

The Paper

So we stand here
On the edge of hell
In Harlem
And look out on the World
And wonder
What we're gonna do
In the face of
What we remember

Langston Hughes

Volume 57 No. 2

A Medium For People of African Descent

November 2001

CITY COLLEGE OF THE CITY UNIVERSITY OF NEW YORK

Post bashes CCNY!

By Kelechi Onwuchekwa

It seems that one of the first rights to be abolished in a time of war is the right to dissent. That was the case the day after the October 2nd teach-in titled "Threats of War, Challenges to Peace," when the New York Post headline on page 3 read "CCNY Bashes America."

The three reporters the Post sent on Tuesday presumably took notes of only the most radical of the speeches, and used those in its article portraying City College as pro-Bin Laden. For instance, it mentioned that the 200 students and faculty who attended the teach-in "ranted against any American military action -

some of them even blaming the United States for the World Trade Center disaster." One would mistakenly think by reading this that no one dared recommend that the US take action to bring Usama bin Laden and his terror network to justice.

This, however, was nothing compared to the opinion given by reporter Andrea Peyser. She accused those who believed that US foreign policies around the world helped fuel the hatred behind the attacks of being "fuzzy headed academics," ignoring the fact that many of the faculty and students who hold this belief either studied them or lived through them in their



New York Post 10/3/01

home countries. The flames were further fanned by her reference to the removal of Dr. Leonard Jeffries as Black Studies Chairman, her labeling of professors who

criticized U.S. foreign policy as "blind, stupid, or intellectually dishonest," misquotes and character attacks on Professors Maria Fernando and M.A. Samad - Matias, and false hints that the students who attended this forum were insensitive to families who lost loved ones at the WTC.

But the clincher was the title of her opinion: "Once - proud campus now a breeding ground for idiots." This implies several things: that this campus was only proud before its takeover in 1969, that it has lost its pride because of the students that now attend

this school (which are mostly Africans, Latinos, and Asians), and that its students must agree to what the US government does to combat domestic and foreign terrorism or suffer the consequences.

There was immediate fallout from the article. CUNY Chancellor Goldstein mentioned to the New York Times that he had "no sympathy for the voices of those who make lame excuses for the attacks of the World Trade Center and Pentagon." (NY Times, 10/3/01.) This accompanied comments made by CUNY Trustee member Jeffery Wisenfield that the remarks made at the teach-in were

Continued on pg. 4

CUNY Chancellor, what a lame excuse!

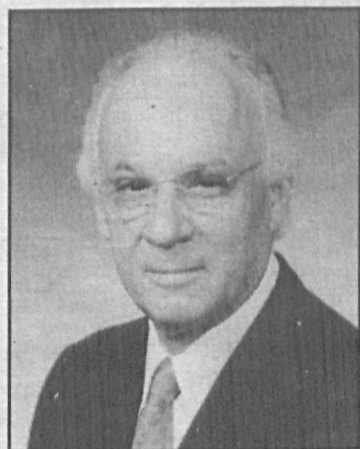
Special to The Paper
By Kenneth Williams
USG President

"I have no sympathy for the voices of those who seek to justify or make lame excuses for the attacks on the World Trade Center and the Pentagon with arguments based on ideological or historical circumstances. There are no excuses for deliberate actions taken to kill innocent people."

-Chancellor Goldstein

that took place at City College on 10/2.

This attack was un-



Chancellor Goldstein

The Chancellor made this statement at the Harvard Club where he spoke on academic policy. This was printed in the New York Times, on Tuesday October 4, the same week that the New York Post attacked City College. In the same article it was asked what was the chancellor referring to when he made this statement and the response was the Teach In"

fairly levied against City College, and an attack on one college is an attack on CUNY and we are all aware that the Chancellor is the CEO of CUNY. The Chancellor's response to this attack on City College makes the chancellor's position on the matter questionable at best.

We the students of CCNY are outraged that

instead of supporting CCNY and supporting the courage, organization and tact displayed by CCNY students he begins his statement by immediately denouncing the students and professors of CCNY. And in light of what has happened, we are left with an unresolved feeling of confusion when in the same statement we read, "One of the challenges now before us is to maintain our determination, resolve and solidarity without compromising the free exchange of ideas".

After reading the Chancellor's statement we were further moved to a feeling of bewilderment when we remember our school's legacy of producing a wide range of individuals. They come from a diverse background in the areas of science, business and architecture to Supreme Court Justices, both state and federal, civil rights activists, U.S senators and

various other elected officials. Did he not think we would see the duplicity in his argument?

Being that our school has this strong track record for social involvement and activism, we believed that the Chancellor would expect nothing less than strong, articulate arguments and a formidable forum for them to be expressed.

Clearly the Chancellor's choice of words on this matter adds validity to the attack that grossly misrepresented the truth, spirit and theme of the "Teach-In." We are left to interpret by these students at a taxpayer-funded institution are not allowed to take part in scholarly discussion. We are forbidden from having an educated but dissenting opinion and that the forum for debate is reserved exclusively for ivy-league schools.

Furthermore, the Chancellor stated, "the excuses

were lame." As President of the Undergraduate Student Government of City College, as a tax paying student and more importantly as a member of the City College student body, "lame" is in no way the proper descriptive term. In the future should the chancellor talk about City College, here are a few adjectives that truly describe City College students: hardworking, innovative, assured, intelligent and most of all EDUCATED; never "lame".

The Chancellor's statement also touched on "arguments based on ideological or historical circumstances." With this statement there is no supposed or theoretical argument. The Chancellor clearly acknowledges that there is a historical one. Is it possible that the chancellor is suggesting that we forget history?

EDITORIALS

Victims of War

By Clare Brown

The United States have been dropping bombs and missiles on the small country of Afghanistan to, as President Bush puts it, "smoke them out of their hole." These are human beings he's talking about (Usama Bin Laden and his members the Al Qaeda). I thought holes were for rats. How can you bomb a country looking for just one man? With modern technology, why is it so hard to find him and do they really want to?

According to President Bush, this is a war that could take years to fight. Which leads me to another question: how much of a war is this? The mighty United States against a handful of terrorists? If only the war was just against Usama Bin Laden and the Taliban government. The population of one million people are victims to the Taliban government and Usama Bin Laden, in addition to the United States government. As victims, they are helpless against the high powered machines (such as the AC-

130s spectre gunship the cannon covers the size of a football field) that rains down over their heads.

The bombings have left the country without water and electricity. The latest casualty is a mother losing all seven of her babies due to a mishap in the dropping of a bomb. A Red Cross building was hit twice by mistake. A hospital was bombed, killing an unspecified amount of people. Another bomb went astray and hit a home, killing thirteen people.

In the meantime, the government feeds the malnourished a meager portion of peanut butter and jelly sandwiches. They say food is the way to a man's heart. By feeding the dying and the suffering people in Afghanistan, the U.S. is hoping the people will become sick and impatient with the Taliban leaders while they turn to the hand that feeds them (the U.S.). Additionally, the U.S. government wants to force the Taliban leaders out by destroying the country which they will help to rebuild under a new government.

What we need to ask

ourselves is why did the World Trade Center disaster happen? What is that makes certain people antagonistic against the U.S. government? Besides a war, what else could have been done? One cruel act doesn't deserve another, especially toward an entire nation of mostly innocent people. If it's a war of tit for tat to see who can out duel the other in destruction and murder, then it will never end. With the U.S. bombing everything in sight in Afghanistan, they're creating a seed of hostility not only in Afghanistan but also with the rest of the world that is watching.

In this month's issue of *The Paper*, we examine how events in the school and community have been impacted by the United States military action and foreign policy. We will also feature some pertinent aspects of the Harlem history and its community, such as the Apollo Theatre and the Studio Museum. We will take you inside of the black churches, which have played such a dominant and important role in African American life.

From Collective Loss To Personal Gain

By Alecia Edwards-Sibley

Every day as the Q train pulls out of the dark tunnel up onto the Manhattan Bridge the same thing occurs: New Yorkers and tourists alike crowd over to the left side of the train, the side facing the Brooklyn Bridge, and point and speculate. Every day the pressing stage whispers are the same: "There! Right there was where they were...altered skyline...can you imagine people jumping? My cousin said, "I watched it all from the Brooklyn Heights promenade."

One morning I looked, but found that I could not remember where they were, where they had stood. A friend who is a bike messenger, who had made countless deliveries to both towers, and whose business lost clients as a result of the tragedy, tried to correct my architecturally challenged sensibilities. "Now, you see that black building with the dome? Okay. Now you see that tall slim gray building? From this viewpoint the towers would

have been right in between them", he said in his best authoritarian voice. His pointing hand was blocking my view, but I nodded anyway, neither of us the wiser.

What I do remember is my first visit to the towers. Junior high school, crowded yellow "cheese" bus giving way to the cool marbled lobby, identification tags, and a smooth elevator ride. My warm, noisy classmates became more and more quiet like in church or in the public library; this aspect I remember most clearly of all. This 'good' behavior was reserved for institutions and abroad. "Home", surrounded by the familiar edifices of school, mom and pop stores, fast food joints, churches and, yes, brown faces, was a much more relaxed affair.

Herein lay the secret of my skyline-challenged mind: I don't exactly remember where the towers were because I never went back. I didn't like the energy because it wasn't about love, laughter and personal expression.

My heart goes out to

the many people lost and to their families. They are constantly in my prayers. This tragic loss has helped me to put so many things into perspective, and one of the most important things is a new adherence to the things that bring joy and help to enhance my various communities of Blackness, Mothering, Friendships, Business and Education.

All these roads currently lead to Harlem. All aspects of my being are being nurtured here in a way which is unforgettable. Through various organizations ranging from the Greater Harlem Chamber of Commerce to the Studio Museum to my life here on campus, Harlem has been a nurturing epicenter for me. This sentiment grows as my knowledge of the neighborhood grows, as the skyline and the people and the culture become indelibly printed in my mind: the braiders on 125th street, beautiful Convent Avenue, all the t-shirts hawked by street vendors that say in bold, italics, primaries, pastels...Harlem.

