

the PAPER

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THE CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK

April 16, 1982

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

SPECIAL REPORT

Information provided
by Veberly Russell

THE FINANCIAL AID CRISIS

Massive cuts in federal student aid, and in most of the categorical support programs for higher education, are proposed in the Reagan Administration's FY 83 Budget for the Education Department.

Student aid for Academic Year 1983-84 would be cut 56 percent below the levels of last year, with Pell Grants cut 40 percent, Work-Study 28 percent, and three major programs—Supplemental Grants, Direct Loans, and State Student Incentive Grants—proposed for elimination. Cumulatively, this would represent a loss of over 2.4 million awards, which would force hundreds of thousands of students to drop out or change their educational plans. Further restrictions in the Guaranteed Loan program, proposed to take effect this spring, would make borrowing more expensive for undergraduate students and deny access to the program for over 600,000 graduate students.

Categorical support programs would be cut 30 percent overall, with most small programs slated for extinction or transfer to other agencies. To oversee the remaining functions, and promote further reductions in the federal responsibility for education, the Administration asks Congress to strip the Department of its Cabinet rank and turn it into an Education Foundation. Following is a summary of the Budget recommendations:

Pell Grants—the foundation program for federal student assistance—would be reduced from \$2.3 to \$1.4 billion in FY 83. This would eliminate over one million students, assuming a maximum award of \$1,800 as provided for FY 82, and leave only 1.6 million recipients with family incomes under \$14,000 (compared to 2.8 million current recipients with family incomes up to

\$27,000). To avoid such a drastic cut in eligibles, the Administration is proposing to cut the maximum award to \$1,600—a 12 percent cut for the neediest students, although college costs in 1983-84 will be 15-20 percent higher than this year. (However, the budget projects a further cut to \$1 billion for Pell Grants in FY 84.)

Supplemental Grants (SEOG) would be eliminated. Presently about 615,000 students receive these awards, which are essential to enable needy students to attend higher-priced institutions of their choice.

State Student Incentive Grants (SSIG) would be eliminated, currently providing 300,000 state grants matched by SSIG funds. This would place in jeopardy the continued existence of state student aid funding in at least 15 states which rely on federal matching for half of their scholarship programs.

College Work-Study (CWS) would be cut by 28 percent to \$397.5 million, removing 250,000 student job opportunities.

Federal capital contributions to the **Direct Loan Program (NDSL)** would be ended, eliminating low-cost loans to 266,000 needy students. Institutions could still make new loans with their NDSL revolving funds, but these funds are far from adequate on most campuses.

The **TRIO Programs**, which provide important services to encourage attendance and retention of disadvantaged students whose families have never gone to college, would be cut 47 percent to \$82 million. The Talent Search and Educational Opportunity Center Programs, which counsel eligible students and provide information about post-secondary opportunities, would be eliminated.

Guaranteed Student Loan (GSL) costs continue to rise, forcing the Administration to request a \$978 million supplemental for



Financial Aid will be cut for many students

FY 82, for a total of \$2.75 billion. The budget estimates costs will fall to \$2.49 billion in FY 83 assuming further restrictions proposed for this entitlement program to go into effect April 1 of this year. The Administration would double the origination

fee from 5 to 10 percent (i.e., to obtain a \$2,000 loan a student would have to borrow \$2,200); the \$30,000 income eligibility cap would be replaced by limiting eligibility to unmet need (cost minus family contribution)

(Continued on Page 3)

PELL'S LAST GRANT

INFORMATION FROM THE FINANCIAL AID OFFICE

Will you, along with thousands of others CUNY students, be denied a college education? It is possible unless the U.S. Congress provides adequate funding for the Pell Grant program for academic years 1982-83 and 1983-84. If the Administration's current trend in cutting the program is allowed to continue, Pell Grants may virtually disappear for many, including you.

If you now receive this amount each semester:

\$579
548
498
448
398
348
298

This is what you can expect to receive each semester in:

1982-83	1983-84
\$454	\$275
454	173
454	0
398	0
348	0
273	0
223	0

Will you still be able to attend college if these cuts are made? It is also likely that SEOG, NDSL and CWS will experience similar cuts.

FACTS ABOUT PELL GRANTS

Over 81,300 CUNY students will receive \$78 million in awards in academic year

1981-82.

The average annual award this year is \$960 at CUNY.

Awards go primarily to students from low and middle-income families:

46 percent go to families with annual incomes of \$5,000 or less;

68 percent go to families with annual incomes of \$10,000 or less.

44 percent of CUNY students receiving Pell Grants are self-supporting, working their way through college. Many are older and often supporting families of their own.

Pell Grants will become more important in the next couple of years than ever before. Other student aid programs will suffer dramatic losses of funding. The administration proposes to reduce funding for campus-based programs (NDSL, CWS, SEOG) by nearly two-thirds by 1983-84 while phasing out social security student benefits and seeking to greatly reduce student eligibility for Guaranteed Student Loans. Can you afford to pay nearly all of your college costs without any federal support?

YOU MUST ACT NOW

Write your Congressman and Senators Moynihan and D'Amato about the need for Pell Grants.

Write Governor Carey and your state legislators urging them to go to Congress on this issue.

Contact and/or organize administrators, faculty, students, parents and alumni to make a concerted effort to reach Congress and avert drastic cuts in student aid.

STILL BEHIND THE TIMES

by Michael Milligan

AN EASY, EFFICIENT, REGISTRATION. Sound like the dream of a wary student, but for many in the City University system, it is a reality.

Through a system of pre-registration, students in Hunter and Baruch Colleges are able to plan their schedules, at least a semester in advance, and register for those classes. There are no lines. No smoke filled rooms. And, often no last minute maneuvers because a class is closed. In short, students

hassle-free as they can.

President Bernard Harleston has said time and time again that his administration would work hard to improve student services. He has called for a Student Services Task Force to look into such areas as the Registrar's office and the Financial Aid Office and offer useful suggestions in improving those and other services. His apparent commitment to the students both day and evening is commendable and we feel something really will be

VIEWPOINT

have an opportunity to actually plan a schedule, and perhaps, shorten their stays in college, because they know and can get exactly the classes required within their majors.

Pre-registration is also used by private colleges like New York Tech, and Fordham, with similar time saving results. So, the natural question is: why can't we have a pre-registration system here at City College?

Officially, the Administration says the system is too costly. At least that's what they told Francis Osazuwa, President of the Evening Student Senate, when he brought up the idea at last month's Policy Advisory Committee Meeting. The Committee has the power to set policy or advise policy for the college.

Osazuwa said pre-registration would best benefit his constituents: the evening student body. He said evening students could plan the schedules and concentrate on their studies, instead of going the hassles of registration. We agree with that idea. We feel students in general put up with more bureaucratic hassles than they have to. If the college is really interested in helping students have productive years in City, they would make the college experience as unnecessarily

done.

But our viewpoint is this: If the administration would really like to show its commitment to bettering student services, we suggest they take Francis Osazuwa's suggestion and institute pre-registration here at City College.

Although we do not know exactly what it would take to change our present registration procedure into a pre-registration procedure, we feel it would be wise to look into such a possibility.

