

CITY PROJECTS LONG NEEDED... UPGRADING OF REGISTRATON SYSTEM

by Frederick Kennedy

Registration here at CCNY is an awkward process, obsolete in comparison to other colleges using new, more efficient means of registration. However, the registrar's office is working to change this, planning a fully automated system in '85.

City's current method of registration is almost eight years old and outdated. The college instituted this procedure in September 1976, when the school received its first computer; it has remained the same ever since.

The college might have a new state-of-the-art system by fall of the 1985 semester, according to City College Senior Registrar Paula Wilkes. Mrs. Wilkes sat on a committee organized specifically to develop a better means of registration for the college. She requested aid from the federal government to help finance a portion of the project, with the difference coming from the school budget. Mrs. Wilkes refused to give details on the new procedure, since it is too early to say anything conclusive. However, she did say: "The new system here at City College will be more effective than any other form of registration now being used."

Many colleges have added pre-registration and mail registration to improve overall effi-

ciency. Both methods reduce the amount of students actually in attendance during registration allotted times, decreasing the long lines usually associated with registration. "In-person registration for Spring 1984 was smoother than in previous semesters. This was due to the results of early registration and changes in the general registration process..." according to an article in Baruch College's newspaper *The Ticker*, in reference to the successful new mail registration procedure.

Mrs. Wilkes says the registrar's office experimented with a new procedure last fall, but was unsuccessful. Some students received their registration packets early, by mail in September to help control the student traffic during registration hours. The procedure did not work, however, because many of these students reported before their scheduled times for registration, creating problems because the registrar was not prepared to handle that many students at once.

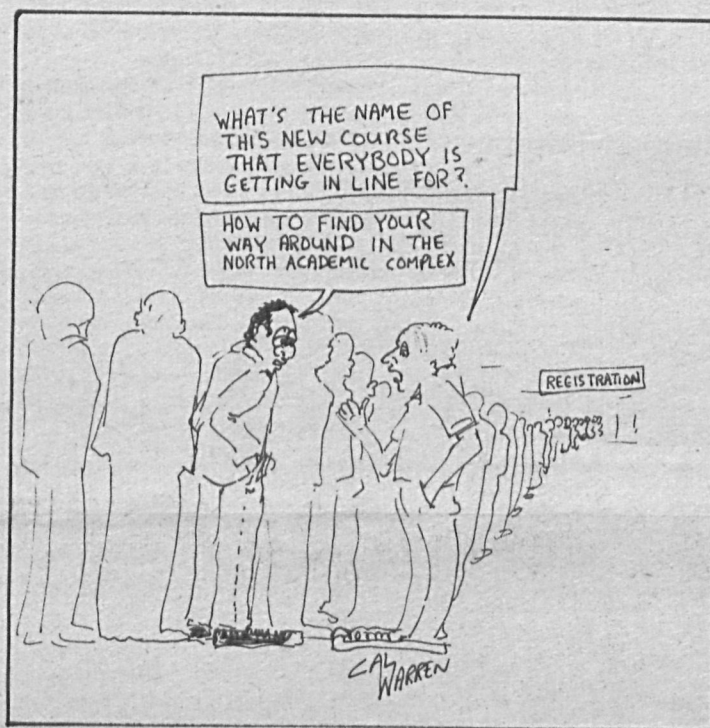
The current method of registration is awkward and time consuming. Though the system is partially computerized, students still have to go through multiple stages and many lines before finishing at the Bursar's table, usually much later. Also, the information

printed in the schedule of classes (courses, days, times) is all too often inconsistent with what is actually offered. "I've been trying to take twelve credits in my major for four semesters now with no luck. The schedule lists all these industrial arts classes, but there are only a few which I can actually register for," says one disappointed industrial arts student. This indicates poor coordination between the registrar and the various departments, since the schedule involves both.

Mrs. Wilkes concedes that the current method of registration is inconvenient for everyone involved. She has been Senior Registrar at City College since August 1982,

and she feels strongly that with greater student cooperation, the present system will work much better. "I urge students to carefully read the calendar on the inside cover of the schedule of classes, so they will know all the deadlines for dropping classes. And also, students should keep in close contact with the various departments in order to improve course offerings," she said.

The registrar's office issued a survey to random students during this past registration, questioning their likes and dislikes about the college for future reference. The registrar will also issue new, more informative transcripts starting next term.



NAC DEDICATION

City College will dedicate its new \$125 million North Academic Center in a week-long celebration from March 26-29, 1984. The highlight of the week will be Dedication Day on Thursday, March 29th, when formal ribbon cutting ceremonies will be held at 2:30 p.m. in the Rotunda of the North Academic Center (NAC), 138th Street and Convent Avenue.

The Dedication Address will be by Dr. Charles V. Hamilton, Wallace Sayre Professor of Government at Columbia University. He will speak at 1:30 p.m. in the David and Rae Aronow Theatre of the NAC.

Dedication Week events will include public lectures by Anthony J. Alvarado, Chancellor of the New York City Board of Education; Dr. Alfred J. Kahn, Professor of Social Policy at Columbia University's School of Social Work; and Dr. Kenneth R. Manning, Associate Professor of the History of Science, Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

There will also be a Dedication Concert, an art exhibit and a symposium sponsored by the Morris Raphael Cohen Library, including a celebration of the Library's acquisition of its one-millionth volume.

A program listing dates, times and locations

of Dedication Week events is attached.

The North Academic Center, designed by the architectural firm of John Carl Warnecke, occupies three full city blocks between Convent and Amsterdam Avenues from 135th to 138th Streets. Included in its 480,000 net square feet of space are more than 2000 offices, lecture halls, classrooms, laboratories, dining halls and student activity facilities.

Among the occupants of the NAC are the Morris Raphael Cohen Library; the School of Education; the Divisions of Humanities (except for Davis Center for Performing Arts and the Art Department) and Social Science; the Psychological Center; the Center for Worker Education, the John H. Finley Student Center, and several other college departments and programs.

Construction on the building by the New York State Dormitory Authority began in the Summer, 1974 and was halted during the city and state fiscal crises. A fire during construction resulted in a one year delay in occupancy.

The Library moved into the North Academic Center during the Summer, 1982, and the building was fully occupied by the Summer, 1983.

NEWS BRIEFS

Media Board Allocates Funds

On March 13th the College's Media Board allocated funds to the school's media (*The Campus*, *The Paper*, *S.A.M.E.*, and *W.C.C.R.*). The four student medias had presented budget requests totaling close to

\$40,000 for Spring '84. \$2.50 of each day session student's activity fee goes to the school's media. So far the Media Board has been allocated \$20,373.50. The Media Board voted on a four way split of the funds, giving each medium \$5,093.37.

Summary of Governor's 1984-85 Budget

Based on the limited information available, the following summarizes the Governor's 1984-85 Executive Budget recommendation for CUNY and City College.

Major Issues

1. Governor proposes \$200 tuition increase per Equated Student, plus \$25 per student computer fee, plus \$500 tuition increase for non-State residents. Trustees to determine exact charges.

2. 350 positions cut from base across CUNY.

Both issues probably will be subject of Governor-Legislature discussions, and changes are possible.

City College Budget

1. 13 faculty positions worth \$500,000 added for School of Engineering. These were the only positions added to the entire CUNY budget.

2. 44 full-time positions cut (plus one in Biomedical):

- 18 instructional
- 6 instructional support
- 2 library or organized activities
- 3 student services

15 maintenance or administrative

3. Funds have been deleted from College budget and, with funds from other Colleges, transferred to CUNY for distribution by Chancellor:

- \$429,000 Sabbatical-adjunct replacements
- \$140,000 Increased "savings" factor
- \$280,000 All Organized Research funds

4. Program increases of \$105,000 for Temporary Service and \$251,000 in OTP.

5. Inflationary increases of 5% or more for OTPS plus technical increases in personal service funds.

6. Large increase in energy (\$1.4 million).



photo by Philip J. Carvalho

VIEWPOINT

Third World Forum National And International Round Up

by Winston Smith

SOUTH AFRICA:

The American Committee on Africa reported that Baskin and Sears, a law firm headed by John Sears, Ronald Reagan's former campaign manager, has dropped its half-million dollar contract as the lobbyist for South Africa's government. Baskin and Sears are also contributors to Mayor Koch's campaign (which he has refused to return; the Mayor boasted that he would accept twice the amount) and democratic candidate, Walter Mondale, Virginia Senator and former House Democratic leader, Harry Byrd and New York's Governor Mario Cuomo.