The Paper

CITY COLLEGE OF NEW YORK
NAC RM. 1/118
138TH ST AND CONVENT AVE
NEW YORK, NY 10031
TEL# (212) 650-5029
FAX# (212) 650-5032

EMAIL:
THEPAPERCCNY@LYCOS.COM

ISSUE EDITORS:
CLARE BROWN
ALECIA EDWARDS - SIBLEY

MEMBERS OF *The Paper*:

KAHLIL ALMUSTAFA
CLARE BROWN
CECILY CANADY
ALECIA EDWARDS-SIBLEY
SHERIA MCFADDEN
KELECHI ONWUCHEKWA
RHONKAE PETERS
KRISHAN TROTMAN
JONATHAN WILSON

COLUMNISTS:

AFRICAN DIASPORA - KAHLIL ALMUSTAFA
FINANCE - ALECIA EDWARDS-SIBLEY
LIFESTYLES - ALECIA EDWARDS-SIBLEY
POETRY - KAHLIL ALMUSTAFA

PRESIDENT:

KAHLIL ALMUSTAFA

VICE PRESIDENT:

KELECHI ONWUCHEKWA

SECRETARY:

SHERIA MCFADDEN

TREASURER:

ALECIA EDWARDS-SIBLEY

SPECIAL THANKS TO HONORED ALUMNI OF *THE PAPER*:

SANDRINE DIKAMBI
SULAIMAN A. LAGUDA
JAMES SMALL
DESA PHILADELPHIA
CHARLES POWELL

CONTRIBUTING WRITERS:

IKPONMWOSA EDRISIAGBON
KENNETH WILLIAMS

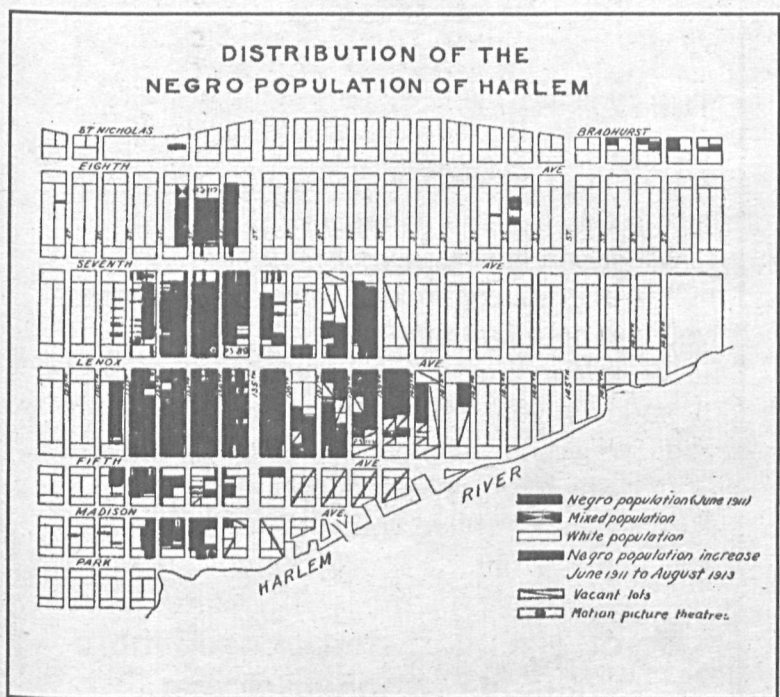
FACULTY ADVISOR:

HARRY P. MARS

Articles appearing in *The Paper* do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the staff unless otherwise noted. *The Paper* welcomes reader responses, letters to the editors and faculty editorials. Due to space restrictions, *The Paper* reserves the right to edit and condense all letters to the editors and articles. Any reprint of materials without the express written consent of the author or *The Paper* is prohibited.

THE HARLEM COMMUNITY

THE HISTORY OF HARLEM



By Clare Brown

Over the last four centuries, Harlem has gone through many changes. First came the Dutch, then the English, Irish, followed by the Italians and Jews, and then today's Blacks. Others have lived here, but none has left their mark in Harlem and in the history books the way that Blacks have. When you think of Harlem you think of Black people.

It's more evident when one walks along 125th Street or rides the bus from mid-town Manhattan to Harlem. The usually crowded bus with mostly white passengers becomes less of them with every stop as it makes its way uptown and into the 90's. By the time it reaches 96th Street, the bus will have emptied its White load and all that's left remaining are the faces of Black people, heading into Harlem.

The Dutch established Harlem or Nieuw Haarlem as it was originally named, in 1623. They bought the land from the Indians. It was named after Haarlem, a city in the Netherlands. It was a farm-

land with huts and squatters where the Indians used to farm and fish. The year 1634 marked the arrival of eleven indentured Black servants. Blacks first lived on and around the current City Hall. Later they moved to Greenwich Village then to mid-town, between 20th and 63rd Street. There was also a small section of the black community located between 37th and 58th Street on 8th and 9th Avenue on what were considered Negro blocks. Until 1900, Harlem had been an all-White neighborhood.

Eventually Blacks had to move from mid-town because of racial violence and industrial development. In Harlem, an opportunity for better housing, bigger space and a place to call one's own became available. In addition to having no place else to go, they made the move.

Black people were forced to pay higher rents than any other ethnic group. In Harper's Weekly magazine published in 1900, it stated that, "property was not rented to Negroes in New York until White people will no longer have it." They didn't have equal

access to public facilities and education. Signs "for colored people only" hung on the side of Manhattan streets up until the Civil War. In church, Blacks sat in the Negro pews, Whites called it "nigger pews" or in the balconies.

Like every community, Harlem had its rise and fall, and after 1870 it became an upper and middle class suburb for the next thirty years, as elegant brownstones were built to attract wealthy clients on the speculation that the subway system would be coming, which further drove up the property values. People quickly bought property and sold it to make a profit.

The bust came in 1904, when speculators realized that there were too

rent to Blacks. It started out with one or two houses on 134th Street and gradually to more houses of Black tenants. The White residents paid no attention to the movement until it began to spread to the west and across Lenox Avenue. They made several attempts to stop the progression by forming a group that would purchase all the properties occupied by Black people, and to evict them. Whites felt that it would lower the value of their properties and their social status, therefore, signed a restrictive agreement. Additionally, they each swore not to rent their apartments to Blacks for ten to fifteen years until, they thought, "the situation runs its course." Additionally, an attempt was made to have a bound-

property that most of them sold it for little or nothing.

James Weldon Johnson, wrote in his book, Black Manhattan, published in 1930, "will the Negroes of Harlem be able to hold it? Will they not be driven still farther northward? Residents of Manhattan, regardless of race, have been driven out when they lay in the path of business and greatly increased land values." He wondered if Blacks would be able to maintain Harlem as their community and only through ownership. "It's probable that land through the heart of Harlem will some day so increase in value that Negroes may not be able to hold it." Some blacks will be able to take advantage of the increase in property value while others will have no other choice but to move again.

The history of Harlem will continue to change with time and with people of different races and cultures, based on its history. With the influx of corporations moving into the neighborhood; Starbucks, Old Navy and former President Clinton, occupying an office space, it will certainly bring an economic level of prosperity to property owners. Apartments that were once considered affordable for the average person will no longer be that, forcing many residents to pack up and leave. Where will they go next?

Gilbert Osofsky, Harlem: The Making Of A Ghetto. Publisher, Ivan R. Dee, 1966.

James Weldon Johnson, Black Manhattan. New York: Knopf 1930



Lenox Avenue and 135th St. Courtesy of Underwood and Underwood

many houses constructed and not enough renters, leaving West Harlem saturated with too many vacant apartments. Faced with mortgage payments and foreclosures, many of the landlords were forced to

any line that would separate Blacks and Whites. When that failed, they began to move out of Harlem and Blacks continued to move into the neighborhood. White people were in such a hurry to get rid of their

CITY COLLEGE/COMMUNITY NEWS

Post bashes CCNY

Continued from pg. 1

"seditious," which amounts to treason, a crime punishable by death during wartime. In the same breath, Wiesenfeld announced that the Board was set to approve a resolution condemning the teach-in and the comments made there. Soon thereafter, rumors abounded of a possible moratorium preventing any further discussion of the American response to the attacks (in other words, our mouths would be taped shut). Ms. Peysner reported all this with of derisive pride in October 4, 2001 article titled "CUNY vows crackdown on antatefest."

This attack by the Post both damaged the character of the school and put it in harm's way. Since this article went public, Professor Matias has received threatening phone calls and letters, one that mentioned that the students

and faculty who attended this event be "exterminated" with Mr. Bin Laden. Professor Walter Daum, likewise, has received threats from the Ku Klux Klan that they would "come and get him" for the comments he made about American Imperialism, never mind that he condemned the hijackers of the planes that crashed into the WTC, Pentagon, and in Pennsylvania.

There was widespread outrage over this article around campus, especially among politically active students and faculty. Prof. Venus Green (History) took issue over the attempt at silencing: "This is not only a question of personal freedom, but academic freedom as well." In addition, there was frustration over quotes being taken out of context. Says Prof. Daum: "What was most outrageous was it's mentioning that we called the terrorists 'freedom fight-

ers,' which was totally false." Other professors, however, are taking the situation in stride, like Prof. Ogunade: "You can say whatever you want, and you shouldn't be stopped. We're the only country in the world that doesn't have laws for libel." I was not able to interview Prof. Matias, but she did tell me that a statement by the Professional Staff Congress (who hosted the teach-in) would be issued very soon.

Other colleges in this city had hosted teach-ins; some more radical than City College's October 2nd event. Students aware of this are raising questions as to whether the Post and CUNY Trustees unfairly targeted CCNY, a school already plagued with low student morale, a crumbling infrastructure, a hostile campus administration, and the perennial shortage of full time faculty.

Join the Paper Today

THE PAPER . . .

- is not just a City College campus paper but also a City College community paper.
- will fit beautifully on your resume.
- has and will continue to make a difference & you can be a part of it.
- will help you meet people who come in pretty handy in your field.
- allows you to voice what's going on and/or your opinion & help others do the same.
- would love to have you.
- is actually fun!

If you are interested or need more reasons to convince you, stop by our office in NAC 1/118 & speak to our staff or give us a call at (212) 650-5029/30.

What REALLY happened at the October 2nd teach-in...

By Kelechi Onwuchekwa

There are misconceptions of what actually happened at the October 2nd teach-in. Allow me to clear some of them up.

The teach-in began with Professor Maria Fernando quoting Supreme Court Justice Sandra Day - O'Connor on the pending anti-terrorism legislation: "At what point does the cost to civil liberties from legislation designed to prevent terrorism outweigh the added security...it provides?". She then spoke of how the world was divided according to Western cultural definitions, with Islam being "singled out because of its danger to the West" according to an article published in a Harvard University article "Clash of Civilizations". She then gave three possible scenarios the U.S. has in combating Islamic terrorism: war, diplomatic pressure, and court cases. She capped it off with this line: "Freedom fighters engage in war, while terrorists engage in criminal acts. [The attacks] were a criminal act."

Professor Beth

Baron followed with a brief history of Islam, starting with the Arabs' initial attempts at organization against the colonial powers occupying Middle Eastern nations in the 1920s, up to the current confrontation in places like Palestine and Iraq. She spoke of Egypt being the base for these grassroots movements, as well as how they went underground during the 1950s to avoid oppression by U.S. - backed Egyptian leader Abdul Nasser.

Professor M.A. Samad-Matias followed by comparing the backlash against Muslims to the Red Scare of the 1920s. She then spoke of how the media and "mis-education" system falsely portray Islam, helping to fuel the hatred Muslims are experiencing around the country. A sobering anecdote followed in which her brother was detained and abused by the NYPD and FBI because he was reported to be hiding suspected terrorists in

his Queens home, when actually he was providing shelter for friends and relatives from Minneapolis. She concluded by explaining how Islam is feared by Western nations because of its independent social mindset, "self-sustaining economy," independent educational system, and

convert their victims to Islam and weaken the government that failed to stop them. Great care must be taken in attempting to accomplish such objectives, he said, because they could backfire in a popular backlash against Muslims. He was followed by Professor

Walter Daum, an outspoken Marxist, who warned that when "American Imperialism responds, it will not represent the interests of the working men and women of this nation." He also voiced his displeasure at the mass bailouts of companies hurt by the September 11th

attacks, while the rank and file workers for those companies face either massive pay cuts or layoffs. However, he did not excuse the actions of the hijackers as believed.