Allowing students to register months before the semester begins could ease the hassles in other areas like Financial Aid. Students could prepare the aid packages with a bit more confidence. In fact, pre-registration could trickle down into a number of areas of students services. It could ease a lot of anxiety, and, therefore, improve City life.

Presently the college is searching for a new registrar, and cannot according to the administration, enact procedures before one is found. But we feel now is the time to clean up the registration process. We feel the registration ship should be in order before the registrar is assigned to captain it.

That's our viewpoint. What's yours?

POINTS OF VIEW THE POLITICS OF DRUGS

by Luis Cordero

A year does not pass without the news that one of our Hollywood or TV idols is either dead or near death through the use of drugs. In 1980 Richard Pryor came perishably close to death through some freak accident, this year Teddy Pendegrass is in a hospital critically injured in a car accident after having used drugs in a party, and as we all know John Belushi died as a result of a drug overdose. Unfortunately it is these untimely and tragic circumstances that brings the issue of drugs to the public arena.

Very recently Gil Noble placed the issue squarely before our eyes on his "Like it is" program—but in its most grotesque and primitive forms. The program set out to shock us into being aware that the drug culture is not made up of beautiful people. It did that very eloquently. Like many drug addicts, the addicts interviewed by Mr. Noble started to use drugs as part of their leisure activities and gradually became hooked. The habit just tore up their bodies.

On March 15 Mr. Noble visited the college and spoke extensively on the issue of drug abuse as it pertains to black people in particular. But this an issue that is not the monopoly of black people all minorities and white people are also the victims of this monster. In fact we are not united by the drug abuse itself but by the fact that it is young people who are falling victim to it.

As a member of the audience I was most struck by a statement he made: Drugs have been made available by some of the institutions in this country including our government. This is a pretty strong statement to say the least. I have heard statements like that before but never from some one who occupies a position of authority in one of the major institutions that keeps people in their place—the mass media. I therefore preceeded to ask him to elaborate on that statement. He then preceeded to substantiate his remark. "Soon after Fidel Castro liberated Cuba the Kennedy Administration entered into an alliance with mafia to assassinate Fidel Castro but they could not carry it out because a kamikaze could not be found—they could get inside Cuba and shoot but there would be

no way to get out." So we have the U.S. government entering into an alliance with the number one drug trafficker in the country and for the purpose of regaining a major drug market at the time. He continued, adding, "in the late 60's the Lindsay administration entered into an alliance with Galo brothers to help put down uprisings in East New York." So we have again the government working in cohorts with organized crime—the great providers of drugs to America.

Furthermore, and just as importantly, the purpose of providing drugs to young people at that time and now, is to neutralize the threat posed by the struggles of young people against institutionalized racism and exploitation of minority and working people. That is, if you can't beat them put them asleep. This is the real crime in drug abuse. While people suffer conditions of poverty, discrimination, and exploitation the struggle to overcome their oppressor/exploiter, to improve and change the conditions is defeated by putting us to sleep.

It is no coincidence, then, that the great drug epidemics of our time occur at times when the conditions for the masses of the people worsen. Or conversely at a time when the potential for advance as a result of struggle/confrontation is greatest. The great epidemics occurred during the thirties (when the country was in the mist of the depression and the level of political activity was great on the part of working people).

Then the next one was in the 60's when the civil rights struggle was drawing itself into the anti imperialist struggle against the Vietnam War. These two issues were mass issues that were also militant out of necessity, they were becoming fused as early as 1967 when Martin Luther King denounced the U.S. invasion of South Vietnam.

And now we are in the mist of another epidemic as we sink deeper into an economic depression that is worsening the conditions of the working poor, Senior Citizens, Students—and forging alliances that will once again shake the very fiber of this empire.

Next Issue Where do drugs come from? The CIA drug trade.

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133rd Street Convent Avenue
FINLEY STUDENT CENTER
New York, N.Y. 10031
690-8186/7

ASSOCIATE EDITOR

Michael Milligan

NEWS EDITOR

Marthe Larosiliere

SPORTS EDITOR

COLUMNISTS

Luis Cordero
Winston Smith

the
PAPER

EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

Lillian Vargas

REPORTERS

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CARTOONIST

Cal Warren

ILLUSTRATOR/DESIGNER

Irma Gomez

GRAPHIC ARTS DESIGNER

Lillian Vargas

PHOTOGRAPHERS

Lorraine Baez
Dwight "Jerry" Montgomery
Lawton Irving
Franklin Kearney
John D. Nyborg
Terry Williams

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(Continued from Page 1)

and other aid); borrowers would be required to pay market interest rates two years after entering repayment instead of the current 9 percent; and graduate and professional students would be removed from eligibility.

For undergraduate borrowers, doubling the origination fee and requiring market interest rates after leaving school would increase indebtedness by 19 percent.

For graduate students, denial of access to GSL would present critical problems. They would be eligible for the *Auxiliary Loans to Assist Students (ALAS)* program which carries a 14 percent interest rate and does not provide the GSL in-school interest subsidy. Full-time students could have the payment of principal deferred, but most graduate students are part-time, and they would have to repay principal as well as interest while in school. Graduate students who are able to obtain ALAS loans would increase their indebtedness by as much as 67 percent. However, the ALAS program is only operational in 14 states, and only 5 percent of loans to date have been to students. Banks will be reluctant to make ALAS loans to graduate students, since the absence of in-school interest subsidy would necessitate

billing students monthly or quarterly, or allowing interest to accrue which would deprive the lender of cash flow.

Some 600,000 graduate students—over half of graduate enrollments—now depend on GSL's to finance their education. A majority of them may be unable to continue their education if the Administration's recommendations are adopted.

Graduate Fellowships would also be eliminated by the Administration's budget, which would zero out the Graduate and Professional Opportunities fellowships for minorities to attend law school (CLEO). These programs currently total \$11.5 million, funding 1800 fellowships.

FY 82 Student Aid Rescissions: The Administration's budget also proposes further cuts in FY 82 student aid funding (for Academic Year 1982-83) through rescissions of \$91 million for Pell Grants, \$44 million for Work-Study, \$6 million for State Student Incentive Grants, \$9.9 million for the TRIO programs, \$1.9 million for public service fellowships, and \$0.1 million for law school fellowships for minorities. These would be in addition to cuts already made in the FY 82 Continuing

OTHER EFFECTS

The FY 83 Budget proposes to end all support for college libraries, library research and training, and research libraries, veterans cost of instruction, cooperativer education, law school clinical experience, and land-grant aid. International Communication Agency; minority institutions science improvement would be cut by a third and proposed for transfer back to the National Science Foundation. Current funding levels would be maintained for the Fund for Improvement of Postsecondary Education, the National Institute of Education, and the National Center for Education Statistics. Vocational programs would be placed in a block grant to the states with adult education programs, and combined funding would be reduced 30 percent. The women's Educational Equity program would be eliminated.

No new assistance is requested for the Col-

lege Housing Loan program or Higher Education Facilities Loans, and both programs are proposed for transfer to the Treasury Department for management of payments associated with prior long-term loans.

The only higher education program proposed for an increase is the Title III Institutional Aid program (Developing Institutions), which would get an additional \$5.2 million.

