*.

Bow-legged Lou, the co-lead vocalist, recalls that *U.T.F.O.* started with them as a dance team, who performed while they sang.

But in late 1984, *U.T.F.O.* began their own debut with the smash hit single, *Roxanne, Roxanne*. B-Fine, the group's percussionist, then explains how he developed the concept of *Roxanne*, from the nonchalant attitude of today's women towards men.

Following the success of *Roxanne, Roxanne*, the *Real Roxanne* developed into a sequel character.

Basically, *The Real Roxanne* told what was thought as the women's view.

This concept then became a vehicle for high visibility and respect for other women rappers such as *Roxanne Chante* and



Sparky Dee, who, incidentally, are in no conjunction with the *Full Force* family.

Nevertheless, it must be said that although *Full Force* had been publicized as rap producers, they do not consider themselves as a rap group.

Lisa-Lisa and *The Cult Jam* are an example of the urban street sound that *Full*

Force promotes. *Lisa*, whom they discovered after a series of auditions, was known to them as a "diamond in the rough."

But with time and effort, her style slowly emerged resulting in the dynamic lead vocalist heard in "I Wonder If I Take You Home."

The song, which was an overnight success, became a number-one dance tune in virtually all discos throughout the city.

In addition, *Full Force* came off just as strong with the answer back sequel, "Girl If I Take You Home."

Curt, the group's guitarist, said that their goal in the industry is to establish the street sound and not go commercial.

Full Force stems from a variety of influences including Patti La Belle, Jackie Wilson, and Sly Stone; they also have strong backgrounds in gospel, pop and jazz.

Their ultimate aim in producing is basically to reflect a positive image on the younger generation.

Gerry, the youngest member of the group, is indeed living proof of that aspect. Gerry, who plays the keyboards, recalls many times when the group had called upon each other for encouragement and inspiration, especially in times of let-downs, like when they were turned down by CBS.

"There was a time when people had no idea who we were, but they knew our name, Shy-Shy said.

Paul Anthony, co-lead vocalist, laughs as he recounts the flyers that were passed out for the gigs that were not even occurring.

But today, *Full Force* is in big demand. In fact, they were scheduled to perform on October 20 at the Beacon Theater with *U.T.F.O.*, *Lisa-Lisa* and the *Real Roxanne*. This is the first time the groups are performing together. The concert is called "One Big Family."

Full Force is indeed a positive group of up-and-coming talent that are certain to make waves on the international music industry at large, as well as at home and we expect to hear even more from them in the future.

AID FOR PART-TIME STUDENTS

by Tracie Clemente

The Higher Education Services Corporation (HESC) has a new program for part-time undergraduate students, and it is called Aid for Part-Time (APTS). This program is for New York Students who want to or have to go to college part-time, usually because of family responsibilities or freedom or choice. The law was signed by governor Mario Cuomo last year.

APTS is needed since it helps students who cannot pursue a full-time course of study, because they are unable to meet the cost. Before this program, part-time undergraduates were not eligible for tuition awards. Many part-time undergraduates work full time and attend college at night or on the weekends to afford college and that can be very difficult.

APTS provides up to \$2,000 a year to

help pay for part-time tuition. To be eligible, students must meet certain criteria, such as having 6 to 11 semester hours per term. It is a college-based program, and the amount of the award depends on the need of the student. It also depends on the amount of money that the state gives the institution.

Dr. Dolores Cross, the president of the New York State of Higher Education Services Corporation, suggests that students who are interested in APTS should contact the financial aid office of the college that they are interested in, and find out if they have the program. They could also call HESC to find out what schools have it. For those students at City College that are interested, applications are available in the financial aid office in Baskerville Hall, Room 201.

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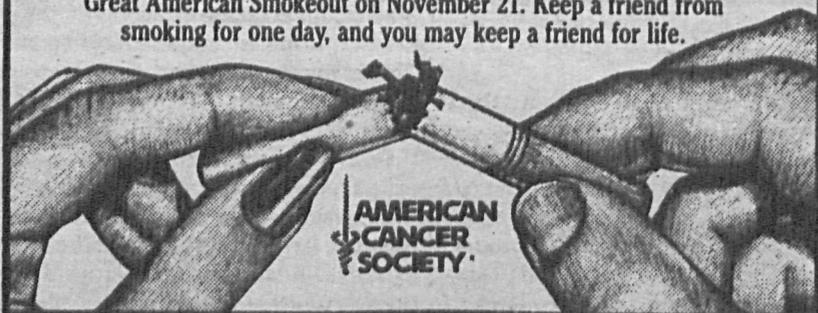
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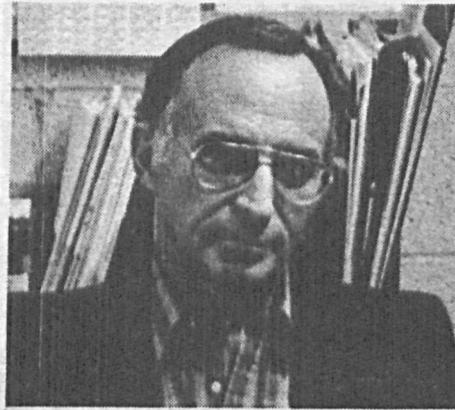
HELP A FRIEND BREAK A HABIT ON NOV. 21

If you have friends who smoke, help them quit during the Great American Smokeout on November 21. Keep a friend from smoking for one day, and you may keep a friend for life.