A number of students and representatives of nonprofit organizations also spoke at this event. Representatives from the Spartacus Society called

upon American workers to unite in the face of possible corporate aggression. On the other hand, there were also people like EMT Jason Saffron and Professor Charles Evans, who voiced their concerns at the radical language being spoken by the Society. Mr. Saffron, in particular, hoped that such events not be used to bash the men and women being called for military duty in Afghanistan. In addition, the Arab students in attendance (some of whom were Palestinian) said they feared retaliation and harassment by angry mobs, simply because their skin color, clothing, and faith matched that of the hijackers. One woman, in particular, said that there were discrepancies in the ways Islamic and American terrorists were treated in the mass media, using Usama bin Laden and Timothy McVeigh as examples. Overall, this event was very informative. Some people, such as the wife of CCNY President Gregory Williams, left feeling "enlightened."



Prof. Samad - Matias (2nd from left) speaks at teach-in.

Photo by Kahill Alm Mustafa

THE HARLEM COMMUNITY

Harlem's Black Churches



Abyssinian Baptist Church.

Photo by Kahill Almustafa

By Sheria McFadden

The Black Church has always been a pivotal part of the black community. In Andrew Billingsley's book "Mighty Like A River," the Black church is described as an institution that spanned from the antebellum time to the present and the black religion social is based on the Black American experience in America.

The first Africans arrived in America in 1619, but it was not until 1701 when a group called (Anglican) Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in the Foreign Parts would introduce them to Christianity.

The Anglicans were allowed to recruit Africans with the understanding that in no case would "conversion work manumission," which meant that Africans could not escape slavery by confessing to Christ.

In "Mighty Like A River," C. Eric Lincoln, a theologian, sociologist and insider of the Black church tells how the White church offered the Africans a God that cursed them and ordained their travail and debasement in perpetuity. In 1815, Richard Allen, an ex-slave in Philadelphia formed the first Black domination. As the Black Church developed, its main concerns were helping their

worship side by side. With the help of a Boston minister they formed the first African American Baptist Church in New York State, the Abyssinian Baptist Church. The name Abyssinian was derived from the birth home of the Ethiopians.

Although, the church is in Harlem, it's first home was located on Anthony Street in lower Manhattan. Rev. Dr. Adam Clayton Powell, Sr., pastor from 1865-1953, placed major emphasis on the spiritual development & reorganization of the church. He also initiated a tithing campaign where 95% of its members gave 10% of their weekly income. This initiative allowed Abyssinian to purchase a lot on 138th Street between Lenox & Seventh Avenue.

In addition to his ministry, Adam Clayton

through its Development Corporation. They have created housing for people of different income levels; strengthened the delivery of social services to the homeless and elderly and aided in the economic revitalization of the Harlem community. They also continue to enhance the educational opportunities for youths and build community capacity.

Although, Abyssinian is the most recognized church in Harlem, there are many other Black Churches who participate in the development of the Harlem community. A small congregation called Kingdom Builders Church organized Convent Avenue Baptist Church on February 4, 1942. Rev. John W. Saunders served as pastor and led the congregation up the hill to 145th Street and

due to failing health.

He was succeeded by Mannie Lee Wilson and under his leadership the church's Sunday School grew from 199 to 1500 students. For 14 years he provided guidance to the youth of the community as the minister of Junior Church. Pastor Wilson was the first black minister to preach at the White House and the First Black Protestant minister to preach at St. Patrick's Cathedral. Under the leadership of Rev. Wilson the church purchased an Educational Building on 144th Street and Convent Avenue; several Brownstones on Convent Avenue and 2 Limestone's on 145th Street. They used them to house their outreach ministries such as Hamilton Grange Senior Citizen Center, Interreligious Foundation for Community Organization (IFCO), The M.L. Wilson Boys and Girls Club of Harlem and the John W. Saunders Group Home.

In 1971 Convent Avenue Baptist Church would vote in Rev. Clarence P. Grant as its third pastor. As pastor, he implemented such programs as Hamilton Grange Senior Citizen Center, the Harlem Juvenile Diversion Program, a national pilot program diverting hundreds of youngsters from the Juvenile Justice System; Academic Achievement Center, the Harlem Restoration Project, a pilot program for youth training program sponsored with NYC Housing Authority Project Help, job training for dropouts and Vocational Exploration Program and the Food Pantry.

The Black Church has always addressed both the spiritual and social deficits of the human problems in the black community, which made them the backbone of the community. However, C. Eric Lincoln believes that, "the challenges of today and tomorrow will put the black church and its mission to the test of relevance and even survival."



Convent Avenue Baptist Church.

Photo by Kahill Almustafa

Powell, Sr. was one of the major voices of the Black community. Under his leadership, Abyssinian purchased a home for the elderly on St. Nicholas Avenue. They owned and operated this home for seventeen persons over twelve years. As the membership grew to 7,000 and the tithing initiative continued, the church was able to pay the salaries of over two dozen full and part-time church workers and handle the operating expenses of the church, a community center and support a missionary in Africa.

Today Abyssinian continues to support and develop the Black commu-

Convent Avenue where it resides today. Convent Baptist Church was formerly, Washington Heights Baptist Church and was purchased with the help of Dr. Charles H. Sears, Rev. Adam Clayton Powell, Sr. and George H. Simms and others. In three short years the church was able to burn their mortgage and purchase other properties (354/356 Convent Avenue). Rev. Saunders established a Day Nursery for young parents, a Boys & Girls Scout Family, Release-Time classes, Vacation Church, and a Junior Church. However, in September 1955, Dr. Saunders would relinquish his pastorship

THE HARLEM COMMUNITY

My Odyssey On 125th street

By Clare Brown

She held onto my hand and gently guided me like a child lost. I'm here because this is the place I was told to come if you wanted to look good and feel good. Naturally, self-gratification is on the top of my list and wanting to look good was one of them. We got to 126th Street and Malcolm X. Blvd. "How far is this place?" I asked her, not even knowing her name.

She was dressed in a bright green and yellow African robe long enough to give the sidewalk of Harlem a good cleaning, a head wrap to match.

With some reservations, I continued to follow her to now 127 Street. She wouldn't let go of my hand nor did I try to pry or resist hers. After all, it was broad day light and there were plenty of people around.

"How far is this place that you're taking me to?" "Just down there," she said. She had said this earlier. I stopped, then pulled my hand away. "How much do you charge?"

For some strange reason, unbeknownst to me, she was uncomfortable in

giving me a price. And in turn this made me uncomfortable as well. What a

was an unfair price. With the dollar amount agreed upon, we arrived at

enough fans to compensate but this was in the middle of summer and one thousand fans would have felt like one. What they had for breakfast, lunch and dinner was scattered throughout the room and on top of the counters and the floor-were empty soda cans, candy wrappers, potato chips. She pointed to one of the empty chairs for me to sit. "How do you want it?" "I'd like it this way," I told her, pointing to my head in a front wards then back motion.

For the next four hours she parted and added small strands of hair to my own hair. She braided my hair meticulously into cornrows while I wondered how much experience did she have. Hair braiding is an acquired skill without a license and anyone could set up a storefront. First by watching others do the ancient African art of hair braiding while practicing on family members, before moving onto paying customers. It was a matter of how well she worked and would I walk out a satisfied customer-looking good and feeling good.

This is Harlem and along 125th Street from East to West, African women either stand or sit on stools looking for perspective customers. They are looking for fresh Black women with kinky hair and men too with 'fros. And if your hair isn't long enough you can buy it, long or short, straight or wavy, human or not. One sign hangs on the window of a hair salon, "if you can't grow it, we'll sew it."

They will always ask if you would like to get your hair done or suggest that you do, in an accent as thick as grandma's homemade maple syrup and a limited amount of English. Money, is a word they'll understand easily. Their ability to speak a language that I don't understand left me vulnerable. They will talk about you without you ever knowing.

They will not allow anyone to take their picture. One woman said she would, if I paid her two hundred dollars. They're tight lipped. There's a certain amount of secrecy surrounding them. They have formed a community amongst themselves by excluding us, the Americans. They look at us as intruders. Some of the women are here illegally which makes them suspicious of everyone. Deprived of important documents that one would need in order to get a job, such as, a social security card, they turn instead to hair braiding.

The bidding to get you into their chair is fiercer than a hooker on the corner of 42nd Street or Hunts Point in the Bronx. For as low as twenty-five dollars and as long as you got the dollars they'll be willing and ready to pimp out your hair in the latest style.



On the look-out for customers.

Photo by Clare Brown

strange proposition it was for me. It made me think of two things; first, she was desperate for a client and secondly, if she was this desperate, how good could she have been? A good hairdresser is always busy. They sometimes have to turn clients away but here she wanted to do my hair at any cost. Yet, she wouldn't give me a dollar figure. Enough of this, I thought. I told her that I usually paid forty-five dollars. On the other hand, I could've said twenty dollars but I knew it

an old and run down building.

"Here," she said he led me here... to this place... this stranger... to a long and narrow, poorly lit stairway with many heart wrenching steps to climb. At the end of my climb, was a large room filled with African women with their children alongside of them playing as incense burned. Those that had customers, worked, while the idle ones watched. The room was without windows. Besides, there were more than

The Apollo Theater

By Clare Brown

The Apollo Theatre was built in 1913. It was originally named Hurtig & Seamon's New Burlesque Theatre until 1934, and was re-named to what we now know it as, The Apollo Theatre. Back then, black people were not allowed in the audience.

Amateur Night came to exist when Ralph Cooper, an actor, hosted an amateur radio show. He convinced then owner, Mr. Schiffman, to bring his show to the Apollo.

Just about everybody who is anybody have performed at the Apollo. And over the years, entertainers such as, Billy Holliday, Marvin Gaye, The Supremes, the Jackson Five and Prince, have performed.

During the 1970's the music had changed from Rock and Roll, R&B, to disco. People were not going to see shows as much, they opted for the disco clubs, while others chose to stay home. "They were staying home to listen to their new 8 tracks," Mr. Billy

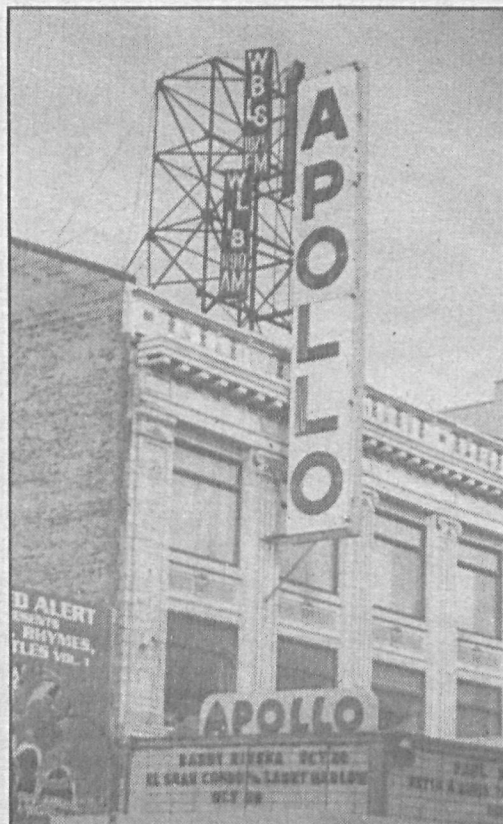


Photo by Clare Brown

Mitchell, told me, the Tour Director and Group Sales Manager. "The artists were now asking for a large amount of money to perform."