FY 82 Rescissions: Under the rescissions proposed in the Budget, college library support, veterans cost of instruction, land-grant aid, law school clinical experience, and the women's education equity program would be eliminated in FY 82. Partial rescissions are proposed for most other categorical programs. A \$103 million rescission is sought for vocational programs.

NAC OPENING

According to President Bernard Harleston, the North Academic Complex (NAC) will be opened in March 1983. The massive complex located on City College's north campus, will be the centralized home for the college.

Previously, estimates put the opening of the \$125 million dollars NAC in December 1983.

CITY DESK

TUITION FIGHT

"We will get involved in the electoral process by launching a voter registration drive and holding rallies and teach-ins." Says Garth Marchant, President of the City University Student Senate, those are just some of the "series of drastic steps" his organization will take to fight the proposed \$150 increase in CUNY tuition.

Marchant, in an article appearing in the *Amsterdam News*, said the tuition increase has been endorsed by the public relations committee of the Board of Trustees as a means of raising the \$13.5 million dollars the CUNY system needs.

The tuition increase is aimed at two-year community colleges. Tuition for those colleges would increase to over \$1000, according to the *Amsterdam News* article.

HARLESTON AWARDED

President Bernard Harleston received this year's Distinguished Alumnus Award. The award was given by the City Chapter of Howard University.

Howard University also is celebrating the 115th anniversary of its founding this year.

NEWSFLASH!!!

The Media Club of City College is presenting its Second Annual Communications Conference on April 29, 1982 at 2:00 in the Finley Ballroom. This year the conference will focus on cable television covering four aspects of cable.

Panels

1. Politics of Cable television: Wiring of N.Y.C., agreements, obstacles, Regulations
2. Business of Cable television: Cable management, Franchising, Marketing Cable
3. Cable Reporters: Innovations and trends, Directions of print media
4. Careers in Cable Television: Job opportunities and career objectives

We have lined up 3-4 guest speakers for each panel. For instance we have:

Robert Kandel: New York City's Economic Development Commissioner, to speak on politics of cable

Harrit Novet: From Manhattan Cable will talk about public access to cable

Leo Murray: Of Warner Amex, will discuss the business aspect of cable.

Registration for the event is free and begins at 1:45 pm. All are invited for further information call (212) 690-5462

CITY LIFE

by Calvert Warren and Oscar Blaine

SPRING IS ALMOST HERE AND YOUNG MEN'S FANCIES WILL SOON TURN TO LOVE (AMONG OTHER THINGS) INVARIABLY THESE LOVESTRUCK YOUNG MEN WILL WANT TO DATE THE YOUNG LADY WHO CAUGHT THEIR EYE. TOO OFTEN THOUGH, WE SEE THAT THE YOUNG LADY IN QUESTION IS NOT IN THE LEAST BIT INTERESTED IN THE YOUNG MAN AND LETS HIM KNOW IT IN NO UNCERTAIN TERMS AS OUTLINED BELOW



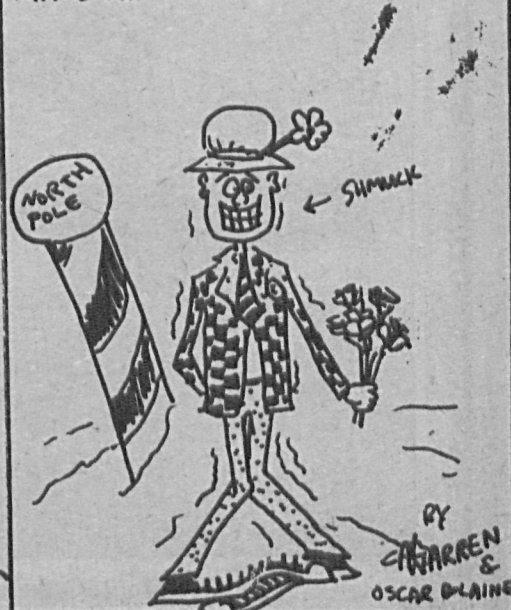
SOME YOUNG LADIES HOWEVER WONT BE SO DIRECT AND WILL KEEP THE POOR FOOLS DANGLING. IF YOU'RE IN THIS POSITION READ ON AND YOU'LL KNOW SHE DOESN'T WANT TO GO OUT WITH YOU IF FOR EXAMPLE SHE KEEPS PUTTING OFF YOUR DATES



YOU KNOW SHE DOESN'T WANT TO GO OUT WITH YOU... WHEN SHE GIVES YOU THE WRONG PHONE NUMBER AFTER YOU PESTER HER FOR WEEKS TRYING TO GET HER NUMBER



SHE DEFINITELY DOESN'T WANT TO GO OUT WITH YOU WHEN AFTER YOU KEEP ASKING HER OUT WEEK AFTER WEEK SHE FINALLY GIVES IN AND TELLS YOU WHERE TO MEET HER, BUT SHE NEVER TURNS UP.



RACISM, TELEVISION, "LIKE IT IS"

A conversation with Gil Noble

by Marthe Larosiliere

Walking through the posh offices of WABC on Columbus Avenue is like being in an entire different world. Everything seems to have and added touch of class. The white spiral staircase leading down from the sixth floor makes you feel as if you died and gone to heaven. It is possible to forget the City And the world outside if you stay long enough in this idyllic little setting.

One man who has not let the elegance and glamour of television get to him is Gil Noble. Noble, an accomplished journalist, and producer and host of the acclaimed television show *Like it is* has spent his career fighting racism and documenting the black experience.

Noble's latest accomplishment is his recently published book, *Black Is The Color of My*

T.V. Tube. The book is about Noble's observations and experiences in the business of broadcasting.

The title alone, tells you that the book was written from the black perspective. "The title was a quasi poetic way of expressing the lenses through which I look at the business of television and that prism is black," Noble told the PAPER.

In his book, Noble writes about the problems he has encountered in television because of his color. "There are a thousand and one slights that one feels in this world that constantly remind you that your're resented and viewed as somebody else than an equal human being," says Noble.

Racism in television has become an increasingly controversial subject. Last year it

came into the public eye when Max Robinson, anchorman for ABC World News Tonight, charged the networks with racism. "This is America isn't it?", asked Noble. "All of us who are black experience racism. For a black person to live in this country and insist they've never experienced racism indicates that person is devoid of mental health."

Noble wrote *Black Is The Color of My T.V. Tube* to show how powerful television can be. "I've had some feelings about this country and the business that I'm in and the relationship of those two things to our people," said Noble. "I've felt that many of us tend to be entranced by television and tend to look at it as a glamour institution when in fact its something completely different. It's a device that can be used to manipulate, distort, and pervert information, therefore values and impressions. I felt an obligation not to corroborate the crime of misrepresenting what media is but stand up and speak out against that false image and tell the truth as I see it."

Telling the truth as he sees it, whether it is the media or anything else, is exactly what Noble has been doing for the past fourteen years on his television show *Like it is*. Sitting in his office at WABC, the soft-spoken Noble told the PAPER that he is infuriated with racism and he uses television (more specifically *Like it is*) to express his anger in a way which would help solve the problems facing black people today.

