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THE CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK

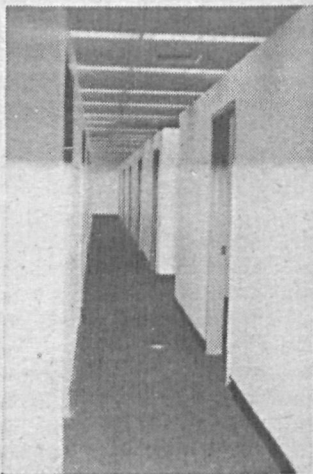
October 23, 1983

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

MATH HUT TO HOUSE STUDENT CLUBS

by Robert Seaborn

On October 12, Mr. James Lawrence, Vice President for Finance and Management, announced that the Math Hut will be used on an interim basis to house the college's student clubs. Only clubs not now accommodated in NAC may temporarily be housed in the Math Hut and the Office of Student Affairs will supervise and coordinate activities as well as



Rooms in NAC rejected by student clubs.

oversee its use.

Day Student Government President Mildred Trouillot considers Mr. Lawrence's decision a victory for the students since this is what they have been fighting in the first place.

The closing of Finley Student Center has presented the student clubs with a complexity of problems, the biggest being the lack of space. Many clubs were expected to utilize space provided for them in NAC at the last minute, but it's much too small for them. Last June, Mildred Trouillot sent a letter to the administration expressing the concerns of these clubs and formally presenting demands for an independent student center. She and the student clubs proposed to use the Math Hut for club space temporarily.

George McDonald, Vice President for Student Affairs, is scheduled to present President Harleston with a comprehensive plan for the use of the Math Hut. President Harleston will name a task force to investigate and make recommendations concerning the feasibility and costs of converting one of the presently existing buildings into a student center.

Another student involved in this struggle, Edgar Vanegas, Treasurer of Centro Hispano Estudiantil says, "We've won a battle but we'll continue the fight because we need an independent student center."

Jesse Jackson: On The Ball

by Francis Butler

Hundreds of Harlemites crowded the Metropolitan AME Church to welcome the Rev. Jesse Jackson as he addressed an assembly of the most powerful speakers in the



Jesse Jackson preparing to launch major campaign for 1984.

Black community on the underestimated power of the Black Vote in America.

The event, which took place on the corner of 135th Street and Lenox Avenue, was part of a three-day campaign aimed at registering the city's estimated 600,000 unregistered, potential Black and Hispanic voters.

Stating that "low registration" was consistent with "high jail population," the charismatic minister urged young voters to either cast a ballot or "suffer the consequences of non-decision."

Throughout the ceremony, Jackson stressed the need to begin negotiations for unity, coalition, parity and economic power.

On the subject of parity, Jackson stated that "the absence of Reagan is not the presence of parity... but the absence of parity is the presence of Reagan."

He also expressed his viewpoints on today's society saying "We live in a society where you have to be superior to be equal."

On the policies of our present commander-in-chief (Reagan), Jackson stated, "If the General goes out too far from the front line (the masses), he might get mistaken for the enemy."

On the history of Black suicide rates, Jackson wittingly accounted, "Blacks have a low suicide rate because it's hard to kill yourself jumping from a basement window."

Jackson ended his powerful campaign presentation by seeking out all unregistered voters in the audience and having them register right up front at the podium. "When you don't register to vote, (qualifying your credentials as part of a jury) you subject our boys and girls to hostile jurors." He continued, "In this society, they will give you no name without a number. You'll go from birth certificate, to death certificate - from the womb to the tomb." He cried out, "No more welfare, we want our share!"

With that, Jackson concluded his three day campaign. Whether or not the Rev. is a candidate has yet to be decided. The fact that we need a candidate who's committed to "excite, educate, and validate" the Black community, has already been cited. The words of a Muslim minister speaking at the meeting can pretty much sum up the true value of such a candidate, "If you don't have a God-conscious candidate, you don't have a candidate at all."

Jackson has not officially declared he's running but he certainly appears ready to deal and is certainly a major factor in the next presidential election.

A "Welcome To The Club" Affair

by Frederick Kennedy

A club fair was held on the plaza in front of NAC building during club hours on Thursday, October 6th. Sponsored by the Day Student Government in conjunction with the Student Coalition Organization (a coalition of club presidents), the fair was set up to familiarize and recruit uninformed students about various clubs on campus. Each participating club had information booths which lined the walls of the plaza. The rally featured entertainment from a few of the clubs. First, the Drama Club put on an inspiring theatrical performance of four Langston Hughes poems, "A Dream Deferred," "I Too Sing America," "A Negro Mother," and "Daybreak in Alabama." The club not only recited the poems but creatively acted them out. Then City's Dream gave a touch of vogue with a brief fashion show. Finally, the CCNY Cheerleaders led the students in cheer. The rally itself was covered by S.A.M.E. (Students for Art and Media Education), who recorded the entire fair on video.

Although there was live entertainment during the fair, the main focus was the Day Student Government and the Student Coalition Organization voicing grievances with the administration to the students. The demonstration preceding the entertainment was addressed in Spanish and English to enlighten and rally all students behind some basic injustices. The main grievance of the demonstration was the lack of space allocated to the clubs. They were promised the entire ground

floor of the library for club functions. What they got instead was just a closed off section of that floor. The SCO finds this space insufficient for their purposes which amounts to a few cubicles. They feel that the administration failed to keep a promise that was in the best interests of students. One member of SCO finds the situation as it is inadequate, "We have to have an independent student center as we did in Finley. What we have now is a joke." The SCO, with the support of the Day Student Government is asking for the Math Hut (the temporary structure between the Administration Building and Shepard Hall), which is unoccupied at present, to be given for club functions. However, the ultimate goal is an independent student center to be used for the clubs specifically.

The Day Student Government also voiced other injustices by the administration. The new I.D. policy is adamantly opposed by the DSG because they believe it is poorly conceived. Also, other issues addressed included the cut in library hours and the unaffordable prices in the cafeteria and snack bar. A possible boycott was suggested in the event the administration doesn't offer any solution. The general feeling is that the administration isn't operating in the best interest of the students. In the past, student have been uninformed about many campus issues. The club fair was intended to solve this problem and to let students know that they can effect a change.