The Apollo fell under bankruptcy and subsequently closed its doors. The state eventually took it over and has since leased the property to the Apollo for the next ninety-nine years. It's now a landmark. It currently seats one thousand four hundred and eighty five and has a recording studio.

The Apollo Theatre shows free movies to children once a month. They also have an internship program for stage, audio, and merchandising. Amateur Night is donating fifty percent of their ticket sales to the American Red Cross Disaster Relief Fund from some of its shows to the World Trade Center disaster.

There is a daily group tour of the Apollo that lasts for an hour. A history of the theatre is given and if that isn't sufficient, Mr. Mitchell will sing and dance for you.

To inquire about the Apollo Theatre; you can call the box office for information at 212-531-5305.

**Advertise
in
The Paper**

THE HARLEM COMMUNITY

A look inside the 125th Street Business Improvement District

by Alecia Edwards-Sibley

The 125th Street Business Improvement District (BID) as we now know it was signed into law September 1993 and became operational in January 1994. It was created by an amalgamation of property owners and merchants who had come together to form the now defunct 125th street Local Development Corporation. The only BID in Harlem, it has a mission to "expand sustainable economic activity in the area...to maximize the ability of local(s) to benefit from commercial revitalization efforts...and to improve the quality of life in the area".

The mission statement adds that the BID's goal is to maintain a balance between community resident needs and the needs of commercial entities, the latter of which now includes heavy hitting retailers such as the Disney Store, HMV Records, Old Navy, Krispy Kreme and Rite Aid - just to name a few. Heightened awareness, respect and efficacy is hoped to be achieved via a four - pronged approach of better sanitation, marketing

and promotion, and security.

The sanitation program, which began in 1995, consists of a four man crew which keeps the sidewalks clean and attractive via removal of litter, illegal bills and posters, replacing broken glass, potting plants, etc. The marketing and promotion facet of the BID is concerned with producing a BID directory, a PR campaign, the creation of a newsletter, launching special merchants point of sale promotions, and a BID Discount Card program.

Other highlights include a 125th street documentary, which is utilized at conferences and fund raising efforts; a web site - 125streetbid.com; beautiful holiday lighting, and the 125th Oasis which is located in the plaza of the Adam Clayton Powell, Jr. building. This space can be utilized for entertainment and outdoor events.

Security measures mainly rotate around the Security Lighting Program that will be a collaboration with Con Edison to improve façade lighting along 125th street, especially where there are landmark buildings. Another aspect is that of providing a visible

foot patrol, which has been approved by 75% of the surveyed business residents.

The BID has gotten rave reviews from the Mayor's office and a variety of nationwide civic organizations, but it has had its share of perceived miscalculations over the years. One such issue came after the organization's inception when it was faced with what it saw as an inconvenient street vendor population, which it deemed competition for the business merchants' dollars. There was a major uproar by the street vendors and there was a lot of press surrounding the situation, which went on for many months. The vendors were eventually relocated to flea market space on 116th at Malcolm X Boulevard.

Current interviews with various vendors reveal that the new space is not as productive as the former exposure on 125th, which is such a high profile area, attracting both local and foreign consumers. Many vendors feel that the BID chose national attention over local respect in a move that they hope will not be a sign of future initiatives. Another point of contention

occurred concerning the May 19th observance of Malcolm X's birthday. For the past 34 years, the Organization for African Unity has spearheaded a pilgrimage to the gravesite of the fallen leader and his wife, Dr. Betty Shabazz. Led by the December 12th Movement, there has been a march down 125th street in honor of which many stores had closed their door for a time on that day.

Large chain businesses, backed by the BID, decided not to close their doors for this event. There was the extra measure of inviting a police presence, and taking part in a commercial event, which was contrary to the reverent spirit of the march. Both these final measures were BID sponsored.

Many see this occurrence as a missed opportunity for the BID to teach outside companies entering the Harlem community about a longstanding tradition, one of many which have direct ties to African culture, and enhance a sense of unity.

While there is no doubt that many jobs will be formed as a result of BID initiatives, there is also some doubt about the level

of respect given to grassroots organizations. Mom and Pop stores are suffering from the effects of big business.

Vendors, themselves entrepreneurs, feel that many of them will now lose the opportunity to own storefronts as the 125th street market which was the most lucrative around, by far, is no longer accessible. There is a growing sentiment that what the BID needs to do is come into sociopolitical balance.

As for the BID, it is busy tightening contracts with food giant Citarella, the Harlem Pier expansion project, and the Harlem Center which will house 130,000 sq. ft. of retail and over 100,000 sq. ft. of hotel space. They feel that the fact that the latter project is a joint venture partnership between the Abyssinian Development Corporation (a subsidiary of the historical Abyssinian Baptist Church) and ForestCity Ratner is a prime indication of their balance between outside and local economic forces and harkens back nicely to the aforementioned mission statement.

The Green-Glassed Gem on 125th Street

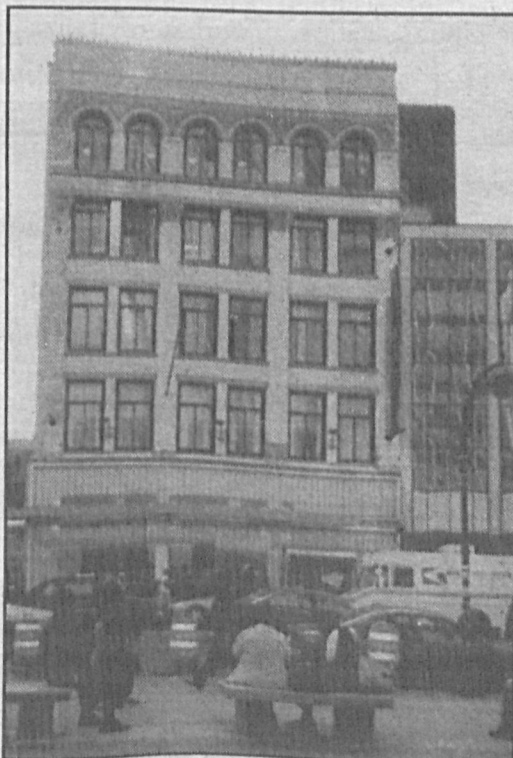
A history of the Studio Museum in Harlem

By Rhonkae Peters

The exterior of this uptown art haven stands with its aqua/green glassed elegance; the color oozing out some type of warm, inviting calm in the midst of the bustling 125th street commercial strip. The Studio Museum in Harlem stands proudly with its newly renovated facility on the infamous 125th Street, between Lenox Avenue and Adam Clayton Powell Jr. Boulevard. The museum gift shop stands to the right whilst the exhibition space is located right behind the security desk, teasing visitors with its lacquered floors and pristine white walls. These walls are lined with photographs of the lat-

est exhibit: Reflection in Black: Smithsonian African American Photography.

This exhibit is the latest of showings in this museum's 33-year existence. In 1968, the Studio Museum in Harlem was one of the many black museums that sprang up in inner city neighborhoods of Chicago, Detroit, Washington D.C., and New York at the pinnacle of the Black Power movement. These museums were the ambitions of activists, community leaders, artists, and scholars. The goal of these facilities was to foster black culture, artistic expression, and scholarship. They also served as repositories for artifacts, African-American art and art of the African Diaspora. In addition, they



The Studio Museum of Harlem.

Photo by Rhonkae Peters

also provided artist-in-residence programs where burgeoning artists can hone their skills and seek recognition and commissions for their work. Black museums, as a result, complimented such programs that were held only by historically black colleges such as Fisk, Tuskegee, dark Atlanta, Hampton, and Howard Universities.

The museum was erected as a studio and exhibition space by a

group of community leaders that included artist Betty Blayton-Taylor, social worker Frank Donnelly, philanthropist Carter Bruden and attorney Eleanor Holmes-Norton. The curators were world-renowned black artists Romare Bearden, Elizabeth Catlett, and Richard Hunt, while the director of the Metropolitan Museum of Art sat on the advisory board. The location of 125th Street was deemed appropriate for the house of black art, the location of the Harlem Renaissance. In 1979, the New York Savings Bank donated the five-story building that houses the museum. In 1987, the museum became

continued on pg 9

THE HARLEM COMMUNITY

Economic Development or Gentrification?

by Jonathan Wilson
and Kahlil Almustafa

Walking down 125th Street, it seems the Harlem community is going through highly beneficial economic development. The streets are filled with corporate America's poster children: Disney, Starbucks, Old Navy, and HMV, to name a few.

Harlem has been the 'Mecca' for African culture in America for decades. It was the epicenter of black art, music, literature and throughout the Harlem Renaissance of the 1920s and early 1930s. By the mid-1960's, Harlem had suffered from closed businesses, a fleeing middle class and before long, the ravages of drugs in the communities. Now once again, Harlem is in a transition stage.

Some, mostly higher-income residents, business people and new Harlem residents describe what is happening in Harlem as 'economic development.' On the other hand, many displaced lower-level income residents; cultural leaders, activists, street vendors and small business owners say that Harlem is in the process of 'gentrification.'

Gentrification means to convert a deteriorated or aging area in a city, into a more affluent middle-class neighborhood, as by re-modeling dwellings, resulting in increased property values and in displace-

ment of the poor.

In 1993, under the Clinton administration, Harlem was designated as one of six Empowerment Zones. With the legislative help of Rep. Charles Rangel, D-NY, the area receive \$300 million from public funds over 10 years to encourage business growth. The Empowerment Zone, a Reaganomics, backwards Robin Hood concept, sought to provide tax cuts and grants for businesses willing to relocate or expand businesses in Harlem, was supposed to be the answer to the poverty situation in Harlem.

The empowerment

required to hire 75 percent of their workers from the neighborhood. Stores like Old Navy and HMV hire people on ten and fifteen hour-a-week shifts, allowing them to pad their employment numbers, while top-paid managers often come from the outside.

Commercial real estate brokers say storefronts that leased for \$2,500 a month three years ago are now going for \$6,500. With housing rents increasing further downtown, Harlem becomes a viable option for many Manhattan residents who did not wish to leave the city. A two

neighborhoods. "This leads to an inflated rental market. Consequently, people are not able to pay and are gradually forced to move." This means that small, family-owned stores are being replaced by fancy shops and modernized apartments that once were affordable, according to the New York Amsterdam News 5/16/2001.