The other law firms who continue to work for the racist and fascist white minority government of South Africa are: Smathers, Symington, and Herlong with a \$300,000 annual retainer; the government and public relations consultants of Spencer Roberts and William Hect Associates, retained jointly for \$150,000 a year; and government relations consultant who receives \$63,000 a year.

Opinion:

If Candidate Mondale, Mayor Koch and Governor Cuomo (who also refuses to return lobbyist money), who are honorable men of good will, and have expressed their abhorrence of Apartheid, are to be taken at their word, then why do they take money from law firms that officially contract to defend and promote Apartheid? How do they expect the Black community to respond to their acts? Are they inadvertently acting as agents of Apartheid? Mayor Koch has attacked Presidential Candidate, the Rev. Jesse Jackson for taking Arab funds from American-Arab University and for being pro-Arab. Why hasn't the Mayor and company denounced firms which act as agents of Apartheid (the South African regime spends several billions of dollars a year on

propaganda - E.G. Mauldegate) or Ariel Sharon (former Israeli Defense Minister) for going to Namibia last January to train South African mercenaries to fight against the liberation forces that continues to illegally dominate the colonized nation of Namibia? What position does the Mayor expect the Black community with its history of oppression to take on these questions?

REV. JACKSON AND JEWISH LEADERS:

At a forum organized by the Bay State Lodge of B'nai B'rith between the Rev. Jesse Jackson and a three member panel, the question of statements and contextual meaning became a focal point of discussion. One panelist referred to a past statement made by the Rev. Jackson as "the hallmark of racism and anti-semitism." Rev. Jackson, while calling for a "new dialogue" and urging the audience of about 800 to move beyond a "hornet's nest of division and hatred," which has strained Black-Jewish relationships, refused to disavow his past contact with leaders of the PLO and remarks he made in support of the Palestine Liberation Organization. Panelist Rabbi Alfred Friedman in an "off-the-cuff" remark, called Jackson, "the fair haired boy" of Arabian interest. Jackson retorted, "I am not anyone's boy."

The Rev. Jackson, while apologizing for his off-the-cuff, ill-conceived remark about Jews as "hymies" argued that remarks taken out of context are misleading. If the Rabbi Friedman's remarks are taken at face value they are blatantly racist and subtly condescending. But an off-the-cuff remark in a heated debate is seen by intelligent and sophisticated persons as an emotional reaction, as opposed to a genuine sentiment. To underscore the point State Representative Susan Schur, in a deprecating tone, said "anybody could run" in reference to

Black Mayoral Candidate, Melvin H. King of Boston. The handful of Blacks shouted catcalls and jeered at her.

Opinion:

The history of Black-Jewish relations in the United States is one of a longstanding support and deep commitment. The present strain has several undercurrents. 1) Israel is second only to the United States as the biggest support of the racist white-led dictatorship in South Africa. Jewish leaders have to realize that the Black community shares a special bond with the poor, oppressed and dispossessed African community in South Africa and Namibia, who are determined to be free; and Israel is not above criticism on this question. While only Jackson and Mayor Andrew Young as public officials in the Black community have taken a

sympathetic position toward the Palestinians, the rank and file of the Black community sympathizes with their struggle and cannot understand why, given the suffering and brutality in Jewish history, Jews refuse to be more understanding of the Palestinian plight. Blacks having suffered similarly and are struggling daily to overcome white oppression and exploitation. 2) The Mayor of New York, Mr. Koch, in his characteristic crude and unsophisticated arrogant way has referred to the Black community as anti-semitic while endorsing Israeli foreign policy. Jewish-Black cooperation is older and more important than Mr. Koch's attitudes and policies. These policies have severely and adversely affected the Black and minority communities. These also help to deepen the Afro-American community's resentment toward the Jewish community.

News Round-Up

Haitian Refugees vs. The Courts

A Miami federal court said that Haitian refugees seeking asylum in the United States have no constitutional right to challenge the federal court of appeal. This reverses a lower court decision by Judge Eugene Spellman on Jun 19, 1982, that Haitians' constitutional rights have been violated. The suit was brought by the Haitian Refugee Center in Miami against the Immigration and Naturalization Service. The Center charged that I.N.S. failed to com-

continued on page 5



SPECIAL CONDOLENCES

We at *The Paper* would like to extend our sympathy to the family and friends of Mr. Wilson Fomah. Mr. Fomah, 30, suffered a heart attack and was taken to St. Luke's Hospital. After a few days in the hospital he died on Wednesday, March 14th. Mr. Fomah was a native of Nigeria and was enrolled at CCNY's School of Architecture.

Letters to the Editor

Dear Editor:

The February 25th issue of *The Paper* featured an article written by Mr. Herb Wright, providing the college community with ultra-liberal enlightenment as to why the United States Marines periodically visit the City College for the purpose of recruiting prospective Marine Officers. Because, according to Mr. Wright, the Marines represent every imaginable imperialistic evil, students should sign a petition to eliminate all military recruiters and prohibit the dissemination of such information from the college campus.

Some personal comments:

1. Are we to assume that the mature adults of our campus are unable to make rational decisions for themselves, and hence, that their access to any information concerning this career option be denied on campus?

2. What right does any organization on this campus have to censor any employer seeking workers, much less the United States Government? City College is a public institution and is the recipient of much Federal aid.

3. Mr. Wright's argument is quite weak because it fails to make the necessary political and historical distinctions between the lives lost on the Vietnam battlefield (a mandatory draft) and voluntary recruitment open to individuals during peacetime. These are two independent issues, but apparently Mr. Wright is hoping to evoke the readers' residual emotions of the Vietnam era.

In summary, Mr. Wright would do well to speak to a recruiter himself, because he has a shallow knowledge of the fine career opportunities available to well-qualified college graduates in all the U.S. Services.

Sincerely,
Timothy Schott
EPS Major

life, doctors, lawyers, scientists, liberals and conservatives have become active; however the college student is conspicuously silent. In Western Europe college students are at the center of protest. Perhaps they see more clearly that nuclear weapons are a threat to the existence of mankind: They recognize that their education and career have little value if the arms race continues and Europe is the battle field in a "limited" nuclear war. We Americans must also recognize that even a limited exchange of warheads in Europe or the Mid-east would have a serious impact upon this country as the environment is damaged. Any major exchange would cause the immediate death of millions of persons and create a world environment unable to support life.

We represent the leadership: lawyers, scientists, businessmen of tomorrow. Ironically, if there is to be a tomorrow we must become involved today. Isolated we feel alone and powerless, united we may speak out by petitioning the leaders of the United States and the Soviet Union to acknowledge our fear, to abandon the arms race, and to seek a bilateral nuclear disarmament agreement. We must not remain inactive and silent.

I am an artist creating a visual petition, a work of art. It is a very large mural composed of the photographs of individuals who view nuclear weapons as a threat to the future of humanity. Upon completion the mural will be exhibited in Washington, D.C. To join me in this unique petition send photographs of yourself, family, friends, a donation, or for information, a stamped, self-addressed envelope to:

George A. Lane-Laumann
1410 Cedar Lane
Box 333
Norfolk, VA 23508

The students of City University of New York-The City College should be represented. Thank you.