Our Daily Bread

by Charles Wright

Recently, City College provided an advancement to the students in the form of food services. This food service "Tasty Vend," which is new to City College, has come under attack by various students and organizations here at City. *The Paper* queried a number of students in and around the cafeteria and at various locations on campus. Even though most students agreed the food and facilities were better, the general consensus was the pricing structure needed improvement. After *The Paper* talked with some of the employees of Tasty Vend, their comments were, "we pay more for a superior quality of food requiring them to charge more for recoupement of expenses."

The food services (the organization that selected Tasty Vend) met in NAC the third week in September. *The Paper* was present at the meeting, however, before the meeting commenced, *The Paper* was asked to leave along with Robyn Guilford of the *Campus*, another newspaper, by George McDonald, the Vice President of Student Affairs who claimed "don't want the meeting to get out of hand with members of the press," and suggested that we see him later for a press conference.

At the conclusion of the meeting, *The Paper* interviewed Ernest Allen Hannah, former president of the Day Student Government and present Student Ombudsman. *The Paper* was

informed that the committee discussed the Tasty Vend Company's disappointment in the State Dormitory Authority because of the incomplete construction work in the cafeteria and snack bar. In reference to prices, Tasty Vend says that their prices are comparative to food costs on other CUNY campuses, and are built into the contract that was signed with City College. It was proposed that a sub-committee be formed to look into the pricing and formulate a schedule of recommendations for certain items that are excessively high priced. Hannah further states that he has received an extraordinary amount of complaints from students concerning the prices charged by the Tasty Vend Company. Feedback from the students suggests that a possible boycott would be the best solution to force the Tasty Vend Company to lower their prices. It would be a pity for the student body at City College to boycott Tasty Vend because we all need sustenance. Tasty Vend should take a more diplomatic approach to this problem and find out exactly how the students feel. Without the students' pocketbook there would be no Tasty Vend at City College.

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U.S. OUT OF EL SALVADOR AND NICARAGUA!

Editorials

Give Us A Promise, Then You Bomb Us

On the long list of promises issued by President Reagan was the assurance that he wouldn't lead us to war. With the controversy in El Salvador, Lebanon, and the unfortunate shooting down of Flight 007 over the U.S.S.R., the promise doesn't seem to hold water. President Carter issued the draft during his term in office. It then carried over into the Reagan administration. If President Reagan stands behind his word, why is he forcing college students who qualify, to register for the draft?

When college students registered for the Fall '83 school term, they found that in order to receive financial aid, it was required to be registered with the Selective Service. This imposes on the students rights. Those with no other means of financial aid are literally forced to register.

On The MTA Proposed Fare Hike

Students should be well aware of events outside of their collegiate environment as well as those on campus. One issue that affects students on urban commuter campuses such as ours, is the Mass Transit Authority's latest fare hike proposal. With the tuition increase, declining financial aid, high food prices on campus, and a fare hike, who can afford to come to school?

What You Don't Know...Can Hurt You

The Reverend Jesse Jackson, a potential 1984 U.S. presidential candidate, and head of the Chicago based Operation PUSH, visited New York City the week before last as part of his nationwide campaign to increase voter registration. When Reverend Jackson addressed students at Bronx Community, Manhattan Community and Hunter Colleges, it raised questions as to why City College, one of the leading Black institutions in the nation, was removed from Reverend Jackson's agenda. Why wasn't his scheduled appearance publicized?

Behind Our Backs, But Under Our Noses

Information regarding certain policies that go into effect on this campus is too often released to students, after the crucial decisions have already been made. For example, students' consideration, it seems, was never incorporated into decisions surrounding the recent ID policy.

Who decided that the infamous south campus beaver that was located between the old Finley Center, the old Cohen Library, and Wagner Hall should've been moved in such a manner? The beaver is now located in the north campus quadrangle and is severely chipped. Also, what happened to the plaque that contained the historical data that explains the beaver's relationship with this campus?

Campus Parking Crisis

The new parking lot that was constructed on 135th St. had not helped the parking situation on campus for students. The faculty and administration now have two lots in which to park. Obviously, it would appear that this would provide more street parking space for students, but there is actually less. Partly to blame, is the fact that new signs that read, "NO STANDING ANYTIME," have been placed in several areas around the campus where students were formerly allowed to park between certain hours.

Fire alarms are constantly ringing in N.A.C. When will we have a legitimate preparatory fire drill?

Jesse Jackson: Personality or Catalyst?

by Winston Smith

The liberal media has made Jesse Jackson's alleged candidacy for the presidency of the United States a media event. Like all media events it is short on concrete critical analysis and extensive on show business glamour. The television networks have to compete with each other for ratings, the newspapers have to outsell each other, therefore in our spoon fed culture, facts and intellect aren't as important as imagery.

The fact is since the death of Martin Luther King in April of 1968, there has not been a Black leader who has been able to generate enough enthusiasm in Black people to get them to feel that the political process is beneficial to them. The present crop of leadership in Black America at best represents certain sectors of the Black community. These leaders are perceived as being elitist and not representing the goals of Black people in this country. The present state of Blacks politically and economically underscores this fact. Jackson in a short period of time has been able to ignite the deep seated passions and articulate the aspirations and goals rooted in Black America. He is therefore, the most valid national leader.

The institutional Black leaders such as Andrew Young, John Jacobs, Ben Hooks and others are largely ineffective as far as the masses are concerned because they are constrained by the institutions which they represent. Andy Young for example, has said that unemployment among Blacks is a structural problem, yet within the political system he has not put any proposal on the table which deals with this. John Jacobs of the N.A.A.C.P., whose former director, Vernon Jordan, opposed divestment as a means of ending Apartheid, has not repudiated or enunciated a new policy. He argues that racism in America affects Blacks equally across the board. However, the economic malaise which Blacks find themselves in today, has hurt middle class Blacks more than the average Black person. The average Black has not been severely affected by Reaganomics because they didn't have that much to lose to begin with. Lower class Blacks argue that when things were good for middle class Blacks, their leadership sought to project themselves as leaders without consulting them about their needs and aspirations. Vernon Jordan argues that he didn't have to consult with the grass roots to gain legitimacy. Hooks and Jacobs' organizations are funded by white philanthropy and Jewish monies. This inhibits their effectiveness.

Many of Jackson's critics argue that his candidacy is a "protest" and votes should not be wasted on it. The fact is what guarantees do Blacks have that any of the white democratic

candidates will deliver? What can they deliver? And how are Blacks so sure that they won't have the Richard Nixon-Sammy Davis, Jr. fiasco again? More importantly, how much will the system allow them to give?