Bailey is executive director of The Harlem Tenants Council; a 7-year-old advocacy group that is helping residents get together to fight against greedy landlords and big business. New York City is in "the midst of a critical housing shortage," she said. "It's at crisis proportions. Harlem represents the last frontier of a housing stock that for a long time was written off as undesirable." "The price of gentrification is the displacement of poor, working and even middle-class families. It is happening all over the city." Willie Kathryn Suggs a real estate agent says 65 to 70 percent of the homes sales she brokers are to African-Americans, the percentage of non-Blacks is creeping up; now it's close to 35 percent.

Residents of 790 Riverside Drive at 157th Street estimate that approximately 30 families got formal or informal eviction notices over the last month of so. Many of these families have been renting their co-op apartments for years with hopes of eventually buying them. Now, their

homes are selling for up to a quarter of a million dollars, far beyond their means. "You have a mix of tenants who are fairly poor, and you have people who are millionaires pushing people out," said tenant Marvin Borenstein, who is in his 70s.

Lloyd Williams, the president and CEO of the Greater Harlem Chamber of Commerce, said that a community could undergo "revitalization," or redevelopment, without people having to move from their homes. Revitalization enriches the community with new services, like better education, better hospitals and better paying quality jobs.

"You can revitalize an area without gentrifying the area by just developing it," said Williams, "and the same people who lived in that area are able to benefit from the redevelopment. That is not gentrification."

"As you revitalize that area, [the residents] should be the ones who are being employed by the new jobs and who are benefiting from the quality health services and quality schools."

For a critical analysis of the development of Harlem, one has to take a closer look at the people who are affected by the changing society. In Harlem the people themselves are changing, poor people are being moved out, while more affluent people are moving in.



New Stores on 125 Street

photo by Kahlil Almustafa

zone played a crucial role in the \$58 million shopping strip "Harlem USA" project, which features some of the already mentioned capitalist giants as well as a Magic Johnson's Theatre. Because Harlem is part of an Empowerment Zone, many new businesses are

bedroom apartment in Harlem that could have been rented for \$400-\$600 in 1996, is now going for as much as \$1,400.

Nellie Hester Bailey, a 30-year resident of Harlem, says that gentrification, or "urban revitalization," is going on in poor

The Green-Glassed Gem on 125th Street Continued from pg 7

the first African-American museum accredited by the American Association of Museums.

In keeping with its institutional mission, the museum has proudly exhibited works of prominent black artists such as Jacob Lawrence, Romare Bearden, Edward Mitchell Bannister, James Van Der Zee, Elizabeth Catlett, and Joshua Johnston. In the early years, the museum gained its pieces mainly through donations from artists and patrons. Not

until 1977 did the museum begin to formally acquire works.

Symposiums such as the Contemporary African Art Symposium in 1990 were held to explore, discuss and compare traditional and contemporary African art and. The current exhibition Reflection in Black: Smithsonian African American Photography chronicles African-American life and struggle for freedom. It is divided into two parts. The First One Hundred Years

1842-1942, and Art and Activism.

In Art and Activism, photographs captured moments in the civil rights movement of past and present. Historical moments were captured in William Earle Williams'

"Jamestown Island", the site of the first Africans' landing in America and also the site for a Civil War fort built by slaves; "Promise Keeper March '98" and "Million Women March '96" by Hank Sloan Thomas, and portraits of the life of death row inmates by Lou Jones in "Abdullah Badur", "Ed Kennedy",

"Daniel Webb", and "Mumia-AbuJamal". Rare photos such as Two Children in the Panther Breakfast Program "1970 by Jonathan Eubanks gave a dimension of the Black Panther movement that is rarely, if ever, seen in the mainstream media and is often not a part of the popular perception of the Panther Movement.

The Studio Museum in Harlem also provides ongoing free public education programs for children for the Fall. Programs such as "Books, Authors and Kids", "Art Adventure", and "First Saturdays for Families" are

offered free of charge to families with children ages 5-12. Adult programs such as artists-in-residence showings, public debates, and gallery showings are open to members and the public alike for a small fee. In keeping with its tradition, the Studio Museum in Harlem proudly continues to support black art, scholarship, and education of the community. One can learn more about the museum with its public education and the artists-in-residence (AIR) programs by logging on to www.studiomuseum-minharlem.org.

LIFESTYLES

Emergency Disaster Kit

By Alecia Edwards-Sibley

It is fair to say that our lifestyle has been seriously altered since September 11. Daily news reports are giving increasingly frightening reports about anthrax contamination, and as of this writing the first case of inhalation anthrax has hit New York via a stockroom clerk at the Manhattan Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital on the Upper East Side. She will be the fourth person to have died in the last month.

In the days before and after Halloween we are braced for some more attacks. We do not know what form they will take, where they will occur, nor when there may strike. What we do know is what we can do to prepare ourselves as much as possible in terms of domestic preparedness.

Following are some guidelines for a family disaster kit in case the worst should occur (as recommended by the American Red Cross):

- * Infant formula, diapers, contact lens solution (doubles for rinsing chemical irritants out of the eyes).
- * First aid kit and manual
- * Prescription medications
- * Change of clothes and sleeping bags for all
- * Flashlight with working batteries (extra batteries)
- * Battery-powered radio
- * Food and bottled water
- * Ample cash
- * Copies of birth certificates and passports

Some other ways to prepare for an emergency

are to choose an out-of-town contact whom everyone knows to call and can relay news of everyone's whereabouts. Also establish a meeting spot or a place where you can stay overnight. Plan separately for family pets or ensure that they will be able to stay with you. Find out what your child's school emergency plan is, and ensure that the school has all your emergency numbers. It may also be a good idea to outfit the family with I.D. bracelets.

In case of a home evacuation, grab the emergency kit, lock all doors, wear long sleeved shirts and pants and sturdy shoes. In case of quarantine lock all doors and shut off all fans, heating and air conditioning. Go to a room above ground without windows as some chemicals are heavier than air and seep into basements. Seal off cracks with duct tape.

Beyond Anthrax

Unfortunately, there are other biological and chemical weapons beyond anthrax that we should be aware of. These weapons can be transmitted via aerosol, consumption or direct attack. The most common weapons are as follow:

Name	Type	Symptoms	Transmission	Incubation	Cure
Anthrax	Biological	Resembles common cold, then breathing becomes difficult, kills by body going into shock	Not contagious. Contact with infected animals or by aerosol. Most deadly when inhaled.	Two days to six weeks following exposure.	Antibiotics (Cipro) must be given early. Vaccines involved a series of six shots over many months
Botulinum toxin	Biological	Blurred vision; muscle weakness; paralysis; respiratory failure; death.	Food (porous membranes in mouth or digestive system) It is the most poisonous substance known.	Two hours To eight days. 12 to 72 hours	Prompt treatment with antitoxins.
Smallpox	Biological	Fever; fatigue; severe head and backaches; sometimes stomach pain and delirium; then rash appears blossoming into blisters. Often fatal.	Aerosol attack, then person to person through contaminated bedclothes. Very contagious.	12 to 14 days.	Vaccine, if given before or within four days of exposure. Side effects can be encephalitis.
Plague	Biological	Fever; chills, trouble breathing, cough, bloody phlegm. Infection destroys organ function.	Aerosol attack	1 to 6 days	Antibiotics such as streptomycin or gentamicin.
Tabun, Soman, Sarin, VX	Chemical	Chest pressure, headache, breathing, convulsions, death by respiratory.	Can be inhaled or absorbed through the skin.	Can kill or incapacitate in minutes.	Atropine, as soon as possible.
Mustard Gas	Chemical	Blistering on eyes, skin, lungs	Gas like cloud or liquid.	Two to 24 hours.	No antidote. Patient must be contaminated.

FINANCES

Financial Empowerment for the Student - Part 2

Money Market Funds and You

By Alecia Edwards - Sibley

What to do..

Show of hands: most people have all their money in a low paying checking or savings account. Do you? Once you have enough money in a checking account to qualify for free checking, you should begin investing.

Consider a money market fund. It is a type of mutual fund of the most stable variety, and they pay an interest rate one to two points higher than a regular savings account. Think of it as a smart bank account. Put three to six months worth of living expenses in it before you even think of a stock or a bond. It makes for a great emergency fund. You can write checks from it, but more on that later.

How it works..

When large companies or governments need money, they issue money market instruments for the cash they need. These are basically IOU's. The fund managers mostly invest in these IOU's issued by large reliable companies such as federal government and big name corporations. Therefore, they are considered quite safe. On the rare

occasion that the deal goes awry, the fund manager has often been willing to reimburse the fund, thereby protecting the investor.

As with any mutual fund, when you purchase you are actually purchasing shares. The fund manager tries to keep the price of each share equal to a dollar. Therefore, a \$200 purchase is the same as 200 shares of said fund. The fund manager then lends your \$200 to various governments and corporations. Now when they repay, they must also repay the pre-arranged interest. The fund passes these interests back to you in the form of dividends. Many people choose to have these dividends automatically reinvested back into the fund, which is a good idea.

Some considerations...

There are taxable and tax-exempt money market funds. Here's how to decide which one is right for you: Let's say you are considering a fund that pays 5%. If there is no state or city tax where you live, and you are in the 28% income bracket, 28% or 1.4% will go to Uncle Sam, leaving you with a 3.6% yield. That means you need to make more than 3.6% from a tax-exempt fund to beat the return

on a taxable fund. Therefore, a tax-exempt 4% fund is better for you than a 5% taxable fund.

If you are subject to state or city taxes, do the calculation using federal, state, and city tax rates. You can then decide whether a double or triple-exempt rate would be best for you. The latter is better for New Yorkers as it allows for exemption for federal, city and state taxes. Due to the fact that they restrict their investments to a single city, however, such funds are less diversified.

You can write a check...

You can purchase your fund from a mutual fund company, a brokerage firm, or a bank. A mutual fund company won't permit checks for less than \$100, and a fairly large minimum balance. They will give you no ATM card.

Brokerage firms offer asset management accounts, which give you limitless check writing privileges in any amount against your account. You can purchase your fund from a mutual fund company, a brokerage firm, or a bank. A mutual fund company won't permit checks for less than \$100, and a fairly large minimum balance. They will give you no ATM card.

Brokerage firms offer asset management accounts, which give you limitless check writing privileges in any amount against your account. You may be required to conduct other forms of business within a year (such as a stock or bond purchase). You may get an ATM card, but will most likely be charged a fee with each withdrawal.

Banks will not allow for a check written for less than \$100. They may waive the fee on standard checking accounts if you can maintain a prearranged balance in your money market fund and regular checking combined.

In the end..

You are probably better off getting your fund from a low cost fund company, then using a bank for your checking needs. Again, find a bank that has a low minimum balance requirement for checking and as soon as that amount is met, funnel the rest into your money market fund. It is good for emergencies, a short-term nest egg, and the limited check writing privileges will help to keep it where it belongs.

The Student Services Corporation (SSC)

By Alecia Edwards - Sibley

Incorporated in 1978, the SSC was formed as an antidote to the spendthrift ways of what was called the "college association". The "college association" had offices on every CUNY campus and was comprised of faculty and students. Its responsibility was to allocate and monitor the expenditures of funds collected via student activity fees, but monies were being mismanaged, records were faulty and/or missing - in short, there was widespread disarray. A responsible, balancing body was needed, and from this need emerged the SSC.