Faces

Photo by Yolanda Peters



Edward Evans
Director of Co-Curricular Life

Photo by Yolanda Peters



Professor Robert Behrman
Director of Athletics

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Black-owned firms that want to display this symbol of economic cooperation can write for information by using the coupon below.

Freedom Assets

9th Largest GNP. The 30 million African-Americans earn \$200 billion in income and spend \$170 billion a year on goods and services. This is equivalent to the GNP of Canada or Australia or the ninth largest nation in the free world.

While Blacks do not have the capacity for a manufacturing base, as of now, the Black community has awesome clout as America's most dependable and predictable consumer market. Therefore, they have everything they need to gain first-class citizenship.

Freedom Obstacle

Where Jobs And Businesses Come From. This year, Blacks will spend 6.6 percent of their enormous consumer power with Black firms. Unemployment among Blacks during this period went up from 14 to 16 percent, while dropping for the rest of the country.

Approximately 80 percent of all jobs in America is in small businesses with fewer than 500 employees.

When Blacks spend their money with Black firms, they create jobs and businesses with their income. When they spend with other groups, they create jobs and businesses for other groups. All other ethnic groups in America turn their money over in their own communities from 5 to 12 times before it leaves. Afro-Americans, the single exception, turn their money over with one another less than once.

Every group in America recycles its wealth among members of its group. The elusive dream of African-Americans has been social acceptance, unlike other groups who have earned social acceptance with their own consumer power.

The Educated Consumer Is The Best Customer. Black businesses operate in a negative climate in which they are perceived as inferior and this perception results in the following pattern: Blacks spend their money with Whites and Whites spend their money with Whites.

As a result, Black firms have not become viable as major American enterprises. When you put all of the top 100 Black companies' sales (\$2.5 billion) together, they collectively fall 146th on the Fortune 500 list of general market firms.

Therefore, a Black business cannot get its market share by simply being an efficient operation. It must become involved in a re-education drive that will help the consumer feel and understand a sense of pride in community heritage and potential.

Buy Freedom Month will market that kind of pride and feeling—and vision—that will result in increased sales.

In turn, Black entrepreneurs will accept their responsibility to deliver goods and services to our community in a courteous manner at reasonable prices in a wholesome environment. Furthermore, they will assume their role as leaders and role models in combating the chronic problems that confront us as a group.

Put Your Name On A Check Worth \$200 Billion.

Freedom Market

Japan, Inc./African-America, Inc. African-Americans constitute a cultural-economic market—not a "poor minority"—within the American free enterprise system. This market operates on the basis of a shared cultural background, much like Japan.

If the Black consumer would behave toward Black firms as Japanese do towards Japanese firms, and goods and services produced by them, the results would be similar.

Quite simply, Japanese buy from Japanese. They use culture as the basis of economic activity. "Japan, Inc." is how some describe this concept of an entire nation cooperating to advance economically. An "African-America, Inc." could create business opportunities and jobs within its community and economic growth for its members which would benefit the national economy as well.

And African-Americans can gain their economic, social and political objectives with their consumer power and community solidarity as do the Japanese who are now on the verge of surpassing

Russia as the world's second largest economy. If it works for Japan, Inc., it will work for African-America, Inc.

Freedom Goal

Marriage Of Economic Cooperation. This freedom drive is a consumer education campaign that will marry the \$170 billion that Afro-Americans spend to the Black businesses that get only a 6.6 percent share of their own cultural-economic market, down from 7 percent last year. And while Black incomes are rising, the share spent with Black companies is decreasing. For example, while Blacks spend \$800 million for hair-care products, Black firms get only 30 percent of the sales, down 29 percent in the last five years. Not only did the Black community lose \$560 million in income, but it lost the number of jobs that \$560 million would generate.

While Blacks will be encouraged to continue to purchase many of their goods and services from non-Black firms—especially those that increase employment among Blacks and support meaningful education, entrepreneurial and civic needs of the Black community—the trade imbalance must be reduced. The aim: Blacks should spend at least 50 percent of their \$170 billion with Black businesses.