These critics of Jackson are nothing but opportunists who have to convince white politicians that they can deliver a certain amount of votes. In other words, they have set themselves up as power brokers and the Black masses are their bargaining chip. Jesse Jackson has upset this.

It is a fact that the only time a massive number of Black people have ever gotten anything significant from this system was in the late 50's and 60's when they took to the streets and demanded what was rightfully theirs. They shook the conscience and structure of this supposed democracy and forced it to live up to its expoused principles. Blacks did not gain civil and political rights when they donned three-piece suits and cozied up in the conference rooms. These three-piece-suit bourgeois intellectuals were the ones who corrupted the programs instituted to give Blacks a chance at parity.

When Reagan made his cut-backs and elimination of these programs, he claimed inefficiency, waste and corruption. He was right. None of his critics could deny it. They only focused on the damage it did to Black people (which was enormous). They refuse to accept the blame for their failure, ineptitude and self aggrandizement.

Questions have been raised about his organization's financial status on all accounts. Jackson is neither wealthy or economically powerful, so if he did misappropriate funds, he has nothing to show. How many of his critics could stand the test of a thorough scrutiny? Some argue that he could split the Black vote and guarantee a Reagan victory, but none of the seven democrats in the race can beat Reagan as it stands (they have admitted this privately).

Jackson has not run his organization any worse than most public organizations in this country. No double standards please. Besides Jackson's attempts at corporate blackmail have produced \$billions of dollars for the Black community which the community needs to consolidate and recirculate to amass economic power. Jackson's intended candidacy will not depend on him, but like everything in American politics, he who has the economic clout can wage the battle. Since support is grass roots, they have created the machinery organization and raised the funds.

There are many valid reasons why a Jackson candidacy must be carefully analyzed. But the experts predicted that a little known ex-governor from Georgia named Jimmy Carter was unlikely to get the democratic nomination in 1976, much less win the presidency, but he did. Can any of the Black leadership critics claim not to be jealous of Jesse Jackson's ability to generate energy or win the black masses. It would be more constructive if they use their powerful position within the system and try to consolidate after Jackson finishes registration and put their bruised egos aside.

the PAPER

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If you read only one newspaper this year - then make it *The Paper!*

Food Choice Limitations Imposed

by Fred Kennedy

The two new eating facilities in NAC, the snack bar and cafeteria, are a nice change from what was here previously. These facilities are a far cry from the ancient cafeterias in Finley and Shepard. However, the only satisfaction we can derive from the new eating places is that they are new. Once we pass this novelty, we find that the snack bar and cafeteria really aren't the bargains that they seem to be.

If you look down Convent Avenue during school hours, you are bound to notice a distinct contrast from previous years: no vendors! Granted, the lack of vendors on Convent Avenue does give the campus a more pleasant appearance but most of the vendors, especially those who sell food deserve a place on campus. Many of the vendors relocated over to Amsterdam Avenue and St. Nicholas Terrace but soon found there was no market outside of Convent Avenue. Most moved on to better spots outside of the vicinity. It seems that the vendors' removal coincided with the opening of the snack bar during summer session. After interviewing one of the victims of the CCNY vendor shake-up, I found that the police had actually escorted them off campus. The police issued summonses with the understanding that if they returned, their trucks would be con-

fiscated. All of this allegedly happened without warning or notice. The vendor who was interviewed, told *The Paper* that he made an offer to lease a no-parking zone from the administration but it was denied. He also said he would hire someone to cleanup afterwards each day, since the campus was often an eye sore after the school day. (This was also denied promptly.) Subsequently, this vendor (who had been on campus for the past eleven years) was exiled to an unprofitable location off campus. He now finds that his business is in danger of collapsing with less than half the revenue than before as his intake. The removal of the vendors may in some way be related to the opening of the two new eating facilities.

The City College eating facilities are also under new management. The new food service, "Tasty-Vend," is also functioning at Kingsborough College in Brooklyn and (until this year), at Baruch College. After speaking with a reporter of the "Scepter," a Kingsborough publication, it was revealed that there is a *wide dissatisfaction* with the food service there. Students at Kingsborough frequently complain about prices, but continue to patronize the facility. This is understandable, since the nearest off-campus place to purchase food is

approximately a mile away. However, similar to CCNY, Baruch College just switched their food services operation.

Ironically, the food service which lost out at Baruch was "Tasty-Vend," the recipient of the new contract here. "The Ticker," Baruch's newspaper, reported on the dissatisfaction with its former food service in a paper dated 9/15/83. "During the decade Tasty-Vend has served the Baruch College community, there were high levels of dissatisfaction. Customers constantly complained of the high prices Tasty-Vend charged for its 'intolerated products.'" The article continued, "Also, the conditions under which one had to consume the goods were poor: dirty floors, poor lighting and broken furniture. Tasty-Vend was cited by the Board of Health during the 1981-82 academic year."

Apparently, Tasty-Vend's track record is less

than positive. If these accounts are considered it is conceivable that they have improved; that remains to be seen. However, the prices charged really don't give any indication that students were taken into consideration. For example, when the price of a pint of orange juice is 97¢, it's obvious that not much student interest was considered. Plus, with the elimination of the competition from the street vendors, how can we expect them to maintain a decent level of quality? With the closing of south campus there is now a much greater concentration of students on north campus. This means the market is large enough to support the college eating facilities as well as the vendors, who did serve as a major food service here. Either this or the food service here will make a mint at the students expense. It is obvious that the situation borders on monopoly — elimination of the competition — but it is possible, hopefully, that it was done in the better interest of the college. Is it possible that these excessive profits are going to the improvement of the school. Let's hope so.

There will be more heard on this subject in issues to follow.

"SEE JESSE RUN"

by B.J. Johnston

Jesse Jackson (Jackson) is a hot item now. He's got a big decision to make and he's riding a media tidal wave of anticipation up to the moment of his announcement. Whether he'll run or not, and his degree of impact if he does, are influencing not only Black voters, and Black politicians but white voters and white candidates.

How do we analyze Jackson politically speaking? One clue can be found in his past record in the political area. Although a strong contender, Jackson has yet to really wield any T.K.O.'s on the political scene. In fact, his critics argue that he lacks the crucial knock-out punch to follow through politically, once he has motivated his followers with fiery oratory. His supporters say, Jackson has been consistent in his policies, and that his candidacy is timely, due in part, to his past record.