The Corporation is comprised of thirteen board members who serve for varying lengths of time: the president's designee (whose term is determined by the president); three administrative members (two year terms or will of the President); three faculty members (staggered three year terms); and six student members (one year terms). The SSC has nine allocating bodies: the Child Development & Family Services Center, Finley Student Center, Graduate Student Council, Intercollegiate

Athletics/Recreational Sports, Media Board, NYPIRG, City College Safety Services (CCSS), the Undergraduate Student Govt., and the Wellness and Counseling Center. These bodies strive to create a viable, multifaceted environment that is a microcosm of the world off-campus, and that properly addresses the needs of the students.

The primary funding for these organizations comes from the student activity fees, so the direct relationship between the level of enrollment and the quality of services becomes immediately apparent. CCNY has one of the lowest student activity rates in the CUNY system. Attempts to raise the fee have been met with increasing skepticism over the years, and in addition to this it can only be changed by referendum. This calls for approval of ten percent of the appropriate student body voted on in conjunction with the student body elections in the Spring of each school year, followed by the approval of the President and the Board of Trustees.

According to Dean Paul Bobb, "services are suffering under the current level of student activity fees, our purchasing power has

largely diminished considering the rate of inflation, and the sheer cost of delivering services. The new equipment installed in the Wingate Hall fitness center, and the expansion of the Wellness and Counseling Center services to include gynecological and HIV counseling are just some of the services which need greater allocation of funds for maintenance.

The allocating bodies are allowed to do individual fundraising, but the Dean asserts that outside funding is difficult and an unsteady source to rely on. The Wellness Center has recently received a grant from a local hospital, and the Athletic Program will be sponsoring a golf tournament in the Spring. The proceeds from these endeavors will be helpful, but they often have better public relations than long-term fiscal value. Regardless of the omnipresent issues surrounding funding, the corporation has succeeded in clearing up over two hundred thousand dollars of its debt over the past six or seven years. This accomplishment has been largely in part to the budget regulation and control of the Business Office.

The Business Office is the fiscal assistant to the SSC. It keeps

records, gets audited for the SSC, and aids in the development of budget of the allocating bodies via disbursement of funds and weekly expenditure reports.

The Business Office cuts checks when an allocating body or club presents a pre-bill or completed disbursement form for which they can cut a check. According to Kathy Springer, SSC Business Manager, the major snafus that can occur between her office and an allocating body are often as a result of the allocating bodies handing in fiscal information late, or ignoring something such as the special parameters of off-campus activities (which require a Waiver of Liability form).

The office also seeks to ease the stress of college life by providing certain extracurricular services such as discounted movie tickets to Sony and United Artists theatres, through discounts on car rentals with Enterprise Rent-A-Car, and by selling tickets for on campus events. All these services can be accessed by contacting the SSC Business Office in NAC 1/210.

See chart on pg. 14

THE HARLEM COMMUNITY

Making It Real

Miller brewing company and Greater Harlem chamber of commerce host 2nd annual Business seminar

By Sheria McFadden

Do you have an entrepreneurial spirit? do you need guidance, resources, and the "how to" of starting and maintaining a business. Well, if you attended the 2001 Old English 800 "Making It Real" Business Seminar, that is just what you got. Although, the journey to entrepreneurship begins with an idea, paper and pencil, the OE 800 "Making It Real" Business Seminar bridges the gap between aspiring Black and Hispanic entrepreneur (age 21 and older) and top level Black and Hispanic executives and established entrepreneurs from a variety of fields.

On Saturday, October 20, 2001, The Miller Brewing Company and the Greater Harlem Chamber of Commerce (GHCC) joined forces to produce the second annual Old English 800 "Making It

Real" Business Seminar at the Double Tree Hotel in New York. The all day seminar offered up and coming entrepreneurs the opportunity to get the "how to" advice on starting and maintaining a business, as well as, the chance to communicate their ideas, ask questions and get feed back from established entrepreneurs and top level executives from the banking, law, financial, marketing, and entertainment industries.

There were many high ranking members from major corporations in attendance, such as Chivon Dean, President/CEO of Ruff Ryders Records, he was the keynote speaker, Maynard Crawley, Vice President of Prudential Financial Services, Chester Brown, Assistant Vice President of Carver Federal Savings Bank, Eugene Williams, CEO Harlem Partnership Center, Inc., Harvey Butler, Vice President of Corporate Business Services -JP

Morgan Chase, Charles Powell, Esq. Senior Projector Manager of the Greater Harlem Chamber of Commerce and the list goes on.

The first part of the day was spent attending the four Plenary Sessions: Capture Your Vision, Developing Your Plan, Sourcing Capital and Marketing Your Business. In these sessions the panelist's shared advice on researching your prospective industry, knowing your target audience and properly marketing your product. In addition, Yvonne Chase, a Life Coach, offered a unique way of expanding your resources or contacts, she called it "Team 100". The idea is to take four friends or businesses associates and have each of them make a list of fifty contacts and share them with one another.

According to Tyrone Williams of First Union National Bank, there are four things you need to

do to become an entrepreneur, "Think It, Research, Plan It and Do It." Mr. Williams also suggested that, you keep your business plans simple and not get caught up in technical language or vague statements. And within the first page or two, it should be clear to the reader what kind of business you are operating. As for raising capital he said that you should first ask family, friends and fools (people with money).

The second part of the day consisted of "Breakaway" sessions. These sessions ranged from Freelancing, Understanding the Law and Getting your Business in Order. In the Freelancing Session they stressed the importance of the 3M's of entrepreneurship, "Money, Markets and Management." Harvey Butler, VP of Corporate Business Services-JPMorgan Chase said, you should have deep knowledge about your products,

know what kind of marketing techniques best suit your product, and establish some contacts within your industry. In addition, he believes, that creating a niche and bridging the gap between the ideal and industry will help you establish yourself as a successful entrepreneur.

If you or anyone you know has the desire and determination to be an entrepreneur this is the place to start. The small price of admission does not compare to the wealth of information and resources you leave with. The seminar is held in Los Angeles, Chicago, New York, Houston and Atlanta. There is still time to enter the Business grant Competition.

You can log on to www.millerbrewing.com or call 1-877-889-7800 for an application and rules. The deadline is November 30, 2001.

Nigerian students meet Consul representative at luncheon

By Kelechi Onwuchekwa

The United Nigerian Students Association (UNSA) hosted a luncheon in the faculty dining room on October 25th, inviting a Nigerian Consulate representative and an attorney to speak about the present Nigerian political and economic crisis. Many members of UNSA, the CCNY faculty, Undergraduate Student Government, and student body were in attendance.

UNSA President Olutoyin Williams and Professor Chiudi Uwazurike (UNSA's faculty advisor) delivered the opening speeches. President Williams captured the students' attention with chants of the Nigerian national anthem, followed by the introduction of the speakers by Prof. Uwazurike. One of them was the Head of Chancery of the Nigerian Consulate, Mr. E. Ntekim. He gave a historical account of the

Federal Republic, starting with the empires such as the Oyo and Fulani empires, up to the British rule that forced a unifying of two different religions, Christianity and Islam. He described how such factionalism plays out in the crisis's plaguing the nation using the difficulty in ruling "these 36 states" as an example. After advising that the factionalism must subside to have a "stable political system," he offered dual citizenship to the students in attendance, saying that there is "nothing to stop you from getting a Nigerian passport." With regard to development, he said, "What we need is foreign investment to develop."

The next speaker was lawyer - activist Placidus Abuwa. He quoted Mr. Ntekim in the call for "personal investment" in Nigeria. According to Mr. Abuwa, speculation about a

possible break - up of the nation was useless, because "at the end of the day, we're all Nigerians... We need to build what [Chuka] Oneanyi called a 'spider - web' economy in which we

businesses, and that their unification in an Non Governmental Organization that can stand against the oil companies stationed in the region is necessary. One example he gave was the

session followed in which students challenged Mr. Ntekim call for "foreign" investment in Nigeria. One student, Notah Abigbogun, asked "How do we protect people from religious conflict, before making offers for investments?" Undoubtedly he was referring to the recent violence in northern Nigerian cities following the attacks on the WTC. Notah's question was followed up by Ron Gibbs, representative of the All - African Peoples Revolutionary Party, who asked, "How will this benefit the masses [of Nigerian peoples]?" Mr. Ntekim tried answering by saying that the government should address the oil problems in the "minority regions" of Nigeria (the regions inhabited by the Igbo and Ogoni peoples, consisting of over 30% of the nation's population) by recruiting for newer workers and introducing "liberalization" that



Head of Chancery: Mr. Ntekim

Photo by Kelechi Onwuchekwa

patronize our own people." He went on to say that Nigerian professionals should be patronized as much as others for similar

"NEEDLE" program that is involved in engineering and food production programs in both Nigeria and the US.

A heated Q & A

continued on page 16

IN THE AFRICAN DIASPORA...

The Price of Ice:

Hip-Hop's Infatuation With Diamonds Possibly Linked to African Amputees

By Kahlil Almustafa

It seems every rap song is talking about the "bling-bling." Popular recording artist Jay-Z made a rap song and video dedicated to a 'thug's best friend.' Kansas City activist Sonny Scroggins says rap artists make diamonds, which they call "ice" or "bling-bling" part of their fashion. While rap artists are making the glimmering stones part of their culture, hundreds of thousands of men, women and children in Sierra Leone are maimed and wounded by rebel soldiers who are funding their activities by selling illegal diamonds on the international market.

The illegal diamond trade has been carried out for the past five years by the Revolutionary United Front (RUF), by seizing diamond territories, setting up mining operations and traffick-

ing diamonds they have no legal right to. According to Malcolm Garcia of the Kansas City Star, rebels make \$25 to \$125 million annually, which they use to finance their brutal activities which include murder, rape and cutting off limbs of the people of Sierra Leone, to make them feel inferior and erode public support for the government.

Some of the victims include 16 year-old Adaman, whose right arm and part of her left hand were amputated, keeping her from being able to rub her pregnant belly. Another victim is a 6 year-old anonymous boy whose arm has been cut off and brain can be seen pulsating through a partly maimed part of his scalp.

More than two mil-

lion people (population approximately five million) have been driven from their



Amputee Victim

Courtesy CNN

homes in mining regions. Many refugees are forced to neighboring lands, such as the 400,000 people in Guinea. Many amputees take refuge in makeshift camps in Sierra Leone's capital Freetown. The amputee camp has one tap that provides drinking and washing water for 2,000 people. Edward Conte, Vice-Chairman of the camp says, "conditions are bad. There is nothing to do here so amputees go to the

streets and beg, others turn to prostitution."

There are different opinions about the amount of 'conflict diamonds,' diamonds that make it into the international market from illegal diamond trade. DeBeers, marketer of two-thirds of the world's rough diamonds says 'conflict diamonds' account for about four percent of the global trade, while many activist say the number is closer to 15 percent. According to the United Nations, poor controls at diamond trading centers in Belgium, Israel and India have made it impossible to tell one hundred percent where diamonds are coming from.