Sincerely,
George A. Lane-Laumann

Dear Editor:

When will the college students of the United States become involved in the anti-nuclear movement? Men and women from all walks of



MANAGING BOARD

Andre Martin Cheryl Brown
Richard Summers
Francis Butler Luis Cordero

BUSINESS MANAGER

Andre Martin

NEWS DEPARTMENT

Robert Seaborn - Editor
Fred Kennedy
Francis Butler
Andre Martin
Denise Merritt
Bernadette Sampson
Adrian Coard
Tyrone Guiden
Herb Wright
David Wade
Denroy Curwen

SPORTS DEPARTMENT

Reginald Howard - Editor
Richard Summers
Tyrone Guiden

FEATURES DEPARTMENT

Judith Cohall/Francis Butler - Editors
Martha Larosiliere
Fred Kennedy
Robert Seaborn
Cheryl Brown
Marcya Joseph
Winston Majette
David Wade

PHOTOGRAPHERS

Winston Majette
Michelle Dunkley
Pamela Johnstone

ILLUSTRATIONS

Cal Warren

LITERARY DEPARTMENT

Cheryl Brown/Judith Cohall - Editors
Priscilla Williams
Fred Kennedy
Pamela Johnstone
George Christopher
Denroy Curwen

LAYOUT & DESIGN

Richard Summers
Luis Cordero
Robert Seaborn
Winston Majette
Burnell Vigne
Fred Kennedy
Reggie Howard
Judith Cohall

POLITICAL ANALYSIS

Winston Smith - Director
Judith Cohall
David Wade
Denise Merritt
Denroy Curwen
Ernest Alan Hannah

COPY EDITOR

Andre Martin

TYPESETTING

Kells Typography, Inc.
719-4886

All work, with the exception of typesetting and printing is done by students affiliated with *The Paper*. We welcome all contributions as well as criticisms that are typed and signed. Our address is: *The Paper*, City College of N.Y., 138th Street and Convent Avenue, N.A.C., Room 118, Finley Student Center, New York, NY 10031. By telephone, we can be reached at 690-8186/7.

Indifference of Alvarado

by Frederick Kennedy

The media's handling of the controversy surrounding public school Chancellor Anthony Alvarado in both harsh and unfair, revealing the sometimes less than objective treatment it can give.

Alvarado is currently on the receiving end of some very negative press concerning some strange financial transactions involving Board of Education employees. The press has made him the victim of a relentless probe, attempting to link the loans he received to some sort of corruption. There is nothing wrong with the press investigating the ordeal, since exposing the corrupt constitutes good journalism, but the press seems to be a bit overzealous in its efforts. The media is hanging Alvarado without trial, wanting nothing less than his job.

The *Amsterdam News* and *The New York Times* both printed editorials calling for Alvarado's resignation as the only appropriate conclusion to the ordeal. He has been the object of some creative abuse by radio discjockeys and comic strip artists as well. The media, broadcast and print, is implying his guilt even though this intense scrutiny has turned-up nothing conclusive. In the process of conveying this negative attitude, the press is ignoring some legitimate detail that would imply Alvarado is free of any wrong doings.

Overlooked in the controversy is the fact that Alvarado admitted he had borrowed large sums of money from subordinates in district 4 while he was superintendent. It seems such a revelation attests to his honesty, but this has been virtually ignored as any substantial redeeming factor. Granted, Alvarado's financial dealings to raise eyebrows and warrant investigating, but since he laid his cards on the table with nothing to hide the DOI (Department of Investigation) probe should be nothing more than standard procedure, eventually freeing him of any corrupt implications. However, the media is regarding this fact as something of little consequence — guilty until proven innocent.

Alvarado's past accomplishments have been forgotten and regarded as impertinent by those claiming how he was a poor selection as school chancellor anyhow. But, his credentials including his success as school superintendent of district 4 in Harlem, refute these claims. If his past performances are any indication, then Alvarado is and will continue to be a competent chancellor, though less than a year isn't enough time to draw any valid conclusions.

Strangely enough, little has been mentioned about the man who initiated the whole ordeal. John Chin, an employee in district 4 committed the crime that implicated Alvarado of shady dealings. Chin allegedly shot into a neighboring apartment building, and upon be-

ing investigated by the police, had in his possession some drugs as well as checks from Alvarado. This crime has peculiar circumstances to begin with, which have been played-down by the press.

The treatment of Alvarado in comparison to other public officials suggested of foul acts reveals some inconsistency. Potential Attorney General Edwin Meese, for example, has been implicated to possible corruption, but has not been dragged through the mud as Alvarado has. In addition, the allegations against Meese more incriminating than those against Alvarado, and Meese is in a more influential position. In spite of this President Reagan still endorses this man. In contrast, Mayor Koch has remained silent pending the DOI conclusions.

Ironically, Alvarado wasn't the mayor's first choice as school chancellor, Robert Wagner, Jr. was. However, this selection was ill advised, since Wagner didn't possess all the necessary qualifications for the position. He had no teaching experience (this being one of the requirements that couldn't be waived), therefore, Alvarado was chosen over Deputy Chancellor Thomas Minter. It will be very interesting to see who will fill the vacancy should Alvarado decide to resign.

It seems the great stir created by the press and media in general makes Alvarado's resignation almost imminent. These implications of corruption, regardless of lack of content have been greatly exaggerated, and will probably cost Alvarado his job. He is in a no win situation; if he remains as chancellor, the press will continue to crucify him and if he resigns it will imply his guilt. However it may be in his best interest to step down since the irreversible damage has been done. If he remains, he will be under such scrutiny by the media that it could affect his job performance. He should step down for reasons of his own sanity and reputation because the pressure will not cease.

Alvarado's integrity is not in question as some of the press implied. He has handled the ordeal admirably which his confession proves, in spite of the pressure which he is under. Basically, these are Alvarado's personal finances. Since nothing has yet (and not from a lack of trying); linked any wrong doings to the loans, it is no more than Alvarado's poor money management in question. Too bad everyone doesn't see it that way. The *Village Voice* did print an article in defense of Alvarado its last issue (March 20, 1984).

The conclusion will more than likely result in Alvarado's resignation. However, the resignation will not be from anything corrupt involving Alvarado's loans, but from the tremendous pressure created by the press. The media will probably get their man after all.

CCNY-African Connection: Part II

by Bernadette Sampson

In Part I (the last issue of *The Paper*), we focused on how CCNY had just initiated a long awaited exchange program, bridging the gap between City College and African higher education institutions.

The six CCNY students have returned after spending fall semester '83 at the University of Nigeria and the success of the program is evident from the outstanding academic performance of those students. One of the returning six has opted to return to the University of Nigeria, where she was offered a position teaching at the campus school (Department of Education).

In a recent interview with the director of the program, Dr. Madelon Delary Stent, it was disclosed that there is talk of the possibility of extending the program to two semesters (one year) due to the great participation of students here at CCNY and the African Universities. Dr. Stent, who has been a faculty member at the college for 21 years, functions in the Department of Education. Her long history of involvement and affiliation with Black colleges and universities in terms of international and cross-cultural education highly qualifies her as the driving force behind the program. Daughter of Judge Hubert Delany, a City College alumni, she advocates Blacks and minorities sharing with African higher education institutions in order to establish strong ties.

These bonds would expand the career options, especially those dealing with African countries. The basic premise of the program

is to promote the knowledge philosophy and culture of the multi-cultural countries of Africa, which have been neglected by western education. Not only does Dr. Stent place great emphasis on broadening the perspectives of the exchange students, but she feels strongly about Blacks and minorities being given career options and experience through travel since this group of students has very little experience or knowledge with foreign relations or world wide education. An appointee to the U.S. Foreign Services she advocates Black and minority participation because of

the lack of significant involvement by Black U.S. political scientists in international affairs will continue to affect the kinds of social, economic and political relationships Black colleges will be able to establish with developing nations.

These factors will have a very negative effect on the development of international cross cultural studies at CCNY but not so much in other predominantly white colleges, as is clearly seen in the history and development of international programs on their campuses.

The overall success of the program is shared by President Bernard Harleston.

the present members of the Black studies department and most of all the returning students. Not only did they experience a totally different academic atmosphere but experienced cultural and social ones as well. The program was scheduled to accept Prof. Ekwueme in the Department of Music but his arrival was delayed due to the political state of Nigeria.



Dr. Madelon Stent

Photo by Winston Majette

Rediscovery—More Uncovery

by David Wade

The recent findings of Ancient Egyptian tombs from the reign of Rameses II is proof and more proof that the Egyptian people populated the area before, during and even after the great construction of the Egyptian Nile River area.

Archaeologists have discovered five tombs ranging around the time that Rameses II reigned Egypt.

"The tombs were found at Sak'kara, about 10 miles south of Cairo and three miles from the site of Memphis, the ancient Egyptian capital," says Mahmoud Abdel Razik, general manager of the Egyptian Antiquities Department.