The announcement to run or the lack of one, deepens the controversy that much more. One problem with Jackson's candidacy is that Black leaders feel "pressured" into endorsing him. There are those Black leaders who have taken a stand against Jackson's candidacy on ideological as well as practical grounds. That is, many Black leaders feel that the 1984 Elections are not timely, i.e. Jackson cannot win; it would dilute Black votes and secure a Regan victory. Moreover, the NAACP and the National Urban League both oppose Jackson's candidacy. "Benjamin L. Hooks, executive director of the NAACP warned that Blacks should not waste their votes on a protest candidacy, although Mr. Jackson has maintained he would win the Presidency (*New York Times* "Pressure on Jackson", July 1983). Other influential support for Jackson (Young) "has backed off Mondale for the time being to see what Jackson does with his voter registration drive and to see what direction Jackson is moving." (ibid)

Well, maybe some of us can see where he's moving but we must also examine where he's been.

Jackson was born in Greenville, S.C. He worked with Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King and the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC). After successfully organizing boycotts against discriminatory store owners in Chicago and other parts of the country, Jackson began Operation PUSH (People United to Serve Humanity). He has negotiated with white-owned corporations for some affirmative action policies. Jackson's relationship with Black and white businesses has been controversial in the past and continues to be today. His praises range from shrewd business man and organizer to hardline negotiator, while his critics accuse him of Black patronage, improper use of funds, and kickback schemes between himself and other politicians.

Controversy is what it's all about in politics, especially when attempting to use the media to your advantage at the right time. Now that Jackson has the media ball in his court, what he'll do with it is just as crucial as his announcement to run or not. Where he'll be seen, with whom, and for how long at the time of his announcement are all crucial. What we have to be aware of as intelligent voters, is how to analyze the political clues in order to translate them into effective votes in 1984. Will Jesse run with the ball for a touchdown, or will he fumble the ball before he crosses the goal line. Time will tell.

The opinions expressed in this article are not the official rejection of support of Jesse Jackson. It is purely the writers opinion. *The Paper* would like to know what you think about a Jesse Jackson candidacy, the implications and effects. Write to *The Paper*: Winston Smith, Director of Political Analysis, N1/118.

STUDENT HOUSING

by Charles Wright

In my senior year of high school I was constantly pondering the question of which school I should choose to attend for my college degree. I had brochures from all over the country; I wanted to attend college away from home to develop a sense of independence. I realized sooner or later I would have to be on my own, so college life was the best place to start. In reviewing these brochures the one thing that was important in my mind was student housing. College was to be my life for the next four years and a number of schools were emphasizing the quality of student housing at their campus for better recruitment.

Here at City College the need for student housing is long overdue. With the advent of the student exchange program and the multinational student body at City along with the many students who travel great distances to get to school, many feel City College should be more involved than they are on this issue. The Urban Housing Council, a student organization here at City, is attempting to solve this problem. The organization, though still an infant, has made many contacts with City, State and Federal agencies to develop a program beneficial to the students and faculty at City College, as well as the residents of the Harlem

community. One of the organizations the UHC has contacted is the Greater Harlem Community Service Council, who helped co-sponsor a block party on 133-134 Streets between 7th and 8th Avenues last May. With help from the Day Student Government and Haywood Burns, the Chairman of the Urban Legal Studies Program and Vice Provost for Urban & Legal Planning, the block party was a success. The target of the block party was the youth of the community. Mr. Brown, of the Rockin' Magicians Sports Association was of special assistance in the success of the event by providing facilities to prepare the food and neighborhood security. The UHC is planning other events in the new future between local community organizations and City College. Hopefully a joint effort between the school and the community will bring about a cohesiveness in addressing the housing situation in this community. The UHC is presently seeking volunteers from all schools at City College who are willing to contribute their knowledge to this project. The work is rewarding, fun and prepares students to work better with the public. Information can be obtained by leaving a message at *The Paper*, Room 1/118 in the NAC building.

Race, Racism and The American Legal System

by Judith Cohall

Since their freedom in 1865, Black Americans have attempted through various means to secure equal rights. White Americans have consistently resisted these attempts. Even though some gains have been made in the battle against racism, the war is far from over. In order to develop a plan to combat this American form of Apartheid, we must evaluate the methods used.

In 1858, the Supreme Court decided that Dred Scott, a slave who had been transported to a free state, was not a citizen and therefore was not allowed to bring suit in the American court system. The function of the Supreme Court is to interpret the Constitution; The Constitution denied the Black people rights or privileges (reserved for white Americans) to be citizens of the United States. Thus, Blacks were not granted justice under the Judiciary branch of government at that point in history.

Abraham Lincoln has been credited with freeing the slaves. His paramount objective was

to save the Union. Indeed, slavery was not abolished on moral grounds, but in the interests of promoting a more stable society. To think that the emancipation of the slaves was a reflection of the country's prevalent heart-felt remorse is to err in judgement.

After the abolition of slavery, Black Americans continued to fight for equal rights. The Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments, that guaranteed citizenship and voting privileges for Blacks, have been trod upon by whites determined to subjugate their fellow citizens. States established arbitrary voting laws such as literacy tests, poll taxes, and "grandfather clauses" to exclude many Black people from political representation.

Eighty-five years after these Amendments, Congress passed the Voting Rights Act of 1957 because of the marches, demonstrations and other activities of Civil Rights workers. The Voting Rights Act declared that the Attorney General could file suit on behalf of people who

believed that they had been discriminated against. It also allowed for government investigation or intervention regarding voting registration practices. This legislation enabled at least one million more Blacks to register and vote. As an example of the continued resistance to Black advancements, the Head of the Judiciary Committee has advocated a repeal of this monumental Act.

Another field of controversy was the right of equal education. During slavery the education of slaves was outlawed. This denial of a central tool of upward mobility endured long after the Civil War. As a result of segregation, Blacks were restricted in their quest for quality education. Black schools were inferior and barely accessible. In 1896, the Supreme Court ruled that "separate but equal" educational facilities were acceptable. Again, Black people took to extensive litigation, non-violent resistance and demonstrations to desegregate public schools. Thousands of marchers fighting for their basic human rights, were arrested and intimidated by police officers and public officials. The

ugliness of police brutality was exposed on national television.