Noble's office however, are the awards he has received over the years for *Like it is*. The walls of his office are literally covered with awards. In its fourteen years of existence *Like it is* has received over three hundred awards, including four Emmy awards, the most

Like it is was born out of the numerous demands made by black people who wanted WABC to put on something black. Up until *Like it is* was conceived not one moment of broadcast time came solely out of the black perspective. *Like it is* remains the only program aired by WABC that is written, produced, controlled, and conceptualized by black people. This same kind of pressure created all the other black programs on the other stations.

Noble has been with the show since its existence. He has been the show's producer for the last seven years and he more or less decides what will be aired. Recently he did a show about South Africa that has stirred a bit of controversy. The South African government is reportedly demanding equal time and apparently wants the station to televise another show from their point of view. Last month when he was speaking at City College, Noble said that he told station officials that as long as he was producer of *Like it is* he would never do such a show as the South African government is demanding. Speaking at a later date to the PAPER, Noble said, "I can't elaborate on the South Africa issue at this

"I've felt that many of us tend to be entranced by television and tend to look at it as a glamour institution when in fact it's something completely different."

Hailed by WWRL's former station manager, Bob Law, as being the only intelligent black program on the air, *Like it is* deals with a broad range of topics and issues of relevance to the black community. Although Noble doesn't think *Like it is* is the only intelligent black television show, he does feel it is important for black people everywhere. "I view *Like it is* as an agitator", says Noble, "as an irritator, as a lobbying agent, as a voice for certain people that try to put the kind of material on the air that millions of people want to say, learn about, and express."

Choosing that certain "kind of material" that goes on *Like it is* is quite an involved process. A great deal of research is done by both Noble and his staff before a topic is discussed on *Like it is*. Noble says that he also gets a lot of mail and phone calls on possible story ideas.

Noble's office is a story in itself. There are numerous books dealing with black history and culture as well as a few pieces of African art and artifacts. What is most impressive in

moment, because it is being discussed by a number of parties, so it wouldn't be appropriate."

It is doubtful if many journalists or producers would stand up to network or station officials as Noble did. But Noble has proven that he is not like many journalists.

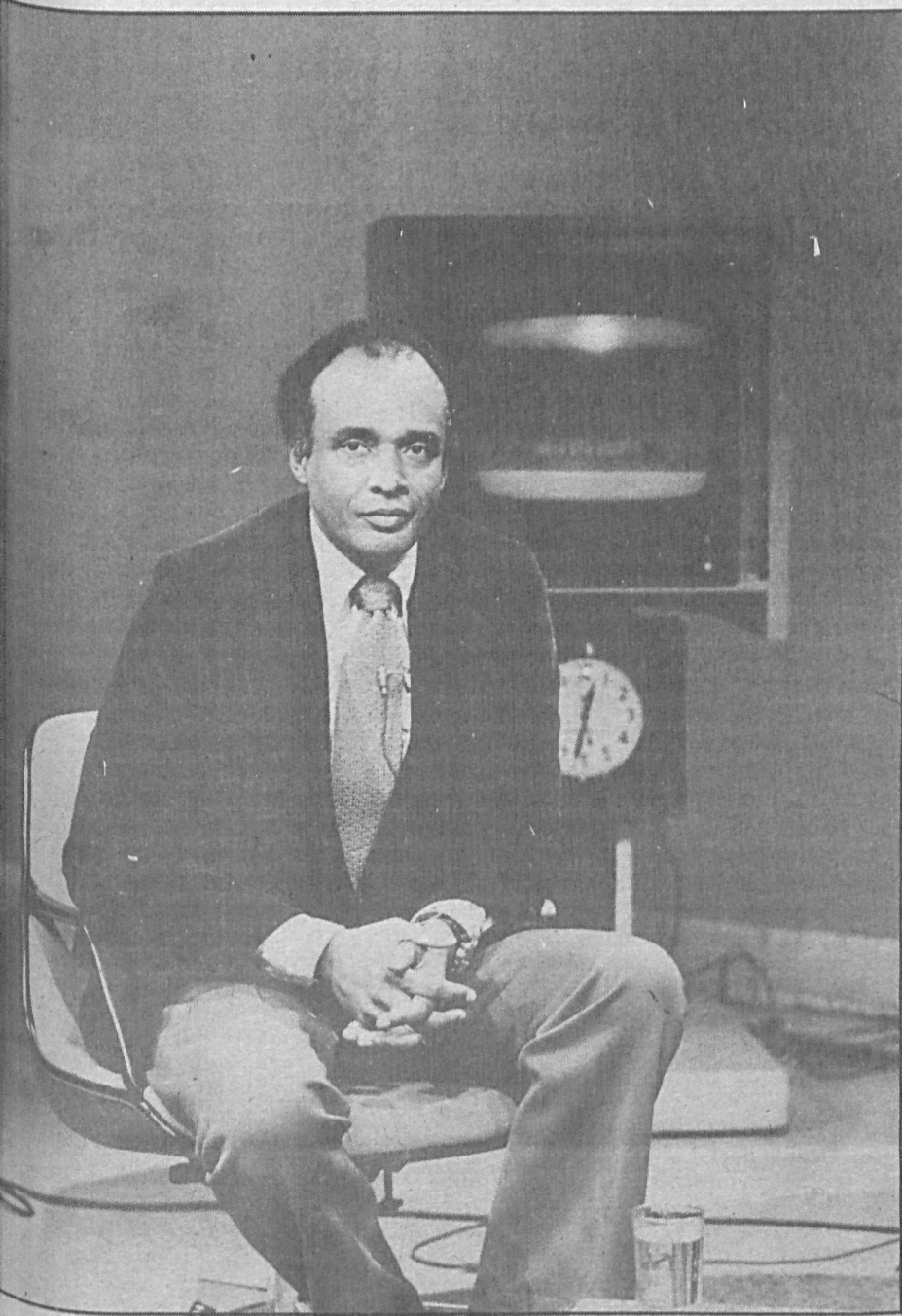
Unlike many black journalists who stay away from black related stories and resent it when they are assigned to them, Noble says he "embraces" these topics. "All the work that I do as a journalist is about the black experience", says Noble. "I jump at the opportunity eagerly to tell our story. I don't view that as a step down the ladder. I view that as a step up the ladder. It is a privilege to tell and be of service to our people by telling the story fairly. That's my *raison d'être*."

Noble may do something else that is considered by many to be unusual for a man of his stature or position. Presently Noble anchors the weekend Eyewitness News, but he says that he may go back to street reporting in the future. This is considered by many as a step backward, but to Noble if he'll be more useful to his people that way—that's what he'll do.