Although it is not known what will be found, it is believed that the tombs included those of "Rameses II's prime minister, his army commander, finance minister, royal scribe and a powerful nobleman," says the leader of the expedition, Dr. Sayyed Tawfik.

This finding will indiscriminantly and unrelentlessly, with conviction, prove the mastery of all the arts of science, laws of math and engineering that the ancient Egyptians and all African people had acquired before their cooperativeness, brotherly and sisterly communal relationship was invaded and chastised by the greed and evil minds of all destructive elements who decided to conquer Africa. In this case, Ancient Egypt — because of her knowledge, achievement and wealth beyond what the eyes needed to see.

Dr. Sayyed Tawfik, Chairman of the Archaeology Department at Cairo University, says that they found: "elegant" wall paintings of everyday Egyptian life which "still bear their original colors after 3000 years" and were of superior quality when compared to other similar works of art discovered from that era."

The site is still being excavated by the team, but unfortunately, their intentions or motives are more capitalistic than communalistic because they will probably claim it as being theirs than they'll profit from the finds by placing what they do not destroy in museums with all the other works of art that their ancestors did not create.

It's said that no mummies have been found, but as long as they keep looking they may find something because in their mind it is necessary to exploit everything, no matter who did what, when or where, especially because it belongs to African people.

It seems rather unusual that it is a known fact that Africans were captured on their land while living in harmony with nature by barbarians who today want to discredit us with achieving, developing, originating, bettering and mastering, every principle, all that is artistic, scientific, and mathematic, every human discourse and moral behavior that existed in the past and to a degree today. It is true we did these things and shall do them again... it shall be done again.

THE GRADUATE STUDENT COUNCIL WILL HOLD ITS SECOND GENERAL MEETING OF THE SEMESTER ON

FRIDAY, APRIL 6, AT 6PM AT NAC 1/109.

ONE ISSUE OF PRIME IMPORTANCE TO BE DISCUSSED IS

THE FILLING OF VACANT COUNCIL POSITIONS.

THE PRESENT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OF THE COUNCIL

URGES ALL INTERESTED GRADUATE STUDENTS TO

PLEASE ATTEND.

FOR MORE INFORMATION CONTACT NAC 1/113 OR

690-5319.

The Graduate Student Council is pleased to announce the official opening of the Graduate Student Lounge in the North Academic Complex in Room 6/201.

All Graduate Students are invited to utilize the lounge for the purpose of relaxation.

Starting on Monday, February 27, 1984, the lounge will be open the following hours:

Monday	4-8 PM	Coffee and tea will be available.
Wednesday	4-8 PM	
Thursday	4-8 PM	

A CRITIQUE: WALTER RODNEY'S: HOW EUROPE UNDEVELOPED AFRICA

"EXPIARIATION OF AFRICAN SURPLUS UNDER COLONIALISM" P. 148-160

by Winston Smith

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

All of this leads one to ask why Africans did not begin to realize that there was a need to change this mode of production. Rodney does not say why Africans were so far behind Europeans in their development. The nature of the now evolving capitalist mode of production, the exploitation of resources and reinvestment for profit, began to drain Europe's economy. Internal rivalries among big capitalists for manufactured goods such as iron, steel, and

textiles created monopolies which in turn eliminated the small capitalists. The competition between different European countries also caused the collapse and impoverishment of some of them. The scope of expansion became limited therefore new areas of exploitation had to be found. Africa with a lesser developed economic system, was a prime candidate with its source raw materials.

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

This created a social structure of dependency, a class structure which was unsuitable. The family unit was completely destroyed. Dependence on Europeans to maintain them was necessary to a lot of these countries for them to remain solvent. What happened to the African sense of nationalism? Africa was once the center of learning for the world, which means they had to have had a good grasp of politics and the effects of different political systems on history at different points in time.

More importantly, before the Berlin Conference of 1884 was Europe desirous to dominate Africa? The evidence indicates Europe wanted markets! Territorial aggrandizement came to cement control why Africans were unable to detect European designs of

total domination. Historically when ever one country had a larger say in the development of others, it usually comes from outright subversion of sovereignty which usually meant war. Given the historical lesson why weren't they able to see the implications of Europe's design?

This shows a break-down in the institutions that one supposed to protect a country's sovereignty. Though he sights the weaknesses in African society, Rodney never seems to say why they existed.

When Europeans in the 14th century were looking for new trade routes and accidentally found the West Indies and Latin America, these countries produced crops like sugar to supplement the European economy, therefore it was more a question of domestic exploitation. However imperialism in the 17th century and later lead to political and economic domination, which was the main tool of control for the exploitation of Africa. Rodney sights the moral justifications for imperialism and colonialism, but I would have to ask several questions, such as why the Africans allowed their country to become so completely taken over. What structure facilitated this take over and which Africans benefited from this? Agreeing that Africa was backwards, the introduction of new technologies for development was needed. The only problem was that some of the types of technologies were not suited for the development of Africa. The transfer of

technology into Africa did bring her somewhat out of her "backwardness," but I think the Africans should then have perceived how to analyze the different technologies, because even today a lot of African countries still have not made an effort to control and analyze some of the industrial developments on their terms. Europe imposed her will on Africa by the sheer power of her technological advancements thereby destroying the whole social structure of the African society. This does exclude the fact that oppressive structures and ruling interests facilitated this process.

Why weren't the Africans able to defend their social structure and institution? It can be argued that countries like Japan and China came under attack from capitalistic and imperialistic forces, yet they were able to somehow hold on to their cultural traditions and a great part of their social structure. Rodney states that Africans even helped to fight each other for their colonial masters favour. Why were they collaborators and if they were, was it voluntary or forced collaboration. Egypt, for example, under Muhammad Ali in 1805 was able to implement social structure so as to protect infant industries with protective tariffs so as to prevent them from being destroyed in a sea of international competition. Ali also utilized European know hows to help improve Egypt's foreign trade.

When slavery had become an economic liability for some European countries like Britain, when they decided to leave, Africans could not allow a total withdrawal, because their system was so interrelated that the African couldn't survive without them.

Critique: "The Myth Of The Third World" by Kwame Nkrumah

by Winston Smith

Nkrumah's analysis provides a sound historical background and reference to how the Non-aligned Movement emerged. It also shows the narrowness of focus of the movement. However, the analysis lacks a concrete view of the fundamental elements of the Third World. The Non-aligned Movement began as a response to the escalation of nuclear proliferation and evolved into an international organization concerned with a variety of Third World problems. Therefore Nkrumah's attempt to define the Third World within the context of that escalation isn't broad enough.

While Nkrumah does point out the difficulty of defining the Third World, he doesn't examine the phenomena of economic disparity and differences in development. He sees the Third World as a people committed to a non-capitalist path of development and at the same time remaining neutral in the debate between the East and the West. Most Third World countries still have a capitalist mode of production and because of a lack of political awareness among the masses in these countries, the contradictions of capitalism remain unmasked. This is not to discount the efforts of many Third World nations attempting to free themselves

from the effects of exploitation and colonialization. There have been fourteen Third World social revolutions from 1974 to 1980.

The structural economic dependencies of these countries on their former metropole as well as on the world political economy provides a clear basis for defining the Third World. To clearly understand the Third World or the existence of such an entity, the question of development versus underdevelopment must be examined. Nkrumah's analysis is weak on economics. Colonialism, imperialism, slavery and oppression are all features of underdevelopment. An analysis of development as a vehicle for growth and of the obstacles that underdevelopment represent to this helps to give an understanding of the Third World.

Neutralism and Non-alignment is also an area of disagreement for me. Most countries in the Third World or Non-aligned Movement are forced by political and economic reality to align themselves to either the East or West if they are to survive in a capitalist dominated world economy. These countries depend on private capital investment, foreign exchange and loans from lending institutions, such as the I.M.F. This dependency subjects them to political pressure from outside. In Tanzania, where 64% of the economy is externally

financed, the World Bank, it's chief financier, ordered President Nyerere to disband the cornerstone of his rural development plan, the Ujamaa Villages, and replace them with large estate farms. These estate farms were to produce cash crops to turn over quick profits. Nyerere refused and the Tanzanian economy has been declining since.