The Supreme Court decision of 1954, *Brown vs. The Board of Education*, struck down the validity of segregated schooling. In 1963, President Kennedy demonstrated his endorsement of equal rights when he ordered Governor George Wallace of Alabama to allow Blacks entrance to the State University. However, laws without the acceptance and approval of popular opinion are difficult to enforce. Throughout the Seventies the bussing controversy raged in Northern as well as Southern states. Another manifestation especially apparent in cities such as New York is the decline in the number of white children enrolled in public schools. Rather than integrate, many white parents have opted to place their children in private and parochial schools. Black parents who had hoped that integrated educational facilities would ensure better schooling for their children have been cheated.

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EXPRESSIONS

W.W. AND I (A FAIRY TALE?)

by Priscilla Williams

Of all the relationships I've experienced, the strangest and sweetest of all was with W.W., my father. Everyone called him W.W. which was short for his real name, Willie Williams. As most experiences with people, they can be great, good, respectable or possibly horrendous. What made our relationship out of the ordinary was that he was my friend. Not the type of fatherly friend, but much more like that of a good old pal. On the other hand, my mother was and still is "my mother." It was she who provided the guidance, discipline and stability in my childhood.

W.W. and I would connive and scheme together; we would often ride through the southern town where we lived and laugh at the "plain" folks. Plain folks are what we called people who worked all day to earn their wage. Contrary to them, W.W. would only work a part of the day and devote the remainder of the day to laughter and gaiety.

Along with the laughter, fun and silliness we would find the time for quiet conversations. One of these times I recall quite well is when W.W. explained racism to me; he and I were sitting in our corn field when I said, "When I grow up I am going to go up the road and marry a rich man who will build the biggest mansion in this town. Then I will make all my white maids scrub my floors on their knees all day." W.W. replied, "But Lil' Sugar, everybody will be using mops by then." Then I said, "I don't care, I'll do it because they are White and poor, and I'll be rich and Black."

The next thing he said took me by surprise. I never thought W.W. would ever disagree with me on any topic. "Well then Lil' Sugar, you'll be worse than them because they can't help the way they are. They were raised from children to be that way, but you know better. You know how harmful racism can be because your mother is on her knees now. You see, Sugar, racism is an illness and if you lay down with dogs, don't be surprised if you get up with a whole mess of fleas."

As I grew older, W.W. and I spent less and less time together. Eventually, I left our southern town, the "plain" folks and W.W.

Then one cold winter night I answered the phone to be told W.W. had passed away. As I frantically gathered the money to go south for his funeral, he came to me in a dream and said, "Lil' Sugar, where are you running to; don't you know I'll be wherever you are."

Only then did I realize good friendships never die. They evolve to another plateau.

"WE ARE NOT SICK"

Why can't you leave us alone?
Afterall, we never wrong you.
We have always been there when you need us.
In 1778, 800 of us volunteered to aid
you struggle against the British and fight
valiantly at the siege of Savannah.

For years, we have been sweating our blood
in your infernal factories.
We have been doing jobs that no other human
beings would do at any price.
Our mothers and sisters are taking best cares
of your sick, handicapped and aged relatives.

Until now, we have not answered to the
exploitation and humiliation of our brothers.
When you threaten our hardworking brothers and
jail them because you call them illegal, we
never suggested you to ask your grandparents for
their visa or green card.
We never told you that it is because of our
grandparents Toussaint Louverture, Dessalines, Christophe... who
defeated the best troops Napoleon could throw at them
that France could not strengthen its other base in the
New World and had agreed to the Louisiana Purchase.
We know that America has our blood in its vein,
and this is at no price.

Please don't expel us from the earth.
We are good people too.

We are not sick.
No, No, No, we do not have A.I.D.S.

Those from the media (ABC, NBC, CBS, etc)
know it too.
Why do they hide the truth.
We do not carry any sickness.

Please dear media
Let the people know who the Haitians are
Let those foolish researchers know that science
and racism cannot go alone.
Logically, if Haitians are really disease
carriers, we must be that disease second carriers
Either the Europeans or the Americans are
the true carriers, those to import this disease in Haiti.
Haiti has been occupied by European imperialists for almost 300 years.

We have been recently occupied by the American Marines.

We definitely did not come from Africa with
any disease because only the best men and
women were selected to be sent to the plantations
in Haiti. These people were carefully examined
from hair to toes.

Therefore, if the Haitians are
disease carriers they are not the original carriers.

Before I finish, I'd like to remind you
that most of the Haitians who have A.I.D.S. are
either from a town called Carrefour (Haitian 42nd St)
or are bus drivers of tourists. These
people do homosexuality to survive.

Antoine Thomas
Engineering Student
City College of CUNY

PRECIOUS LITTLE BABY, YOU ARE SOMEBODY!

You have the right to persue endeavors
that your natural heart desires.

You have every right to be proud
whomever you are.

You have the right to fantasize and dream
if you desire.

You have the right to speak and to be heard,
yes, you are somebody!

Precious little baby, you have the opportunity
to acquire the ability to develope, to learn,
to create and experience. Through this you will profit.

Precious little baby, you will have the opportunity!
Acquire one of the most precious assets in life,
your education.

As time prospers so will you, similar to a plant.
You will have come a long way from whence you began.
Although quite unlike the plant, you will govern your
destiny.

Plants need the sun and the rain to insure its survival
and existence.

You will need knowledge and experience to insure yours.
You will acquire a great wealth, love and understanding
for mankind, through your knowledge and your experiences.
You will have a special glow to your presence,
that will be unsurpassed in the presence of others.

Precious little baby
so beautiful, so innocent.
You will profit through education,
and will govern your desitny, because
YOU ARE SOMEBODY!

Frederic Murray

Review

Ain't Supposed to Die a Natural Death

The Trial of Adam Clayton Powell Jr.

by Marcya A. Joseph

Audelco is back, 'Live and comin' at ya' for two more weeks at City College's own newly constructed Aronow Theatre. The Second Annual Black Theatre Festival opened on September 23rd with Melvin Van Peebles' *Ain't Supposed to Die a Natural Death* performed by the Theatre of Universal Images. For anyone who is familiar with Peebles' work *Ain't Supposed to Die a Natural Death* is typical: a portrayal of ghetto life complete with hookers, derelicts, pimps and lovers. The only problem is that it was out of date back in 1972 and now, eleven years later, it's just out.