PHOTO: LORRAINE BAEZ



Gil Noble Speaks at a City College



Noble on the set of "LIKE IT IS"

Whatever he's doing, whether its hosting *Like It Is*, anchoring the news, or street reporting, Noble will always proclaim his blackness and advocate struggle. The attitude of many black people in America today, however, is that it is no longer necessary to proclaim their blackness and that the struggle is over. "It is as important to declare your ethnicity as it is to proclaim your humanity, especially since your humanity is being denied to you because of your ethnicity", says Noble. As far as struggle is concern, Noble thinks it is not yet over. Noble believes that blacks in this country are in jeopardy. According to Noble, the majority of the people on this planet are black, but blacks are still treated as the oppressed minority. The only way blacks are going to overcome oppression is through education. By education, Noble is not just referring to the traditional academic subjects such as math and history. Black people, especially the young ones, have to develop a sense of black history and pride. "I would commend that young people get a clear understanding of some of the people who have gone on before us, what they did, how they did it, how they developed themselves. I have done that and it helped make me what I am today. I think that fighting and hurting each other is one of the main reasons why they are in trouble today. We have a proclivity to attack each

other", Noble claims. "There are a lot of black people out there who use their ingenuity against our people. You see it in people such as politicians and drug pushers". This tendency for blacks to attack one another stems from a lack of understanding of their roles in today's society. "I see a lot of people who have great technical skills but don't have any clarity of purpose so they misuse the weapons they pick up in college," says Noble. A vivid admirer of Malcolm X, Noble used him to illustrate his point. "Malcolm X would have been dangerous to his own people if he had used his great skills incorrectly. The thing that made him so dangerous to his enemies is that he had the clarity of vision to use his talents against them." Noble continued, "The most important thing is to get a clear understanding of who you are, where you fit in into this world picture, and see what your obligations are." "I would say that the worst thing we can do is spend so much time fighting with each other and having no time in fighting our real enemies," says Noble. "Racism did not come from within. It came from another group of people and that's who we have to fight." A fight against racism or any struggle for that matter demands a leader but many blacks are crying out about the lack of black leadership that exist in this country today. Gone are the days of Malcolm X and Martin Luther King.

Noble's concern goes a little bit deeper than that. He says, "It'll be hard to come up and reproduce a Malcolm X but its going to be more difficult to protect another one if he does come along."

Noble feels that the negative aspects of society in which blacks are constantly exposed to will make it very hard for a black leader to appear. Young people who have the ability and the skills needed to become another Malcolm X will never be because things such as crime and drugs are so much part of their lives. "The seed of influence around us, especially our young people are going to prevent the development of that person into a Malcolm X," says Noble.

Noble's avid fight against racism and oppression had left him very little time to do anything else. "I feel that I've been blessed in a way in being given this opportunity to be useful to our people," Noble said. "Much to my regret that which I do now is at the expense of a lot of other things, but that's the way it is in life. You can't move forward on all fronts".

After receiving so many awards and honors, it is no surprise that Noble finds it very hard to decide what has been the greatest moment of his career. "There have been so many wonderful moments," said Noble. "It could be just having a brother who is not very well off, who's suffering, come up to me, not saying anything and stick his hand out and nod his head in a certain way and I know what he means. It could be that kind of thing to a

number of wonderful tributes to the thrill of excavating a long lost piece of film on our people."

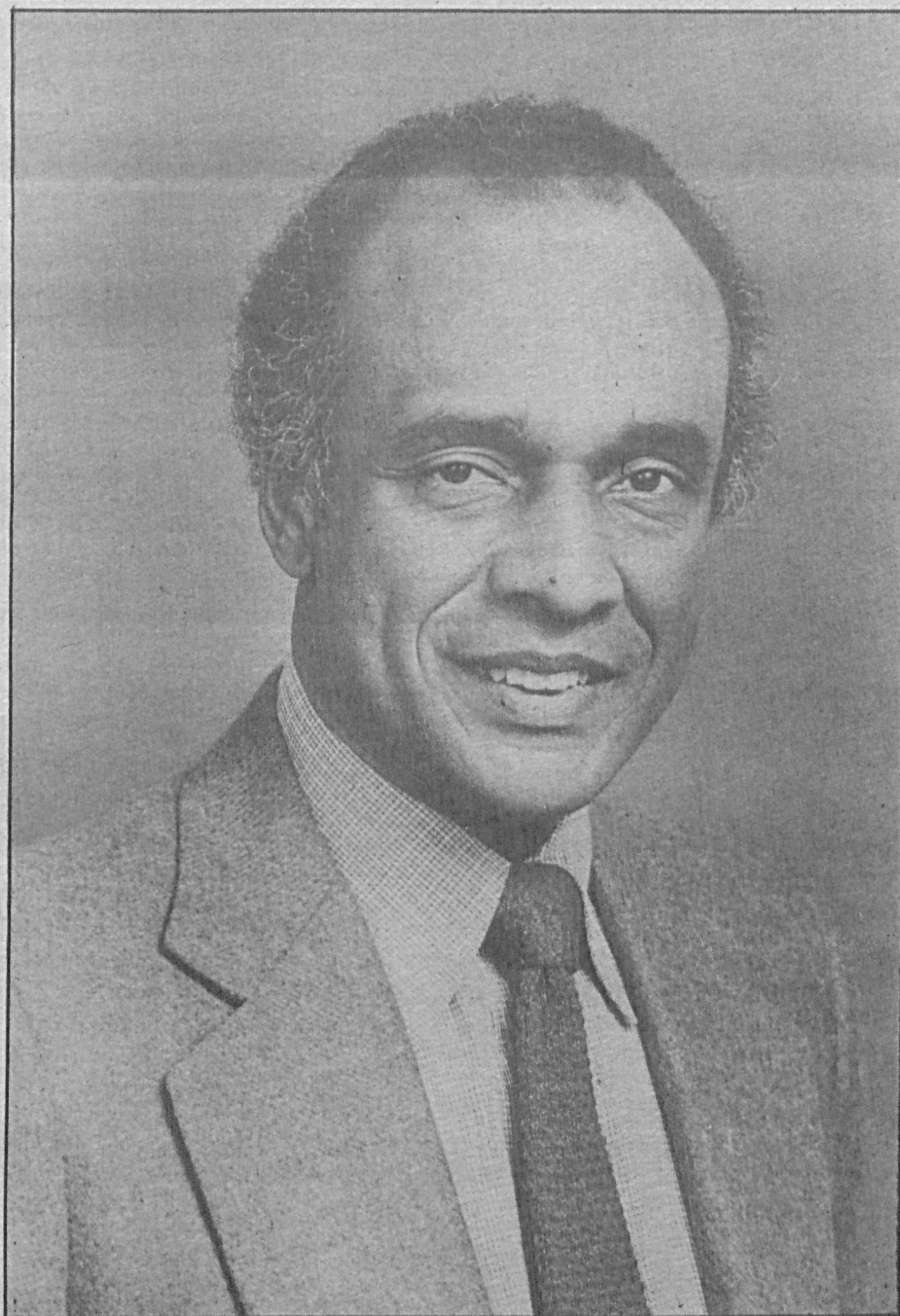
Although he's missed out on a great deal because of his work, Noble feels that it has been worth it. His work has helped him in his own personal growth. "My work has given me a sense of my own identity and it has given me more of a sense of satisfaction because I've found a way to exercise my life in a productive way."

Leading a productive life is considered by Noble to be a privilege because not very many people do. "I think that when I've lived my day those who remain behind will be able to see some specific things that I've left that is going to be useful and so I'm pleased about that. Some people live their lives so non-productively that there's not much you can say about them after they're gone."

A very private man, Noble does not talk about his personal life because he thinks "It should remain such." "I think the significant thing about my life is not how many dogs I have or how long my car is or what my lawn looks like or my living room. I think the most important thing is the work I do and what it stands for."

And that will never change. Whether Noble's working in the plush offices of WABC or an alley way in Harlem, or anywhere else the work that he does will always be the same.