Primarily the economic vulnerability of these countries can be demonstrated in the example of the strangulation of the Jamaican economy from 1972 to 1980 by international capitalism. Thereafter, Prime Minister Michael Manley embarked on a democratic path of development when his country's economy went into decline. In 1977 he approached the I.M.F. for loans to bail out Jamaica's economy. The I.M.F. proposed conditions that involved massive reductions in aid to the public sector, eradication of social programs, huge cuts and/or freeze in wages and hiring, large scale layoffs and devaluation of Jamaican currency by nearly 75%. Interference from capitalist powers is found to be one of the most visible elements of control exercised on Third World countries.

Nkrumah's contention is that the world is divided into revolutionary forces (scientific socialists) and counter-revolutionary forces.

Nkrumah's definition is too rigid. This argument may be true on an intellectual level in most countries, however, it doesn't hold true for the greater part of the underdeveloped world that have historically experienced high degrees of illiteracy, political ignorance and class stratification. In countries that have undertaken or are undertaking armed struggle and revolution, the contradiction is evident in the forces for change that surface: Fragmentation of the masses into competing parties of various political orientation often occurs. The ignorance of the masses about political choices can produce leadership that will fail to mobilize the wealth of the people and organize to build government. In some developing countries where there is a lack of political leadership, there is discontent with the system. This leads to sporadic disturbances where nationalistic fervor is high. The cycle for struggle begins again creating the necessity for political education of the people so that a true revolution can take place.

Overall, the article was informative, but because it didn't address the specifics of underdevelopment in the Third World, the definition lacks relevancy. The Third World people haven't arrived at the point where one is either a revolutionary or a counterrevolutionary.

continued from page 2

ply with the administrative procedure act when it adopted a new practice of detaining aliens who could not have established a legal claim to be in the United States.

Angola

The government of Angola in a move to improve diplomatic relations with Britain have released seven ex-mercenaries from prison. They were captured in 1976. The action is a result of several years of diplomatic "tassle" between both governments on the question of British nationals who were paid mercenaries.

Cameroon

Former President Ahmadou Ahidjo of the French West African nation Cameroon was sentenced to death along with two other army officials Major Ibrahim Omur Oumarou, and Capt. Salatou Adomou after they were con-

victed of plotting to overthrow the Government of President Paul Biya, Ahidjo's handpicked successor last June. Last June Ahidjo who left the country to live in France in July had been the president since the country's independence from France in 1960. He resigned in November of 1982 in the middle of his fifth term.

The O.A.U.'s Financial Straits

The Organization of African Unity is threatened by severe dire financial crisis which could imperil the body's future existence. In an urgent plea, current chairman Ethiopian Prime Minister Haile Mariam, who recently expelled two Soviet diplomats for spying, told the 50 member body that \$21.9 million in unpaid membership fees must be paid or the organization will weaken. The O.A.U.'s current deficit is \$43.7 million.

DAY STUDENT GOVERNMENT AND INTERNATIONAL STUDIES PROGRAM

presents

DOCUMENTARY FILM FESTIVAL ON CENTRAL AMERICAN AND THE CARIBBEAN

Films Will Be Shown Every Wednesday at 3:00 in NAC 0/201

Wed. April 4 **BITTER CANE (1983) HAITI**

Wed. April 11 **WHEN THE MOUNTAINS TREMBLE (1983) GUATEMALA**

Wed. May 2 **MANOS A LA OBRA (1983) PUERTO RICO (The Story of Operation Bootstrap)**

Co-Sponsors:

Latin American Studies Program

Centro Hispano Estudiantil

International Studies Club

Dominican Students Association

Caribbean Students Club

Student Committee for Non-Intervention

in Central America and the Caribbean

Groundings With My Brother By Walter Rodney: Analysis of Chapter Five

By Tangela Mingo

In order for Black people to liberate themselves, they must free themselves from the slave mentality and realize that liberation and mental freedom brings about unity among people. "Freedom and Black consciousness, therefore, go together. The first cannot exist inside your being without the other." Walter Rodney surfaces with the above thought in the introductory statement of his essay. By this he means that we (Black people) as a whole must learn to understand who we are before we begin to even think about economic and political advancement within America. This profound message flows throughout the different passages within the contents of the book, and it is even more underscored in the paragraphs of chapter five.

Walter Rodney defines the strengths of our African past, and he exhumes them from their buried omissions that were purposefully suffocated by the Europeans, and he illuminates the most proficient characteristics of our African past.

"The gerontocratic bias of African society meant that a great deal of power and authority was based on seniority in age. An elder was learned and wise because he had had maximum exposure to life in that society, as well as to all of the formal education which was available." In this statement, Rodney exemplifies the respect that lived within the African people, that thrived within the communal make-up of the African people, and which structured an entire country.

"The attitude of the law suggest an attempt

to put into practice the concept of tolerance towards human frailty." Life as we can see was valued as a non-neglected quality, no matter what chaotic behavior an individual involved him/herself in.

"The most pronounced life of growth was not economics but culture." Culture, as Rodney saw it and I see it is an eminent factor in all areas of growth of a people, and without it humanity ceases to exist. In certain regions of West Africa the Europeans entered and interrupted the frames of the African culture because of their insatiable greed, and through ruthless behavior for economic advancement. The slave trade and European development were factors of such devastations within the interior regions of the land.

One major aspect that the Europeans have

used to conceal an entire continent, its people its culture, and its advancements is that of stereotypical myths. Africans who reign in different lands have not been taught the extravagance of their past, but have been ridiculed, and their minds implanted with the ideas of impurity. These impurities have only bred men for capitalistic purposes, and not for African humanistic individuality.

"History nearest to revolutionary action will be the history of Africans in their new American environment." When we began to pierce our minds with our historical knowledge it will over-shadow all backward thoughts that we have been so-long consigned to, and it will revolutionize our thinking, our judgements, and our individualism, which in turn will revolutionize us as an African people.

SOUTH AFRICA: A Struggle for Liberation

Part III

by David Wade

Ambassador Allen Keyes, U.S. Mission to the United Nations, reported on President Reagan's foreign policy as it relates to Southern Africa. Ambassador Keyes made note of the fact that the United Nations was doing everything that it could to help all of the people of South Africa.

He made note of the fact that South Africa made advances. When he was asked by a student in the audience "What kind of advance," Mr. Keyes replied, "the situation is changing." Mr. Keyes almost could not get a statement out of his mouth before a student either answered or shouted out comments because of the manner in which Mr. Keyes answered them. One student, who did not wish to mention his name said, "if a white man had come to this campus talking the bullsh... he did, he would have left in pieces." At one point in his speech after Mr. Keyes had been disrupted a number of times he emphatically said, "who do you think pays my salary, what else do you expect me to say?" Another student yelled out, "that is the problem. You love your salary more than you love your people."

Mr. Michael Beaubien, English Department Prof. and freelance journalist for *Black Enterprise* Magazine and *The Village Voice*, spoke of the cultural boycott of South Africa. Mr. Beaubien remarked, "I am here essentially to give you some good news. Some good news with respect to the efforts to isolate South Africa and some recent victories that have been attained within the group that is within the United States to support the cultural boycott. By way of background, I am sure you are well aware of the fact that since 1980 perhaps as

many as 80 American artists have travelled to South Africa in defiance of the U.N. sanctioned cultural boycott and performed in South Africa. I am pleased to tell you that in 1983 that the numbers have dropped significantly. So far through the resources of the United Nations center against apartheid we have determined that only five to eight American artists have performed in South Africa." One thing Beaubien considered very important was the fact that, "no major Black performer has performed inside of South Africa in 1983." Beaubien thinks there are a number of lessons that we can draw from this experience. "Perhaps most important is the question of the role of the Black and progressive media in this country and how essential it is in terms of informing Americans about issues as controversial as the American boycott."