Freedom Sponsor

Opportunity Through Redistribution. The Council for the Economic Development of Black Americans, a private, non-partisan, bi-racial group, is campaigning for the redistribution of the enormous purchasing power of African-Americans to create their own jobs and business opportunities. This drive is based on faith in God and sound economics.

Freedom Color

Green. "The only color of freedom in America is green," says Council Chairman Tony Brown.

Freedom Invitation

The Freedom Card Is Free. At no obligation or cost, you can register to voluntarily use your purchasing power to alleviate the deteriorating condition of Black Americans.

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"The only color of freedom in America is green."

CITYSPORTS



illustration by Willie Daniels

City College's Men's and Women's Cross Country Track teams started their seasons with wins at Van Cortlandt Park on September 29. The Beavers scored victories over Queens College, 24-34, and SUNY-Old Westbury, 15-50. The Lady Beavers defeated Queens College, 24-38.

In the men's five mile run, Jorge Diaz took second place with a time of 27 minutes, 49 seconds. Paul Cannon, a member of last year's team, came in at 29 minutes, 43 seconds to take third place.

The Lady Beavers were led by Glenn-Marie Martin and Trena Marshall who finished second and fourth, respectively, in the 3.1 mile run. Martin had a time of 22 minutes, five seconds and Marshall clocked in at 23 minutes, 23 seconds. Marshall was an Indoor Track Team All-American in the 400 meter last year.

On October 6, 1985, the teams continued their winning ways and stayed unbeaten with victories at Van Cortlandt Park.

The men easily defeated Brooklyn College, 15-48, and Queens College, 23-43, to improve their record to 4-0.

The women also defeated Brooklyn College, 15-48, and Queens College, 26-48, and added victories over John Jay, 15-50, and Mount St. Vincent, 16-48. The Lady Beaver's record is now 5-0.

In the men's five mile run, Miguel Diaz finished first with a time of 27 minutes, 11 seconds, just 12 seconds ahead of his brother, Henry, who finished second for Queens College. Paul Cannon came in third and Jack Donnelly came in fourth to round out a strong Beaver effort.

In the women's three mile run, Glen-Marie Martin and Trena Marshall finished second and third, respectively, to lead the Lady Beavers. Karlene Fogarty and Corvett Edwards also finished strong for the women.

Seventeen schools, including City College, participated in the Hunter Invitational at Van Cortlandt Park. The Lady

Beavers finished fourth and the Beavers seventh overall in the event that was dominated by Marist College.

Karlene Fogarty and Trena Marshall finished 16th and 18th, respectively, in the women's three mile run. Paul Cannon finished 17th for the Beavers in the men's five mile run.

The Lady Beavers did not have the services of standout Glen-Marie Martin who was out of action with a sore foot. The men ran without Miguel and Jorge Diaz who have been finishing in the top 2 consistently all year. However, Coach Anderson offered no excuses. "I expect a lot more from this team, and you'll see a complete turn-around next week."

Coach Errol Anderson was more pleased with the team's overall performance. He feels that the men's and

women's squads "are about three weeks ahead of last year."

Both squads have nine members. The men's team has five newcomers and the women's team has four. Despite the many newcomers, Anderson says that the progress of this year's team can be attributed to maturity. "We've spent more time on roadwork, and by now they know what they're capable of doing."

In addition, Anderson says this may be the best women's cross country track team since he has been coaching, and "we may have one or two All-Americans."

City College Women's Volleyball team has compiled a respectable, if not inconsistent, 8-6 record.

On September 21, the Lady Beavers regrouped after losing to the United States Merchant Marine Academy to defeat Jersey City State sweeping the first two of

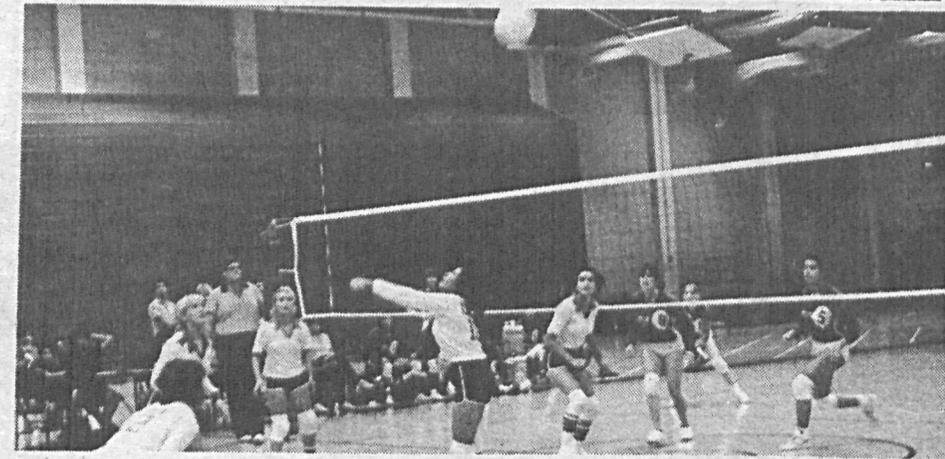


Photo by Yolanda Peters

three matches, 15-3, 15-9, for a 4-3 record.