Ghetto Mama (Beatrice Winde) opens the play with the musical monologue "Just Don't Make No Sense." She also closes it with the same lines after her son June Bug (Willie Moody) gets shot by a policeman. My question is, if it doesn't make any sense, why do it (the play) in the first place. Winde and Moody give excellent performances. Lanyard Williams, as the blind man and Frederick B. Owens as the derelict also give excellent performances.

Antonio Fargas, as the pimp, is billed as the star of the show but he is dissapointingly weak in this role. Fargas brings no uniqueness to his portrayal of the pimp; just the same time worn, stereotypical, streetwise gestures that are supposed to be cool, but, in actuality are repeatedly boring. Fans may remember him in particular for his acting on "Starsky and Hutch" and the day time soap opera "All My Children." I am not discrediting Mr. Fargas as an actor but I would like to see him stretch his wings by developing other facets of his acting talent.

The showstopper of the evening was Gwendolyn Flemming as the Bag Lady with "Put a Curse on You." She riveted the audience with her firey tongue, using her voice and body like a whip to bring the crowd to a standing ovation.

Charles Patterson, as the director should also be commended for his fine work in organizing and staging the production.

On Friday September 30th audiences were treated to *The Trial of Adam Clayton Powell Jr.*, produced by the Frank Silvera Writers' Workshop. Author Billy Graham has put together an excellent script based on historical and personal facts surrounding the life of Mr. Powell. The play focuses primarily on the 1967 Special Select Committee's investigation into the alleged misconduct of Mr. Powell while serving in office.

Timothy Simonson as Adam is simply wonderful. Now here is an actor who has done his homework. He is cool, determined, proud, and most importantly, he is believable. He is also supported by a strong cast and together, the ensemble delivers one of the strongest performances of the year in off-Broadway Black Theatre. Dianne Kirksky is also to be commended for her directorial debut.

Audelco will also be sponsoring a weekend of South African Theatre October 7th through the 9th featuring Welcome Msomi and the Izulu Dance Theatre. On Friday, October 14th the final production of the festival, *Hospice* by Peal Cleage, will premier. Audiences should be pleasantly surprised by actresses Lee Chamberlin and Joan Harris who will be directed by the legendary Frances Foster.

All performances will take place in the Aronow Theatre located in the North Academic Complex at 138th Street and Coven Avenue. Tickets are \$5.00 for CCNY students, \$6.00 for CUNY students and regular admission is \$8.00.

The Black Theatre Festival by AUDELCO is the first event to be held in the Aronow Theatre.

KITTY'S CORNER

—STAY IN TUNE YOU AND YOUR BODY—

Kitty's Corner will concentrate on holism for this issue. The corner will be for those of you who have no idea about the nature of Holism and for those of you who may have an idea, of it's meaning, but not a full and complete understanding. Holism is an approach which expands one's focus on all the aspects of life. The approach is one which deals with the promotion of personal, familial, social and environmental factors. The promotion is geared at all the factors that are fundamental to the prevention of sickness; and the encouragement of health and self healing. The view of holism is that the patient is an individual person, not a symptom bearing organism, as in traditional medicine practices. Illnesses are treated both internally and externally by holistic practitioners.

Everyone, to some extent or another utilizes and/or exercise forms of Holism. If you prefer wheat, rye, or pumpernickle bread, to white; or if you eat peanuts, pistachio nuts, sunflower and pumpkin seeds; or if you get the taste for a cup of mint, peppermint, camomile or rose hip tea, you are applying holistic preferences. Our down home spices are sources used in holistic cooking techniques. The spices

are grown, picked and packaged for household use, they are often very good in soups and gravies. The practices of all the non-pork eaters and vegetarians are also holistic.

Denotatively, Holism is the philosophical theory that views whole entities as fundamental components of reality. A more common form of holism is the notion of herbology. Herbology is the use of herbs, fruits, tonics, minerals, exercise and fresh air for medicinal purposes. For example, a perfect relief for the nagging toothache is the whole cloves that are used to decorate Ham; even though they may have an awful taste. Yet, the oil of the clover is most palatable. Another good common seasoning, is bay leaves which are very good for various cramps. Oranges, lemons, and grapefruits, all citrus fruits, are wonderful when the body is sick with fevers; the fruits rid the body of accumulated poisons. That is why most fruit juices are recommended during illness. Onions are still another common household product which are good for most vigorous sores, and boils of the feet. Holism has been around for a while, longer than you or I, so give my suggestions a try.

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MW—2-6 Simon Grant Valentine

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CITYSPORTS

The Champs are Back!

by Richard Summers

The Beavers, winners of both the City University and Metropolitan Intercollegiate Soccer Conference titles last year, have begun the 1983 season in impressive fashion by winning three out of their first five games.

The Beavers crushed NYU, 8-2, and then swept CUNY rivals Medgar Evers, 2-1, and Lehman by a 3-1 score. Mercy College handed the Beavers their first loss, 3-0, while national power LIU gave the Beavers their second loss, 4-2.

CCNY is led by newcomer Peter Diana, who has six goals in the first five games, including two apiece against NYU and Lehman. Other standouts are midfielder Gary Sablon and goalkeeper Juan Giraldo.

Sablon scored two goals in the win against NYU and has demonstrated superior ball-handling and passing skills. Giraldo has played brilliantly in goal for the Beavers, making many outstanding saves. In spite of these efforts, it will be very tough for the team to compensate for the loss of All-Everything Harold Damas, Daniel Dume-Charles and Carlos Giraldo from last season's championship team.



Injuries have also plagued the Beavers in the early going. Midfielder Frantz Gregoire injured a collarbone in the Mercy game and it is not known how long he will be out. Injured starters Diana and Eddy St. Vil were forced into action in that game because the reserves couldn't handle Mercy's explosive attack. St. Vil, who reinjured himself (courtesy of some rather questionable tactics at LIU) is expected to be out for about 4 weeks. With their injuries and all, CCNY has remained very competitive, much to the pleasure of Coach Gus Naclerio. He is quite confident that the Beavers will have another fine year although the schedule they play is very competitive. It is really too early to tell, but the Beavers look ready to make a successful defense of their CUNY title (they are no longer in the Met Conference). They gave LIU quite a scare but lost it near the end. Their record could easily have been 4-1, but bad breaks have come by the bunches. Once this team gets its players back from injuries, there won't be many teams that will stand a chance against them. Welcome back champs.