Alex Yearsley, campaigner at Global Witness, one of the non-governmental organizations that first brought the issue of blood diamonds to the United Nation's attention said, "the scrutiny the UN has brought on the diamond

industry has had a huge impact." The United Nations had introduced a campaign to prevent 'conflict diamonds' from reaching the international market, but is considering ending it. Some UN diplomats believe resources could possibly be used more effectively in other areas.

Not many rap artists or fans are aware of the inhumane practices going on in Sierra Leone. An article of the June 2001 The Source hip-hop magazine, called "Diamond in the Rough" addressed this humanitarian crisis, but there were far more advertisements featuring artists 'sporting' their 'iced out' medallions or watches. I still cannot understand how rap listeners could listen to artists brag about material objects that their audiences cannot afford. The sad truth is, the people of Sierra Leone cannot afford it either.

NAACP "Speaks truth to power" at White Plains Conference

By Kelechi Onwuchekwa

Representatives from New York State branches of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People converged on the city of White Plains between October 5th and October 7th for their annual state conference, in which they evaluated yearly gains and goals. Included in these discussions were experts and panelists on subjects such as finance, cancer, politics, and education. Guiding this conference, which took place at the Crown Plaza Hotel, was State NAACP President Hazel Dukes, and 1st Vice President of the New York Conference of NAACP branches Frank Masiah.

The main events occurred on the second day, October 6th, starting with a workshop on public school disparities, moderated by Education Consultant Audrey Gaul. The second workshop dealt with predatory lending and community revitalization, moderated by Fleet Bank's New York

Senior VP Bernell Grier. There was much talk over credit companies harming African - Americans with their lending practices, about how such practices cause gentrification, and educating African -

Civil Rights Under Law. She spoke of the media ignoring the sacrifices African American members of the FDNY and NYPD made during the World Trade Center attacks, and voiced her disillusionment

vent the reversal of civil rights and liberties. At last, Ms. Arnwine introduced members of the audience who helped her during the World Conference Against Racism.

After lunch, there was a workshop dealing with the extremely high casualty rates from cancer among African - Americans, moderated by Westchester County NAACP Director and Prostate Cancer survivor Winston Ross. This discussion included fighting perceptions of government conspiracies in cancer research, and improving health care access and community outreach. Also discussed was participation in the ongoing New York Cancer Project, a study gathering statistics on cancer rates throughout New York State, as well as responses to a cancer diagnosis.

The awards dinner took place in the evening. NAACP Region II (New York and parts of New England) Director Paula Brown - Edme led off this

event with a brief speech. Afterwards was a series of annual awards presented by President Dukes: the Effe Gordon Award, the Public Service Award, and the highest award in the New York State NAACP, the E.T. Reed Award. Afterwards, actor/activist Ozzie Davis spoke to the audience about being the voice of the poor when their elected politicians are not doing their jobs, as well as using laws that protect the voiceless.

I was both informed and impressed while attending the NAACP conference. The corporate connections the organization had that helped to make this conference successful were interesting. However, I also felt that such connections hampered its ability to fight for people's human rights. What I also felt was the "bourgeois" air that the NAACP has had problems with lately. This should not take away, however, from the behind - the - scenes work the organization has done in the past.



Awards ceremony.

Photo by Kelechi Onwuchekwa

Americans about lending and credit.

During midday, there was a luncheon that featured musical selections, a brief speech by President Dukes, and a lecture by Barbara Arnwine, Executive Director of the Lawyers' Committee for

at African - Americans approving racial profiling of Arab - Americans. She stressed that the NAACP and other organizations like it must fight the Bush Administration's efforts to nominate right - wingers to key legislative and executive posts in order to pre-

POETRY

Normal

75 dollar polo sweater
w/ the flag on it America
Twin Tower postcards
two for five America
Attacked America
Surprised America.
How we gonna kill people
that're willing to die America
Back in business America
Wash Wall Street America
Watch Wall Street America
Watch Wall Street America?
Biggest crime in history,
bigger than slavery America
Michael Jackson finds his new career America
Projects don't have red, white & blue flags America
Just brown roaches, blu'z and Black Flag America
It's your America
It's my America
Little children sit at home and ask why America
Will Smith raps the tribute America
Sisqo sings the hook
in an American flag thong America
It's right America
It's wrong America
How you gonna act like
you don't know 'bout droppin' bombs America
Don't remember Bagdad America
What about Panama America
And there's Haiti America
What about Grenada America
How 'bout Iran America
And what about Cambodia America
And then there's the Sudan America
What about Hiroshima America
Don't remember terrorism America
Forgot about Christopher Columbus America
What the trans-Atlantic slave trade America
Forgot about Willie Lynch & Bull Conner America
What about COINTELPRO, cocaine & AIDS America
Don't remember terrorism America
Forgot the KKK America
Young, Black men wonder

'EM... (PART I)

'em shoes walked from Mississippi to Cincinnati
ma man said to go with him to find work
he promised me a new pair of shoes
he promised me a street lined with gold
he didn't deliver they never do
like the mailman come late
don't come on holidays Sundays
birthday's

(PART II)

'em jeans Mama patched up
then think of throwing it away
said it was fit for the garbage not me
Didn't she say I was garbage?

By Clare Brown

if they're going to come home everyday America
Sad now America
Buy flags now America
What do you do
when unity's a fad now America
Arab Americans scared to go outside America
An Indian man got killed for looking Arab America
Black happy to drive on the turnpike America
Just don't wear your head wrapped on the turnpike America
Are we safe America
Are we scared America
What's greater Democracy or Fear America

Wake up America
Revenge is a reaction
But it's a mistake America
This humanitarian propoganda
I say it's fake America
How much more will it take America
People in the World Trade Center
have died America
People in the pentagon and in the airplanes
have died America
People in Flight 800 and Nairobi
have died America
The children of Rwanda and Iran
have died America
The children of South Bronx and
have died America
Muslim people in America are dying America
The people of Afghanistan are dying America
The people are dying America
The children are dying America.
attacked America
but it's still America
impeach Bush2 before
he get us all killed America
we've been warned America
hear the alarm America
whatever you do
please don't go back to the norm America

By Kahlil Almustafa

MINIMUM WAGE

Minimum wage
Maximum labor
didn't get a
Major or
a Minor
in College

by Clare Brown

CCNY STUDENTS

An EMT's brush with death

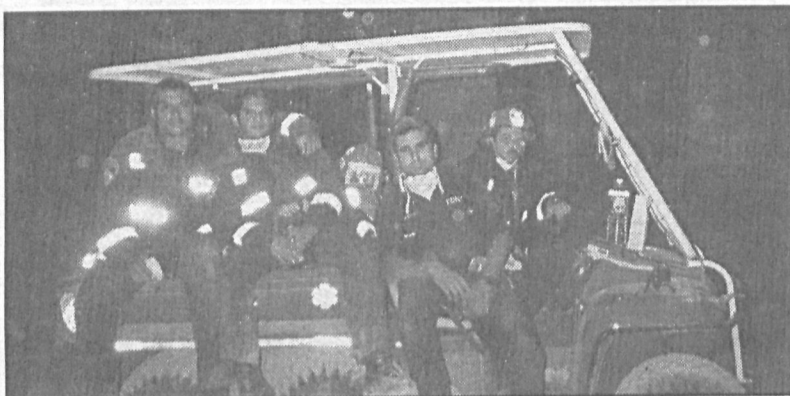
By Kelechi Onwuchekwa

Jason Saffron, a CCNY Political Science major and Emergency Medical Technician, a member of Undergraduate Student Government, and an Army reservist, had a very close call on September 11th. He is part of Command Battalion 4, which is based in the Lower East Side. Jason was on his way to school that morning when American Airlines #11 hit the north WTC tower. He was called back down to his station for the emergency, although traffic would prevent him from making it to his post until 10 A.M.

When Jason got to the battalion post, he found that most of his unit was already down at the disaster site. "I then suited up and grabbed the last EMU (emergency medical unit) and headed down there," as he described. His route took

him down South St and west from the Seaport. The situation increasingly worsened the closer he got to the

after the destruction of the Twin Towers, Jason's unit was stationed at the Chelsea Piers triage center for treat-



Jason Saffron (far left) with fellow members of his battalion near "Ground Zero."
Photo by Jason Saffron

site, with people on the streets and distress calls coming in from the collapse of the south WTC tower. This slowed his progress towards the scene, but it turned out to be the thing that saved his life. At 10:29 A.M., the north WTC tower collapsed. He told me that "if I got there sooner, I probably would not be here speaking to you right now."

For several hours

ment of newly found survivors. Unfortunately, few came. "We wanted to help while we were at the Chelsea Piers, but we found that there was nothing much we could do," he said about this. Later on, the unit went down via supply truck to West and Chambers Streets; where they handed the truck over to a fellow EMT who came to the scene without his uniform.

Afterwards they split into 8 teams, each one led by a lieutenant. The team Jason was with was stationed at South End Avenue and Liberty Street, around the corner from "Ground Zero." They set up a triage center where they treated injured firemen in the rescue effort. This was at 8 P.M. He was still at the center the following morning, when 7 W.T.C. collapsed.

This series of events had a terrible impact on Jason. He thought that his unit was lost in the destruction. Then there was the realization that there was

nothing more to be done for the victims at the Chelsea Piers triage, when no more survivors were found. Thus, "when I got home, I got very emotional, especially after

seeing my kids."

Jason admitted that he, like many others in this city, was "out of sync for days" after the attack. As an example, he told me of his coming to school during the Rosh Hashanah holiday: "I thought school was in when it wasn't." There was little time to recover, however; since he is an Army reservist, he was one of the 10,000 troops called up by President Bush in the rush to secure the nation's borders. "I was on standby for two days," he said, adding to his loss of rhythm in school.



Rescuers at work at "Ground Zero."

Photo by Jason Saffron

City College of New York current Student Activity Fee Distribution

contd. from pg. 10

Student Activity Fees Allocation	Undergraduate F/T \$ 49.35	Undergraduate P/T \$ 33.35	NON-DEGREE F/T \$ 23.85	NON-DEGREE P/T \$ 14.85	Graduate P/T \$ 15.35	C.W.E. P/T \$ 5.00
Finley Student Center	13.00	7.00	9.00	4.00	4.00	5.00
Undergraduate Student Government (USG)	4.00	4.00	12.00	10.00	0.00	0.00
Athletics	15.00	5.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
USG Concert Fund	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Media Board	2.50	2.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Safety Services	1.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Graduate Council	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.00	0.00
Graduate News	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.50	0.00
Wellness & Counseling Center	6.00	6.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Night Care (CDC)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.00	0.00
Child Development (CDC)	2.00	2.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
NYPIRG	4.00	4.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
U.S.S.	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.00
Total	49.35	33.35	23.85	14.85	15.35	5.00

CITY COLLEGE/COMMUNITY NEWS

The First Black President:

Dennis Rahiim Watson Brings Simulated Press Conference To CCNY

By Kahlil Almustafa

'The First Black President' will be coming to City College on Tuesday, November 13 in the NAC Auditorium at 12-2pm. This event will feature motivational speaker Dennis Rahiim Watson in a simulated press conference addressing the challenges facing students in the 21st century.