Whether Noble is working in the plush offices of WABC or an alley way in Harlem, or anywhere else, he will always tell it like it is.



Gil Noble

STUDENT GOVERNMENT ELECTIONS

MAY 10TH—MAY 13TH

DEADLINE FOR PETITIONS APRIL 23RD—3:00 PM

The Governance Structure of The City College calls for students to enjoy significant input into the decision-making mechanisms of The College. The vehicle for this input is, primarily, the three Student governments and student representation on each department's Executive Committee.

Student representatives serving in each of the bodies noted are elected by their fellow students and enjoy a tremendous responsibility for their constituency's well-being, including:

- A) Allocation of monies to student organizations
- B) The voicing of student concerns in the proper forums
- C) The apprising of the student body of issues and situations important to them
- D) The safe-guarding of students' rights and privileges

QUALIFICATIONS—ALL CANDIDATES

- a) Minimum G.P.A.—2.0.
- b) Any registered student is eligible to run for office representing the Division, School, Program or Department in which they are enrolled provided they meet all the additional criteria established by the Student Governments or Departments specified below.

DAY STUDENT GOVERNMENT

The D.S.G. is composed of thirty undergraduate Senators and seven Executive Committee members elected by full-time undergraduates at The City College. The Student Ombudsman sits as one of several ex-officio members of the D.S.G. Executive Committee. Senatorial representation is apportionally based and thus full-time undergraduate students elect senators to represent their major area. Also elected are three non-government members representing Day Students, to the Student/Faculty Disciplinary Committee.

- 1) Engineering = 9 Senators
- 2) Education = 1 Senator
- =) Architecture = 2 Senators
- 4) Nursing = 1 Senator
- 9) SEEK = 7 Senators (Freshman/Sophomores Only—SEEK Juniors or Seniors represent their major areas)
- 5) Bio-Med = 1 Senator
- 6) Humanities = Senators
- 7) Social Science = Senators (includes ULS)
- /) Science = 3 Senators

EXECUTIVE POSITIONS (See Qualifications—ALL Candidates)

- a) Completion of at least 12 credits immediately prior to elections.
- b) One semester's experience as a senator, departmental representative (see Department Executive Committees below) or an executive officer of a major organization.
- c) Twenty-five valid signatures (full-time Day Session students) on Petition of Candidacy.

SENATOR (See Qualifications—ALL Candidates)

- a) Fifteen valid signatures of full-time Day Session students also enrolled in the division you seek to represent.

EVENING STUDENT GOVERNMENT

The E.S.G. is composed of a President; Executive Vice President; Treasurer; Vice Presidents for Campus Affairs, Community Affairs and Disciplinary Affairs; one senator-at-large per each 400 registered Evening students, or fraction thereof; no more than one-half as many Alternate Senators and Ombudsman. The E.S.G. represent the Evening Students of the College and candidates must be Evening Students.

EXECUTIVE POSITIONS (See Qualifications—ALL Candidates)

- a) Eighteen valid signatures of Registered Evening Students on Position of Candidacy.

SENATOR

- a) Twelve valid signatures of Registered Evening Students on Petition of Candidacy.

GRADUATE STUDENT COUNCIL

The G.S.C. is the governing body of the Graduate Student Association of The City College. Elected Councilors select, by vote, the G.S.C. Executive Committee from among their members.

The number of Councilors, representing the various graduate units, are as follows:

Liberal Arts and Science—4

Architecture—2

Engineering—4

Education—6

Qualifications (See Qualifications—ALL Candidates)

- a) Five valid signatures of other graduate students enrolled in your division.

STUDENT REPRESENTATION ON DEPARTMENTAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEES

Under The College's Governance Charter, each Department and Program should have student representatives on their Executive Committee. These student representatives are elected by the majors in their department and serve under either:

PLAN A—Two voting student members on Executive Committee.

PLAN B—Five member group of students in an advisory role to the departments Executive Committee.

Qualifications (See Qualifications—ALL Candidates)

- a) Five valid signatures of other students majoring in the department's offering on Petition of Candidacy.

For more information contact Mr. F. Kogut—Baskerville Rm. 208, or your Department Chairperson

PETITION FORMS ARE AVAILABLE NOW

Student Ombudsman Finley 119

Director, Co-Curricular Life Finley 123

Vice Provost/Student Affairs Admin. 210

Director, Student Support Services Baskerville 208

ALL REFERENDA SEEKING TO CHANGE THE CURRENT STUDENT ACTIVITIES FEE STRUCTURE REQUIRE THE VALID SIGNATURES OF 10% OF THE APPROPRIATE STUDENT BODY AND MUST BE SUBMITTED BY THE DEADLINE DATE NOTED.

CITYSPORTS

SOCCER'S HOTTEST PLAYER

Jerry Williams

On every winning team you will find a person who will do whatever is necessary to win. City College soccer player Harold Damas is that type of player. The word which best describes this type of competitor is a leader.

Consider this, as a frosh Damas led CCNY to a respectable 7-7 record after posting a losing record the previous season in his sophomore year he led the Beavers to the CUNY championship. This past season Damas led the Beavers to a 10-3-2 record. Their best since 1958 when they were 11-0-1 and ranked fourth in the nation.

To say that Harold is solely responsible for the turnaround in the soccer program is not entirely true. Former All-America and CCNY soccer great Gus Naclerio was hired as coach in 1979, Harold's freshman year working in a p/t position. Naclerio puts in f/t hours in making the program a success. Henry Rodriguez, a midfielder and a Met Conference All Star selection was also a big reason for the turnaround. Freshman Scoring Machine Gary Sablon, a Met Conference honorable mention was also a factor.

What sets Harold Damas apart is his attitude, determination, and competitiveness all the qualities of a leader. Coach Naclerio says that "Damas is the best soccer player I've seen at CCNY since I've been associated with college." Naclerio has been in contact with CCNY approximately 25 years. Naclerio goes on to say that "Harold has a real feel for the game and is very dedicated", I wish I had more players like him."

What makes Harold Damas so good according to Harold Damas (although he won't come out and say he is good) is practice.

Unlike alot of good athletes Harold likes to practice. In between practices he is practicing. Before the start of practice for a game Harold is off by himself dribbling a ball. At other times he is jogging to keep up his stamina. He also competes in a weekend league in Brooklyn when time permits and coaches youngsters in the summer.

Dedication is another leadership quality that sets Harold apart. Damas is not bothered that soccer takes a back seat to basketball although soccer has had the better record over the past few years. He continues to play simply because he loves the game. A second

reason is he wants to help spread the game in this country.