Mr. Fred Dube, representative of the African National Congress made a critical analysis of the Reagan Administration's foreign policy. Mr. Dube was very open and quite clear in mentioning his position in regard to America and its U.N. policy towards South Africa. Mr. Dube says, "In the United Nations there is a resolution that was set long ago, that Namibia has open elections. How can you constructively discuss anything that is illegal, such as, the position whites in South Africa have taken." Mr. Dube feels that if America really wanted to help dark skinned people of South Africa, "they would butt out; mind their own business. They would not trade, aid, arm, not develop a nuclear weapon in South Africa." Mr. Dube says, further, "One of the advances that the American government has made in Southern

Africa is the increased killing and slaughtering of African people, including men, women and kids." Furthermore, Mr. Dube adds, "These people who were so sympathetic to us in 1958, and throughout the years, made us realize we should involve the world. The American government said they were working with the trade unions, but they were working with trade unions that were against integrated unions." In Mr. Dube's closing remarks, he said, "As for me, Reagan is the only one who understands himself. When he ran for President of the United States he said he did not know 'racism existed.' Where has he been? Immediately a member of the listening audience replied, 'In the White House.'"

Mr. Winston Smith, President of the International Studies Club and co-sponsor of the South African affair at City College that lasted six hours and included an intermission where punch, sandwiches and other goodies were provided, had a few words to say himself. He explained how U.S. policy evolved: "The foreign policies operating out of Heritage and Georgetown - the two groups whose position was a national defense," is what drives the foreign policy of the United States. It presently says, "we have one world, that is, the United States, we will not tolerate any independent political movements. Our main objective is to reverse governments that now come to power through armed struggle, to support countries that we consider friendly and in that category such countries that are friendly in the third world like Guatemala, El Salvador, Costa Rica, Haiti and Honduras, just to name a few. Now, I have listened carefully to all the requirements,

and now I am either confused toward some things which the Ambassador said or I am unable to analyze. If we look at foreign policy from a national defense, then one assumes that you have interests to defend. And when you look at basic Southern Africa and the role that the United States has taken where South Africa is concerned, it is hard to see that the Soviet Union, that which they have described as the bastion of evil. I will not get into it because it is hard to tell the difference between the two. But, however, I would wonder if out of the other side of Mr. Reagan's mouth he could also apply the kind of dynamics that applies to the "evil empires" and its surrogates around the world, why has not the same amount of tenacity been applied toward that greater evil or apartheid that's in South Africa. Looking carefully at that question of interest, I am wondering whose interest does Mr. Reagan have in mind? One of the principles of the Georgetown group was, "We act and then explain our policies, in which case we get to cut off the congress from any kind of debate on it. Understanding these kinds of things I am still confused as to who the Reagan administration plans to help in South Africa."

When the meeting was over most of the students gathered and remained together discussing issues they had remembered and thought that they had towards America's involvement throughout the world.

There were members of a few student organizations present at the day long affair. They were: the Caribbean Students Organization, the All-African Students Organization and the Society of Black Engineers.

Sea Rock Children:

Don't miss Sea Rock Children, a fantastic dramatic experience sponsored by the Caribbean Students Association of CCNY. Only one performance on March 30 at 7 p.m. in the Aronow Theatre. Tickets are only \$5.00 in advance for CCNY students, \$6.00 at door; \$8.00 for others in advance and \$10.00 at the door. You can purchase your tickets at the information desk in the lobby of the NAC or at the Caribbean Students office in the Math Hut. Tell all your friends and bring the whole family!

Who says that tickets for entertaining and enlightening plays must cost \$40.00?

Not the Caribbean Students Association at City College. They must be congratulated for their consistent presentations of innovative programs both responsive to student needs and sensitive to student pocketbooks.



ADVERTISING RATES

National Rates - \$5.00 per col. in.

Full: \$280.00 Half: \$140.00 Quarter: \$70.00 Eighth: \$35.00

Local Rates - \$4.00 per col. in.

Full: \$224.00 Half: \$112.00 Quarter: \$66.00 Eighth: \$33.00

Campus Rates - \$2.25 per col. in.

Full: \$168.00 Half: \$84.00 Quarter: \$42.00 Eighth: \$24.00

Classified Local - 25¢ per line

Commercial - 50¢ per line

(Three line Minimum)

Administration - \$5.00 per col. in.

Full: \$280.00 Half: \$140.00 Quarter: \$70.00 Eighth: \$35.00

There is an additional charge for late payments.

For Ads please contact **THE PAPER** at
690-8186 or 87

CITY SPORTS

Indoor Track Team Defends Title Impressively

by Tyrone Guiden

City College's men's track team reigned supreme once again. They successfully defended their CUNY indoor track and field title. Out of thirteen events, CCNY men won six first-place medals and seven second-place medals. CCNY was led by Andrew Clarke and Terrence Samuel.

Clarke captured three gold medals and two silver medals. He set a conference record in the high jump with a leap of 6 feet 4 inches. He also won the 55 meter high hurdles (7.7 seconds) and the shot put (36'2"); he placed second in the 35 lb. weight throw (29'7") and ran a leg of CCNY's 4x400 meter relay team.

Clarke also scored in the 55 meter dash, placing fourth (6.59 sec.).

Samuel captured two gold medals and picked up a silver medal as part of CCNY's 4x800 meter relay team. Samuels continued to show his dominance in the 600 and 800 meter dashes. He won both events for the second straight year; he clocked times of 1:23.52 and 1:58.5 respectively.

The other gold medal performance came from Oral Selkridge, who also captured a silver and a bronze. He won the 35 lb. weight throw (29'8"), took second in the shot put (34'11") and placed third in the high jump.

Both CCNY's relay teams took second place.

The 4x800 meter relay team consisted of Carlos Tamayo (2:05.04), Jack Donnelly (2:09.49), Terrence Samuel (2:01.17) and Robert Harriot (2:08.17).

The 4x400 meter relay team consisted of Robert Rogers (52.59), Alex Pinnock (53.82), Andrew Clarke (52.8) and Earl Burgess (52.7).

Capturing second-place points for CCNY: Earl Burgess, 600-meter dash (1:24.4); Daniel Lisbon, 55-meter high hurdles (8.95); and Carlos Tamayo, 800-meter dash (2:01.05).

Third-place points came from Peter Averkio,

55-meter high hurdles and Kevin Jett, 3,000-meter walk (17.31).

Fourth-place points came from Arden Abbot, 1500-meter run (4.15) and 3000-meter run (9:28); and Robert Rogers, 400-meter dash (52.0).

Capturing fifth-place points were: Alex Pinnock, 35 lb. weight throw and shot put; Francisco Ramos, 1500-meter run; and Robert Rogers, 600-meter dash.

Sixth-place points came from Carlos Tamayo in the 1500-meter run.

Seventh-place points came from Paul Cannon, 3000-meter run and Jack Donnelly, 800-meter run.

Women's Track

by Tyrone Guiden

Despite a super effort by freshman Trena Marshall, faulty officiating mired CCNY's lady tracksters' participation in the East Coast Athletic Indoor Championship held at Bates College in Lewiston, Maine, according to women's head coach Errol Anderson.

"I was disappointed in what happened because it was a perfect situation to win," Anderson said.

Anderson's frustration and subsequent protest occurred during the finals of the mile relay.

CCNY had the second fastest time going in to the finals.

In the finals, CCNY's lead-off runner Sharon Mason handed the baton to Stacey Williams with a slight lead. While another team's runner was attempting to pass, Stacey got bumped, causing her to lose control of the baton. When Stacey recovered the baton the other teams were far beyond catching distance.

Anderson thought that the officials would disqualify the other team, but they didn't.

Anderson's vehement protest convinced the officials and meet director to allow CCNY to run again.

However, the women had to run the race by themselves and unfortunately right after the first two runners had just ran frantically trying to catch up.

After the protested version of the mile relay, City's time only garnered them fifth place.

On the brighter side, Trena Marshall established a school record during the semi-finals of the 600 yard dash. Her time of 1:27.80 also stood as a meet and track record up until the finals.

Although she took second place in the finals, she lowered her time to 1:27.19, which broke the school record again which she'd set earlier.

"It was my first time making it to the finals of an individual event. . . I was nervous going into the finals but confident in myself. After the race was over I was happy and surprised that I had done so well," she said.

The only other to make it to the finals of an event was Stacey Williams who took fifth place in the long jump with a leap of 17' 1".