City easily defeated Purchase on September 30 with strong serving, 15-4, 15-10. The Lady Beavers then played well against a powerful Southampton squad, but lost 15-9, 16-14.

On October 2, the Lady Beavers lost to St. Francis College to drop their record to 5-5.

However, on October 9, City defeated Maritime College in straight matches, then faced CUNY rival Lehman. They defeated Lehman in 3 games, 15-7, 5-15, 15-8.

On October 13, the Lady Beavers played poorly and were swept in straight games by Baruch at NYU. They bounced back to defeat NYU in the following game.

Coach Omar Vargas said, "We must im-

prove our serve reception and setting if we are to win consistently." Vargas feels he has a strong offense, which is led by Gessie Exantus and Betty Sarmiento.

The City College men's Soccer team has won four of their last six games to improve their overall record to 6-4 and post a 2-1 in CUNY Conference.

In their first conference game of the season, on September 21, Assad Nawabi scored both goals for City College in a 2-0 victory over Staten Island.

The Beaver defense, which is "coming together," according to Coach Gus Naclerio, helped goalie Anthony Barnett record his first shutout of the season.

The Beavers suffered a tough 4-3 overtime loss to the Midshipmen of the United States Merchant Marine Academy on September 25.

The Midshipmen battled back from a 3-1 deficit and won the game on Bret Davis' goal, five minutes into the second overtime.

For the Beavers, Hector Escobar scored two goals, and Mario Auguste scored one in his first game of the season.

On October 2, the Beavers faced Hunter College and came away with a 2-0 victory for their second CUNY Conference win.

Anthony Barnett had another outstanding game to record his second shutout, both against conference opponents.

Hector Escobar and Mario Auguste scored a goal apiece for City. Fenelon Bouzi, Maxwell George, and Arlande St. Juste solidified the defense.

The Beavers won their second consecutive game, defeating Rutgers of Newark at City College, 3-1, on October 5.

Julio Gomez, Assad Nawabi and Maxwell George each scored goals to lead the way for the Beavers.

On October 9, Manhattanville forfeited to City College, and the Beavers had their third victory in a row.

The Beavers lost 1-0 to Lehman on October 13 to drop their first conference game of the season.

Hector Escobar leads the team with six goals.

The Beavers improved play has promoted optimism among the players and Coach Naclerio. "This team is getting better with every game, and we still have a chance to get into the NCAA playoffs."

Inspired by their play against Hunter, Naclerio said that co-captains Fenelon Bouzi and Maxwell George "are bringing this team together."

The game at SUNY Old Westbury on September 28 was cancelled because of the effects of Hurricane Gloria. That game is being rescheduled.

Goalie Anthony Barnett has given up one goal in three conference games.

Sports

Round-Up

by James Rodriguez
Staff Writer

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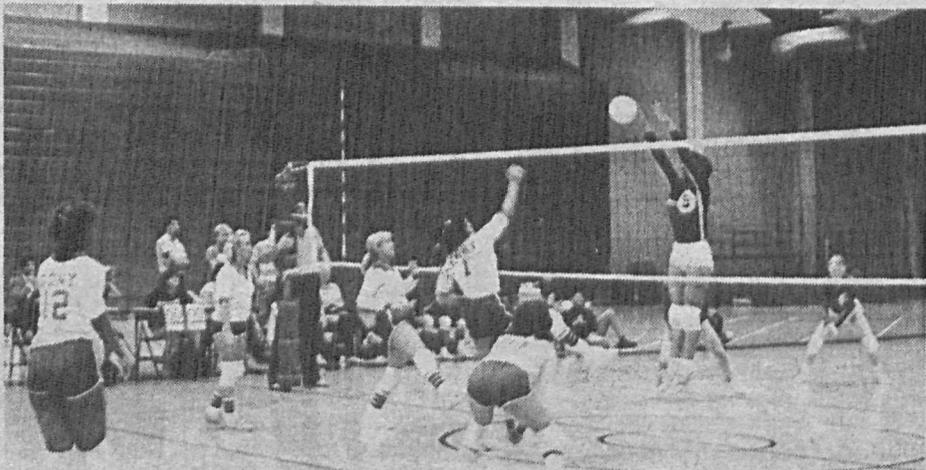


Photo by Yolanda Peters



illustration by Willie Daniels