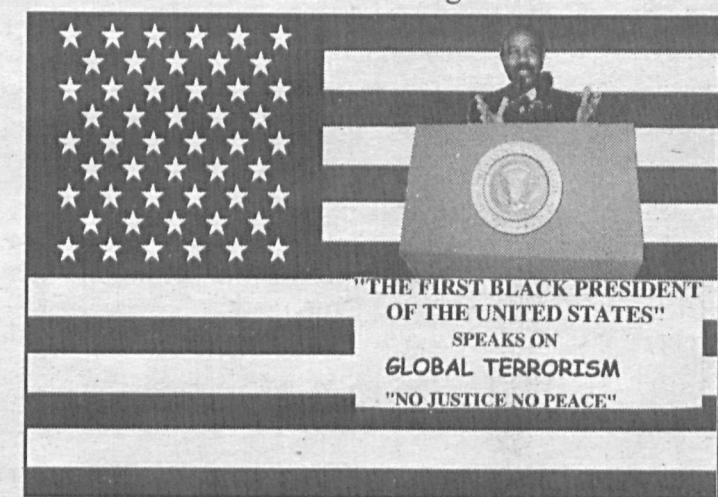
In his one-act play 'The First Black President,' Watson delivers a speech as president and then takes questions about all areas of foreign and domestic policy. CCNY will kick off his 26-city tour from New York to California.

Dennis Watson, President/CEO of National Black Youth Leadership Council, will be talking to students about getting serious about leadership, success, responsibility, empowerment and becoming ambassadors of good will for youth throughout their communities and the world. "I challenge students to think big and do big things and make their parents proud. We got big shoes to fill, the shoes of

Fredrick Douglas, the shoes of Dr. John Henrik Clarke, the shoes of Carter G. Woodson, the shoes of Queen Mother Moore, the shoes of Professor Leonard Jeffries.

"Colleges are a hotbed of intellectualism. Students are problem solvers. Solutions to the world problems lie in the hands of students. This is

the greatest generation we've ever produced. Students need to play a major part in the economic revitalization and the revitalization of the thought process."



president would be to stabilize the planet. I will travel around personally making amends and atoning on behalf of the American people to reduce the high-level of anti-American sentiment even if it meant apologizing for past policies. The world loves America, but they hate America's hypocrisy. "One of the first things I intend to do is lift

the embargo on Cuba. I intend to meet with Castro, Hussein, Khadafi and Arafat personally. I will send multicultural delegations around the world to unite people.

"I will allow one hundred percent debt reduction in Africa and throughout the rest of the world so

My first priority as 'The First Black President'

that countries could grow food, so that they do not have to spend all of their GNP trying to pay back their debt. I will also get America's allies to reduce the debt of Third World countries.

The 'First Black President' talks about Hip-Hop

I have a lot of respect for Hip-Hop artists, being a poet myself. Everywhere I go, people calling me son. I don't want to be called son, I want young men to start taking care of their sons. I am engaging the Hip-Hop artists to help in freeing the people.

Three important actions as 'The First Black President'

1. Black people should have an African-American Holocaust museum in Washington DC and in New York. There should be an apology for slavery. There should be monuments in DC for Black heroes and Black heroes that are important to Black people. The monuments of the capital should reflect the people who have made America great.

2. I want to open up the prisons. Every Black man in prison should have a series of Black lawyers to review their cases, because we've been falsely accused. The justice system in America has been unjust to Black folks. We need Black men in jail back out so that they can support their families.

3. I am interested in the stability of the Black family. I will have a series of White House summits on Black love and the Black family, so that we could get Black men and Black men singing from the same page.

Dennis Watson says he is "a put up or shut up President. This is one president you cannot bullshit." He believes that if America had a first Black President, independent of the system, that had the support of the American people, we could make drastic change. Watson believes that everything in America must change post-Sept. 11. His campaign slogan echoes the unity American leaders have been calling for: "One America, One Family, One Future."

CCNY Gets Approval for Program in Addiction Psychology Certification

CCNY NEWS Dept. The New York State Office of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse Services (OASAS) has given formal approval to City College to provide training to students to certify them as a "Credentialed Alcoholism and Substance Abuse Counselor (CASAC)."

The Psychology Department will provide the training for the certification, designed for psychology majors interested in a career in psychology and addiction counseling. "There is an ongoing demand for certified addiction counselors," Professor Stephen Thayer, of City College's Psychology Department, and Acting Coordinator of the Program, said. "This program is the only one of its

kind in CUNY, and it will be an attraction for psychology majors and provide a unique opportunity to increase the number of credentialed addiction counselors from among the minority community," Professor Thayer added.

Although certification does not allow for independent practice in addiction counseling without a psychology doctorate or social work degree, it does allow for supervised employment in a treatment program, such as clinics, hospitals, and rehab programs.

Upon graduation, students will receive the BA degree in psychology along with provisional certification as CASAC-Eligible, which confers the status of Qualified Health

Professional (QHP), authorizing them to work under supervision for OASAS-licensed and registered addiction treatment programs, hospitals, and agencies. Final certification requirements include a supervised internship and a State examination.

"The City College certification is recognized in 39 U.S. states, and in Washington, D.C., as well as the U.K., Canada, Puerto Rico, Germany, Singapore, Malaysia, Sweden, and Bermuda; also by the U.S. Department of Transportation, the U.S. Administrative Office of the Courts, and the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, and Marines," Professor Thayer said.

USG to host Fashion show to fund AIDS research

By Ikponmwosa Edorisiagbon

"Fashion Is Compassion" is an event showcasing different cultures, styles and designers in the great effort and cause of AIDS research in Africa, China, and India.

The event will be held in the NAC Ballroom at the City College of New York on Thursday the 29th of November. There will be a live DJ and host for the event. Apart from the fashion show, we will have an array of live performances for the audience.

This event is a production of the Fashion Is Compassion club, which was started after the success of the last FIC show on April 26, 2001. This year's event is to raise money for different AIDS organiza-

tions. Last event's recipient and this is IAVI, the International AIDS Vaccine Initiative. You can contact Michael Cowing in the resource development at IAVI. His office number is 212-847-1083. You can also visit www.IAVI.org to receive more information about the organization.

Designers in the last event were: Avirex, Bisou Bisou, Triple 5 Soul, Enyce, Frye Boots, Mary Garcia, Nike, Feathers, VS2, and Wu-Wear. Scheduled for the upcoming fashion show are designers such as: Kenneth Cole, Avirex, Bisou Bisou, Enyce, Frye Leather, Frye boots, Nike, Nine West, Enzo Angiolini, and more. Trace magazine, DefJam

SPORTS

Barry Bonds Sets Home Run Record With # 73

By Kahlil Almustafa

Despite the critics, Barry Bonds has raised the bar for offensive firepower, hitting 73 home runs in one season, breaking Mark McGuire's mark of 70 set just three years ago. In breaking the record, Bonds did not receive the media coverage that McGuire did during his record-breaking season. Some say that it is because of his reputation as a player who is not media-friendly, but his offensive numbers cannot be ignored.

Bonds also finished with a .328 batting average and 137 RBI's. Other major league records he broke this year included a .868 slug-

ging percentage and 177 single season walks, which makes his home run record more amazing. His on base percentage .515 means he went to base more than half the times he stepped to the plate.

After breaking the record, sports news reporters lined up to downplay Bond's achievement in favor of former major league slugger Babe Ruth. One reporter commented how Ruth had more home runs than several of the other major league teams when he set his mark of 60, which means Bonds would have to hit over 200 home runs to be comparable. But Ruth did not face night games, split-finger fast-



Barry bonds Hitting a home run balls, few Hispanic and no African-American or Asian pitchers or a terrorist attack

Courtesy AP in route to setting his home run mark.

In the past, the

media has overlooked Bonds achievements. When he became the first player to get 400 home runs and 400 stolen bases in his career, no one took notice. When he reached the 500 career home run mark this season, no one took notice. He has been arguably the best all-around ballplayer of his generation. By the end of his career, his numbers will rank him among the best five players of all time.

Bonds already wrote the opening line of his Hall of Fame induction speech with his critics in mind, "You missed the show." Unfortunately, most of us did.

The Paper needs Sports Articles.
Contact us at 212 650-5029 or stop by
our office at NAC 1/118

Career Fair Corporate Turnout Below Expectations

By Kelechi Onwuchekwa

The Career Center hosted its annual science and technology fair on Thursday, October 4th. This is when major companies and government agencies come to Shepard Hall and recruit students for science and engineering internships.

Student turnout was good, as is normally the case. Many flocked over to the IBM table, looking to get lucrative jobs with the corporate giant. Some also visited the tables staffed by government agencies such as the New York State DOT, the NYC Parks Department, and Penn DOT. It was interesting to note that some of the campus security guards were also visiting the attending companies. In addition,

despite the recent patriotic sentiment, the students attending the fair did not flood the tables staffed by branches of the Armed Forces.

Attendance by companies was down compared to previous years, with many of the tables occupied by government agencies. Private sector organizations were relatively few by comparison. Louis Ballarin, Associate Director of the Career Center, explains: "Attendance is somewhat down due to the September 11th tragedy, as well as the current state of the economy. Companies are canceling due to 'freezes.' Thus, the private sector is in recession, while the public sector is booming." A representative of the construction firm Dan, Frankfurt PC, Joe McGough, was a little more optimistic:

"We've had an increase in business, and thus very good prospects. But were guardedly optimistic." He went on to explain that projects they were planning, such as the future rehabilitation of the FDR Drive, might be delayed, especially due to the WTC attacks.

Aside from the relative lack of patronization at the Armed Forces tables, there were yet hints of patriotism at the fair. For instance, people's nametags had small US flags printed on them.

Overall, the Science and Technology Career Fair was good, but fair warning—those who are not well along in their majors, or those struggling to make the grade, can expect to come away with nothing but disappointment and frustration.

Nigerian Luncheon

the people may benefit from. This answer didn't satisfy some members of the audience, however. Sola Abisuga, a student, asked Mr. Ntekim regarding the violence "This is a corrupt government. There were Christians killed in the North. Why can't the president bring the murderers to justice? How can we go back with tribal and government corruption?" Mr. Abuwa answered by admitting, "I won't be able to help

Continued from pg 11 much." He went on: "What goes on transcends reason. The system is corrupt. I can't understand why we kill in the name of religion." Before the luncheon ended, Notah blasted the Consul representative for soliciting ideas that could potentially further destabilize Nigeria. This luncheon shows one way that student groups on campus can make their voices heard in politics.

Fashion show continued from pg 15

and Arista records are also participating. Trace Magazine, Lifestyles Condom, Kenneth Cole, and the Undergraduate Student Government at the

City College of New York sponsor the Main event. We would appreciate your company's presence at this function. If you have any questions or need to discuss this matter any further please feel free to contact me at the number above.