Racism from page 3

Despite efforts to deny quality education, there have been many cases in which individuals have risen to great heights in their respective fields. W.E.B. DuBois, Ralph Bunche, and George Washington Carver, and lesser known pioneers, George E. Haynes, Benjamin Quarles, and Charles Drew are just a few of our great Black Americans. These men have been omitted from American history textbooks. The Black child who had been given the opportunity to an "equal education" was still being discriminated against by not being exposed to these heroes of his own race and background. The white child who knew nothing of the notable contributions of Black people could not internalize the worth and potential of Black Americans. Thus, despite integrational efforts, racism has been perpetuated within the educational institutions.

Probably the most repugnant result of slavery is the concept of Black inferiority still imbedded in the minds of whites. The individuals aforementioned and countless others are proof that that concept is just a concoction. White supremacy and ethnocentricity was the basis for slavery and its aftermath, racism. When Black men, women and children were brought to this country as slaves, they were so thoroughly demoralized and desensitized, that

the mere existence of Blacks in America today is a tribute to their innate strength and determination to survive. Stripped of language, traditions and family (strangers in a strange land) Black people internalized the myth of inferiority. Psychologists use the term depression to express a "learned helplessness." Until Black people had their consciousness raised en masse during the active Civil Rights movements this depression was a way of life.

Three men were pioneers of Black American pride and consciousness. Paul Robeson, a noted actor, singer, lawyer and statesman spoke of great African civilizations and contributions. As a result, his passport was revoked and numerous concerts were cancelled. Martin Luther King led many marches, sit-ins and demonstrations; he was persecuted by the FBI and CIA alike, through subversive means. Eventually he was assassinated and the probable involvement of the CIA is still being examined. Malcolm X, a Black Muslim, also inspired many Black people during the Sixties through his eloquent speeches. He was killed allegedly by other Black Muslims, but who knows who had initiated that terrorist act?

So, the question remains what will it take to amend the plight of Black Americans today? We have seen great strides in the political arena, but have also noted the degree of popular white resistance to these ideals. In relation to educational efforts, again we have observed the unacceptable results. Many Black people think that we need a leader—but who among us is willing to sacrifice his/her status, family or even life?

The measures previously taken are not to be denounced; but it is apparent that they were not sufficient. It has been proven that in unity there is strength. The success of those struggles previously mentioned was limited because they involved only sectors of the Black American population. The first objective then must be the creation of a national Black entity. Separation?

The proposal of separation appealed to many, including Abraham Lincoln, Marcus Garvey and Stokely Carmichael, but is it feasible? Could Black people ever agree upon a site for relocation? Most importantly, we must consider that any concentration of Black Americans could precipitate and facilitate a mass attack upon us, whether it be militarily or through economic boycotts. Also, what would keep us from falling into the traps of elitist groups, class discrimination, or even despotism? (Witness Jim Jones). Lastly, why should we leave the

country that was built on the backs of our forefathers?

My proposal is that Black people become centralized and concentrated within the United States. This would mean the establishment of... The National Black People's Party.

There would be a national drive to get all Black people registered in this politically independent party. The basic platform would be the advancement and direct involvement in all sectors of American society. This party would serve to identify, educate and organize Black people.

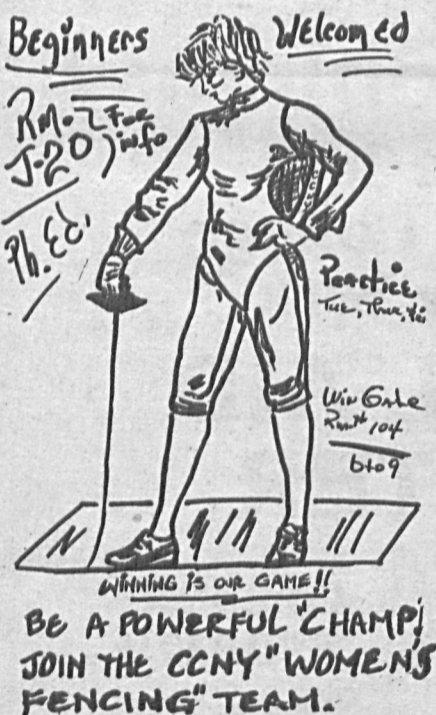
1. Whenever necessary, the party would be used as a voting bloc without Democratic, Republican or Independent party ties, convictions or affiliations. Major parties would compete with each other for the constituency this voting bloc would represent. A national candidate who is unacceptable to the party would not even gain nomination much less the election. (Note the 1980 presidential results—Reagan.)

2. The Party would use community vessels to educate the masses of Black people. Awareness of the social and political infrastructure would be taught and learned in these institutions. Also, through the knowledge of our great African heritage, the development of Black self-worth and self-esteem would flourish. Values of morality and stability would be instilled in our people.

3. Any economic boycotts deemed necessary would be established on a grand scale, since the conglomeration would represent a network of all states, all cities, all communities where Black people live.

4. Pan-Africanism would be a major concern of this political, socio-economic party. Pressure would be put upon the American government to take favorable stands on Third World Affairs. The Party would enlist support from people throughout the world. Representation at the United Nations could be one of the Party's aims.

These measures may seem overly militant to some; but closer examination bares the fact that many ethnic groups have used similar means to get a piece of the action. It is time for Black people to gather into a combined mass to exert pressure. It is time for Black people to resist any restrictions on our freedom. It is time for Black people to defy any impediments of the advancements that our people fought and died for. The concept of "blending into the melting pot" is not a viable one for us, therefore we must concentrate our stock as best we can.