Splits for the mile relay were Sharon Mason-63.99; Stacey Williams-63.21; Trena Marshall-59.0; Jackie Ventour-61.84.

Lady Beavers Win CUNY Championship

by Reginald Howard

On Friday February 24th, 1984 in the Nat Holman Gymnasium at City College, the Lady Beavers overwhelmed the Staten Island Lady Dolphins in the CUNY Championship by the score of 74-57. It was the 5th Annual CUNY Women's Championship game pitting the former champion Lady Dolphins (15-7) versus a virtually new Lady Beaver (20-8) team.

The first half of the basketball game was even with the two teams battling to a 32-31 Staten Island advantage. In the second half of the game the Lady Beavers obliterated the Lady Dolphins as they continuously pressured them (25 turnovers) and broke through their 2-3 zone for 43 points. The team played superb defense also as they held the Dolphin girls to a meager 25 points and because of this, it enabled them to capitalize and assume control of the contest.

Coach Gary Smith of the Lady Beavers was jubilant and impressed with the victory and when asked what he felt was the key to the game he replied, "Our ability to penetrate their rough zone and convert was the important factor in the game." The day before the championship, in practice, we worked on our offense and how to work the ball in the low post on zone since we felt that was what the Lady Dolphins would throw at us defensively." Coach Smith added the girls mixed well together and fully understood the offensive and defensive strategies. He also stated he expects the lady beavers (20-8) to receive a Eastern Coast Athletic Conference (ECAC) bid to the playoffs after winning the CUNY Championship.

Captain Dawn Bovan (16 points, 17 rebounds) who was a vital link in the game said, "We passed the ball around well and it paid

basketball for the whole game. We used the 30 second clock wisely and was not anxious in off for us in the long run." Bovan, one of the two girls on the team from last year replied, "I felt a feeling of success from the outstart of the season with this unit. We blended well and I knew we could win." She also added that she hoped to win the championship last season in her freshman year but we were unsuccessful; so winning it all this year makes it that more gratifying.

Freshman Tracey Lewis (15 points, 6 assist) who was Most Valuable Player for the Championship game and Rookie of the Year in the CUNY basketball conference said, "the key to the ball game was the fact that we played team getting up a shot." When asked if she felt she was the most valuable player she responded, "I did not really expect to get the MVP award but I am grateful for the achievement." As if the MVP and Rookie of the year award were not enough, Tracey also had the distinct honor of making First Team of the All CUNY Women's conference. Guard Selena Fulton and backup center Darlene Nance chipped in on the winning cause for the Beavers with 11 and 10 points respectively. Selena had the honor of making First Team All Tournament and I am quite sure her startling performance in the second half of the game helped her gain this honor.

All in all, the Lady Beavers played a tremendous game and it could not have come at a better time. For Staten Island the former CUNY champs, Maureen McCauley (22 points, 14 rebounds) and Linda Moffes (16 points, 18 rebounds) tried desperately to keep their team in the game, but on this day it was not meant to be. The Paper, along with the rest of City College would like to say congratulations.

City's Beavers End Season On Low Note

by Reginald Howard

Plop, plop, fizz, fizz, oh what a relief it is! The Beaver basketball season is finally over and it ended in usual fashion: Staten Island 98, City College 65. It was the opening game of the 19 annual CUNY Basketball tournament on February 20, in the Nat Holman Gymnasium on City College and it was pitting CUNY champs Staten Island (23-2) versus City College (4-22).

Staten Island's Cyrus Deas (18 points, 6 rebounds), Ron Chase (11 points, 6 assists) and seven foot freshman Gumman Oberg (10 points, 8 rebounds) combined to totally devastate City College throughout the contest.

This piece in history was over early in the first three minutes of the game as Jim Kelly and Cyrus Deas scored repeatedly, making the score 20-6. At half time, the score was 50-24 since the Dolphins were shooting a hot .550 per cent from the field, while the City College Beavers struggled and managed only 9 for 24 or .375 per cent on the court. Anthony Scipio (19 points, 9 rebounds, 3 blocked shots), William Hargrove (14 points, 7 rebounds, 3 blocks) along with Donnell Britton (11 points, 2 assists) for City tried desperately to keep the

Beavers in the game, but there would be no interrupting the Dolphins on this night. This loss, which marks the end of the Beaver's basketball season, a frustrating one for the players. The fact that there was seven new inexperienced players on the team did not help the situation out all. The new guys were adjusting to the system and while in the process of adjusting, they were learning how to accept losing. This quarter final match-up was a clear mismatch and by watching the game, one could tell Staten Island played at a totally different intensity level than our City College Beavers.

The bright spot for the 4-22 Beavers was Anthony Scipio. Scipio, who was one of the two players returning from last years team, made all second CUNY conference among the scorers with a 14.9 average per game. Anthony is only one man, and we all know that in order to win consistently (i.e. Dolphins) you must possess an entire team effort. This season can be categorized as a total learning experience meaning literally the conference was the teacher. We thank them for their effort throughout the season. "Thank God" that the misery is over.

CUNY Finals

by Reginald Howard

It was February 24, 1984 in front of a crowd of better than 2500 in the NAT Holman Gymnasium on City College. It was supposed to be a history making day as the Staten Island Dolphins were attempting to win a record 4th straight CUNY men's basketball tourney, but somebody forgot to tell the Lehman Lancers.

The Lehman Lancers, led by Kevin Prince's 19 points and Steven White's 14 points and 12 rebounds upset the former CUNY Dolphins by the score of 70-61. Outside of Kevin Prince and Steven White, Steve Simmons (13 points, 5 rebounds), Derrick Simpson (12 points, 7 assists) - game MVP, and Mike Benbow (8 points, 2 assists) all contributed to the winning effort.

As a team Lehman shot a blistering 52% from the field and 77% from the foul line, while the Dolphins shot 46% from the field and 61% from the foul line.

The Dolphins were led by CUNY conference MVP Ron Chase (22 points, 4 assists) and despite all the talent they have, no other player was able to break into double figures.

The first half of the contest was played very evenly, as the Lancers took a slim one point lead 34-33 into the locker room. The second half proved to be the back-breaker for Staten Island since Lehman as a team shot 13 for 23 from the floor (57%), and the former champs shot a terrible 11 for 30 (37%) from the floor. Despite losing the game, the 24-3 Dolphins have already gained a NCAA tournament bid and will play the opening round of the playoffs in Staten Island.

In the final analysis, praise must be given to Lehman, the new CUNY champs for their patient and smart strategy. In the opening moments with Lehman assuming a 10-4 advantage, they held the basketball outside the perimeter and forced Staten Island to come out of their tough 2-3 zone to play man-to-man.

It was this strategy which enabled the smaller, but quicker Lancers to take their defensive man to the basket for the foul. The end result from the foul lines was Lehman 20 of 26 and Staten Island 11 of 18. Twenty minus 11 is 9, final score 70-61 Lehman.

Congratulations Lehman College on your impressive victory and good luck in the future.

Do you like to take pictures? If so, and you think you're good too, then come to *The PAPER* — we can use your talents.

STUDENT ELECTIONS

April 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th

DEPARTMENT

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEES

(Have A Voice In Academic Matters: Tenure, Appointments, Etc.)

TO BE A CANDIDATE YOU MUST:

1. Be a Major or Graduate Student in that Department
2. Have at least Junior status
3. Have a minimum G.P.A. of 2.00
4. Obtain 5 signatures of other students majoring in your department

Student Representatives serve under Plan A or Plan B according to Article IX of the CCNY Charter. Petitions for Candidacy can be obtained at the Finley Student Center Information Desk (NAC), Baskerville 208, or in Administration 201.

For Information Contact:

Mr. Joseph Grosso, 204 Baskerville, Ext. 5394
Mr. Frederick Kogut, 208 Baskerville, Ext. 5342

FOR MORE INFORMATION ASK CHAIRPERSON

Deadline For Filing Petition

MARCH 30th

The Council of Black Faculty & Staff Scholarship Committee

The Council of Black Faculty and Staff
of C.C.N.Y. Announces Their 1984
Scholarship Awards for Students
Receiving Bachelor Degrees by January
1984, February 1984 or August 1984.