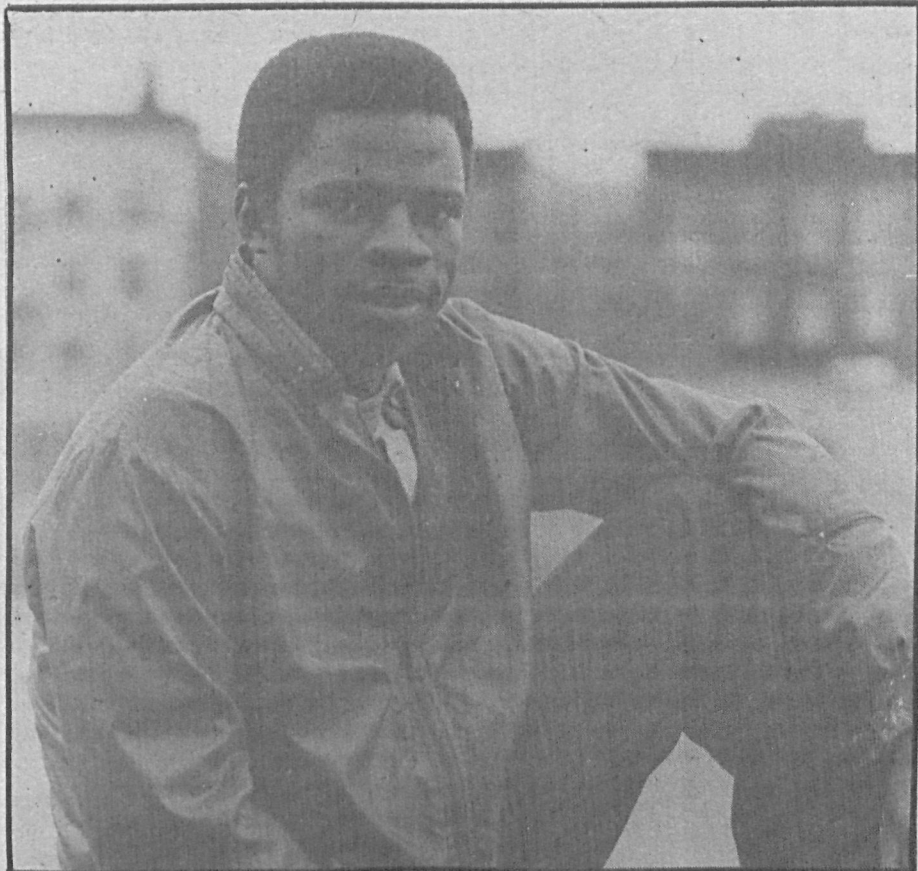
Love for the game has to be the big reason for any soccer player to compete at City. Home games are played in the South Campus athletic field; an arena that rivals only Death Valley. However, Harold and his teammates remain undaunted by this.

Harold began playing soccer in his native Haiti when he was 5 years old. As a youngster he would often sneak out to play and in some instances used a can in place of a ball. Jokingly Harold admits he might have begun playing while in his mother's womb. It is easy to see why this might be true if you observe Harold play. For CCNY Harold plays center or midfielder, a position that has the player setting up his teammates for the easy score or taking the shot himself. On the field Harold plays with exuberance and a great deal of confidence. He even seems to be bigger than he really is. Looking about 6'2" 180lbs, he's actually 5'11" 165lbs.

Harold came to the United States when he was 16 and attended Prospect Heights High School where he lettered in soccer. When graduation rolled around there wasn't too many recruiters knocking at the door for Harold's skills so he enrolled at City College. Improving steadily Damas is at the point where coach Naclerio feels that he could be an All-American next year and a fine pro prospect.

Coach Naclerio has already begun seeking tryouts for Harold after he graduates. Soccer, unlike basketball, makes a collegiate athlete begin his professional career with his graduating class. Academically Harold is a psychology major and does very well in the classroom. In the face of all the phony grade scandals in collegiate athletics today it's a breath of fresh air to hear about a student athlete excelling both on the field and in the classroom.

Not being able to go pro before his graduating class poses no problem with



PAPERPHOTO/DWIGHT "JERRY" MONTGOMERY

Harold Damas of City's Soccer Team

modest about his ability. He doesn't like to speak about his accomplishments on the field but would rather let his feet do the talking. Fortunately others have sat up and taken notice.

In his freshman year Harold was an ALL-Met league selection. As a sophomore he was a first team Met Conference All star. This past season he was named the MVP of the Met Conference and an All State selection. Modest as always Harold says "I was surprised at myself, I considered my first year to be my best year."

If Harold possessed only modest ability to play the game of soccer he would still be good on his leadership qualities. At practices he is constantly offering advice to teammates helping them to play their best. Never does he belittle a Teammate Coach Naclerio obviously recognized this leadership quality early because Harold has been captain or co-captain since he was a sophomore.

In the LIU game Harold was spit upon by one of the Blackbird players. He probably did it out of desperation because at the time City

was winning 1-0 with minutes left in the contest. Harold had already incurred a penalty due to the referee's bad call. Two in the game of soccer and you're sent to an early shower. Instead of retaliating and being thrown out of the game Harold kept it in. Not out of fear but out of the fact that the team would be hurt without his presence at such a crucial point of the game. As a side note Harold assisted on the only goal that City scored.

Off the field and at home Harold applies the same principles of leadership dedication and love that is so apparent when he is playing soccer. A resident of Brooklyn, he lives at home with his father, three brothers, and sister, of which he is the oldest. His leadership qualities showing again Harold neglected to take a scholarship offer so that he could stay home and help out with his younger brothers and sister. However it seems one of Harold's brothers has gone the wayward path. The youngster would rather play American football instead of soccer. But like his older brother he plays quarterback, a position of leadership.

BROOKLYN FOILS CITY

by Laura Bentley

On March 10th, 1982, Hunter College hosted the 3rd Annual Women's Fencing CUNY Championship. City College has won the event for two consecutive years.

In the first round, City faced Baruch. City won the first bout 12-17. The second round was City versus Hunter. City won 12-17. The third round City fenced Brooklyn. 19-17. The fourth and final round was City versus Queens. City won the bout 11-17.

Upon tallying the scores from each school, Brooklyn was the new CUNY Women's Fencing champion. City lost the title to Brooklyn (9-8) due to the earlier controversial bout. After the team event, they moved to the individual events for the medals. City was represented by Gina Faustin and Shelia Viard. In the individual bouts Gina Faustin had a 5-2 win-loss record for first place and Shelia Viard came in fifth with a 2-4 win-loss record.

FENCING UPDATE

by Laura Bentley

Gina Faustin, captain of the Women's Fencing team qualified for the individual NCAA National Championship which will be held in San Jose, California. The team as a whole came in second at the NCAA Northeast Regionals which were held at Steven's Tech on February 27th, 1982. The overall record of the team is 9 wins and 5 losses.