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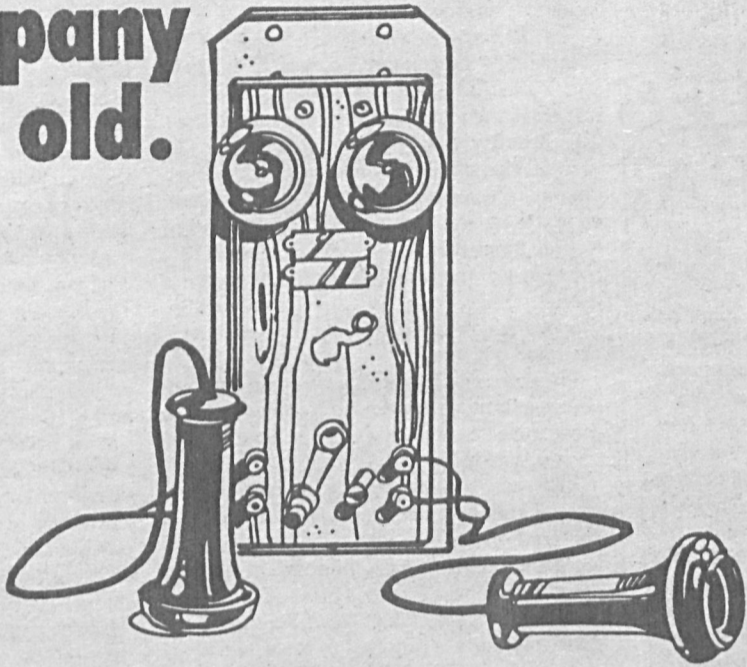
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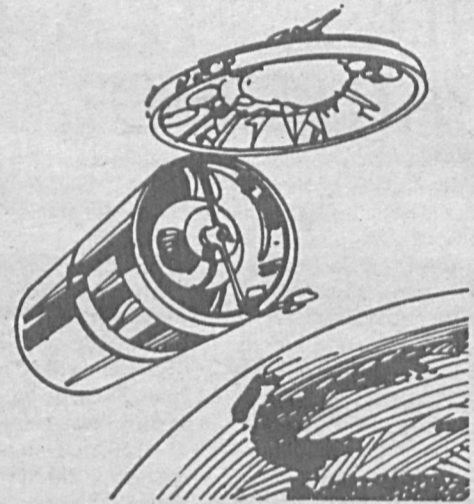
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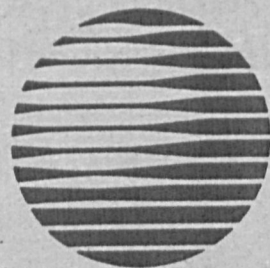
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THIRD WORLD BEAT PART 1

by Winston Smith

A THRIVING AND SUCCESSFUL SOCIALIST STATE. THE SEYCHELLES ISLANDS, IS IT A THREAT TO APARTHEID?

When I first heard about the aborted attempt to overthrow the socialist government of France Rene in the Seychelles Islands by a group of mercenaries trained and financed by the South African Defense Ministry, I could not immediately make any sense of the act. Why would the racist regime in Pretoria be interested in a group of islands located off the East Coast of Kenya? These islands have no ANC bases nor do they provide material support to any of the two liberation movements fighting in South Africa for their liberation from apartheid.

A careful study of the Seychelles Islands shows a thriving and successful model of socialist development and mixed economy; an ideologically marxist state where racial equality is being achieved within this frame work. The severe crisis of survival which apartheid is presently facing is threatened by a successful alternate socialist model of government in development could provide. Ideological inspiration for SWAPO, the liberation in Namibia continues to re-inforce

the current which led to the liberation of Mozambique, Angola, Zimbabwe and Nicaragua and is now operating in El Salvador.

THE SEYCHELLES

This group of islands changed colonial masters from the French to the British from whom they gained independence in 1976. The islands have been described as a "paradisical archipelago of ninety-two (92) islands sprawled across hundreds of miles of lapis lazuli - hued waters". They are located 1,000 miles east off the coast of Africa. The population is mainly Creole, whose roots can be traced back to the original French settlers and their African slaves. Under this multi-racial system, whites as in South Africa were able to exercise considerable privileges within the hierarchy of the society. One Black Seychellian who now holds a managerial position said, "Now we have socialism, and for blacks, brown and whites, it's all the same." The annual per capita income is

\$1,030.00. This is very impressive by African standards. There is free elementary education, a free school lunch program and free health care. Sixty percent of the population is literate while life expectancy is sixty-six years. The government offers low interest no down payment loans to prospective home owners who have lived on the property for more than five years and wish to buy it. Landlords are forced to sell their rentable property to these buyers. While aiming at full employment and though it has not yet been achieved, the government pays a small stipend to people who want to work at "casual" jobs.

The government of Albert Rene can be compared to the pragmatic socialists Zimbabwe and Prime Minister Robert Mugabe with respect to their foreign and economic policies. The country has a mixed economy. The islands rely heavily on tourism for foreign exchange. The tourist industry is privately owned and its revenue contribution to the economy is three times that of the main exports of fish, copra and cinnamon. The stated policy is for the government not to try to take over industries which are efficiently and effectively operated by others.

Ideologically, it is a marxist state that encourages private enterprise to invest. Unlike most socialist states, it does not have foreign currency restrictions.

Like most socialist states, civil liberties when viewed from a western capitalist tradition is not centered on the individual. There is only one legal party and a government broad sheet as newspaper. There is also a bias towards news releases from the Soviet News Agency, Tass. Every teenager is required to serve two years in the National Youth Service. There are large training centers where basic skills are taught such as: animal husbandry, horticulture, typing, cooking, sewing and broadcasting.

This youth service program has replaced the traditional high school education and is a part of the socialist vision of the Rene government of a new Seychelles society.

In the area of foreign policy, the government of the Seychelles exercises a marked independence from the superpowers, while be-

ing able to have a principled and constructive relations with them. The Rene government along with fellow socialist Didier Ratsivaka in Madagascar, has urged that the Indian Ocean be declared a "zone of peace", off limits to all military vessels. In a more concrete way, all ships visiting Mahre the largest port on the islands have to declare whether they are carrying nuclear weapons; if so they will not be allowed to dock. The US Navy has refused to meet this requirement and is therefore denied entry into the harbor. The government has also taken a firm stand that no military bases will be allowed on the islands.

This is a disparity in the number of Soviet Embassy officials at their consulate in Victoria. In comparison to the United States, the Soviets have thirty members at the consulate while the US has four. However, the United Ambassadors residence can be found in Kenya from which he commutes to the islands three or four times a year.

On the hill a top port Mahre sits a satellite tracking station that the United States uses. The Rene government is paid \$2 million a year by them. The bulk of the Seychelles foreign aid which is used for developmental projects comes from the United States, Britain and France.

The Seychelles Islands were not always a successful and thriving mode of socialist development. Under the leadership of former President James Mancham, a conservative pro-western regime the body politic reeked with corruption. Mancham became the first prime minister after the island received its independence in 1976 from Britain. His life style reflected that of a playboy, frequent vacation syboritic jet setting. His laissez-faire free market policies was re-inforced by this through corruption. Under Mancham, racism against those of brown or darker skin was the status quo. After independence, Rene who served in Mancham's government as prime minister, staged a coup and took power.

to be continued
in the following issue

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