Ask About Our Ernest Boynton, Jr. Essay Award.
An Essay of 2000 Words On

What Blacks Have Contributed To Your Field of Interest

ALL APPLICATIONS MAY BE OBTAINED AT THE
FOLLOWING LOCATIONS:

George Crouch—J 1014
Nellie Horne—Shepard 15B
Sallie Green—NAC Student Ctr, Info Desk
Jacqueline Michael—Baskerville 203

Deadline for submission is Friday,
April 6, 1984

CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK

Rosenberg/Humphrey Program in Public Affairs

IS THERE A FUTURE FOR YOU IN WASHINGTON?

FIND OUT THIS SUMMER!

There are 2 to 3 internships available in Washington, D.C. for students interested in public policy and who also want to develop their leadership skills.

TO APPLY FOR THE INTERNSHIPS IN PUBLIC POLICY SPONSORED BY THE ROSENBERG/HUMPHREY PROGRAM YOU MUST:

1. Be a Social Science or Communications Major – Junior or Senior year with interest in Public Policy
2. Have a 3.0 index in your major concentration
3. Complete an essay on an important public policy issue on April 12, 1984, 12-2 Rm. NAC 4/150E
4. Two letters of recommendation

Please sign up in 5/141 NAC by April 10, 1984

You will spend 8-10 weeks this summer working in a legislative office in Washington, D.C. Your work will be supervised and the College will assist you in arranging housing. You will receive a \$2,000-\$3,000 stipend including travel to Washington.

THIS IS AN EXCITING OPPORTUNITY TO EXPLORE CAREER GOALS!!! For further information contact: Liz Iller in Room 5/141 at 690-6719.

WE WERE ONCE...

DRUM

Drum can make sweet music.
Feel the rhythm of the drum.
Move your body to the music
with each step and moment gone.
Dance like you are sailing on
the wings of memory, as you work
yourself into a world-wind.
African drums will set you free.

Your body moves with order.
You move like a sailing leaf,
whispering words of enjoyment
O' sweet, sweet African beat.
Boom, boom —
their fingers rolling as the dance
gives a treat, as they dance to
please their loved ones and
the spirit of our ancestors.

Drum beat makes you wonder.
It keeps your spirit free.
Drum beat keeps law and order
with the tom tom rhythmic beat.

At night we light little fires.
Sweet night songs children sing.
Keep us, O Lord, from danger
Creator you are king.
May the flowers bloom in the morning
and let the crickets sing.
Let your sun shine over Africa.
Our creator, you are king.

© Aldwin Phillip

WE ARE NOW...

BLACK OATH

I object to history. I prefer sea salt to continental sugar and wormy silk
to fresh picked cotton. The debt is not settled for this barbaric bargain
we did not contract.

I no longer sit alone. Every night stars ignite my sight to pinpoint the
path neither left nor right straying into the center. In this storm of
controversy, still bouncing upon the ocean of white ignorance.
Never a victim of affection, formerly a slave; I seek to intervene be-
tween the Stars. The stars mark our destiny. Correct the imbalance or
else tilt this ball into the void.

I, this stormy Object of controversy Natrual man, woman and child now
United in uncommon purpose and conscious action to redesign history,
by any means necessary. So that someday it will be nice to be black.

I promise never to hate myself.
I promise never to deceive myself.
I promise never to give up on myself.
I promise never, never again to surrender.
I promise never to forget Africa.
I am the Father of Africa.
I promise never to disgrace my Existence by chasing alien Dreams.
I promise to spread the Black Oath and see Africa before I die.

© Ozimandus

WE CRY...

Whispering Widow

Whispering Widow glaze through the
wind,
Sweep through the air till the end.
Hear the sound till the tears come down
Let the Whispering Widow carry you
freely,
Be ever so grateful till you feel so cheery.
Have an open mind when the
Whispering Widow comes around
It can shade you, it can clothes you
It has something that no other has.
It has hope.

AVIS: ©

WE LOVE...

To Begin Again

(for my wife Damali Tensaye)

counted yet on four hands fingers
that feel still for fullness
of simple things denied
ancient as dew, our love tide
rises like sunburnt dew
to pour in human tears
that simple things
ordinary comforts twenty years
against the steep should afford
escape our careful grasp
like the seasons of our first night

for now the planets years push and shove
against the love we dream will eclipse
sorrow
and change down all hope of unhurried
breakfasts
new bath towels, autumnal firesides
hot water in white winter, quietude
a studio and a study
bicycles and unbroken toys
for the two we called forth.
from the song of our loving.

it gets so hard sometimes
the careless steep
bitter, hard before us

I go on because now your mother
is my mother
I go on because now our son
has made your parents and my parents
grandparents
because a music older and stronger
than human needs leaps
and laughs in his flame fed mystic eyes

"I am the great great-grandson of
yesterday's hope"

I go on because our lovely dark-eyed
daughter
holds in one brown slender hand his hand
and in the other the lamp that lights
the endless hallways between this room
and the next
and she steps
with an undeniable quintessential purpose
we recognized and bowed to long ago

O The ancestors glow in the silence
of our thoughts
like stars in the dark
awaiting the Beloved's wish
to begin again

I go on because the promise in the flame
bids
I go on because the water's healing hands
uphold joy in me
I go on because earth's perfume
has reminded me of another
Original, hand, another eye
another mind
behind the holy ghost of air
that I would love again

then came Damali
let us believe again in that love
uncounted on hand's fingers

that when hands and fingers
and minds long gone
done with counting, with being
hands or fingers or minds
are but a memory
in the long dance
of our unhindered being
we are glad

Haile Tensaye ©
with Love

WE BELIEVE...

Incarnation for Habte Selassie

dark mystic body
blinks all its sleepy eyes but one
love lit, the moon bathes in the sun
and is full

born of an intensity of love
radical as sun
the beloved one
bursts upon a thousand years of
miscreant desire
clad in human need, a poor man's son
that Daniel saw coming; returned to
minister love
love lit, like the sun kissed moon
and catch Jah fire

joy to the world
let the earth rejoice
the king is born

Haile Tensaye©

(poet's note) The celebration of Christmas
should not be restricted to December 25th.
Christ is a multi-dimensional being. The
yearly rituals commemorating the ap-
pearance and disappearance of the
physical vehicle are limited. Christ is in-
herent in all of us and unlimited. The birth
of Christ consciousness within the in-
dividual is the raising up of the individual life
to a plane characterized by love, peace,
power and freedom.

This power was not unknown to the great
Black (African) freedom fighters, all of whom
were visionaries, aware of the multi-
dimensional significance of Christ's being.
Harriet Tubman (moses), Nat Turner, Gullah
Jack, David Walker, Marcus Garvey, Martin
Luther King, Jr., and Malcolm X all stood in
this creation aware of their status as sons
and daughters of the Most High, and would
not tolerate the abuse of the Divinity within
themseves or their people.

In this sense, Christmas blessings to you,
in March, and always,

Haile Tensaye

WE LAUGH...

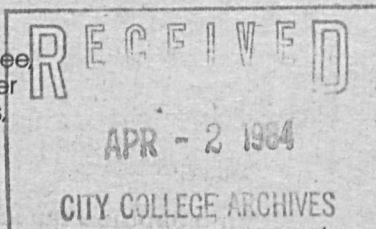
I Felt A Laughter

I felt a laughter roll down my cheeks
I felt strange at first, thought this was too bleak
Then stopped to think, this is me?
I realized, I'm not the sorrowful person I thought I was
I was brought here for a cause,
To do as I am told to do.
I felt this laughter pour through my heart,
This laughter has given me my start.
I was given a gift, this is my responsibility to carry out,
To carry out no doubt.
This hidden gift, is behind my laughter,
It's me, inside, that I'm after

© AVIS

Everybody's Dreams

Everybody wants to be,
but not everyone can see
that the world was never
meant to be, so like liars,
they fake the truth,
The Constitution.
The Amendment.
The Supreme Court.
The Congress.
The Politicians.
The Republicans.
The Democrats.
The Government.
The President.
Even the preacher so it
seems, but where is the
Truth?



AND

WE ALWAYS WILL
BE...

© George Christopher
2/24/84