Breakdown of the individual win-loss record:

Gina Faustin 36-6
Marion Barksdale 9-6
Shelia Viard 32-9

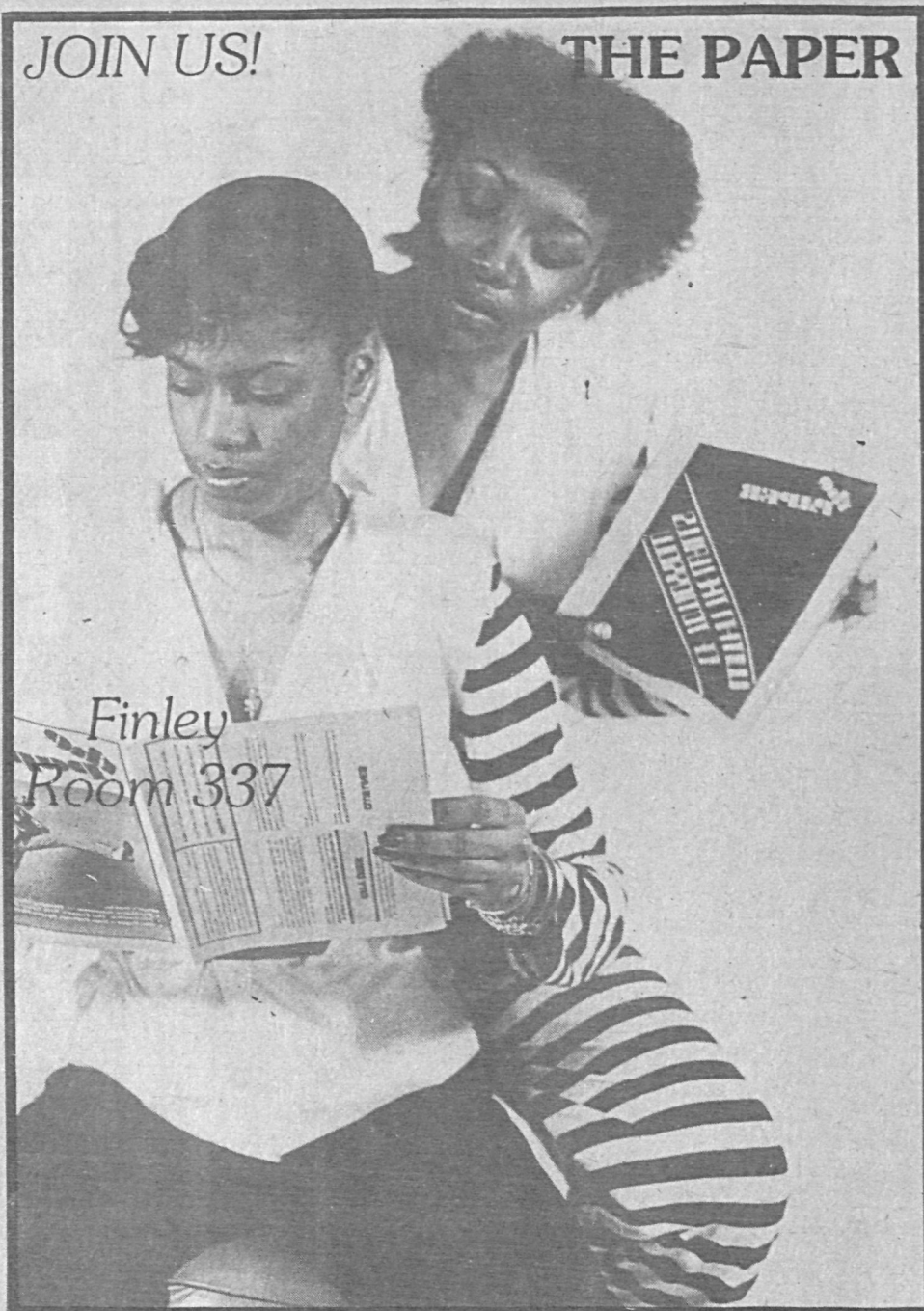
Pat Tait 17-18
Barbara Pressley 8-19
Magaley Leroy 3-5

CITYSPORTS IS CITY'S BEST!

CITY'S BEST LOOKING NEWS

JOIN US!

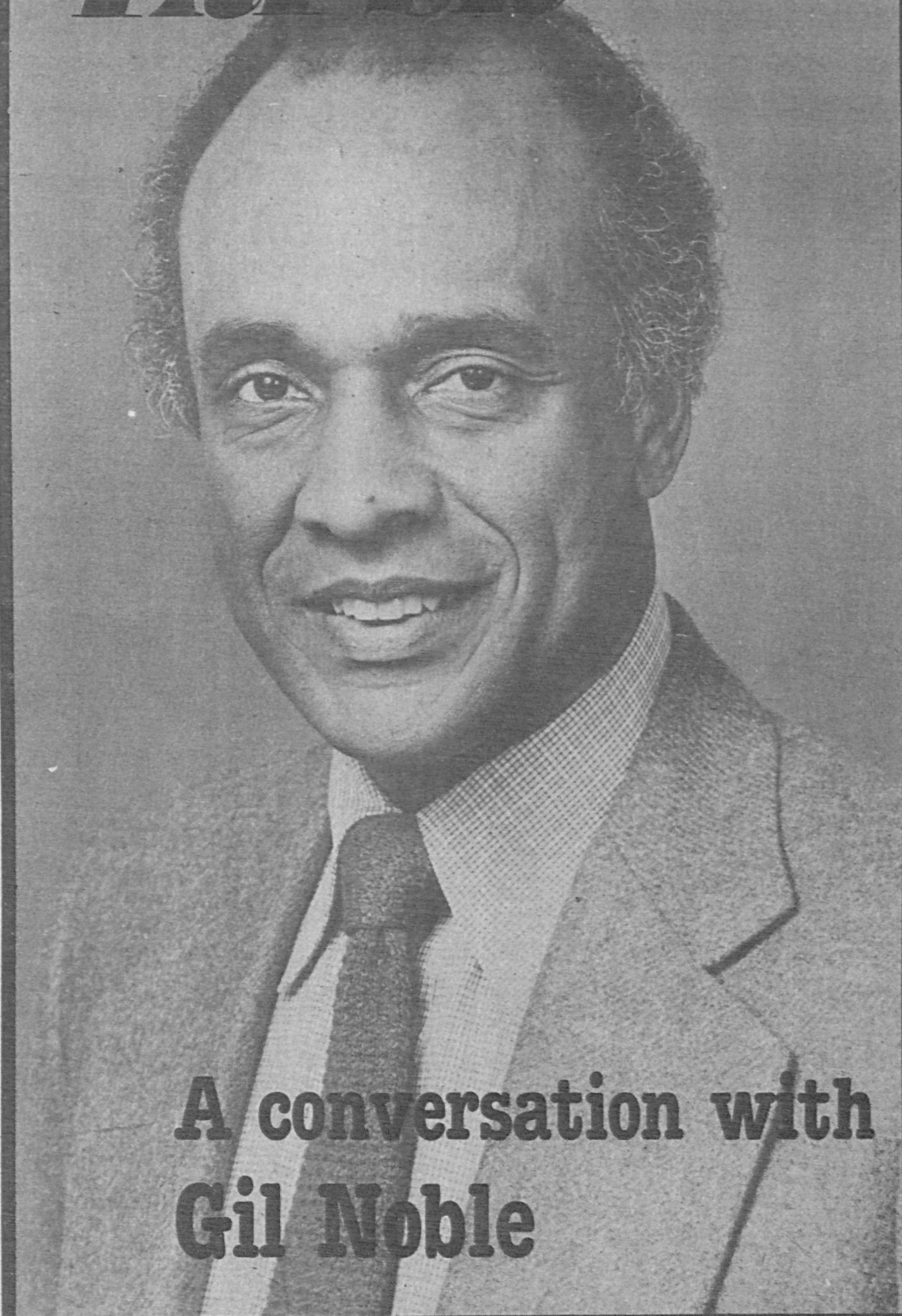
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BETTER THAN EVER!

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A conversation with Gil Noble